st stance of this sort in Manchester, in a little thing of the society can procure for £10 a year; or, in fact, who has been active in a building society; and who procure at all: while, upon the other hand, the fact actually undertook to give the shareholders a of being able to give £15 wholly and entirely occurs legal opinion upon the impossibility of the managers from being able to earry out an extensive principle conveying an equitable title to the shareholders: and of co-operation. Another statement is, that the what is still more strange, some very sensible workin ing men asked me to notice this jargon, assigning as
a reason that many were influenced by it. Howwith my consent (and with the people's consent, I will ever, it is a fact that I never have had any adverse always preserve a very prominent position in the propositions to reply to, except the wild doubts society), not an acre of bad land shall be purchased. created in the minds of working men by the wilder But more than that; I shall be for purchasing the assertions of crotchet-mongers. I will now carry you back a little, and tell you why the landlords and capitalists are opposed to the subdivision of land into such allotments as would be stead of 15s. an acre, it will make a difference of sufficient to employ the whole larger of a workingman. The landlords are opposed to it, because the Better still if we could purchase it worth £5 an acre

subdivision of land would carry with it its sub- for the good land takes less seed and less labour, and division of that political power to which the large gives More CERTAINTY. Upon the other hand, whatlanded proprietors in each county attach more value ever description of land we purchase will be such as than they do to the rents of their estates. The every occupant can make worth five times the rent smaller squires constitute a part of the political at which he takes it in less than five years, system; the screams of political patronage, flowing I now come to the very mest important p to them from their chiefs. Hence in each county you will find three or four large landed proprietors #15 being swallowed up in the purchase of manure of the respective parties leading the political fashion; during the first year. In handling this branch of my of the respective parties leading the political fashion; during the first year. In handling this branch of my and the dependents upon their patronage following subject, allow me to draw your attention to the curious it: and if you enquire into the circumstances of those leading landlords you will invariably find that aristocracy will turn out to be our greatest blessing :what they lose by keeping their land in the I mean the foolish conditions that they impose on wholesale market, they more than make up by their tenants. The conditions now generally are,

show you why the landlords are opposed to the sub-division of land. As to the capitalists, you are much too shrewd a man to require any reason from me why those who possess no carthly properly except what they can squeeze out of labour, will strain every the best, and most profitable for cultivation; and nerve to keep labour in a state of such dependency as will ensure them the largest amount of profit; and lords upon their tenants has been to make a you well know, and they well know, that if there are 200 blacksmiths in the market, and only work for stance Middlesex, where scarcely an acre is broken 150, that the removal of the fifty idlers from the up-it being all used as meadow ground to grow hay labour market would nearly double the wages of the for the London market. In Ireland, where the prac-150 who remained at their own work, and of whom tiese is perfectly understood and extensively acted there was no "surplus;" and if there was an under-standing that any fresh "surplus" would also be provided for upon the land, the masters and men ground. Now, I will tell you what this "graff land" would then mutually agree upon the application of the is. It is what in England is called "paring" and principle of restriction; and in a very short time it "burning," the ashes serving as the very best would be seen that the 150 blacksmiths, with the manure for the cultivation of every single root, without power of locating their "surplus" upon the land, a single exception; and especially for those garden would receive more wages for eight hours' work than crops and roots that a cottager would stand most the 200 would receive for twelve hours' work. Now in need of. It is the best for potatoes, turnips, such are the reasons why landlords and capitalists | mangel wurzel, cabbages, wheat, oats, barley, clover

It implies all that is social and convivial. Home any manure for four years. They took a crop of

in old age: I call THAT your "HOME." Besides, miners; so with woolcombers; so with associated best manure. sheemakers; and, in fact, so with all employed in manufactures. Now then, your letter very properly draws my attention to the fact that Scotchmen fear that all the land will be purchased in England, and that, therefore, they would be removed from "home." Such, however, would not be the case. The subject is one the first year, and half an acre each year for the

which has had the consideration of the directors; two succeeding years. Now here again is the de-and while I perfectly agree with you as to the desir-cided advantage that a tenant of the Society's would and while I perfectly agree with you as to the desirableness of explanation upon the subject, I cannot quite agree with you as to the mode of meeting the another proof of the value of co-operation and freeobjection; and I will tell you why. What you propose is, that the country be divided into districts, say, twelve or twenty; and that the districts shall ballot for preference of purchase; and that all the not a difficulty—is this:—That the ballot for location should take place in the first instance; and that then a majority of those who obtained a prize, might decide upon the district in which land should be

several allotments may be purchased in the larger grievance of Ireland. founties; and one at least in the smaller. And again, for myself, I can see no reasonable objection

tice. Thus: suppose a number of cotton spinners all Irish agitation: but now, in two short years, am breaking off my narrative. On the Monday the to be located convenient to their work, I have shown that summer is the time for agricultural operations; and during the winter months. I can be chieffen to an experiment to the more and that was the sum and short years, am breaking off my narrative. On the Monday the you read of "facts" in the Times which would set. District Committee met at the Three Crowns; but angels by the ears! In fact, the correspondent of no District Officers made their appearance. They are directly the support of the movement are unprincipled to the movement are unp and during the winter months I see no objection to the Times now says that repeated oustings constitute were at that time at the Board-room, holding a hole the working decreased of says and during the working decreased of says and decreased o the working classes selling their extra labour in a market where its value had been tested in the free labour market; and the altered state of society would very soon bring us to the realization of the Proverb, by enabling man to live healthfully and comfortably during the summer months, and profitand contentedly during the winter months, under a completely altered state of things. It is

the legislature to make the required sanatory and regulations demanded by the working THE ARMY. We have the fact; and I love the Times' classes. The required improvements never can be Chlerced, except through the improved condition of

VOL. VIII. NO. 407.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1845.

PRICE FIVEPENCE OF

T TIONAL" sekeme of building, are one and all man £15 capital who has only paid up £2 10s." Now, to touched in their speculation, or wounded in their to the first proposition, I answer that the very

VERY BEST LAND, enhanced in value from its contiguity both to the produce market and the labour market; and if we buy land worth £2 an acre in-£2 10s. a year in the rent; and so much the better. I now come to the very mest important part of the whole subject, namely, the probability of the whole

fact, that the very vagaries and follies of the landed keeping it within the political standard.

In an aristocratic country like this, patronage, influence, and distinction are as much sought after as wealth: and the land alone confers them. Thus, I man in the neighbourhood of Burnley lately took show you why the landlords are emposed to the cub. oppose the subdivision of land, and I think you will admit that very good ones they are.

I now turn to a consideration of that portion of March, just the season for "paring and burning;"

your letter which refers to the locating of occupants and suppose that he has an acre of grass land, he as near their native or adopted residences as possible. does not require one spoonful of manure. If he has In one of my previous letters upon the Land, I en- two acres, he can "pare and burn" an acre the deavoured to attach a more limited, but, in my first year; half an acre the second; and half an acre opinion, a more charming and patriotic definition to the third. Now this is the use which landlords would the term "none" than has been ascribed to it by not allow tenants to make of the land; and it was pozis, statesmen, or warriors. I do not call England becoming so prevalent in Ireland, that the late an Englishman's home; Ireland an Irishman's Lord Shannon procured an Act of Parliament imposing a fine of £10 per acre for every acre pared brian set down in Cornwall would consider himself anywhere but "at home:" so a Kildare or Wicklow of such an Act of Parliament having passed proves man, landed in Galway or Roscommon; or a Scotch- the objection to the system: but it is no such thing. man taken from Edinburghshire and placed in In- I'll tell you the reason of the Act being passed:—it vernessshire. In my opinion the term "home" im- was because tenants "pared and burned" their land plies other associations than those which are national. at the expiration of their leases, without giving it means use to climate—accustomed to the soil—en- potatoes, a crop of wheat, a crop of oats, and a deared to acquaintances-attached to localities | crop of flax off the land; and then the whole injury within call of friends—in reach of connexions. I was put down to "paring and burning," whereas call the village "where your forefathers lived"—the land would have been just as bad if the four where you have drawn your first breath-where you crops had been produced with a good manuring for have played in your youth—grown up to manhood the potatoes. However, I tell you distinctly and with your playfellows—and made friends of them irrefutably, that when the land is properly treated afterwards, there is no better preparation than under the present system, habit gives a new definition "paring and burning": and, moreover, there are to home. For instance, cotton spinners must consider several descriptions of land that will give better where they can get work, their home. So with crops by being pared and burned than from the terr

I have now shown you the mode of providing manure for the first year; and after that, every man with two acres would have more than he could use and that is supposing that he had only one acre in have over a tenant of the best landlord in England: dom of action.

This Land question appears to be puzzling all the "knowing ones." The Times newspaper has a "Commissioner" in Cavan; and, as far as he has shareholders in the successful district shall be first gone in detailing Irish grievances, he is re-asserting located in that district. Now, there certainly would in 1845 what I have been repeating since 1823: and be no objection to this, further than the priority at last he will be compelled to come to my conclugiven to the shareholders in the fortunate district; sion, that neither polities, religious distinctions, nor and then it is quite true that the several share-holders will be suited in districts. Now, I think Terry Alt-ism, White Boy-ism, or Molly Magnirethat a better mode of meeting the question-for it is ism: but that all isms merge into the one great ism-"want of tenureism."

Robert, let me explain to you, by an illustration you will understand, what this "want of tenuneism" means. It means, that if you are making horse-shoes by the job, you will make more of them than if you You will bear with me if I digress a little, in were making them by "day-work" for the best order to keep the whole question in your view. You master in Europe. When you are making them by apprehend, then, there might be a difficulty in the the job, you are your own master, and represent the way of purchasing land in certain districts; and, man who has a lease for ever of his land. Such a therefore, propose to go on balloting in continuation man has a perpetual interest in every hour he works, until we can discover it. Rely upon it, Burrell, that as you have in every stroke of the hammer; while structions to declare the five individuals suspended, there is not a single district in England, Scotland, the man who makes horse-shoes by "day-work" is or Wales, in which we could not purchase as much land as we wanted. My impression, that not only that strength which he would draw more largely upon may Englishmen be located in England, Welshnen if he himself had the benefit of the extra labour. I in Wales, and Scotchmen in Scotland, but that the so- could not furnish you with a more apposite or better ciety will very speedily be in a situation, from the illustration of the difference between a lease for ever the Board of Directors had no power to suspend any Possession of funds, so to arrange and manage as to and a lease for years; and however the Times' cor-Locate Yorkshiremen in Yorkshire, Ayrshiremen in respondent may wind his subject up, he will but have two deputies were qualified to sit. This was se-Ayrshire, and Monmouth men in Monmouthshire. blown so many bubbles in the air, if he does not come conded, and the Grand Master Burdett was requested In fact, I have not a doubt upon my mind, that to the conclusion that want or textue is the master to put it. He would not; and the D. G. M. Roberts

Robert, if you read the Times newspaper at the commencement of the revived Repeal agitation, you whatever in Scotchmen and Englishmen exchanging; may remember that it told you that if you travelled cliffe, the director of the directors, declared the whole to even to the application of a Scotch fund to the purnorth, south, east, or west; that whoever you met, district suspended, with the exception of nine Lodges. chase of land in Scotland. Now, let me shew you or whoever you conversed with, of any class of so.

These are facts. Now what will "W. S.," the lover class of so is this "honely" or "domestic" ciety, none, not even one, could fix upon any assignof freedom, say to them? Will be location. It is, in fact, a proverb, that "agriculture able cause for the distress or dissatisfaction of the tyranny of the most absolute description? Will be and manufactures should go hand in hand;" and it Irish people; in fact, that the Irish were a nation of still impute had motives, and insinuate that the is one which I am endeavouring to reduce to pracmalcontents; and that was the sum and substance of leaders of the movement are unprincipled? But I

'a fact;" and that that fact alone is enough for him. Now, does not this prove that the Times was either ignorant of the "fact," or withheld the "fact," until Molly Maguire, by "the ascent of her soap-bubble, elicited the laws of colour and light" for the Times's correspondent. We have the admitted fact that from two years after the 40s. freeholders lost their political rights—that is, from 1831 to 1841, NEARLY D. G. M.; P. P. G. M. Hardy, C. S. of the district all moonshine, sheer ronsense, to talk of inducing 600,600 of the Irish proper have emigrated to the and on principle the deputies firmly made their COLONIES AND GREAT BRITAIN, OR HAVE ENLISTED IN expression! The writer says: "There is an in-mense power in faces." We have then, the fact, the working classes themselves. Once give a man alternative whether he will be comfortable or miconnfortable, and he will accept comfort even at the risk of greater and he will accept comfort even at the local could be reputation of the whole population of Ireland were compelled to transfish of greater and he will accept the local could be reputation of the whole population of Ireland were compelled to transfish of greater and the local could be reputation of the whole population of the whole population of the local could be reputationally the research whole population of the local could be reputationally the research whole population of the local could be reputationally the research whole population of the local could be reputationally the research whole population of the local could be reputationally the reputation of the local could be

an attrice whether he will be comfortable of counter the castes, at three estates, a third whether the will be comfortable of the manufacture whether he will be comfortable and he will accept comfort even at the microarchite, and he will accept comfort even at the microarchite, and he will accept comfort even at the microarchite, and he will accept comfort even at the microarchite, and he will accept comfort even at the microarchite, and he will accept comfort even at the microarchite, and he will accept comfort even at the microarchite, and he will accept comfort even at the microarchite, and he will accept comfort even at the microarchite, and he will accept comfort even at the microarchite in the please, and thus deprive him from appeal when they please, and thus deprive him from appeal in microarchite extent of the microarchite of the members of our order."

I have been asked if, in the event of great success, in the microarchite extent in the microarchite extent in the microarchite extent extent in the contents.

I have been asked if, in the event of great success, in the microarchite extent e

the their flower would be overshadowed by the foliage of the flower would be overshadowed by the foliage of the flower flower would be overshadowed by the foliage of the flower flower would be overshadowed by the foliage of the flower flowe will give us all inexpressible joy. In conclusion, Robert, you are to understand that the question is pride: and straightway raise a howl of discontent, wholly devoid of argument or reason. I had an inspects on the one hand, or charges too much for what it gives on the other hand; but the question is, whether, without the principle of co-operation, those who wish to redeem themselves from slavery could, under the present system, as individuals, accomplish

> Your faithful and affectionate friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

it at any price? On then, Robert, for the Land and

MR. WILLAM DIXON

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC. My Friends,-I think that no man has earned a better right to appeal to you upon behalf of good Chartists than I have. I am justified in making every exertion towards the maintaining and supporting bonest working men who suffer in the cause of Chartism. There was a time when I performed that duty myself—there was a time when I gave as much as from £30 to £35 a week to the sufferers That time is gone, but I hope it is not forgoten. William Dixon, the subject of this letter, has been reporter for the Northern Star in the Manchester district for two years. Not only during that time has his conduct been most praiseworthy and exemplary, but he is distinguished among his class for the uniform excellence of his character, his conduct, and his habits. A sad visitation, that of perform the duties of his office. A young man of active wind struck with blindness is a melancholy object, and I am sure you will think so. It is the intention of Dixon's friends, and especially of the colliers, to whom he has endezred himself by an uncompromising love of his order, to place him above want, and to preserve him from the tender mercies of a Poor Law Bastile; by establishing him in a Temperance Coffee-house-for he is a rigid Tectotaller-so that thereby the affliction of want may not be added to that of blindness.

Mr. Thomas Whittaker, of No. 68, Devonshire-street, his errors. If not, he shall hear from me again. Chorlion-upon-Medlock, Manchester, acts as treasurer to a fund for carrying out this benevolent, just, and praise worthy object; and need I say that every working man in the kingdom who can spare anything (and many hands make light work), should feel a pleasure and a pride in contributing the means by which this sad affliction of our dear and respected friend may be mitigated. I am sure it would shock me, as it would horrify every good man to hear that so amiable a Chartist was allowed to suffer from the neglect of our body. Need I say more than that I shall esteem every penny given to Dixon as a favour conferred upon myself; and that I shall cheerfully act as co-treasurer with Mr. Whittaker, and shall thankfully receive any offering to the fund. My friends, as I never caps, de., sent from Aytoun-street. beg for myself, I have a right to sue in justice for others I am sure I need not say more than that

> I remain, your faithful servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

A REPLY TO "W. S.," OF BELFAST. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR

Dean Sin,—I hope you will insert this reply to "W. S.'s" remarks. His letter, unless contradicted, may mislead many of the Order. It calls for an answer and although poorly qualified, I take up the cudgel against him. The Odd Fellow movement, he must be convinced, if he really has read attentively what has appeared in the Star, is one of principle. I beg to draw his attention to the fact of the G. M. and the Board of Directors, with C. S. Wm. Radeliffe, having suspended, previous to the last A. M. C., many lodges and districts for not furnishing an account of their respective private funds, which said suspension was of itself an illegal assumption of power; an unjustifiable attack on the independence of the Lodges, and contrary to the fundamental principles of the Order. Yet the A. M. C. did not censure them; nay, on the

contrary, sanctioned the acts. On the 21st of June, shortly after the last A. M. C. a public meeting of the members of the Manchester district took place in the Old Manor-room, Highstreet, to consider the alterations with respect to the scale of payments and benefits. The meeting was a crowded one. On the 23rd an order was issued from Aytoun-street, signed by "Wm. Radeliffe," delaring five individuals suspended from all benefits and immunities. Copies of this order were circulated in all the Lodges, leaving the members to find out what the parties were suspended for. They afterwards learned that it was because the marked five had attended the meeting. Mind, only two out of the five took part in the proceedings; the rest merely were present. But they all were gifted and honest men; so they must be got rid of. Was not this an illegal assumption of power? The law specifics "that any member breaking the general laws of the Order, shall be TRIED by a committee of his whole Lodge, OR BY THE DISTRICT, and that fourteen clear days' notice shall be given him previous to TRIAL, specifying the charge. The law is explicit. Well, the meeting of the quarterly committee took place on the 30th of June, at the Three Crowns, Jackson-street London-road. Two of the individuals attended to represent their respective Lodges (they having been elected previous to being illegally suspended). They were ordered out of the room by the then Grand Master of the district, Francis Burdett. The deputies requested to "be put in possession of the law, which authorised the suspension of any member without TRIAL." The answer given by Burdett was, "He would stand by the Board." The document sent to him from Aytoun-street, commanding the suspension, was then called for; and after some discussion, the then secretary of the district, Ormond, went for it. He shortly afterwards returned with a slip of paper, on which was written certain insigned by C. S. Wm. Radeliffe. But this document was of itself illegal, inasmuch as there was no scalor the Order attached: in fact, no scal of any kind. Some one of the deputies proposed a motion to the effect, that they, the deputies, were convinced that member without TRIAL; and that consequently the likewise refused—so did Secretary Ormond: upon which Burdett arose and declared the meeting ad-

journed to the Monday following. Next day, Ratand corner meeting, composed of seven deputies, which they termed the "Grand Quarterly Committee"!! The seventy-five deputies, after waiting all the forenoon, adjourned to the Temperance Hall, Mather-street, where they were joined by D. G. M. Roberts, who, repenting of his conduct, had resigned. He was unanimously elected Prov. G. M.; S. Neild stand, resolved never to place themselves in the power of the Aytoun-street authorities again. "W.S." asserts that the A. M. C. is the proper place to settle disputes. I ask him, as a lover of freedom, would he willingly suffer himself to be at the mercy of men

to the law. As soon as Radeliffe and his co-mates hear of a Lodge having dared to speak out, that that the men we placed confidence in should so far

the present system, because the Lodge deputies made carrying into law what they chose.

will take every means to justify themselves and never for a moment considering that the persecuted calumniate us. Hence the foul and malignant slan-member may be in distress—may be sick—may die! the Charter: and in the "struggle" rely upon the ders in their quarterly report. Their object is to No matter to the tyrants of Aytoun-street,—the co-operation of delude, and thereby frustrate the cause of truth, crime of having dared to allude to their despot cause. We have found them unfaithful, and consequently is a sufficient cause to sever the bonds of brotherly

their unjust tyranny) chiefly applies to the funeral and unoffending offspring. gifts for members' wives; and thinks that women We blush for their effective and their effective applies to the funeral and unoffending offspring. anxious on this point; that is, for looking after a rannised over by them, is a most woful mistake, large amount at the death of their wives, and when which the decrease in the number of their own supable to work as before."

Does "W. S." suppose that man is an insensible machine ?-that the loss of his partner is not felt ?that no affections preponderate? If so, he is sadly mistaken, and libels the race. Most widowers are left with children. Almost all wish to have the departed aware of the principal cause of the present dissension decently interred; to have becoming mourning for | but agree on one point, namely-"That the proceedthemselves and children: and supposing all who lose lings of the Executive have been oppressive and uncontheir wives are at the time in good health, will £5 stitutional." They may say that we should have do? No, it will not! But if it would, we can afford, taken a constitutional method of redressing our and do, pay double the amount, for less payments. wrongs—that we should have sent a sufficient number Under the new system, we would but be entitled of representatives to the next A.M.C., to annul their almost total blindness, has rendered him unfit longer to to £5. My Lodge, in addition to the £10, pay £3 proceedings, and place other men in their situations. at the death of a member or member's wife, making We admit that their plan may appear the most pru-£13; and we could afford to allow £5.

quainted with the proposed change long before the has attended an A.M.C. is aware that the officers A. M. C." I say in answer, no such intent was made and Executive of the Order have it in their power known, or it never would have passed. I wonder to veto, by a system peculiar to themselves, any mowhere he got his information. Mr. Editor, I could tion they may be opposed to! Secondly, they have have gone in ther into this, but have already encorrupted the system of representation by holding croached greatly upon your valuable columns. I out an advantage of 25 per cent. to one portion of our think enough has been said to convince "W. S." of brethren over the other—the agricultural over the

HENRY BALMFORTH, P. S. Star of Hope Lodge, Manchester District. Manchester, August 17th, 1, Little Sable-street,

N.B .- "W. S.," in his postscript, states :- "The regalia required by law is trilling, and that the large of course! Wo! to the districts that are not subsums paid are voluntary;" but he forgot to state that missive to their opinions, as they will soon discover the Board ahrays keep a stock in hand, and push the articles, encouraging Lodges to outstrip one another and be immediately visited with the 25 per cent. venin Tomfoolery display; and many new Lodges geance! have been ruined by the expensive stock of sashing,

ECCLES DISTRICT OF ODD FELLOWS. At a special Committee, held July 29th, 1845, to take into consideration the present critical state of the District, the following Resolutions were passed manimeuslr :—

1.—That the Earl of Durham Lodge be allowed to remove to the house of flost Marshall, sign of the Jolly Carter, Winton-2.—That this District having lost all confidence in the G. M. and Board of Directors, do henceforth consider that we are not called upon to enforce or

obey any rules or orders of the said Board of Directors. 3.—That this District maintain itself distinct and separate from any Board of Management in which the Directors have any pecuniary interest. 1.—That we have read with surprise and indignation a slanderous publication, signed by the Officers of the Order, which endeavours to throw the odium and responsibility of creating disunion and insubordination throughout the Order, upon the numerous and respectable lodges that have refused to adopt their unwise and dangerous experiment, promulgated

reduced to anarchy and confusion our once noble and flourishing Institution, upon the guilty heads of the G. M. and Board of Directors. 5 .- That the conduct of the C. S. of the Order, in procuring the suspension of the Humanity Lodge of this District, without having violated any of the Laws of the Order, was alike unjust and contemptible, they having only given vent to their feelings in one general burst of indignation on the appearance in their Lodge of the man who has laboured so fatally and energetically for the overthrow of the Institution

ling back all the odium and responsibility of having

which has raised him from insignificance and supplied him with bread. 6.—That we hereby stigmatize with our especia censure and reprobation, the conduct of the C. S. of the Order, in having represented at the A. M. C. our Deputy, Prov. C. S. Renshaw, as a suspended character, and thereby preventing him bringing forward a proposition to the effect—"that the Board of Directors shall, in future, be deprived of all pecuniary interest in the supply of goods or commo-

dities to the Order." 7.—That we have read with sentiments of gratification and triumph, the resolutions of the Manchester District, in which they have, with courage and discretion, resisted the selfish and arbitrary dictation of the Board of Directors; and we most cordially concur with them in those resolutions.

S .- That there be a provisional Board of Management, to consist of two members from each Lodge. 9.—That the best thanks of this Committee be given to the District Officers for their impartial conduct this evening.

10.—That a copy of these resolutions, with the thanks and congratulations of this Committee, be presented to the Lodges of the Manchester, Salford, and other Districts that have so fearlessly asserted their rights, and done their duty.

> John Johnson, Prov. G. M. EDWARD WITHINGTON, PROV. D. G. M. JAMES RENSHAW, PROV. C. S.

NATIONAL INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, L. D.

District Office (pro. tem.), Mr. Marsden's, Sir Thomas' Buildings, August 18th, 1845. Bretures, - A public meeting was 'held on Thursday evening, August 14th, 1845, in the Queen's Theatre, Christian-street, for the purpose of adoptng measures to meet the disturbed state of the district, caused by the unjust interference and relentess persecutions emanating from the officers of the Order and the Board of Directors of the Manchester

P. G. Greaves, of the Duke of Sussex Lodge, having been unanimously called to the chair, the following resolutions were submitted to the meeting,

constitution and true principles of Odd Fellowship, inasmuch as they are a direct and unwarrantable inno confidence in men that would force such unjust and oppressive measures upon us, we therefore propose that the Liverpool district secode immediately from the Manchester Unity."

2nd. "That we establish ourselves as the 'Naodge and district in the universe, so that the princinles of our noble Institution may be fully carried out -free from extravagant and useless expenditurefree from the trammels of men who have betrayed the confidence we reposed in them, by their uncalled-for

moment it is suspended.

I beg of "W.S." to re-read all that has appeared in to be instrumental to a separation from the Manoutstep the bounds of common justice, as to cause us ! the Star from week to week : and reconsider chester Unity ; but when the fact becomes thoroughly known to the members to what an unlimited extent He ridicules the idea of Lodges sending deputies they have carried their system of tyranny and opto the A. M. C., and implies that we would compel pression, we are sure there will be but one opinion upon our proceedings, namely,-that it is time the lative assembly with a vengeance, there being 4000 | Unity should be rid of, and for ever! the men who Lodges. We would allow any Lodge to send one, at their public festivals, and at their social meetbut compel none. Great numbers could not, on account of the expense; but as our parliament is Fellowship, boasting of the many acts of kindness annual and moveable, the Lodges conveniently shown to a brother,—holding forth to the universe situated will be thereby enabled to take part in the that the pilot of their actions is Friendship, Love, and business. We found this to work before better than | Truth; at the same time their deeds will prove that they have been continually seeking to increase their the committee so numerous that the few tradesmen power over the members of the Unity; and progrescould not entirely have their way. As soon as the Lodges were disfranchised, the tradesmen became aggrandizement: and yet the member who dared to raging despots, commanding the A. M. C., and even murmur at their unauthorised proceedings is immediately by their uncompromising mandate suspend-It is natural that the perverters of our institution ed for nine months; that is, until the next A.M.C.have exposed them.

"W. S." states: "that the alteration (which, by event of the death of a brother so suspended, the the bye, is only a secondary question, the main being same sanguinary punishment is extended to his widow We blush for their effrontery! But for them to

will look with suspicion upon men who are over think that all members will tamely submit to be typorters—the public murniurs of every individual in the Order-and the spirit of emancipation which is spreading fast throughout the Unity, will soon bring home to their conviction.

There are few members in the Unity who are fully dent, but we deny that there would be the least "W. S." also says :- "every Lodge was made ne- prospect of success. In the first place, any member who manufacturing districts. They imagine that by giving the agricultural districts would be ensuring their support in defence of the financial scheme now brought forward. They, the Executive, curtailed the number of representatives. But mark the power they reserve for themselves! Who is to decide which are agricultural and which are manufacturing districts? The Board of Directors, they may be set down as manufacturing districts, Where, we would ask, after such a corrupt system

in the A.M.C., is there any chance of a legal redress of our grievances? The Board of Directors are usurpers! They have trampled upon our rights, and sneered at our just murmurs of complaint! They have closed up the only channel we had to redress our wrongs, -have left us no hope to relieve ourselves from abject slavery but to declare our independence of such a nefarious, self-aggrandizing, and corrupt

Whatever may be the result (not that we fear their suspensions, as the day of the bugbear has gone by, like chaff before the wind, and justice—even-handed nstice—has withdrawn the veil from our eyes), they, the Executive, are responsible. They have declared a war of extermination against the order for maintaining their rights; and, not satisfied with the aid of their satellites and minions of power, they have started, and keep in their pay, a corrupt journal, which endeavours (but in vain) to stop the great cause of freedom.

With justice and truth in our cause, we bid defiance to their oppression, — our wrongs loudly call for the support of every honest member. They commenced the war when we had no power to cope with them. Now we have, and are daily gaining voluntary at the last A. M. C., held at Glasgow; and that we accessions to our numbers; and ere long will make their despotie throne shake to its foundation-obliterate their names from our statute book for ever,or if any particle be left in it, it shall be for the sole purpose of warning others against any attempt to tyrannise over their fellow men. But in waging war, we do not mean it to be against our brethren who were true to the principles of our noble Institution, and stood fearlessly for the laws of our order in their purity. No, far from it. We would rather solicit their aid, so that we may the sooner crush the poor man's enemy. We would urge upon the agricultural districts not to be too sanguine as to the sincerity of the Board as regards their scale of payments. Their tyrannical acts against us should be sufficient warning to them, that so soon as it suits their own purpose, they will treat them with similar conduct We are determined to keep inviolate those laws of the Order necessary to earry out the principles of Odd Fellowship;—we shall retain that portion which is

good, discarding the bad. Manchester, Salford, Huddersfield, and many other districts have expressed a wish to co-operate with us, and soon we shall have an Order of Odd Fellows existing in principle,-not as it has been of late, a fraternity bearing its name, governed by a Star Chamber Inquisition. We are determined, so far as moral force will go, to crush their power, and the past ten o'clock in the morning [no day stated], to cause of our grievances shall be heard wherever an Odd Fellow is to be found.

By order of the Provisional Committee. P. G. STANLEY, Prov. C. S. pro tem. Notice.-You are requested to appoint a deputy to attend a Committee of the district, to be held in the Philanthropic Lodge House, Host Marsden's, Sir Thomas's Buildings, on Wednesday, September 3rd, at eight o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of electing officers for the district. You are requested to bring a return book, with the name of every member who wishes to join the National Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The D.C.S. pro. iem. of the above Order will be in attendance at the above house every evening, from seven till ten o'clock, where every information will be given.

Foreign kntelligence.

tribute scheme had caused great fermentation in the

provisions are sold, remained shut up this morning; 2nd, at eight o'clock in the evening. and from some movements amongst the crowds in and upwards of 2,000 persons (all Odd Fellows) the low quarters of the town it was feared that an inrecorded their votes in favour of the same.

1st. "That this meeting considers the laws passed at the Glasgow A.M.C. contrary to the many with knives, were seen from an early hour the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-nassing through the streets."

Sunday evenings, at six o'clock. A general meeting of the members of the central locality will be held at many with knives, were seen from an early hour the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-nassing through the streets. The armed force had green, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock precisely. passing through the streets. The armed force had green, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock precisely. inasmuch as they are a direct and unwarrantable interference with the internal affairs of lodges, as guaranteed by the general laws of the Order in the management of our linancial arrangements. Having no confidence in months would form. Having the confidence in months would form the past office and the lowest lately levels between the lowest lately levels. Post-office and the houses lately built by Cordero. the Maragato. About ten o'clock General Cordova. accompanied by an escort of cuirassiers, made a circuit round the town, and as he was passing through 2nd. "That we establish ourselves as the 'National Independent Order of Odd Fellows', and we carnestly solicit the zealous co-operation of even ting his dignity so far as Governor of Madrid, drew his earnestly solicit the zealous co-operation of every sword and charged himself at the head of his escort amongst the crowd, cutting away to the right andleft. A company of infantry advanced, and sup ported the charge. The crowd retired a little way up the Calle Mentera, when three or four soldiers,

3 (10) Stand Soudou

At twelve o'clock, six orseven shots were fired, and the troops charged from the Puerta del Sol along the Calle Aleala. One man is said to be killed, and four or live wounded in the Calle Carretas. In the Plaza San Miguel, between the Plaza Mayor and the senatorial house, a shower of tiles, bricks, and stones was flung on the soldiers as they passed. Several officers have been wounded with knives; one has had his arm nearly cut off. Ceuriers have been sent off to the Basque Provinces to inform Narvaez of the state in which Madrid is at this moment. It certainly presents rather a melancholy appearance,—all the shops and houses shut, few persons abroad; and the troops, civic guard, and city police, with loaded muskets and sabres drawn, line the streets in every direction,

William Hewith Puble

It is to be regretted (for the sake of the Institution) police agents are ordered to go about and take lists of those that are shut. 3. The police agents are ordered to give formal notice to the owners to open their shops ; those where provisions are sold to be opened immodiately. 4. Not more than four persons are allowed to be together in the streets; those who violate the order to be arrested; and those who resist, to be judged according to the law of the 17th of April, 1821.

Thirty-seven prisoners were made to-day; three, it is said, will be shot to-morrow. Three officers have been severely wounded with knives; one, it is said, nortally. More than four thousand shops and estadishments are closed.

NINE O'CLOCK P. M .- The evening passed off tranquilly, and it is hoped that nothing will occur during the night. One man was killed to-day in the Calle Toledo. The shop doors were ferced open with muskets and axes in the Calle Toledo. It is rumoured that Burgos, Saragossa, Toledo, and Seville have also resisted in the same manner as Madrid. Mannie, Accust 21 .- The shops in the same state as yesterday; the doors only half open.

It is rumoured that various towns in the neighbourhood have followed the example of Madrid; and the conductors of the Andalasian diligences mention that it is almost impossible to get any thing to buy along the road. . A young man named Manuel Gil, only twenty-four

years of age, a journeyman tailor, was shot this morning at half-past eleven o'clock, outside the Toledogate: he has left a young widow. He went to the ground with firmness, and died in the same manner. He was accused of having stabled an officer in the disturbances of the day before yesterday.

Forthcoming Alcetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places:-

SUNDAY EVENING, South London Charrist Hall, 115, Blackfrians-road, at half-past six o'clock .- City Chartist Hell, 1, Turnagain-lane, at six o'clock .- Westminster : at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at balfpast seven .- Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at eight - Tower Bandets: at the Whitington and Cay, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely. -Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lissongrove, at eight o'clock precisely. MONDAY EVENING.
Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth,

at eight o'clock precisely. TUESDAY EVENING.

Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church Row, Bethnal-green, at eight o'cl Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheathhill, at eight o'clock. MEDZESDYA EAEZING!

Marylebone : at the Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at eight precisely.
City Chartist Mann, 1, Pennsylvan Con Sunday
Cooper's fourth lecture will take place on Sunday

evening next (to-morrow), in the above-named half; to commence at a quarter past seven. Subject: the Middle or Dark Ages; establishment of Christianity by Constantine; Arian, and other sects, and the florce and murderous persecutions in the church: rise of Papal power; superstitious tales of the saints; sects of monks and friars; the subtleties of the schoolmen; the Paulicians, Albigenses, &c.; rice of Mahomet, and conquests, science, and literature of the Arabs; the Crusades, and their influence in European civilisation.—The public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten precisely, on Sunday morning next, August the Olst.—In the afternoon, at three, the Metropolitan District Council will meet for he dispatch of business.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Mohday evening next, September 1st, at eight o'clock

Maryleboxe. - The members of the above locality respectfully acquaint their friends that they intend to wind up their water-trips for the season with a grand excursion, on Monday, September the 8th, and solicit their company on the occasion. They have made arrangements with the landlord of the Plough, at Northall, to provide them with all needfuls for recreation; a good dinner will also be provided, at a moderate charge. The boats will start from the Weigh-bridge, Paddington, at half-past eight for nine o'clock. Fare, there and back, nine pence. Tickets may be had of Vincent Pakes, subsecretary, Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road. CORK-CUTTERS' THEATRICAL BENEFIT. - A benefit in aid of the sick, superanuated, and burial fund of the above trade, will be held at the Royal Victoria Theatre, on Tuesday evening, September the 9th. An excellent bill of fare is provided for the occasion, supported by those popular actors, Mr. Osbaldiston and Miss Vincent, with the powerful company of that

establishment, aided by several able auxiliaries. HAMMERSMITH.-A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook-green-lane, on Tuesday evening next, September the 2nd, at eight o'clock precisely CHARTIST Co-openative LAND Society.—A public meeting of all the shareholders in the London district will be held on Sunday evening, August 31st, in the South London Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, to revise the present rules, and to hear a report from the secretary of the present state of the Society. The chair will be taken at seven o'clock precisely.

THE NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE will meet at five o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, to hear a report from the deputation appointed to advertise certain resolutions, and to transact other business. Lambern.—The Lambeth Chartists are requested to meet in the South London Chartist Hall, at half-

nominate members of the General Conneil. 25" The meeting of British and Foreign Demo-crats, announced to be holden in the Chartist Hail, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, on Monday, Sep-

tember 1st, is postponed in consequence of the unavoidable absence from London of several of the Foreign Democrats, who were expected to take part in the meeting. VETERAN PATRIOTS' FUND.—A public meeting will be held in the City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, en Monday evening, September 15th, to consider the propriety of establishing a fund for the relief

of suffering advocates of democratic principles,-the recipients of aid from the proposed fund to be not under sixty years of age. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. Feargus C'Connor, Esq., is invited to preside, and Messra. Thomas Cooper, Julian Harney, W. Rider, H. Ross, R. Ridly, T. M. Wheeler, Skelton, Shaw, Dron, and Bolwell will address the meeting. Greenwich.—A meeting is held every Huesday evening at the George and Dragon, Blackheath-hill,

TERRORISM AND INSURRECTIONARY DISTURBANCES IN at eight o'clock precisely, for the purpose of supply MADRID.—Accounts from Madrid of the 19th inst. ing the members with portraits of remarkable state that the attempt to enforce M. Moxs' new patriots, and the works of eminent public men. Greenwich and Deptrond.—The members of the

capital. The following account we take from the Co-operative Land Society residing in this locality mass:

Madrid, Acoust 19.

Blood has been already shed in the streets of this it was proposed by Mr. Morgan and seconded by Mr. city. As I anticipated in my letter of yesterday, the Floyd, that the secretary give notice to the members whole of the shops, with the exception of these where to attend a general meeting on Tuesday, September Tower Hamlers.—The members of the Land So-

ciety are informed that the meetings will be held on FRATERNAL BANQUET .- The City Chartist locality having determined upon getting up a fraternal demorratic banquet to celebrate the anniversary of the formation of the French Republic, the committee will meet on Sunday (to-morrow), at five o'clock, when all persons favourable to the project are requested to attend.

MAXCHESTER.-Mr. Thomas Clark will lecture in Carpenters' Hall, Garrett-road, at six o'clock on Sunday evening next. Subject: "The objections urged against the Land plan, by Mr. J. B. O'Brien and his partizans."

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY .- A public meeting of all the shareholders in the Manchester district will be held on Sunday evening, in the Carpenters' Hall, Manchester, to revise the present rules,

A Falsa Alana or War .- The proclama ien of the Mexican Government, copied by curse ves and others from the papers brought by the Fidelia, and inserted in some of the Lendon priers under the formidable title of "Declaration of War by the Mexican Government," is not ing more than a second translation of a document which was forwarded to Europe by the Mexican cor espondent of the London Times carly in July, and which appeared in that paper on the 5th of that month. Its original date is the 14th May, and as it has not been followed up by any active preparations for war, it cannot be looked upon as a very familiable document. The effect of publishing it wa, however, to induce the Annion underwriters to demand &5 per cent., instead of 453, premium on vissels from Mexico, and as they still ask £3, we think it necessary to give this explanation of the roll date and character of the docu-ment which has produced their alarm,—Liverpool

Million in the Mark



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ALL MAY BE CURED!! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS. TAXTRACT of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., Chronicle L. Office, Tobago, West Indics:— February 4th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure sores and ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentle man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all o which did him no good; but yours cared him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored (Signed) Joun Martin. to health and vigour. (Signed) Joux Piles, Fietulas, and bearings-down.

A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OINTMENT -A half-pay lieutemant, lately residing at St. Helier's Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debili tated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means

Extraordinary Cure in the West Indies, of Leprosy, and other direful skin diseases.

June 3rd, 1844. Mr. Lewis Reedon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes, under the above date, that Holloway's Pills and Gintment have cuted bad legs that no doctor could manage, ulcers and sores that were of the most dreadful description, as likewise leprosy, blotches, scales, and other skin diseases of the most frightful nature, and that the cures effected there by these wonderful medicines are so numerous and extraordinary as to astonish the whole population. Cancered Breast .- 1 Wonderful Circumstance.

Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, bootmaker, Tatton, near Southampton :-February 9th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of cancers or abcesses, of twelve years' standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were open at once. The faculty declared the case as past cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your pilis and ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life,

I shall ever remain, Your most grateful and obedient servant, (Signed) RICHARD BULL. Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Compton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London April 25th, 1815:--To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-I beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with chronic asthma. For weeks together my breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten

ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's 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 certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases commo to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes. Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips,

also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar). London; and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35ş. each,

N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixe to each pot and box.

There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger

Just published, Sixteenth Edition, illustrated with cases, and full-length engravings, price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope, and cent free to any part of the Lingdom, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.

THE SECRET COMPANION, MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the concealed cause of the decline of physical strength and solitary indulgence, neglected genorrhea, syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed by observations on marriage, with proper directions for the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with en-

gravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mercury, and its influence on the body. By R. J. BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London Published by the Authors, and sold by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Mr. Noble, Soho; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Barth, 4 Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Gordon,146, Leadenhall-Cheltenham : Keene, Bath ; Cooper, Leicester ; Caldicott

street, London; Roberts, Derby; Sutton, Review-office Nottingham; Gardiner, Gloucester; Fryer, Bath; Harper, Wolverhampton; Jeyes, Northampton; Parker, Here ford; Turner, Coventry; Slatter, Oxford; Newton, Church-street, and Ross and Nightingale, Chronicle-office, Liverpool; Ferris and Score, Union-street Bristol; Wood, High-street, Guest, Bull-street, Birming ham; Collins, St. Mary-street, Portsmouth; Mendham THE DEVIL'S PULPIT, or the Astro-Theological Nelson-street, Greenwich; Davis, Bernard-street, South- as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s. Lectures of the Rev. Hohert Taylor, published under that ampton; and by all booksellers in town and country. GPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is a work of great merit, and should be placed in the hands of every young man who is suffering from past folly and indiscretion. It contains many valuable truths, and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways.—

The authors of this valuable work evidently well understand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the best guarantee we can give those persons to whom it is likely to prove serviceable. It is a publication which can, skin. and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young man to guide him among the temptations of the world to which he may be subjected.—Kentish Mercury.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA; or, Nature's nervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleets, irreguindigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising from venereal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, constitutional approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits, fits, headache, wanderings of the mind, vapours and melancholy, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, disordered nerves, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath,

This medicine should be taken previous to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring suffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or inheriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the case. Sold in bottles, price 4s. Gd. and 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one family bottle, for 32s., by which

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an explanatory introduction to the science, and a free universally acknowledged to be the best and surestremedy that flow from it cannot be pure. for the cure of the Venereal Disease in both sexes, in-The parts may be had separate; parts I. and II., 1s. 6d. cluding gonorrhom, gleets, secondary symptoms, strictures, and part III., 2s. May be had of all Bockseilers. tures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of Paul de Kock's Works, full and free translations :- the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or scrofulous or venercal taint, will cleanse the blood from ON THE POSSIBILITY OF LIMITIAG POPULOUS all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and re- posure.

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cine venders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal

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By the late Dr. Roberts's will, Messrs. Beach and Barnicott, who had been confidently entrusted with the preparation of his medicines for many years past, are left joint proprietors of the Poor Man's Friend and Pilula Antiscrophule, &c., &c., with the exclusive right, power, and authority to prepare and vend the same. The utility of these medicines is fully testified by thousands of per-

To Messre. Beach and Barnicott, Bridport.

our invaluable medicines, I may mention one—the person does not wish his name to appear in public print, but you may refer to me for the facts of the case. A man, whom disease had so affected his face that it was one complete outbreak, and so disgusting that he was obliged to keep it covered, and, after trying several remedies, but all in vain, was induced to try your Poor Man's Friend and Pills. After using a pot and a box of pills, he seemed to grow worse; but through my persuasion he continued he medicine, and when he had used the fourth not of ointment, and also the pills, he was completely cured, and has remained so ever since, now nearly six months. Many other remarkable instances of cures I have known inasmuch as I positively think it is one of the best medi cines I am acquainted with, for the diseases to which it is

ecommended. Yours very faithfully, Trouss McAdam.

Dungannon, April 6, 1841.

Beware of Counterfeits .- No medicine sold under the above names can possibly be genuine unless "Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberts, Bridport," is engraved and printed on the stamp affixed on each package.

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A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the kaneful means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorhua. (Signed) JEBEMIAH CASEY.

In all Diseases of the Skin, bad legs, old wounds and deers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated canters, 1 numbers, swellings, gout, theumatism, and lumbago, sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-late severe colders. RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed taken your excellent medicine, he is quite well, cheerful, out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to and afte to resume his work. be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

> By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10. Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church- appetite and spirits increase. street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

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oughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to these who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re-commend it to a careful perusal."—Era. "This work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy 25.9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box; or, post free, 3s., 5s., all doubt.—Farmers' Journal.

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This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at Als. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the ninutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and impurities from the vital stream; cradicating the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the

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eriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cines are administered.

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With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhow, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-

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occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of very properly devoted the greater part of his lecture these things in such a way as to be enabled to have the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely to this part of Roman history, and made as brief time for the cultivation of those great intellectual packed, and carefully protected from observation. Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punctually, from Eleven till Two, and from Five till Eight.

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CHARRE'S SUCCEDANEUM. TOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH, however large

Downger, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cloucester,

Nobility .- Mr. CLARKE'S SUCCEDANEUM, for stopping decayed teeth, is far superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth without any pressure or is a specific for eruptions that sometimes follow vaccina. pain, becomes as hard as the enamel immediately after application, and remains firm in the tooth for life; not only rendering extraction unnecessary, but also making and can be sent by post, on receiving a post-office order. Prepared only by Mr. CLARKE, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, plauded. Grosvenor-street, Bond-street (removed from 53, Harleystreet, Cavendish-square) .- LOSS OF TEETH. - Mr. CLARKE still continues to supply the loss of teeth, from one to a complete set, upon his beautiful system of Selfadhesion, which has procured him such universal approbation in some thousands of cases, and recommended by Sir C. M. Clark, Bart., M.D.; Sir M. Tierney, Bart., M.D.; Dr. Chambers, Dr. Paris, Dr. James Johnson, Dr. Conquest, and numerous other Members of the Medical Profession, as being the most ingenious system of supply. ing artificial teeth hitherto invented. They are so consons who have been benefited by their aid. Amongst the trived as to adapt themselves over the most tender gums, numerous testimonials received, the following is color remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extraction quite unnecessary; and in order that his system may be within the reach of the most economical, he will continue the same moderate Gentlemen, - Amongst the many cures performed by charges. Mr. CLABKE, Surgeon-Dentist, No. 61, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, London .- At home from eleven

> PARR'S LIFE PILLS RE acknowledged to be all that are required to con-

quer disease and prolong life. The extraordinary success of this medicine is the wonler of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an apericut, and has in every instance done good; it has never in the slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of the benefit received from this invaluable medicine. Testimonials are received daily, and it would be impossible in a newspaper to publish one half received; and the following are selected as people well known in their respective neighbourhoods, and whose testimony is unquestionable. Further sheets of testimonials, and the

agents. The following case of cure by Parr's Life Pills is communicated by Mr. C. Ruiter, ckemist and druggist, Shaftes-

bury, Dorset, agent for Parr's Pills :--A respectable farmer residing near Shaftesbury, had for ears been subject to the most distressing attacks of giddiness of the head, frequently attended with severe head ache. The various medicines he used at different times did him little or no good, till he was induced to give Parr's Pills a trial. The very first dose afforded much relief, and he has found them more serviceable than any other medicine he has taken. He always resorts to them on findng any symptoms of the complaint coming on, and they invariably relieve him. The attacks have been much less frequent since taking Parr's Pills, and he believes by continuing their use his complaint will entirely leave him. Dated April 26th, 1845.

From Mr. W. Alexander, bookseller, Yarmouth :--You will probably remember the name of the respecta ble octogenarian gardener, Mr. Cowles, of Blunderstone, who still (with his son-in-law) attends our excellent veeffects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total
EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with
EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with garden several hours in the day. He still continues oc-Since I wrote the above, I have inquired after Mr.

> WILLIAM ALEXANDER. Champion Office, March 5, 1845. Gentlemen,-I think it only fair to mention that a man named Scaulon, residing in Sligo, porter to the Bianconi Car, on purchasing a box of your pills, declared to me that for the last eight years he has suffered severely from a bad not what had prompted them to come. They would

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

C. VEBDON. Beware of spurious imitations. Reware of spurious imitations of the above medicine Yone are genuine unless the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS are in WHITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND, engraved passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how- on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also ever, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. favourable in pression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim in loves at 13, 11d, 28, 9d, and family packets at 11s. in boxes at 1s. 11d, 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s., by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard, Lon-Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; Mitchell, Glasgow; and by all respectable druggists and patent medicine retailers throughout the kingdom.—Directions are given with each

COPAIBA AND CUBEBS ENTIRELY

DOX.

SUPERSEDED. RAY'S BALSAMIC PILLS, a certain, safe, and the most speedy remedy ever discovered for the permanent and effectual cure of strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, rheumatism, lumbago, gonorrhœa, gleets, local debility, irritation of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the urinary passages. The unprecedented success that has attended the administration of these pills, since they were before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in made public, has acquired for them a sale more extensive the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring than any other proprietary medicine extant, and the circumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, the annals of medicine. Prior to being advertised, these pills were employed in private practice in upwards of 1,800 cases, many of them most inveterate-in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, or to produce those unpleasant symptoms so often experienced while taking copaida, and that class of medicines usually resorted to in these complaints. The proprietor pledges himself that not one particle of copaiba, either resin or balsam, cubebs, or any deleterious ingredient, enters their most commonly employed medicines in the above complaints; but, from the uncertainty in their effects, together with their utter inefficacy in many cases, are fast declining in reputation; and, from the unpleasant symptoms in-Venereal contamination, if not at first cradicated, will variably produced from taking copaida, especially in the often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, early stage of the complaint, many of the most able although for a while undiscovered, at length break out modern practitioners condemn it as dangerous, and a meupon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; dieine not to be depended upon. Many persons, after or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs | having suffered more from the effects of the remedy than of existence. To those suffering from the consequences | the virulence of the disease, and, after a patient but painsecondary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, blotches on the use, the whole system having become more or less affected, head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, and the disease as bad, if not worse, than at the comtonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, mencement. As regards cubebs, it is true that those ke., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful | violent effects are not experienced as while taking cophiba, affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis- but they seldom effect a cure, unless more active medi-

cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to | The Balsamic Pills are free from any of the above obbe attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking jections; they act specifically on the urinary passages: own opinion on this matter; and although he was the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com- and, from their tonic properties, tend to strengthen the plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the system and improve the general health. They require constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibili- neither confinement nor alteration of diet (except abstities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune nence from stimulants, where considerable inflammation eat the least; whilst those who toiled not, were surduring their more youthful days to be affected with any exists); and, as experience has amply proved, they will rounded with plenty. The parsons had endeavoured form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine effect a cure sooner than copaiba (the dangerous results is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as of which, in the inflammatory stages, are too well known more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife to need comment), or any other medicine in present use, and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions, and may be justly considered the only safe and efficacious than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remedy in all stages of those disorders. In addition to remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams | these advantages, the very convenient form in which this

LONDON:

on to Constantine.

OLDHAM.

ROCHDALE.

I that they should omulate the ant and the bee in their A Public Mierric and tea-party was held in the industry, and likewise take a lesson from them of the theatre on Monday, the 18th inst. Messis. P. manner in which they dispose of the produce of their M'Grath, C. Doyle, and T. Clark, members of the labour. They toil, it is true, during the summer. the cavity .- Patronised by her Majesty the Queen till a late hour.

TODMORDEN.

A Public Meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' T. Clark, P. M'Grath, and C. Doyle were present. The meeting was the most numerous that has been held here for a length of time. The speeches of the gentlemen had an excellent effect, and gave general

MOSLEY.

ciation-room on Friday evening last. Messrs. P. Land Society were disposed of. STOCKPORT.

paid in to the Land Society.

MANCHESTER. On Sunday evening last an eloquent president, Mr.

?. M'Grath, lectured to a delighted audience in Carof the Land Society now on the books of the Manchester locality. LECTURE. -- Messrs. M'Grath and Doyle addressed Life and Times of Old Parr," may be had, gratis, of all numerous and attentive audience in the Chartist

Association-room, on Monday evening last, on the "Injurious Effects of Class Legislation," and on the "Co-operative Land Scheme." After the addresses, several questions were put to the lecturers, and objections raised to the Land plan, which were answered to the satisfaction of the audience. The Land plan is progressing in the locality in spite of all the opposition that the "First principle army," consisting of some two or three, can raise against it. MIDDLETON.

GLORIOUS REVIVAL OF CHARTISM IN LANCASHIRE. Mr. O'Connor's letter :--

Mr. Dixon on coming forward to move the first resolution, said it was unnecessary for him to tell them that he perfectly coincided with every principle enunciated in the resolution they had just heard read. He was a Chartist, because he was convinced that justice would never be dealt out to the working man until he was in possession of his full and equal share of political power. Therefore was he a Chartist. But when he looked at the vast assembly before him, he felt persuaded that, like all other public meetings, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained casionally to take the med cine, which he believes, under it was composed of persons holding different opinions a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten | Providence, to have been the means of conferring on him on different subjects, and likewise that they had been drawn together by various motives; some, no doubt, be to blame, and not those who had faithfully pointed had come from curiosity to see what sort of thing a Chartist - camp - meeting was, others had perhaps Cand, and learn that he is quite well and hearty. The come for the purpose of ridicule, and others for the late severe cold weather affected him much; but, having more Englishman-like purpose of hearing for themselves, and judging accordingly, and there might by some who had come for the base purpose of clutching a warm expression uttered in the heat and excitement of the moment, in order to report the same to the "powers that be," to see if they could take any

hold of it. However, they were there; and he cared stomach, no food resting on it, and swelling often exist. now hear what Chartism really was. They would ing; and that after finishing one box at 1s. 13d. he felt now be convinced that it was not the "bugaboo" not only better, but well; can now eat any food, and his which the press, the pulpit, and the bar had represented it. For those parties had painted Chartism in such horrid colours, that weak-minded old men, who had not heard for themselves, trembled, and old women fainted at the very name of it. What is Chartism? It is the cause of the oppressed against the oppressors. What is Chartism ?—it is the cause of the many against the tyrannical few. What is Chartism?-it is the cause of right against might: in fact, to sum up the whole in a word, Chartism his tongue in its defence. But he was thoroughly share in any of these advantages, has lead to the convinced that nothing short of the People's Charter was the cause of labour, or he would never have lifted becoming the law of the land would rescue him and don; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; J. and R. his class from that awful state of dependence, poverty, and destitution, to which the present system had reduced them. Believing this, he felt called upon at all times to do all that lay in his power for the advancement of that cause. It was said by some, "Why, what's the use? We have done all we can do, and we are no nearer than we were." This was a fallacy. For his part, he saw no reason to despair, but every reason to go on with renewed energy and increased exertion; for Chartism was in a prouder position this day than ever it was since the commencement of the agitation. Now, was it true that they had done all they could do? In fact, comparatively speaking, they had done nothing. It was true they had attended meetings. It was true that they had held up their hands for resolutions. It was true that some of them had paid their pence, and they had also sent men to Conferences. This they had done

but they had neither acted up to the resolutions they had agreed to, nor adopted the plans laid down by their representatives in the various Conferences that had assembled to legislate for them, until now; and, thank God, the time had come when they were beginning to work for themselves. He, therefore, saw &c.), has obtained for them a reputation unequalled in no reason that they should faint by the way. In fact, those who counted the cast at the commencement of the agitation were not deceived. They knew that in the struggle they would have much to contend with, many obstacles to overcome, amongst which were those gigantic evils, a corrupt press and an erroneous education. Had we not been taught in the nursery and the school, that it was our place to bow with serf-like submission to our superiors?" And the parson, too, had done their share in the composition. Copaiba and cubebs have long been the work of stultifying and bedarkening the intellect of working classes should pine, and starve, here below, evils to contend with, that we have made no more progress than we have? But, thank God, the day of delusion has gone by! Aristocratic and priestly influence is on the wane. This is a sure and certain which this disease may have left behind in the form of ful perseverance, have been compelled to relinquish its sign that thelday of liberty is dawning. Let us, then, take advantage of the improved circumstances by which we are surrounded, and this day renew our fealty to each other; and under the broad canopy of not much of a theologian, his theology told him that those who worked the most under the present system to impress on their minds that they were made for

physical energy and mental capability, by the exer-

of physical exertion, to get a fit supply of those things Ciry Locality.—Mr. Cooper's third lecture on history, delivered last Sunday evening, was attended by an increased audience, and was listened to with which, in his opinion, could not be calculated by a Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual free of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Dy an increased audience, and was insteaded to with pounds, shillings, and pence standard. If it meant hearers was at the impossibility of the lecturer's being able to say as much as lie wished to say on a subject of such paramount interest as old Rome, and pence standard. If it meant that a "fair day's wage" was plenty of beef, mutton, pork being able to say as much as lie wished to say on a subject of such paramount interest as old Rome, and overy other article of food and cloth-Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general proud patrician oppressors. Mr. Cooper, however, a fair day's work!" meant that he should labour for work as possible with the conquests of Casar, his assassination, the schemes of his crafty successor, might be enabled to fulfil his duties to society as a and the herd of tyrants and monsters that followed, citizen, a freeman, and a human being. It was for such wages and for such work that he was a Chartist. He knew that this was not the parsons' version of the

Executive Committee, were present, and severally and lay by a store for their winter's use. This is addressed the assemblage. After which singing, re- an important lesson for us. It tells us that we too, citing, and dancing commenced, and was kept up in the days of our youth and the vigour of our manhood, ought to be enabled to make a provision for the STOCKPORT.

On Wednesday evening last, a public meeting was held in the Association-room, Hillgate, to hear addresses from the three members of the Executive we have a voice in the distribution of the wealth them again useful for mastication. All persons can dresses from the three members of the Executive we have a voice in the distribution of the wealth use Mr. Charke's Succedented themselves with now in the north—Messrs. Doyle, Clark, and which our labour produces, and this can only be acease, as full directions are enclosed, price as. Sold M Grath. The attendance was very numerous, and complished by the Charter becoming a legislative by all respectable Medicine-venders in Town and Country; the proceedings seemed to give much satisfaction, enactment. With these obstacles, in conjunction with as the sentiments of the speakers were loudly ap-plauded. The speakers were loudly ap-the man-degrading doctrine of non-resistance to wrong, is it to be wondered at that the people have been a little backward in learning their duty? To tell him that it was the "will of Heaven" that he was to Hall, on Thursday evening last, at which Mesers. suffer patiently under the manifold aggressions made upon his rights and perogatives by his fellow man, was to libel the Deity. All nature told him that such was a false doctrine. He envied not the man who had got it into his head that it was necessary for him to be reduced to a crust, in order to make him fit for MOSLEY.

The largest meeting that has taken place here since the "plug plet" of 1842, was held in the Asso-solution room of Friday arening best.

MOSLEY.

future happiness. He was rather of the opinion that a plentiful supply of roast beef and plum pudding was better calculated to enable a man to fulfil his duties to God and his neighbour than starvation. M'Grath, C. Doyle, and T. Clark were announced Was it not mosstrous to imagine that human nature to be present, but indisposition caused Mr. M'Grath could be deprived of its feelings, and that a man to absent himself. The Charter and the Land were could go to his knees and pray, whilst the convulsive spoken of at length by Mr. Clark, who was ably fol- sob of a broken-hearted wife issued from one corner. lowed up and supported by Mr. Doyle. At the close and the cry of starving children for bread came from of the meeting a considerable number of rules of the another? How could such a man thank God for the COMFORTS which he had received ?-when he had received nothing but insult and starvation, and that Mr. T. Clark and Mr. C. Doyle addressed a numerous and attentive audience in the Association-room on Sunday evening last. Mr. T. Clark and Mr. C. Doyle addressed a numerous and attentive audience in the Association-room had given him an undoubted right to exist, and the on Sunday evening last. Mr. John Bennett presided.

At the close of the meeting a collection was made on behalf of the funds of the Association, and £ö was of those rights. To be patient under such circular to the funds of the Association, and £ö was of those rights. cumstances was indeed criminal. He might be asked from whence he got this doctrine? He told them, from the works of nature, which pointed up to nature's God. He found throughout the universe penters' Hall; at the conclusion of which, twentygirlt new members were encolled in the Land Soof self-preservation, which compelled the inferior ciety, and £18 paid in to the same fund. Mr. Dixon animals to protect themselves from aggression, and announced that there were upwards of 300 members of the Land Society now on the books of the Man-but a small insect, yet there was implanted within it a law which prompted it to protect its labour. Look at the hen surrounded with her brood, how she caters for their food; and when she has found the grain of corn, she calls them around her to partake of the fruits of her toil. But should an intruder infringe on the rights of that domestic circle, she will defend it with all the energy of which her little system is possessed. This surely is a lesson for the fathers and husbands of England, who have allowed their domestic hearth to be robbed of its sweetest ornament, the cheering smiles of a happy and contented wife, surrounded by her clearly and healthy children. We have stood coldly and apathetically by, whilst the ruthless hand of the oppressor has dragged our wives and little ones into the factory or the loathsome mine, completely reversing the order The following is the speech of William Dixon, delivered upon this auspicious occasion, referred to in the father and the husband is an unwilling idler and the husband is an unwilling of these a pauper, living upon the blood and vitals of those he loves. It is time that this system of wrong should have an end; and he hoped that that day was the commencement of England's determination to be free. In order to do this, it was necessary for each and all to do their share of the work. It was in vain for them to think that those gentlemen by whom he was surrounded, those who had stood the heat of the battle, could of themselves accomplish liberty. No. The people must do it themselves if ever it was done. Those gentlemen had come to tell

them what was necessary for them to do, but if they neglected to do it, it would be themselves that would

THE OPERATIVE COTTON SPINNERS AND SELF-ACTING

MULE WORKERS OF SCOTLAND TO THEIR EMPLOYERS.

-Gentlemen,-It will not surely be considered pre-

out their duty to them.

sumptive on our part in addressing you on the present occasion. We had considered, from the continued and increasing prosperity of the cotton trade, that you would before this have offered to share with us, the producers of wealth, a portion of the additional value given for the products of our industry, consequent upon such a state of trade. Nay, we had even hoped, after the declaration of Sir Robert Peel, on repealing the duty on cotton, that such repeal was expressly conceded for the purpose of benefitting the labouring class, and, considering that the duty in many instances amounted to more than is given for spinning, we were confiding enough to suppose that generosity would have prompted you to give us a por-tion of the abrogated tax. Considering also the present depreciated price of the raw material, with the advanced and advancing price in yarns, without any feeling being evinced on your part that we should place ourselves in antagonism to our employers; we can but regret that it is sometimes necessary. Let them but be just to those whose labour enriches them. and not a murmur will escape our lips; but when we see a desire on their part to absorb as much of the wealth which we produce as they possibly can, what else is to be expected than that we should meet, combine, and demand a portion of the "lion's share." It has been our lot in times of commercial depression to feel it in all its severity, by reduction following ro-duction in our wages, while in times of prosperity, unless demanded by the workmen, we reap none of its advantages. In looking at the price of yarns in years when 31d. pershilling was paid for spinning, we find that they were no higher in some of those years than what they are at present—while the price in the raw material bears no comparative proportion to whatit then was. Looking at all these things, is it to be wondered at, that we should feel dissatisfied with our present condition, and especially in contrasting it with many other bodies of workmen? The long and protracted hours of unmitigated toil which we have to perform, in an artificially heated and impure atmosphere, the rapid decay of our physical energies, and consequent premature old age, causing us to be put aside as useless lumber, at a period of life which to others is little more than their meridian, in order that youth and vigour may undergo the same deteriorating process as those whom they supersede have dono. Considerations such as these demand that something like an adequate compensation be given for the sacrifices made, but which we are satisfied is not the case. Another consideration also induces us to make this appeal, namely, the scarcity which is taking place among Piecers, owing to the increasing demand for them, and the facility that young persons mankind, and making them the easy prey of despots. have of getting into other branches of industry, The parsons endeavoured to cram it down their equally, if not better remunerated, such scarcity throats, that it was essentially necessary that the necessarily tending to raise the wages of this class of workers, which, in many instances, is already the in order to fit them for bliss hereafter. Is it to be well paid, that there may be some inducement for order to fit them, with such a combined phalanx of be well paid, that there may be some inducement for them to remain at their present occupation, as well as from motives of humanity. Compare their earnings and their labour with that of Power-loom Weavers, and they sink far beneath them in the scale of comfort; and unless our wages are advanced, so as to enable us to elevate them also, both master and operative must ultimately suffer. Gentlemen,-Such of you as are possessed of self-acting Mules, heaven register our yows never to cease agitating must be cognisant of the great variation which exists until the sons of toil have their fair share of that in the prices paid for this department of spinningwhich their labour produced. He might be asked wariations which it is much to be desired you your what was their "fair share." He had formed his selves should rectify, not by reducing the better paid selves should rectify, not by reducing the better paid to the standard of the lower, but by elevating the lower to the higher standard, or at least by placing "they who would not work should not cat." Alas! all on a greater degree of equality, but that all should be clevated above their present position. Gentlemen, -We have heard you always profess that it was hurtful to your feelings to reduce wages, and that it would give you greater gratification to advance them, toil alone-mere drudges to minister to the wants of | did the state of trade permit it. The conviction resis the idlers: and in order to induce them to submit to on our mind that you have now the opportunity of this, they said it was "the will of God." What proving the sincerity of your professions, if we are at and may be justly considered the only safe and efficacious nemedy in all stages of those disorders. In addition to these advantages, the very convenient form in which this invaluable preparation is offered to the public, must also a desideratum.

Prepared only by M. O. Wray, and sold, wholesale and retail, at 118, Holborn-hill; and at the West-end Depot, thy brow thou shalt eat bread? "Yes, they knew that and knew also that that curse includes and turns of the propriety of soliciting their employers for a that; and knew also that that curse includes and further advance upon their wages, leaving it to a 344, Strand, London. May also be had of all respectable medicine venders in town and country,

Patients in the remotest parts of the country can be treated successfully, on describing minutely their case, it is no curse to labour, but it is a grievous curse includes all further advance upon their wages, leaving it to a meeting of delegates from all the different localities to settle the amount which we would ask. According to the country can be treated successfully, on describing minutely their case, it is no curse to labour, but it is a grievous curse includes all further advance upon their wages, leaving it to a meeting of delegates from all the different localities to settle the amount which we would ask. According to the country can be treated successfully, a meeting of delegates, to the number of that so many about live without a grievous curse includes all further advance upon their wages, leaving it to a meeting of delegates from all the different localities. and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

That is no curse to labour, but it is a grievous curse that so many should live without sweat, and, by so doing, rob the toiler of that which the curse itself promised him—bread in return for his sweat. He (Mr. Dixon), however, believed man to have a higher destiny than that of a mere drudge. This was evident from his very formation, in which was combined by side of an advance of a halfpenny on the prices paid for hand-spinning at the time of receiving our last advance; also that threepence per 1000 hanks of an advance be solicited for self-acting Mules;—and that it be requested that a distinct answer be rethat it be requested that a distinct answer be recise of which he was enabled, by the smallest amount turned to our memorial, on or before the 22nd, in order that the same may be reported to this meeting, which stands adjourned till the 23rd of the present month. We thus lay our request before you, in the full confidence that you will cheerfully concede to 118 so reasonable a demand, and that none of you will endeavour to evade it by saving that you will give it if any other precedes you. Let Capital but cherish its parent, Labour, and a reciprocity of feeling and interest must exist betwixt them, which every well-

Self-Acting Mule Workers of Scotland-Robert GREENHILL. Trades' Hall, Paisley, 9th August, 1845. FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY.—It is very remarkable that Monsieur Arago, whose prediction that the Seine would be frozen over this year on the 8th of On Sunday last Mr. W. Bell delivered a very instructive address in the Working Man's Hall, system, wished to inculcate the idea; that the work-lorsedge-street. The lecturer showed, in a very man's lot was to labour, and labour only; and to inculcate the idea; that the work-largumentative manner, that if the labouring classes press this more powerfully on the mind when young, did. If the brilliant September which M. Arago did. If the brilliant September which M. Arago did. If the brilliant September which we are not pressed in the present right in his anticipations as to the very day when the west argumentative manner, that if the labouring classes press this more powerfully on the mind when young, did. If the brilliant September which M. Arago did. If the brilliant September which the more powerfully on the mind when young, did. If the brilliant September which the present right in his anticipations as to the very day when the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west the regular power which we summer would change on the 20th of Angust, and so it is pressed in the present right in his anticipations as to the very day when the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west the right in his anticipations as to the very day when the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west the right in his anticipations as to the very day when the summer would end. He foreteld that the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west wet summer would end. He foreteld that the west N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine were in possession of political power, they might by knowing that impressions made on the tender mind now announces come true, there will be nothing to knowing that impressions made on the tender mind now announces come true, there will be nothing to that means improve their social condition, by sending such representatives to the House of Commons as
would repeal bad laws and enact good ones, which
would conduce to their permanent presentative. The wholesale patent medicine houses in London.

Only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine House of Commons as only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses of Commons as only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine House of Commons as only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine House of Commons as only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent of the principal wholesale Patent Medicine House of Commons as only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent form the trade, by would repeat bad laws and enact good ones, which dustry, but forget to tell their pupils to emulate so laden with produce—the green crops, vegetables, those insects in protecting the fruits of labour. This address gave general satisfaction.

Observe!—27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London.

It was right to dearness of food, for never was the centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Puritying Spatial Commons as to dear the trade in their indicates the ant and the bee in their indicates the ant and the bee in their indicates the condition of the principal would repeat be dearth. On the dearth of the centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Puritying Spatial Commons as to dear the first the first of the House of Commons as the Hou

wisher to humanity must anxiously desire. By order

and on behalf of the Operative Cotton-Spinners and

Poetry.

the si the same desk with the two first cantos of "Childe were one night lost in a thunder storm, and since nearly be commenced employing himself as a bookseller. Haro Harold." He intended to have published the llints wrecked. In both cases he was sorely bewindered; from He was too poor to rent a shop, and began by keep-Haro Harold." He intended to have published the Hints f first; first; but by accident, or nearly so, the Harold first is first; first; but by accident, or nearly so, the Harold first appeared. The reception this wonderful point met with with was so flattering to the poet that his bitterness to towards Jerrney and others, whom he had so vigorously assailed in his "Satire," and who were the sould so solve the has served me faithfully, and Saily is a good worm. s subjects of his wrath in the Mints also, evaporated; and and the Hints for the time being was withheid. This was : was most fortunate for the poet; for this production was was one of his very worst—far below his previous work work, "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." Byn Bynox, however, held a very different opinion of its mer merits, and before the appearance of Childe Harold, look looked to the Hints, rather than to the Harold, as the wor work that was to make him famous. Nine years ofte ofter the time the poem was intended to have been published, its author again expressed his wish for its public appearance. The advice of his friends, howeve ever, prevented its appearance at that time; and it was not until the year 1831, seven years after the poet's death, that it was first published.

We have looked through the "Hints from Horace. and though there are some vigorous lines where the poet praises or vindicates Militor or Pore, or where he lashes high-life ragabonds, on the whole the piece is unworthy of his pen. Perhaps the best lines are the thirty-eight, beginning-

Behold him Freshman! forced no more to groun O'er Virgil's devilish verses and-his own: but we see not anything in the entire poem we can extract as "Beauties." How Braox could have regarded this poem with the partiality he did is astonishing. Poets, however, are rarely the best judges of their own compositious, as, for instance, Miltox preferred "Paradise Regained" over "Paradise Lost." It is well known that in that opinion Murroy stands alone it is the latter and not the former of these poems that has made his name universally, as it will docternally, famous. We conclude these few remarks by quoting Moore's opinion of the "Hints from Horace";-In tracing the fortunes of men, it is not a little curious

to observe how often the course of a whole life has depended on one single step. Had Lord Byron persisted in his original purpose of giving this poem to the press, inatesd of Childe Harold, it is more than probable that he would have been lost, as a great poet, to the world. Inferior as this paraphrase is, in every respect, to his former satire, and, in some places, even descending below the level of under-graduate versifiers, its failure, there can be little doubt, would have been certain and signal; -his former assailants would have resumed their advantage over him, and either, in the bitterness of his mortification, he would have flung Childe Harold into the fire, or, had he summoned up sufficient confidence to publish that poem, its reception, even if sufficient to retrieve him in the eyes of the public and his own, could never have at all resembled that explosion of success,—that instantaneous and universal acclaim of admiration, into which, coming, as it were, fresh from the land of song, he surprised the world, and in the midst of which he was borne, buoyant and self-ussured, along, through a succession of new triumphs, each more splendid than the last! Happily, the better judgment of his friends averted such a

It is now our happy task to forthwith proceed to our great poet's beautiful and immortal production, "Childe Harold." The extracts from which we purpose to give, wil really be "Beauties of Byron." We pass by the Dedication to "IANTHE," though its beauty strongly tempts us to copy it: we pass by the opening stanzas

almost every line of which teems with beauties; and here commence our extracts:-Childe Harold had a mother-not forgot, Though parting from that mother he did shun; A sister whom he loved, but saw her not Refore his weary pilgrimage begun If friends he had, he bade adieu to none. Yet deem not thence his breast a breast of steel:

Ye, who have known what 't is to dote upon A few dear objects, will in sadness feel Each partings break the heart they fondly hope to heal. His house, his home, his heritage, his lands, The laughing dames in whom he did delight, Whose large blue eyes, fair locks, and snowy hands, Might shake the saintship of an anchorite, And long had fed his youthful appetite; His goblets brimm'd with every costly wine, And all that mote to luxury invite, Without a sigh he left to cross the brine, And traverse Paynim shores, and pass earth's central

The sails were fill'd, and fair the light winds blew, As glad to wast him from his native home; And fast the white rocks faded from his view, And soon were lost in circumambient foam: And then, it may be, of his wish to roam Repeuted he, but in his bosom slept The silent thought, nor from his lips did come One word of wail, whilst others sate and wept And to the reckless gales unmanly mouning kept. But when the sun was sinking in the sea

He seized his harp, which he at times could string, And strike, albeit with untaught melody! When deemed he no strange ear was listening: And now his fingers o'er it he did fling, And tuned his farewell in the dim twilight. While flew the vessel on her snowy wing, And fleeting shores receded from his sight, Thus to the elements he pour'd his last "Good Night."

"Adieu, adieu! my native shore Fades o'er the waters blue; The Night winds sigh, the breakers roar, And shricks the wild sea-mew. Yon sun that sets upon the sea We follow in his flight; Farewell awhile to him and thee, My native Land—Good Night! "A few short hours and He will rise To give the morrow birth;

And I shall hail the main and skies, But not my mother earth. Deserted is my own good hall, Its hearth is desolate; Wild weeds are gathering on the wall; My dog howls at the gate. " Come hither, hither, my little page!*

Why dost thon weep and wail?

Or dost thon dread the billow's rage, Or tremble at the gale? But dash the tear-drop from thine eye; Our ship is swift and strong: Our fleetest falcon scarce can fly More merrily along. Let winds be shrill, let waves roll high, I fear not wave nor wind:

Yet marvel not, Sir Childe, that I Am sorrowful in mind; For I have from my father gone A mother whom I love, And have no friend, save these alone, But thee-and One above. My father bless'd me ferrently,

Yet did not much complain But sorely will my mother sigh Till I come back again'-"Enough, enough, my little lad! Such tears become thine eye; If I thy guileless bosom had, Mine own would not be dry.

"Come bither, bither, my staunch yeoman, t Why dost thou look so pale? Or dost thou dread a French forman? Or shiver at the gale? Deem'st thou I tremble for my life?

Sir Childe, I'm not so weak; But thinking on an absent wife Will blanch a faithful check. 'My spouse and boys dwell near thy hall Along the bordering lake,‡

And when they on their father call, What answer shall she make? "Enough, enough, my yeoman good, Thy grief let none gainsny; But I who am of lighter mood, Will laugh to flee away.

"For who would trust the see Of wife or paramour ? Fresh feres will dry the bright blue eyes We late saw streaming o'er. For pleasures past I do not grieve,

Nor perils gathering near; My greatest grief is that I leave No thing that claims a tear. "And now I'm in the world alone, Upon the wide, wide sea:

But why should I for others grean, When none will sigh for me? Perchance my dog will whine in vain, Till fed by stranger hands; But long ere I come back again

He'd tear me where he stands. "With thee, my bark, I'll swiftly go Athwart the foaming brine; Nor care what land thou bear'st me to. So not again to mine.

Welcome, welcome, ye dark blue waves! And when you fail my sight,

desire he may be considered as in my service." [See the the Landed Estate of the Nation as a Joint-Stock | the fury of the mob from their intended victim, said, that to have been present on the occasion, was called to BEAUTIES OF BYRON

RO. VIII.

In I In Byron's works there will be found, immediately feelow following his "English Bards and Seoteh Review of "Fires" (see the one volume cdition), a poem entitled Fends works at lissoskapath, and did not quit he family from the finite from the first words at lissoskapath, and did not quit he family follow following his "English Bards, &c. The Rinks were composed at Akter Akters, in 1811, and the author brought them home in the teast of the State of the Nation as a soluted to have been present on the occasion, was called to have been present on the occasion, was called to corroborate this fact, or the expression said to have been present on the occasion, was called to corroborate this fact, or the expression said to have been present on the occasion, was called to corroborate this fact, or the expression said to have been present on the family in the family applicated; then the family applicated; then the family applicated; then the family applicated; then the family applicated; the family applicated; then the family applicated; the family applicated the family applicated; the

† Newstead Abbey.

§ Here follows in the original MS.:— Methinks it would my bosom glad, To change my proud estate,
And be again a laughing lad
With one beloved playmate.
Since youth I scarce have passed an hour Without disgust or pain, Except cometimes in faily's bower, Or when the bowl I drain,

FOOD FOR THE POOR. SONG OF THE ANDOVER UNION. Grind! Grind!—the air is musical With nature's voices now, The breeze amid the wavy wheat of The bird upon the bough!

The rivers flow, the cattle low With music in their tones, Grind on! grind on! the pauper plays The music of the boncs! Not as when gamblers stake their souls On hazard of the dice,

Not like the midnight melody Of passion and of vice. Not amid storm and strife-Not amid tears and groans, Not like the butcher when his knife

Sings slaughter to the bones! No, but when butcher-work Was dead and done and past. And men had feasted far and wide, And homes had ceased to fast; And fat and terpid things Were sleeping like the drones,

The meet was caten all away! The paupers crushed the bones!! Yes, in the soft sweet air, Under the summer sun, The paupers group'd around their feast-

Every-every one! The shreds and patches of putrid flesh Clung to their whitening thrones, And the marrow oozed with a sickening breath Up from the tainted bones ! The paupers sat like a ghastly crev

After a starving wreck, And they saw the black flesh quiver and reck And the bones wear a plague-like speck. But as famine shrilled forth its deadly shrick They leaped to its echcing tones;

And they scratch'd for the carrion brought for the flesh, And howl'd for the marrowy bones! Then on-then on they crush'd, And on, and on they ground; As the putrid bones were picked and eleaned,

But the pauper-things were glad, And made no mawkish moans; For like Dratu's treat, was the rotting meat, And the marrow of the bones! And the stench that rose from the pauper-feast

Oh! for the feast they found!

Grew fearful in the sun,

You could'nt scent the zir, the field, The crops, the flowers-not one. But the paupers feasted on, On one of charity's loans; Fruits and flowers were nothing to them, Only meat and bones!

The feast is over and past, The starver's battle is o'er, The terrible bones are crush'd at last, But hunger haunts their door. Now with fainting of heart, Now with breaking of stones ;

Till the pauper cannot bear to part

NOTICE. The next "FEAST OF THE POETS" will be holden in the Northern Star of September 20th next. Poetical contributions thereto must be at the office of this paper by Saturday, September 13th.

With the bad meat and the bones !- Joe Miller.

Reviews.

WADE'S LONDON REVIEW-Argust. London. C. B. Christian, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. We have in this number a continuation of the poetical Greek tale, "Ambition." We say "poetical Greek tale, "Ambition." We say "poetical," for, although the tale is in prose, the luxuriance less. As Byrox has it:—

In fact 18, who stady the tale is in prose, the rioters tore down the two water casks at the back of the house from the stones on which they were placed, and rolled them away in the which they were placed, and rolled them away in the which they were placed, and rolled them away in the less. The of the writer's imagination and language leaves but little to be desired to make this story a truly poeti-cal production of no mean order. "Leaves torn from a record of Life," introduce us to "The Rival Lovers; a tale of Hindostan;" apparently the first of a series of similar contributions. This first illustrates the old and universally acknowledged truth that "the course of true love never does run smooth." This intimation will be quite sufficient to recommend the story at least to the young. The remaining contents are mostly "reviews" of new works, the most important of which is an analyzation and critique of Dr. Pritchard's "Natural History of Man." The article is written with great ability, and will be found very interesting. While, however, we admit the ability of the writer, we can-not acknowledge ourselves a disciple of his views, as to the "Adam and Eye" origin of mankind. True, the reviewer does not argue or insist upon this, but he admits it; not so much, we fancy, in obedience to his own convictions, as because the admission is a sop to the tender stomach of alarmed orthodoxy. Really there is something exquisitely ridiculous-we had almost said disgusting—in these silly attempts of clever writers to make their researches and theories harmonise with exploded fables. When will the day come when men of mind will be "bold enough to be honest, and honest enough to be bold"? The other "reviews" are much shorter, but all impartially and ably written. The concluding article has "the Drama" for its subject : the praise therein bestowed on the management of the Haymarket and Sadler's Wells Theatres is well deserved and is as worthily given. As a cleverly-conducted

view to our readers. THE ORPHAN; or, MEMOIRS OF MATILDA - Dr Eugene Sue. Part X. London: T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square. The part for August of this singular and wonderful work contains two terrifically interesting chapters, beautifully illustrated by Ropent Cruikshank. We would gladly have given an extract, but that to do justice to the author we must have taken at least one of his "seenes" entire, and that would occupy more space than we can spare. Besides, the work must be read from the beginning to be properly ap-

CASES AND OBSERVATIONS ON SPINAL DEFORMITY - Br SAMUEL Hane, Surgeon. London: John Churchill, Princes-street, Soho. This is a cheap and abridged edition of Mr. Hane's valuable work on spinal diseases, which we have twice before noticed in this paper. This cheaper edition contains, too, some more recent cases which signal success. The various disorders of the spine, whether "lateral curvature," "excurvation," Eighteen engravings on wood illustrate the work, doing well. and add to its value. We believe Mr. Hare has As soon as the tumultuous assembly seemed satisfied were in consequence the object of great dislike among been highly successful in his efforts to relieve the with the work of demolition on Mr. Alexander's property the turn-outs, being followed in the streets when afflicted from the distressing diseases and malformatin Canmore-street, the crowd, which might now consist of going to and from their work, called "black sheep" tions, to the causes and cure of which he has mainly 2,000 persons, proceeded about seven abreast to the dwell- and "knobsticks," and threatened with violence; directed his attention, and we shall be glad to know ing-house of Mr. James Alexander, on his estate at Bal- so much so that it became necessary to have the that the wide sale of this work has helped to make mule, about three and a half miles from Danfermline. police to escort them to and from their work. The him still better known to the public at large, that their standing in a group that had turned out on the occasion, turn-outs were established in the outskirts, whose sufferings are (in all probability) not without a

THE LIFE, WRITINGS, AND PRINCIPLES OF THOMAS SPENCE, Author of the Spencæn System, or, Agrarian Equality. By ALLEN DAVENPORT. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-

ing classes both in Europe and America, it must be interesting to learn something of the man, who,

ing a book-stall at the corner of Chancery-lane, injunct Holborn. He afterwards removed to a small shop in death. Little Turnstile, Holborn, where he published his celebrated "Pigs' Meat," which had a great sale, he hid himself, having wrapped himself in a blanket, and fault thereof. He was released from the operation Castle-street, Oxford-street, somewhat more than dered by a bloodthirsty mob of ruffians? Mrs. Alexander sixty years of age. He was faithful to the end. His disciples buried his remains in the burial ground,

Tottenham-court-road. These leading facts of Thomas Sprice's career will be found more fully detailed in the pamphlet before us.

At the top of Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne there stands a monument, erected while yet the Reform Bill fever was not altogether extinct; on would "stand by his order." Now, as that "order" is destined to fall—as its destruction is as sure as pect that Lord Green will fall with his "order," and the democratic earthquake topple his lordship's statue over. Of course the column may stand. For that a use can be found. It will form a capital support for the statue of the man who stood by his "order"— THOMAS SPENCE. The GREY monument is ut present an eye-sore to every true patriot; but let our Newcastle friends not despair: a use will yet be found for it, when the max shall take the place of the "Lord," and Spexce be honoured in the place of

GREY. We shall say nothing here of Spence's land system. We hope to have an opportunity of calling attention to his plan shortly; in the meantime we hope our readers will purchase what few copies of this pamphlet are to be had, and learn therefrom the principles therein advocated. It is now some years since this little pamphlet

(which we believe may be had for sixpence) was pubished: but being informed that some few copies remain unsold, we have thought it right to give it this notice. We should be glad to learn that the demand for this little work was such as to warrant Mr. DAVENPORT publishing a revised and larger edition. It would be a concluding act every way worthy of his political life, and we are sure would be undertaken by him as "a labour of love." It appears to us that the present time is most propitious for such an undertaking; and we shall be glad to learn that our Chartist friends show that they are of the same opinion by immediately buying up the copies remaining of this "Life of Spence."

Cousins, 18, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

and uninformed may learn much of the wonders of felt by those who may know the circumstances. their own frames, and not a few of the mysterious and beautiful formation of the animal world at large. As regards the theological argument and intent of the work, the reader thereof must judge for himself. The author, or compiler—for the work is avowedly a compilation from other writers—uses the old argument of the "watch," which most of our readers must be conversant with. The admirable mechanism of the watch proves that it had an intelligent designer: therefore the still more admirable and wonderful mechanism of man, and the universe at large, the watch-maker had a maker; who then made the maker of the watch-maker; or how came that maker

Socrates said, our only knowledge was "To know that nothing could be known;" a pleasant Science enough, which levels to an ass Each man of wisdom, future, past, or present. Newton (that proverb of the mind), alas! Declared, with all his grand discoveries recent, That he himself feit only "like a youth

extensive circulation.

Picking up shells by the great ocean-Truth." As we have before said, the anatomical and physiclogical information contained in this pamphlet con-stitutes its worth, and, we may add, entitles it to an

DISTURBANCES IN FIFESHIRE,

KIRKALDY, AUGUST 21. On the night between Wednesday and Thursday last the town of Dunfermline and neighbourhood were the scene of outrages indicating the most deliberate conspiracy and the most murderous purpose. Ever since the disgraceful riots of 1842, a company of soldiers had been stationed in Dunfermline till about four weeks ago, when they were removed by orders from head-quarters, in opposition, we believe, to the carnest and reasonable remonstrances of the local authorities. Those who were best acquainted with the reckless and desperate character of some of the inhabitants, looked on this removal as the signal for an outbreak of the most terrible kind in Dunfermline, and people not destitute of sufficient courage became alarmed; while the fear of being marked out as victims, perhaps, prevented them from communicating information on the subject to the public authorities. Towards nightfall on Wednesday the streets of Dunferryline presented the usual sight of a great number of working periodical, in which able criticism is judiciously compeople walking and standing in groups, but there was bined with a due admixture of light and entertaining reading, we cordially recommend Wade's London Renothing to put the police on the alert, and far less to suggest the calling in of any extra force to keep the peace. About nine o'clock, however, a person in disguise began

and agreed on. The drummer and the crowd, which increased prodigiously as they went along, proceeded around by Balridge Burr, back of the Dam, and through Foundry-street Campbell-street, down Men-row, along Tether-row, and up the New-road, to the premises of Mr. Thomas Alexander, manufacturer, in Canmore-street, where they stopped, and with slabs and stones knocked in or smashed to pieces all the windows in the house, the frames as well

as the glass. The magistrates and town police were soon on the spot but there was no adequate force at hand capable of dispersing the mob. In these alarming circumstances, Provost Ronaldson, with the most commendable courage, and perhaps, trusting to the universal respect and esteem in ing and lower classes, went forward with Bailie Birrell have been entrusted to the author's hands with and Mr. Macdonald, the fiscal, and attempted to seize was as follows :- In the month of May the town of the drummer, when a ruffiau, with a stick, came behind curvation," or angular projection," are each explained, and cases illustrative of each are described, and he was otherwise so much injured that it was not till Fricupations. In some of these trades a number of their progress to complete and happy cures narrated. day that his medical attendants could report that he was persons not connected with the union, had taken the

fermline the drummer ceased his beating, and the mob moved on in great silence-scarcely a word being spoken,

It was about eleven o'clock when the crowd, in quietness and in order, reached Balmule-house, having crossed the fields to it, in order to come all at once in a body upon At the present time, when the subject of the Land it, instead of walking up the avenue in a line. No voice is occupying so much the attention of the workstones demolished the window panes. The inmates, however, succeeded in closing the shutters within,

in England, was the first to proclaim the revolationary doctrine that "the Land is the Pec-lutionary doctrine that "the Land is the Pec-bed, as well as their five children, the oldest only seven ple's Farm." Thouas Spexce was a native of New- years of age. The other inmates were four women. castle-upon-Tyne, a town which has produced many The crowd, after literally demolishing every pane of glass And when you fail my sight,

We come, ye deserts, and ye cavest

My native land—Good Night."

**This "fittle page" was Robert Rushton, the son of ford Ryron's feather, was Place in the Spential for time before the latter separation from his parents, Lord Byron, in the early part of his life, because the country which I am about to trave thome of the byr, in which he said—I have sent Robert in the saw if the remaining colors of young far one of young and the country which I am about to trave thome of the byr, in which he said—I have sent Robert in the Spentation of the name of Charleston, in all the tow sides of the house, and place is very likely to fatten him.—Joe Roberdon Row-road, nearly opposite the Messars. And Row-road in sentence of the house, and place is very likely to fatten him.—Joe Roberdon Row-road, nearly opposite the Messars. And Roberdon Roberdo

were known to be only servants, "White" was voci- the prisoner and his companions had arrived immeferated. It is now believed that there were the strictest | diarely before, he saw the prisoner beating some boys injunctions given to utter no names, under the penalty of with the same yellow stick which he had had in his

In 1794, during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus | there he remained till after the crowd dispersed, in which | give over, and go into the house. The prisoner Act, he was arrested, and was confined in Newgate state he was nearly sufforated by the smoke. In the struck over the witness's shoulder twice or thrice, and for some time. On his liberation he got a small snop, mean time the servant-girl, by direction of Mrs. Alexander, some one cried out that the prisoner had stabled two No. 9, Oxford-street, where he continued publishing told the mob they were at liberty to take what they men. He afterwards went up the steps in Turton's his plan in a variety of ways, one being the striking cleased from the house, if they would grant her and her house. From the testimony of other witnesses, it must be testimony of other witnesses, it would appear that the deceased had received the inhis principles. In 1798 he was again arrested, under breaking and robbery scented far from their hearts, jury which resulted in his death before Rothwell the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and con- Mrs. Alexander, in her nightgown, and her children in came up. It was said that in coming down the street fined in the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields. In the same condition, had now descended, and were making the prisoner was waving to the crowd which followed, as if calling them to come on. He was at that time had on her feet, and some of the rioters drugged her apparently in good humour. The crowd was pushfound guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for across the gravel-walk, now thickly strewed with the ling the little boys against him. On reaching Turton's window glass of the house. One or two of the crowd, it door he went up two of the steps, and then either £20 to the King, and to be further imprisoned in de- is said, used her roughly. Will it be believed that in the came down again or was pulled down, and a cry was present day, in a highly civilised country, a mother and raised that there was a dagger in the stick, and that

> and her children took refuge at Balmule-farm. Shirelf, Mr. Macdonald, procurator fiscal, and Mr. Bell, off by the crowd in the struggle, did not exactly Inspector of County Police, drove off in a drosky for Bal- appear. The deceased was in the crowd at some mule-house, but the mob had left and dispersed, and all little distance from the prisoner when he first came was quiet before they could reach the place.

A despatch was immediately sent off to Edinburgh to Mr. Sheriff Monteith, and to Piershall barracks for mili- an. While the struggle for the stick was proceeding tary, and the sheriff arrived on Thursday with a troop of the prisoner was forced some yards from the door the top of that monument is perched a figure of the the 4th Dragoon Guards (Irish), commanded by Captain towards the corner of Chapel-street and Butcher recently deceased aristocrat Earl Grex. His haughty Arkwright, who were soon lambed at Queensferry, and street, and in the change which took place in the lordship declared upon a memorable occasion that he rode into Dunfermline at a sharp trot by ten or eleven position of the crowd the decrased came opposite to o'clook in the forenoon,

> that agreement with the rest of the manufacturers. Numerous parties have been (Wednesday) apprehended, and are being examined by Sheriffs Monteith and Shireff

and the other authorities. The Dragoon Guards are to leave Dunfermline this day (Thursday, Aug. 21), being, at the same time, replace by a detachment of infantry. ment on the necessity of making Dunfermline a perma-

KIRRCALDY, AUGUST 23. Provost and magistrates of Dunfermline and the Sheriffs, it in the street. intimating that if the evil-disposed inhabitants of the within doors after nightfall, and not to assemble in

blame for the consequences. stantly engaged in examinations connected with these blood-vessels of the stomach were wounded. He sank and Mr. Macdonald, the fiscal, have been indefatigably mortem examination, the surgeon found in the body a OUTLINES OF NATURAL THEOLOGY; or, Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity, Deduced from Nature. London: B. D. Delta street Lincoln's in fields.

And Mr. Macdonald, the fiscal, have been indeating the parties large portion of the sword-cane, which had broken brought in by the police, and at the time we write these labours are still continued. We are glad to believe that labours are still continued. We are glad to believe that labours are still continued. We are glad to believe that labours are still continued. We are glad to believe that labours are still continued. We are glad to believe that labours are still continued. the result of these laborious investigations will be the We can recommend this little work to our readers | conviction of some of the leaders, notwithstanding the for the pleasing information it contains. In this secresy and mystery in which their crimes are involved, pamphlet, dirested of all scientific jargon, the young and the evident fear of being marked out for vengeance

On Thursday evening great numbers of persons were seen in the streets, but they were soon dispersed by the police. It was rumoured that an attack was meditated on the property of some individuals in the employment of the Messrs. Alexander. However, the exertions of the fermline since the riot has remained perfectly tranquil. proves the same. It may be; but the question will reduced to a box of charcoal. An old clock, of very hard force itself: "If, granting that the watch must have had a maker, and by the same rule of reasoning that hours being blistered with the flames. The kitchen, however, is a chamber of solid stone, though the painting had concealed this from the incendiaries, and to this circumto exist?" The argument employed naturally gives stance it is owing that the house of Balmule is not now a action, but which would be found not to be unimporbirth to this question, which only the more involves heap of ushes, mingled, it might have been, with the ro-us in inextricable confusion. The fact is, the subject mains of the unfortunate inmates. To prevent even the vants coming from Craigduckie. The watch-words

is it wondered at that a mother who had witnessed the | up their caps in honour of those who preach to them

From the details which we have given, it is impossible town of Dunfermline a regular band of conspirators, or | nesses, was consistent with the case, that the prisoner ganised and disciplined with watchwords and signals, was set upon by the mob, and pulled down the steps hearts to conceive and heads to execute any crimes, how-

merous collieries around Dunfermline, we have now be- public, to ascertain the cause of the death of one of 30,000 slave shackles, for men, women, and children, beating a drum at the west end of Golfdrum-street, and will bring into Fife, it is to be feared that the prevalence soon collected a large crowd about him—the beating of of peaceful and moral habits, and of good order and sethe drum being evidently a signal that had been expected | curity to person and property, will not be in proportion to the increase of the census .- Times.

> THE BURY MANSLAUGHTER. LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY, Aug. 21. (Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.)

FREDERICK HARRIS was indicted for having at Bury, on the 26th of May last, killed and slain one John Sugden. Mr. GRAINGER and Mr. Fay conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Mr. WILKINS.

General," was attorney for the prosecution.

A great number of witnesses were called to establish the case against the prisoner. Their statewhich he and his friends had reason to believe that he monts varied in some minute respects, though detailwas held by all classes, and by none more than the work- ing generally pretty much the same facts. In him and felled him to the ground. On Provost Ronaldson was felt in consequence of a very extensive turn-out places of those who had abandoned their work, and encouraged the hearts of the rascals by calling out to object was to prevent any persons coming into the them, "Noo, lads, see and do your wark right at once, town to take work at the various factories where an'no need to be gaun back again." On leaving Dun- the turn-outs had been employed. Several of the witnesses called for the prosecution had been employed on this service; and they alleged that the sole object of these "pickets" was to look out for "tramps," who were taken to the "club-houses" of the union, received some food and money, and were sent on their way; and they denied that violence was used to any who might refuse to accede to this arrangement. Among the works at which "knobsticks" had been employed was the foundry of the

Messrs. Walker, and the prisoner was in their employ. On the evening of the 26th of May he, with several others imilarly circumstanced, was at a beerhouse kept by a person of the name of Charleston, in Rochdale New-road, nearly opposite the Messra. Walkers works. A crowd was assembled before the door, consisting in a considerable proportion of women

hand in the yard of the beer-house. Another witness, Rothwell, stated that he went up

and took the prisoner by the collar, desiring him to of the fine by a subscription amongst his friends. He her five children had to cross the fields at midnight in a lit should be taken from him. He then struck about died suddenly in September, 1814, at his lodgings in state of nakedness, to save themselves from being mur-him several times with the stick, and in a few secouls the sword it contained was seen to be out of the scabbard; but as to whether the prisoner drew On the plarm being heard in Dunfermine, Mr. Sheriff it, or whether it flew off while striking, or was pulled

up to Turton's door, and was Jeaping up to look over the heads of those in front, and see what was going him and received a thrust from the sword in the pi The cause of this dreadful riot appears to be an alleged of the stomach. There was, as was to be anticipated. time and as certain as death, we may reasonably ex- breach of faith of the Messes. Alexander with the other some little confusion as to what took place at the manufacturers in not adhering to the table of prices time the wound was inflicted. Some said the deagreed on by the manufacturers in 1843 or 1844. It is re- ceased was close to him, and that he merely thrust perced, however, that the Messrs. Alexander never signed out his arm at the moment; others, that he rushed some steps towards the deceased and stabled him. He then struck at another, who alleged that his waist coat was cut by the stroke, and in making a further thrust the sword came in contact with the wall and was broken. The prisoner then retreated into the house, taking with him the remains of the sword y a detachment of infantry.

On Monday the justices of the Dunfermline district met The deceased was taken to seek medical aid, and the in the town-house, and resolved to memorialise Covern- prisoner was shortly after apprehended by the police On being pointed out to the officer, who asked him nent military station, and having barracks built for the if he was the person, he said, "I am the man they say accommodation of the men.—Times. if he stabled him." The remains of the sword-cane which the prisoner took with him into the house During Thursday a proclamation was issued from the have not been found. The prisoner said he had left

> These were the main facts of the occurrence, but town and neighbourhood should again assemble after the witnesses varied in many minute particulars, nightfull in a lawless and tumultuous manner, the civil (which it would be uninteresting to detail. They all authorities are prepared to suppress such an attempt, for nearly all, were either of the turn-out party, or and, if need be, with the aid of the military; requesting connected with it, and their evidence generally all the respectable inhabitants of Dunfermline to stop seemed to be more or less coloured in consequence. On the deceased being taken to a doctor, it was groups in the street; and intimating that if they fail to found he had received a wound in front near the pit give heed to this warning, they will have themselves to of the stomach, which was bleeding a little. There was a swelling near the part, for which the medical Since Thursday morning Mr. Sheriff Monteith, Mr. | man could not account, and shortly after he vomited Sheriff Shireff, and the other authorities, have been con- a great quantity of blood, showing that some of the outrages. Since Mr. Honteith left, Mr. Sheriff Shireft rapidly, and died from loss of blood. On a post

bones of the spine. The other extremity produced the apparent swelling for which the medical man had been unable to account.

This being the case for the prosecution,

Mr. Wilkins addressed the jury for the defence. He said it most clearly appeared that Bury was, for some time before this occurrence, in a state of great disturbance, calculated to produce the greatest alarm in the minds of the peaceably disposed, who, by taking service at the works which the turn-outs had police were such as to prevent any assembling, and Dun- left had rendered themselves obnoxious to that party He, the learned counsel, trusted that the working On visiting Balmule-house on Saturday morning, we classes, availing themselves of the increased means found that every particle of wood in the kitchen had been of knowledge within their reach, would ere long deliberately and separately set fire to, including the least learn to have more regard for their own welfare, bar or stick. A salt-box placed in a niche in the wall is and a better appreciation of their real interests, than reduced to a box of charcoal. An old clock, of very hard to be led into such courses by the advice and at the wood, is charred from top to bottom, the dial-plate and instigation of interested men, who made them the instrument of their own sordid ends. He, the learned counsel, had inquired into many particulars apparently not very closely connected with the transbeen called, and who belonged to the party of the turn outs, that the jury might see the animus with which these parties came into the box. They were getting shrubbery, breaking the hoops and the leaden pipes. The good wages, they had no ground of complaint against work that we have described was the work of half an hour, and about this time the mob, as cowardly as they employment, and exposed themselves to poverty and were cruel, were alarmed at the appearance of some ser- privation, to further the great turn-out, from which rants coming from Craigdackie. The watch-words they expected some extraordinary benefit. When "Fire" and "Home, home," were given, and the whole they made such sacrifices for the cause, it was not to body took to flight, one of them, it is said, being heard to be expected they would be unbiassed witnesses against | propose that the classical figure of Justice be aftered deeds of that night should resolve for the rest of her life of liberty, while they themselves are acting as the under her sacred name.—Ibid. to keep the waters of the Frith of Forth between her unest reckless of tyrants. The learned counsel then Progress of Science.—Sei children and a district where such atrocities were com-mitted. went minutely through the details of the evidence, contending that the whole of it, so far as they could see through the contradictions by which it was surto come to any other conclusion than that there is in the rounded, and the evident bias on the part of the witbound together under obligations of secrecy, and with of his house; that he struck with the stick to defend himself; that the sheath was pulled from the sword in the scuffle; and that while he was holding the We need not say that such a fearful state of things must sword to keep off the crowd, from whose violence he that Dunfermline requires the constant protection of the military.

There are other circumstances which will in future of the witnesses called before the coroner had not make the discovery and the direction of the witnesses called before the coroner had not been expected from the House of Commons.—The following intelligence and the direction of the witnesses called before the coroner had not been expected from the House of Commons.—The following intelligence and the direction of the witnesses called before the coroner had not been expected from the House of Commons.—The following intelligence and the direction of the witnesses called before the coroner had not been expected from the House of Commons.—The following intelligence and the direction of the witnesses called before the coroner had not been expected from the House of Commons.—The following intelligence and the direction of the witnesses called before the coroner had not been expected from the direction of the witnesses and the direction of the witnesses and

jury to say whether the prisoner took away the life of the deceased by his intentional act. If it was a mere accident, he would, of course, be entitled to be acquitted, though for that hypothesis he (the learned Judge) did not see any reasonable ground. If it was intentional, the act would be manslaughter, unless done in self-defence—in defence of life or limb. A party, there is no doubt, may, when assailed, repel force by force; but there must be some proportion be. earn his daily bread. force by force; Int there must be some proportion be-tween the force offered and the force used in resisting it. A year Good deal of inquiry had been made into the state of the town of Rum at this period of the state of the town of Rum at this period of the state of the town of Rum at this period of the state of th of the town of Bury at this period, with a view to show that the party might reasonably apprehend such violence as to be justified in supposing that life or limb was in danger when so assailed; but it would be Rahwax Returns.—The profits annually returned Mr. Roberts, known as "the Miners' Attorneysubstance the account which they gave of the matter that time was such as to justify a mon in using a killed and wounded .- Ibid. was as follows:—In the month of May the town of Bury was in a state of excitement, and some alarm was felt in consequence of a very extensive turn out. It is lordship then minutely recapitulated the evidence.

The Jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty, but with a recommenda tion to mercy.
Sentence deferred till the next morning.

brought up to receive sentence. His lordship re- Apprenension of the Prime Minister .- Peck. tion of the jury to mercy could be attended to; but try will take the hint.—Ibid. the circumstance of the prisoner being armed with a deadly weapon was wholly inconsistent with that recommendation. He must be transported for was related to the prisoner being armed with a deadly weapon was wholly inconsistent with that recommendation. He must be transported for was related in Germany (a.d. 1518), TWENTY TEARS.

The Rebeccaire Convicts .- Active measures are now in progress in the town of Neath, for the purpose of petitioning her Majesty, praying for a remission, or at least an amelioration, of the punishment

Tit Bits.

PUNCH'S RESENCY. INTROD! CTION. The only man of any mark In all the town remaining, I sauntered in St. Janus's Fark, And watched the daylight vaniage. "The Speaker's lips," I said, " are scaled, They've shut up both the Houses; Sir Robert's gone to T' rn sbout field, Sir James to shoot he grouses. The Queen and all the Co art are out In Germany and Flinders. And, happy midst his I ative kraul, My princely Albert wa niers. No more the dumpy I'r In watch The royal standard graces; Alone, upon his lonel; murch, The rawning sentry p ces." Reneath an elm-tree, on a bank, I mused, (for fired my lumel: was,) And there in slumber soft Leank,

THE DREAM. I dreamed it was a chair of gold, The grassy bank I sat o :; I drenmed Saint Edward's sceptre old I wielded for a baton, Men crowded to my throne, the class In reverend allegiance; And Punch was publish'd through the realm, The jelliest of Regents.

And this the dream of Panch was.

Dack came the ministerial rout From touring and carousing; Back came Sie Lob from Ternahout, And back Sir James from grousing. I turn'd upon a scornful hell, When Graham ask'd my facour; I sternly banish'd Hobly Peel To Turnabout for ever. To courtly Aberdeen, I sent A mission influential, To serve the Yankee President As Plunky Confidential, Lord Brougham and Veux in banishment

And Stanley to New Zealand went Ambassador to Heki. And Kelly, whom the world assails, But whom the bar takes Lime from, I made Lord Viscount New South Wales Where poor John Tawell came from, And then I asked his Grace, the Duke, What ministers to go to, On which he generously took The Cabinet in lote.

I order'd to Old Brekie,

O then! all other reigns which shine Upon our page demestic, Were mean and dim compared to mine, That Regency majestic. And ages hence the English realm

Shall fell the won- reas legend Of Punch, when at the nation's helm, Her Majesty's High Regent. Around my empire's wide frontier No greedy bully swaggered, Nor swindling Yankee buccaucer, Nor savage Gallie braggart.

Por threats and arms were thing aside, And war-ships turned to traders, And all our ports were opened wide To welcome the invaders. At home the cottier coursed his hare, Beside the Duke his neighbour; The weaver got his living fair

For his ten hours of labour. And every man without employ Got beef-not bones-to feed on, And every little working boy His page of Panch could read on. And Irishmen learned common sense. And prudence brought them riches Repeal coased pilfering for pence

In Paddy's mended breeches. Old Dan was grown too rich to beg, And in a Union jolly Hinked Mac Hale with Tresham Gregg. And Beresford with Crolly. Then gentlemen might earn their bread, And thick there was no shame in't: And at my court might hold their Lead Like any Duke or Dame in 't.

A Duchess and a governess The same quadrille I clapt in ; I asked old Wellington to mess, And meet a half-pay Captain. The Bar and Press I reconciled (They thanked me one and all for 't),

Benignantly the Thundever smiled On Mr. Serjeant Inifourd * * * I know not where my fancy strayed, My dream grew wilder-bolder-When suddenly a hand was laid Full roughly on my shoulder. It was the Guardian of the Park,-The sun was sunk in Heaven; "Git up," says he, "it's after dark,

We shuts at half-past seven." And so I rose and shook myself, And, satiatus ludi, Resigned the crown to Royal Guelph, And went to tea to Judy,-Punch,

MILLIARY JUSTICE.-There have been several revolting cases of military flogging at Winchester. We exclaim that it was beyond the power of man to save the one who had committed the crime of claiming in far the especial use of the army. The sword should house from the flames.

On Thursday forencon Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander, who were so barbarously maltreated on the night in within the ban of these who attend public meetings hand instead. The bandage over her eyes should requestion, and their family, crossed to Edinburgh. Nor for the purpose of organising these unions, and throw main the same ; for it would never do for Justice to see the crucities that are practized in the army

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.—Science is generally represented with a lighted torch in her hand, will account for some of the atrocities that have lately followed from the so-called scientific expedition

Well worth the Money. -We learn from the late debate on the Estimates, that some of the doorkeepers of the House of Commons receive as much as £500 a year. Far from thinking this salary too much, we consider the functionaries are underpaid, if they have to remove all the dirty things, both

make this protection still more indispensably necessary been examined on this trial; and contended, that intelligence—quoted from the Hampshire Telegraph than it is at present. In addition to the unquiet population to the un "By a private letter which has reached us from tion of Dunfermline, and of the disorderly inhabitants of Should have them called on this occasion, the object Gibraltar, we are informed, upon good authority, that of the coroner's inquest being, for the sake of the fore us the prospect of a new village of 2000 or 3000 inhabitants, arising at once at the great iron-works about to be opened at Oakley; and between this new population and the strangers whom the demand for railway labourers will bring into Fife, it is to be feared that the prevalence of praceful and moral habits, and of good order and seseeking breeders of "God's likeness in ebony"-that they should turn the penny with these 20,000 slave

a dangerous thing, without the strongest evidence, to on railways are something enormous; but the largest come to the conclusion that the state of society at item in railway returns bids fair to be the list of the Tue Moons .- The members are on the Moors, and

it may be said that the House has gone to the Grouse. The season began well, or, as the Times has it, was ushered in "by a fine dry bracing morning."—The fact of its being a bracing morning accounts perhaps for the bagging of Fox Maule of 100 brace! That for knows how to maul 'em is the natural ejaculation On the following morning Frederick Harris was of our sporting readers.-Ibid.

membered that he had delayed sentencing the pri- the other night in the house, said he was anxious the soner in order to consider whether the recommenda- country should apprehend him. We hope the com-

Toutsel, a Dominican Monk, and the Pope's agent; it; was retailing indulgences in Germany (A.D. 1518), and had collected a great sum of money by the sale of them at Leipsic, a gentleman of that city applied to him for an indulgence to account the sale indulgence to him for an indulgence to the sale indulgence to him for an indulgence to the sale indulgence to him for an indulgence to the sale indulgence to the to him for an indulgence to commit a certain crime me without specifying what it was. Teutzel consented, received his fee, and granted the indulgence in due form. Soon after, the gentleman waylaid Teutzel tzel sion, or at least an amelioration, of the punishment on his departure from the city, cudgelled him coundly, and robbed him of all his menoy, telling him, at parting, that this was the crime for which he had A PALPABLE REASON.—Is the Duke of Richmond president of the Agricultural Association and a feeder of fat cattle? Yes.—Then why does he allow his brother, Lord Arthur, to take office under a Free Trade Government? Because Lord Arthur is a lean-ox, and place is very likely to fatten him.—Joe Biblical Comment—At the commencement of the Mills and pardoned the offender.—Jortin's Life of Erasmus.

IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN UNDER FORTY YEARS OF AGE.

Look to the interests of yourselves and families; hasten and join that flourishing institution, the " United Patriots' Benefit Society," enrolled and empowered by Act of Parliament to extend over the United King-

establishing branches, appointing sub-secretaries, having and Mountain Torrents, Superb Conservatories, Gothic sub-committees, &c. Look around at the numerous unenrolled societies in particular, ever breaking up, and men, after being members from twenty to forty years, who have looked forward in the hopes of having a something like superannuation money to keep starvation from their doors, being cast aside to the tender mercies of a Poor Law Bastile. Remember, in the midst of life you are in death, that you know not what an hour may bring forth; then, working men, join this Society, make it truly a national one, to number not only thousands but millions. Unite, cause it to extend throughout the length and breadth of the land. The government of the Society is in the hands of the members, every branch being empowered by the rules to manage its own local affairs. The Society is in four divisions for its members to receive according to their payments the following benefits:-

£ s. d. £ s. d. In Sickness per week from Death of Member ... 10 0 0 to 20 0 0 ... 5 0 0 to 10 0 0 Death of Wife or nominee ... 1 0 0 to 2 0 0 Wife's Lying-in ... 10 0 0 to 15 0 0 Loss by Fire ... Superannuation per week ... 0 4 0 to 0 6 0

Contributions per calendar) 0 1 4 to 0 2 7 month for Sickness and Management. Levies according to the demands on each division per

quarter. Entrance according to age, from two shillings and eightpence to nine skillings and twopence. Weekly Meetings at the London Society House, Brown

Bear Tavern, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock. Persons can earell at the Society House any day by

paying the entrance money.

The following is a list of the Branches, Names of the Sub-Secretaries, Places of Meeting, and Counties situated in at present, forming limbs of this growing and gigantic Society, where persons can be entered any time by the Sub-Secretaries at their residence, or at the Branch Houses :-Atherstone, Warwickshire, Holly Bush Inn, Long-

street; Sub-Secretary, W. Smith, Bingham's-row. Alchester, Warwickshire, Globe Inn; Sub-Secretary, W. Spooner, Needlemaker.

Bristol, Somersetshire, Glasshouse Tavern, Avonstreet: St. Phillip's and Cannon Tavern, Cannon-street, St. James: Sub-Secretary, S. Jacobs, Bookseller, 18, Upper Maudlin-street, St. Michael's-hill. Bath, Somersetshire, Grapes Tavern, Westgate-street; Sub-Secretary, W. Young, 17, Phillip-street.

Burtham, Bucks, Sun Iun; Sub-Secretary, B. Brittain, Chalvey. Blandfdrd, Dorset, T. Saunders, jun., Upholsterer, Salisbury-street.

Braintree, Essex, Temperance Coffee House; Sub-Secretary, T. Randle. Coggeshall, Essex, Chappell Inn; Sub-Secretary,

Burrows, Upper Stoneham-street. Daventry, Northamptonshire, Lion and Lamb Inn, Market-place; Sub-Secretary, G. Ashwell, Cabinet-maker, George-street.

Halstead, Essex, White Horse Inn, Parsonage-lane; Sub-Secretary, R. Payne, Silk-worker, Tan-yard. Hedgerley, Bucks, One Pin Inn ; Sub-Secretary, J.

Norwick, Norfolk, Coffee and Eating Rooms, Princesstreet; Sub-Secretary, R. Howse, Fellmongers' Armsyard, Oak-street, St. Martin's. Pinlico, London, Builders' Arms, Vauxhall-bridgeroad; Sub-Secretary, T. Sawyers, Bookseller, 14, St.

Leonard-street, Belgrave-road. Reading, Berks. Woolpack Inn, Broad-street; Sub-Secretary, G. W. Wheeler, 39, Coley-street, Slough, Bucks, Rein Deer Inn; Sub-Secretary, B. Brittain, Bricklayer, Chalvey.

Sudbury, Suffolk, Horn Inn, North-street; Sub-Secretary, W. Onting, Tea Dealer, North-street. Sheffield, Yorkshire, Three Cranes Inn, Queen-street; Sub-Secretary, G. Hall, S, Corn-hill,

South Ockendon, Essex, Old King's Head Inn, Highstreet; Sab-Secretary, W. G. Horncastie, Commercial

Wellington, Somersetshire, King's Arms Inn. Highstreet; Sub-Secretary, W. Bowerman, Bootmaker, Rock-

Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, Cross Keys Inn, High-street; Sub-Secretary, C. Knight, Gardener, East Windsor, Berks, Crispins' Inn, Thames-street; Sub

Secretary, W. S. Badcock, Carpenter, Love-lane. High Wycombe, Bucks, Bell Inn, Canall; Sub-Secretary, James Chapman, Temple End. Wimbledon, Surrey, Castle Inn, Church-street; Sub-

Secretary, E. J. Holley, Painter, Ivy-place. Wenhaston, near Halesworth, Suffolk, Compasses Inn Sub-Secretary, Thomas Funnell, Academy, opposite the Church.

Blank forms and information for the admission of country members can be obtained by applying to the Sub-Secretaries at their residences, or at the branch Sub-Secretaries, &c., can be obtained by letter, pre-paid, enclosing postage stamp for return letter, or three postage Secretary, London Glice, 15, Tottenham-court, New road, St. Fancras.

PIFTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

The United Patriaschs' Benefit Society, including Medical Attendence and Medicine. Enrolled and Empowered by Act of Parliament to extend over the U.ated Kingdom.

THE want of a Society of this nature must be evident to every person who may have neglected providing against the calamities of life in their youth. It is in Four Divisions, after the manner of the United Patriots'. having the same Benefits, except that of Lyings-in. This Society is Established at the same London Office, and at the same Country Houses in the same towns. It also has the same Officers for its Agents, &c. The Contributions are on the same scale per lunar month. Blank forms and information for the admission of country members can be obtained at any time by applying to the Agents, &c., at their residences, or at the meeting houses. Also information for forming Localities, appointing Agents, Medical Attendants, &c., can be obtained by letter, pre-paid, enclosing postage stamps for return letter, or three postage stamps for form, &c. Direct, Mr. D. W. Ruffy, London Office, No. 13, Tottenham-court, New-road, St. Paneras.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND

PUBLIC MEETING of all the SHAREHOLDERS in the London District will be held at the South London Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, on Sunday evening. August 31st, to revise the present Rules, and to hear a Report from the Secretary of the present state of the Society. A Public Meeting will also be held in the Carpenters' Hall, Manchester, on the same evening, for

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS. THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE.—FURNISH-ING IRONMONGERY, Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire-frons, best Sheffield Plate, ornamental fron and Wire Work, Garden Engines, Rollers. &c., Japan Tea Trays, Baths, &c.-PANKLIBANON : ON WORKS, adjoining Madame Tussaud's, 58, Bakerstreet, Portman-square. N.B.—Every article is marked in plain figures at the

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

ADAME GALLIOS, 44, New Bond-street, continues her superior method of teaching the art of Dress-Making. She undertakes to make persons of the smallest capacity preficient in Cutting, Fitting, and Executing, in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Pound. Her sup rior method can be fully substantiated by references to pupils, and has nover been equalled by any competitor.

627 Practice hours from eleven till four.

LIGHT, VENTILATING, FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS, 13s.

DERRING'S Patent Ventilating, Flexible Hats may be I obtained in Beaver, Silk, and Velvet, from Ss. 6d. to Tis., in upwards of one hundred different shapes, to suit contour. Also the best Livery Hats at 16s.; Youths' and Gentlemen's Hats and Caps of every description .- CECIL HOUSE, 85, Strand, and 251, Regent-street. gge Copy the address, and buy where you can be well

પકલ્લે.

THIE variable state of the WEATHER has produced the numerous cases of low faver and debility exist. ing at present, and is a sure indication of habitual costiveness, caused generally by want of care in attending to the state of the digestive visceral organs. The only real remedy in such cases is LORD EUDON'S APERIENT PILLS, which have been the means of positive cure to power of ascending inclines was completely set at rest many thousands; they are peculiarly adapted for persons of both sexes who are of sedentary habits, they are patronised by the unbility and gentry, and are the mildest and most efficacious medicine extent. Sold in boxes at Is. 12d.,2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d., by Mesers, Barchay and Co., 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard; Newbury, 45, and Edwards, 65, St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by all respectable Druggists and Medi-St. Thomas Apostle, London.

TESTIMONIAL TO LOZD ELDON'S PIELS. Sen,—I have sufferted to a careful chemical analysis the Pills prepared by you, and find them to consist of and that the piston has traversed its whole length. effectual but safe aperients without any mercurial pre-

Yours. &c. 30, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London. A. URE, M.D., F.R.S. COLOSSEUM.

DATRONISED and visited by her Most Gracious MAJESTY and his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT. OPEN DAILY from Ten till Six. Pronounced by the Press, and confirmed by every visitor to be the most perfect triumph of Art in its various branches, both by Day and Night, that has ever been THE Society is on a new, yet correct principle, and is achieved. Equal to six exhibitions. The Glyptotheca, the only Benefit Society legalised with the privilege of containing works of the first artists; Mont Blane Aviary, Classic Ruins and Fountains, Panorama of London, re-painted by Mr. Parris, &c. Admittance, 2s. Children, half-price. The Stalactite Caverns, the most magnificent of all the temples which nature has built for herself in the regions of night, 1s. extra.

EVENING EXHIBITION, Open from Eight till Eleven, consists of an entirely new panorama of London by night, erected in front of the day picture, the largest in the world, comprising 40,000 square feet, projected and carried out by Mr. W. Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Danson and Mr. Telbin. The Caverns. Mout Blanc, and Torrent by night, the Glyptotheca and refreshment saloon, brilliantly illuminated, forming a promenade perfectly unique. The whole exhibition designed by Mr. Bradwell. Admission at the door 5s. each. Family tickets to admit four persons, at 4s. each, to be had at the North Lodge, Colosseum, from Ten to ... 0 9 0 to 0 18 0 Six; and at all the principal Libraria and Musicsellers.

> THE WORKING CLASSES. IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

We are always gratified in noticing the laudable exertions of the industrious and provident among our fellow-labourers in the social vineyard, to avert from themselves and families, as far as human foresight may do, the calamities attendant upon an old age of destitution, or a period of wearisome inactivity and uselessness, through sickness or accident; and we will venture to say, that up to the extreme limit of what is called the middle class of society, there is no method so likely to attain the object as the institution of securely based and judiciously regulated Benefit Societies. Our attention was some time since called to the subject by the proceedings of one accordant with our views, enrolled inder the title of 'THE ROYAL OAK BENEFIT SOCIETY,' and established at the Mitre Tavern, St. Martin's-lane. The advantages proposed to the members appear to be calculated upon a scale of liberality that requires and deserves extensive support. From the result of our examination of their rules, and the satisfactory explanations given as regards their practical operations, we do not now hesitate to recommend the society to every industrious and prudent man as highly deserving attention, whether viewed with reference to its immediate or its prospective advantages."-Weekly Chronicle, March, 1838.

ELLOW BRETHREN, look to your own interests. and hasten to join that well-regulated Benefit Society, THE ROYAL OAK, established 1837. The Committee meet at the Mitre Tavern, 68, St. Martin's-lane. every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, for the admission of Members whose ages do not exceed thirty-six years, being in good health, and their income arising from their business or employment averaging 24s. per week. The Society is enrolled by Act of Parliament, and is conducted upon an economical and secure principle. All unnesessary fines are abolished, and it allows the members to beong to any other society, at the same time being a member of the Royal Oak. It has paid every demand made upon its funds, which in eight years amounts to £7,000, and has a Funded Capital of £3,000 invested in the Bank of Eng- life. The whole of this writer's communications better off if you were but as sensible and would but and, the interest of which produces the Society upwards of £100 per annum. Tradesmen and mechanics, residing in the country, however distant, are eligible for admission, without personal attendance, by filling a printed form and misses very summarily indeed THE CAUSE that or foolish, in what you have been lawfully doing with transmitting it to the Secretary. Lock around, and see has converted one of the most enduring and a view of making your living a little better than it the number of Societies breaking up, when most needed, in consequence of the extra payments on a Quarterly Meeting being too heavy for a working man to meet on a sudden demand. This Society boasts of the much wanted may have been, it is one that ought to have come through the country in a post-chaise, stopped principle of a Fixed Quarterly Payment, there being no been prominently set forth; for it must have been one night upon the road, and have made every inextras, as in most others; the Subscription is 4s, per extras, as in most others; the Subscription is 4s. per Calendar Month, or payable Quarterly, and no Fines; so one of most unendurable terranny, to have operated exact state of the labourers on the land. With the hat every member, however distant, is enabled to send that entire change in the character of the people that exception of about seven miles, the land is the finest by Post-office Order the full amount of his Quarterly Sub- the account narrates. So convinced are we, that this that I ever saw in my life, though I have seen every scription. The following are the Benefits of the So-

ciety:-In Sickness, per week ... 0 18 Superammation, ditto... 0 4 Funeral Death of a Member..... 20 0 These benefits money Death of Member's Wife 10 0 are charged as Wife's Lying-in 2 0 extrasinother Loss by Fire 15 0 | Societies. Entrance Money only 3s. 6d. under thirty-two years of

ge—5s. under thirty-six. Lose no time in enrolling your names while in health and vigour (we know not what a day may bring forth). The Rules may be seen (grafis) at the Society House, or the acts they have engaged in; or guilty, as they will say to yourselves, "what pretty villages there surchased, price 6d. each. Printed Forms and Prospectuces sent to any part of the country, free, by enclosing : postage stamp to the Secretary, U. HILLIER, 17, Cocilcourt. St. Martiu's-lane, Loudon.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Adjournment of the Midsummer Sessions for the Trial OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Midsummo General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the West houses. Information for forming branches, appointing Riding of the County of York, will be holden by adjournment, at Wakefield, on Wednesday, the Tenth day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, and by stamps for form, &c., directed to D. W. Ruffy, General further adjournment from thence will be holden at Sheffield, on Friday, the Twelfth day of the same month of September next, at Half-past Ten o'clock in the Forc 10001, for the Trial of Felous and Persons indicted for LEPORTANT TO HEALTHY MEN FROM FORTY TO Misdemeanors, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons who

stand upon Recognizance, and others having business at the said Sessions, are required to attend the Court. Prosecutors and Witnesses in cases of Felony and Misdemeanor from the Wapontakes of Staincliffe and Ewcross, Claro, Ainsty, Agbrigg and Morley, Skyrack and Barkstonash, must attend the Sessions at Wakefield; and those from the Wapontakes of Strafforth and Tickhill,

West Riding, must attend the Sessions at Sheffield. C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 18th August, 1845.

JUST PUBLISHED.

In one volume, foolscap Svo., neat cloth, price 7s. 6d., A Prison Rhyme: in Ten Books:

BY THOMAS COOPER THE CHARTIST. J. How, Publisher, 182, Fleet-street.

GP Orders from the Country to be sent through the

DROSPECTUS OF THE UNITED TRADES' ASSO-CIATION for the Employment of Labour in Agriculture and Manufactures. Established, August 2nd, 1845. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., President. Shares, Löeach; to be paid by Instalments of Threepence per week. The Trades and the Working Classes generally are informed that a Joint Stock Association, under the above

title, has been organised by the late National Trades' Conference, for the purpose of raising sufficient funds for the Employment of Surplus Labour. These Funds will be applied to the Purchase or Rental of Land, and the crection of Industrial Buildings for

manufacturing purposes. It is hoped by these arrangements to elevate and imrove the condition of the Working Classes; to put aside the necessity of Expensive Strikes; to give security to property by mitigating the hardships of poverty; and to increase, by legal, moral, and peaceful means, the general happiness and prosperity of society.

Application for Shares, by Trades or Individuals, to be made to the Secretary, Mr. John Storey, at the Office of the Association, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, Landon; to the Provincial Agents; or to the following Directors :place, Haggerston-bridge, London.

Mr. A. Arch, Silk-hatter, 24, Granby-street, Waterlooroad, London. Mr. R. Thompson, Printer, 1, Little James-street, Gray's-inn-lane, London.

Mr. J. Storey, Ladies' Shoemaker, 5, John-street, Hanvay-street, Oxford-street, London, M. J. T. Gimblett, Carpenter, 3, Howick-terrace, Vauxnall-bridge-road, London.

Mr. G. White, Woolcomber, Cross-street, Manchesterroad, Bradford, Yorkshire. Mr. Evans, Potter, Brunswick-street, Shelton, Staffordshire Potteries.

Mr. Roberts, Packer, S, Salford-street, Broughton-road, Salford, Manchester. The Rules and Regulations of the Association may be had at the Office at 3s. 6d. per hundred. The Rules, &c., of the Land and Trades' Associations may be had

stitched together, at 5s. 6d. per hundred. EXPERIMENTS ON THE LONDON AND CROYDON AT-MOSPHERIC LINE OF RAILWAY .- A series of private experiments have been conducted on this line of railway, for the purpose of testing the powers of atmospheric propulsion, and the most marked and decided success has attended all the experiments that have been hitherto performed. The question as to the by an experiment which may be regarded as an experimentum crucis. A train was brought to the foot of an incline of one in fifty, and stopped, so as to deprive it of any power it might have acquired from propelled by the atmosphere up the incline, and that which many of our most eminent engineers have declared an impossibility was accomplished with the miles' length of tube has been exhausted in its whole extent, the barometer being at the time at 27%. The experiments are not yet completed, but, as far as they have gone, they demonstrate net only the practicability but the supe riority of the atmospheric mode of propulsion. The train was frequently pro-pelled at the rate of eighty miles an hour. CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

I hereby direct that all monies payable to me, as treasurer to the Chartist Co-operative Land Fund, must be transmitted as follows :- Either by Bank order or Post-office order, to the "care of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., 340 Strand, London;" and payable to me, "W. P. Roberts." That is, that my signature shall be required to each order. This direction is plain. For instance, say that Edward Hobson, of Ashton, has £10 to transmit; he is to transmit the same to Mr. O'Connor, by Bank letter or Post-office order, made payable to W. P. Roberts. That order I can sign when I go to London, or when a parcel of them are sent to me. The two only things required to secure the triumph of Labour's battle are, union among the working classes, and undeviating honesty and punctuality on the part of those who have the management of their affairs. I therefore adopt this plan, that we may have upon each other as many salutary checks as possible. This is advisable, as much for our own mutual satisfaction, as for the satisfaction of the subscribers. I therefore request that these plain and simple instructions may be punctually attended to in all cases. To save additional postage, each letter containing a money order, may also contain a list of the respective sums, and all other information necessary for the general secretary, Mr. Wheeler, to have : master-hand :which letter Mr. O'Connor will duly forward to him. This done, there can be no puzzle about the accounts, W. P. Roberts, Treasurer. All orders should be made payable at 180, Strand, Lon-

don,-W.P.R. The above mode has been adopted at my suggestion, in consequence of the endless trouble I have had, owing to some parties sending me Post-office orders payable to my order; and some to Mr. Roberts' order. Observance of the above very simple rule will insure persons to whom they are made payable.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.]

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST SO, 1845.

THE DUNFERMLINE "RIOTS." CALL FOR "MORE MILITARY," TO "KEEP DOWN"

A HUNGRY PEOPLE. In another portion of this sheet will be found an account of some "riotous proceedings," as they are termed, that have occurred in Dunfermline and its neighbourhood. That account we have given just as it appeared in the Times; but we are convinced, not only from the manifest ill-will and ferocity of the writer towards the "rioters," but from what we know of the general character of the population whom he so ruthlessly and shamelessly represents as a band of murdering conspirators and cold-blooded assassins, that he has not correctly set forth THE CAUSE of the disturbances, or explained the as the destroyers of property, and the assailers of and the bread. They tell you that you would be show him disposed to heighten and colour the conduct of the "riotiers," when once in action; but he dispeaceably-disposed populations into a "bloodthirsty mob of ruffians." Whatever that CAUSE writer has not acted fairly by the people of Dun- fine vale in every county in England; and in the United States of America I never saw any land a fermline, and that he has cither allowed his FEARS to tenth part so good. You will know what the land run away with his senses and his veracity, or that he is when I tell you that it is by no means uncommon knowingly lends himself to the basest of purposes- for it to produce seven English quarters of wheat that we publicly call on some sober truthful democrat, one English acre; and that there are, almost in every who has the means of making himself acquainted half mile, from fifty to a hundred acres of turnips in with all the facts of the case, to give us a full and one piece, sometimes white turnips and sometimes true version of those facts, that the people of Dun fermline may stand before the world in an unpre-fields.

their door. stupidity and stubbornness abound. Have we not Ston had the changes rung on the terms "heddication," but to make you listen to me. Let me tell you, then, "schoolmaster abroad," and "spread of knowledge," as applied to the Scotch people? and, without admitting the truth of the assertion as far as relates to is thus: 1. The farms of a whole county are, genea knowledge of rights or of duties, or of the manual rally speaking, the property of one lord; 2. They operations in which the respective workers are engaged, we are free to admit its truth, as far as a mere knowledge of books is concerned. The opportunities which English quarters of corn; 3. The farmer's house is the system of teaching in Scotland confer on the a house big enough and fine enough for a gentleman people, over the working people of England, -who to live in; the farm-yard is a square, with buildare left to obtain a school education as they can,-do Barkstonash, must attend the Sessions at Wakefield; and those from the Wapontakes of Strafforth and Tickhill, ledge: and therefore, as far as this is concerned, and the place as big as a little of the farm-yard next to t as far as general acuteness is involved in such ad- stack-yard there is a place to think always a thrashing vantage, the Scotch working people ARE more "in- machine, sometimes worked by horses, sometimes by telligent" than their brethren in England. This we water, sometimes by wind, and sometimes by steam, most freely admit; and accompany the admission with the assertion, that of all the inhabitants in the several districts of Scotland, none ranked as high in the scale of "intelligence" as the inhabitants of the THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES: very district which is now represented as being peopiring assassins!

districts in Scotland, not one has shewn itself to be so thoroughly indoctrinated with the "whole-hogism" of "moral force" as this same Dunfermline. In they termed certain modes of agitation, to bring about the changes and reforms in Government by parish! them held necessary for general good. They could not then contemplate the possibility of any circumstances arising that would justify a resort to "violence" or "force." Then what is it, that has wrought such a change in the character and conduct of the people of Dunfermline, as the writer in the Times sets forth? It can have been no ordinary cause. It must have been something most revolting indeed: some attempt on the part of the ob-Mr. W. Robson, Ladies' Shoemaker, V. P., 14, Richard- noxious employers to reduce the workman's poor ditions, which the most "philosophical" of human nature could not endure. Two thousand persons do not generally congregate together, and destroy property CAUSE. In this instance we are persuaded there

an attempt to depart from the list. It may be; in- fruit of all their labours, of all their cares. deed it is highly probable, that the list-prices themduce this probability from what we know of the condition of the Scottish working people generally. Low as is the condition of the English worker, it is hardly the impetus of its previous progression. It was then in any one occupation so degraded and so debased as is the condition of the Scotch producer. Of this

scription will impart a notion of the degree of coming producers of Scotland; and will also impart some idea of the dreadful consequences entailed on the toilers, by a departure from such a "table of prices" as that by which the Scotch labourers are paid. We fancy that when the reader has got to the end of the 'ADDRESS TO THE EXOLISH CHOPSTICKS," which we that the land has not been one entire scene of commotion and burnings, sooner than that the workers should have submitted to such grinding tyranny as they have to endure. Here is the description we speak of: read it every line; and let the truths em-

COBBETT'S ADVICE TO THE CHOPSTICKS. Of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorset-shire, Berkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and of all the other counties in the south of England.

Edinburgh, Oct. 14th, 1832. Mr Friends,-This is the finest city that I ever saw in my life, though it is about five hundred miles to the north of the southern part of Dorsetshire: but neither the beauty of this city nor its disuniformity, satisfaction, and protection. There is a tance from your and my home has made me forget difficulty at the branch Post-offices about getting you, and particularly poor Cook and Farmer Boyes. monies, when the orders are not signed by the and the men that were transported in 1830. I have some advice to offer you, the object of which is to induce you resolutely to maintain the rights which, agreeably to the laws of our country, we all inherit from our forefathers. Amongst these rights are the right to live in the country of our birth; the right to have a living out of the land of our birth in exchange for our labour duly and honestly performed; the right, in case we fall into distress, to have our wants sufficiently relieved out of the produce of the land, whether that distress arise from sickness, from decrepitude, from old age, or from the inability to find employment; because there are laws, and those laws are just, to punish us if we be idle or dissolute.

You know that many gentlemen in England have Scotch bailiffs; and that these Scotch bailiffs, particularly Callendar, the bailiff of Sir Thos. Baring, in Hampshire, and another one or two whose names have now forgotten, were principal witnesses against the men that were brought to trial for breakng thrashing-machines, and other acts of that sort in 1830. You know that these bailiffs are always Northumberland is but a poor country compared in Scotland, and how WELL OFF they are; and yet they tell you that there are no Poor Laws in yet they tell you that there are no Poor Laws in

All this appears very wonderful to you. The Government and the parsons tell you the same thing; and they tell you, that if you were as well-behaved reason why the inhabitants of a town known over all as the Scotch, and as quiet, you would be as well off caravans and brought back to Scotland by force, as Scotland for its general intelligence, and for its abathey are. They say, that it is your ignorance that the Irish are sent from London, from Manchester, horrence of outrage and tumult, have appeared makes you not like to live upon potatoes, while those who live upon the tithes and the taxes have the ment be as quiet as the Scotch labourers. Now then, I will tell you how well off the Scotch labourers are

This city is fifty-six miles from the river Tweed which separates England from Scotland. I have upon one English acre, and forty tons of turnips upon Swedes; all in rows as straight as a line, and without a weed even to be seen in any of these beautiful

judiced light: justified, as far as they can be, in O! how you will wish to be here! "Lord," you may be, of all that this ferocious assailant lays at O: and what preciously nice alchouses! Come Jack, let us set off to Scotland! What nice gardens It has long been dinned into our ears that the shall we have to our cottages there! What beautiful working people of Scotland were far more intelligent flowers our wives will have climbing up about the windows, and on both sides of the path leading from than the working people of England; that in the the wicket up to the door! And what prancing and "land o'cakes" "antalluct" was far more "culti- barking pigs we shall have, running out upon the vated," far more acute, than in England, where common, and what a flock of geese grazing upon the

Stop! stop! I have not come to listen to you. that there is neither village, nor church, nor ale house, nor garden, nor cottage, nor flowers, nor are so large, that the corn-stacks frequently amount to more than a hundred upon one farm, each stack ings on one side of it for horses, cattle, and implements: the stack-yard is on one side of this, the stack-yard there is a place to thrash the corn in; Here being no such thing as a barn or a flail in the

whole country. "Well," say you, "but out of such a quantity of corn and of beef and of mutton, there must some come to the share of the chopsticks, to be sure!" Don't be too sure yet: but hold your tongue, and hear my story. The single labourers are kept in pled by a horde of deliberate murderers and con- this manner: about four of them are put into a shed, quite away from the farm-house and out of the Then, again, we happen to know that of all the listricts in Scotland, not one has shewn itself to be labouring servants are lodged. A boothic means a little booth; and here these men live and sleep, having a certain allowance of oat, barley, and pea meal, upon which they live, mixing it with water, or 1839-40, when the questions of "physical force" and with milk when they are allowed the use of a cow 'moral force" were pitted against each other, Dun- which they have to milk themselves. They are fermline almost universally took its stand with the allowed some little matter of money besides to buy clothes with: but never dream of being allowed to concectors and passers of the Calton-hill resolutions. set their foot within the walls of the farm-house. They It was with the people of Dunfermline a proof of hire for the year, under very severe punishment in 'intelligence" to employ only "moral" means, as case of misbehaviour or quitting service; and cannot have fresh service, without a character from the last master, and also a character from the minister of the

Pretty well, that, for a knife-and-fork chopstiel of Sussex, who has been used to sit round the fire with the master and mistress, and to pull about and tickle the laughing maids! Pretty well, that! But it is the life of the married labourer that will delight you. Upon a steam-engine farm there are, perhaps, eight or ten of these. There is, at a considerable distance from the farm-yard, a sort of barrack erected for these to live in. It is a long shed, stone walls, and pantile roof, and divided into a certain number of boothics, each having a door and one little window, all the doors being on one side of tinct boothie is about seventeen feet one way and most of the room, they, at their own cost, erect gives us an inkling of that CAUSE. He says, "it up into when they go to bed; and here they are, appears to be an alleged breach of faith of the Messrs. the man, his wife, and a parcel of children, squeezed ALEXANDER, with the other manufacturers, IN NOT washing tackle, and all their other things; and yet it is quite surprising to behold how decent the manufacturers in 1843 or 1844." The writer adds, women endeavour to keep the place. These women as a justification for the Messrs: Alexander, that (for I found all the mon out at work) appeared to be most industrious creatures, to be extremely obliging, "it is reported that they never signed that agree and of good disposition; and the shame is that they ment;" but he does not deny that there has been are permitted to enjoy so small a portion of the

But if their dwelling-place is bad, their food To selves are as low as is at all compatible with the very hogs and horses upon. The married man receives in he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to

something of the condition of the Scotch labourers, hiring is for a year, beginning on the 20th of table-cloths, or tables.

to attend his health or to preserve his life.

is nut into ships, to be sent to London or elsewhere; by you. The Scotch landowners, who suck up and carry gambled or otherwise squaudered away at London, at Paris, or at Rome. The rent of the land is enormous: four, five, six, or seven pounds for an hardest and most cruel fellows that they can find in Scotfor making corn and meat, carried on principally find the employer to be a grinding, hard-hearted man, and by the means of horses and machinery. There are no people; and these men seem to think that people Scotch bailiff; for, you may be very sure, that his intencountry a great deal bigger than the county of Suffolk, with only three towns in it, and a couple of villages, while the county of Suffolk has twenty-nine | than the cattle. market-towns and 491 villages. Yet our precious Government seem to wish to reduce England to the state of Scotland; and you are repreached and abused, and called ignorant, because you will not reside in a "boothic," and live upon the food which we give to horses and to hogs! Take one more fact, at which you will not wonder; that, though they can. There is a great and fine town, called Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from which and its neighbourhood the coals go into our country. The poor Scotchmen flee from these fine and rich lands to beg their bread there; and there they are put into carayans and brought back to Scotland by force, as from Birmingham, and the other great towns in the South. Is not this the greatest shame that ever was the houses of the workers are of a small and mean witnessed under the sun? And shall not we be resolved to prevent our country from being reduced to a similar state : shall not we venture, if necessary, our limbs and our lives, rather than not endeavour and then you will judge whether you have been wise to cause, by all legal means, a change in the condition of the labourers of these two ill-treated countries? What! shall any lord tell me, or tell any one of you, that you have not a right to be in England as well as he has? Will he tell you that he has a right to lay all his lands waste, or lay them into in Ireland, is considered a luxury! And when an sheep-walks, and drive the people from them? A attempt is made to filch from even this small to do it; but detestable must be the Government

> to do in Scotland. I remain, your faithful friend, WM. COBBETT.

land for the few, but for the many. Civil society

invented property; but gave it not that absolute character which would enable a few owners to extir-

Now, then, what does the reader think of that? That is the sort of "knowledge" to beget a strong "Balmule House." Hear of the force he would emdetermination to use nothing but "moral" force! That is the sort of "knowledge" to cause its possessors to eschew all idea of "forcible resistance;" and induce a determination to remain "quiet and orderly" until they can "morally" persuade the Government to secure for them a better "SHARE" than a "boothie" and "barley-bread!" O yes : the people that are made to know these things-made to endure the oppression-will never dream of "physical" resistance; but they will endure on, until their feeble complaints have worked that change in the hearts of the "rich oppressor" which even the in the town of Dunfermline a regular band of conspira-"grace of God" cannot effect!

But we have not yet had the whole of the picture. There are one or two features in it wanting, but CRIMES, however atrocious. Such a fearful state of which can be supplied. It happens that Mr. Con-DETT was in this very town of Dunfermline; and in a TECTION of the military. "SECOND ADDRESS TO THE CHOPSTICKS," he details what he there saw. Here follows that detail: attend to it; and then wonder,—not that the people of Dun- tion of Dunfermline, and of the disorderly inhabitants of fermline are "rioting" just now,—but that there has Crossgates, Halbeath, and Held's Kitchen, and the nubeen a town or a single habitation left standing within a thousand miles of the spot, where such a state of things exist as is therein set forth. Read; MARK; LEARN; and inwardly digest :-

My Friends,-In my former address I described to you how the married labourers of Scotland were treated, in what places they lived, and what they lived upon: I am now going to describe to you how the single men live; I mean the farming men, who are what the law calls servants in husbandry. I mentioned to you before, that these men are lodged, a parcel of them together, in a sort of shed, and that they are never suffered to eat or drink, or even set their foot in the farm-house any more than the oxen or the pigs are; but I had not then examined the matter with my own eyes and ears, which I row have soldiers, with barracks, and fortifications, and loopdone; and I shall therefore now give you an account of holes, and cannon, and muskets in profusion, could act so as to prevent yourselves or your children from not, nor can not, "put down" Molly Maculas in ever being brought into the same state.

On Tuesday last, the 16th of this month, I went to the will make the Scotch people content with their farm of a farmer Reid, near the town of Dunfermline. The land is as fine as man ever set his eyes on, having on it some of the finest turnips that you ever saw; and there being in the stack-yard about three-score stacks, perhaps, each containing from fifteen to twenty quarters of corn; fine oxen and hogs in the yard, and fine cows and sheep in the pastures. I told you before, that the single men lived in a sort of shed, which is here called a "boothie;" and the farmer upon this farm living near a town, and being said to use his people rather better than boothie" upon this farm and the men in it.

The custom here is for men to plough with a pair of iorses; to go out at daylight; come in at twelve o'clock, and stay in till two; then go out again and plough till night; and I have seen many of them at plough till sunset. Coke, of Norfolk, brought this practice from Scotland to Norfolk; and it has spread over a good part of England. It is a very bad practice, though I adopted it for some time, and, I found it no advantage to me, while it was a great slavery both to the horses and the

I went to the "boothie" between twelve and one o'clock, the shed, and there being no back-doors; and as to in order that I might find the men at home, and see what "SHARE;" or some oppressive and tyrannical con- a privy, no such thing, for them, appears ever to be they had for their dinner. I found the "boothie" to be a thought of. The ground in front of the shed, is wide shed, with a fire-place in it to burn coals in, with one or narrow according to circumstances, but quite door-way, and one little window. The floor was the smooth; merely a place to walk upon. Each dis- ground. There were three wooden bedsteads, nailed together like the berths in a barrack-room, with boards for nothing. There is generally an operating diffeen feet the other way, as nearly as my eye could for the bottom of them. The bedding seemed to be very determine. There is no ceiling, and no floor but coarse sheeting with coarse woollen things at the top; the earth. In this place a man and his wife and and all seemed to be such as similar things must be where eastern coast, by the extreme violence of the wind and the carth. must have been an extraordinarly powerful one; the earth. In this place a man and its who are there is there is notody but men to look after them. There were torrents of rain, to the outstanding crops. On the whole, and we shall be glad to hear from some of the nothing but the four bare walls, and the tiles over their heads, and a small fire-place. To make the their heads, and a small fire-place. To make the their heads, and a small fire-place. To make the their heads, and a small fire-place appoints the prospects in regard to the karcest have in 10 their heads, and a small fire-place. Though it was Monday their heards appoints the prospects in regard to the karcest have in 10 therefore, the prospects in regard to the karcest have in 10 the sides of the berths, and one standing talking to me. Though it was Monday, their beards, especially of two change in the weather. Indeed, there is too much reasonable the same description of the same des It is true that the correspondent of the Times berths: like those in a barrack-room, which they get of them, appeared to be some days old. There were ten son to fear that, however favourable the month of Selection of the true were ten son to fear that, however favourable the month of selections. or twelve bushels of coals lying in a heap in one corner tember may be for the ingathering, The PARVIOUSLY SUFof the place, which was, as nearly as I could guess, about TAINED INJURY WILL RENDER IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR AN AVE. sixteen or eighteen feet square. There was no back- BAGE CROP OF WHEAT TO BE SECURED. Complaints of door to the place, and no priry. There were some loose the inferiority of the quality as well as of the acres bloom to the quality as well as of the acres bloom to the place. potatoes lying under one of the berths. Now, for the wages of these men. In the first place the gress has been made with reaping; and we much test average wages of these single farming men are about ten

pounds a year, or not quite four shillings a week. Then, they are found provisions in the following manner: each has allowed him two pecks of coarse caimeal a week. and three "choppins" of milk a day; and a "choppin" is, I believe, equal to an English quart. They have to use worse, being fed upon exactly that which we feed this meal, which weighs about seventeen pounds, either by mixing it with cold water or with hot; they put some coarsest of food and the meanest existence. We de- money about four pounds for the whole year; and of it into a bowl, pour some boiling water upon it, then that of recent years. he has besides sixty bushels of oats, thirty bushels of stir it about and eat it; and they call this Brose; and barley, twelve bushels of peas, and three bushels of you will be sure to remember that name. When they potatoes, with ground allowed him to plant the pota- use milk with the meal, they use it in the same way that toes. The master gives him the keep of a cow for they do the water. I saw some of the broso mixed up the year round; but he must find the cow himself; they we are happy to say that hitherto the reports from the he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to he pays for his own fuel; he must find a woman to he pays for his own fuel. ought to be half-a-pound of good ment to eat along with reap for twenty whole days in the harvest, as payment it. The Americans make "brose" of the corn-meal; but, we intend to furnish indubitable proof, before we for the rent of his boothie; he has no wheat; the then, they make their brose with milk instead of water, cine Venders in the kingdom; and wholesale at 13, Great greatest case imaginable. Among other results that have done. Of all the descriptions of "knowledge" meal altogether amounts to about six pounds for and they send it down their throats in company with have been obtained, we may mention that the five that can be "spread," none is calculated to be of every day in the year; the oatmeal is caten in porridge; the barley-meal and pea-meal are mixed te- with the brose, I should think the brose very proper more service to the working people of the three gether, and baked into a sort of cakes upon an iron because, in this country, oats are more easily grown in kingdoms than a knowledge of their relative on- plate put over the fire; they sometimes get a pig and some parts than the wheat is. These men were not ditions: and, please Ged, it shall not be our fault if knowledge of that character does not "march."

place put over the me, show some character and please Ged, it shall not be our fault if knowledge of that character does not "march."

Thus they never have one bit of wheaten bread or sancepan and five or six brose-bowls; and are never troubled with those clattering things, knives, forks, places, To enable the present generation to understand and is covered with wheat and with cattle. The changes, sait-cellurs, paper-boxes, mustard-pots, of wheat, barley, and eats had commenced, and the quality in containing of the containing of the Sactab belowners. This is for a year beginning on the 20th of the said commenced, and the quality in the said commenced are considered.

we shall transcribe into this article a paper written | May, and not at Michaelmas; the farmer takes the Now, I shall not attempt any general description of by WILLIAM COBBETT, after he had himself seen what | man just at the season to get the sweat out of him; | this treatment of those who make all the crops to come; he so forcibly and graphically narrates. This de- and if he die, he dies when the main work is done, but I advise you to look well at it; and I recommend to The labourer is wholly at the mercy of the master, you to do everything within your power that it is lawful who, if he will not keep him beyond the year, can for you to do, in order to show your hatred of, and to fort which untiring industry purchases for the labour- totally ruin him, by refusing him a character. The cause to suffer, any one that shall attempt to reduce you cow is a thing more in name than reality; she may to this state. The meal and the milk are not worth more be about to calve when the 26th of May comes; the than eighteen-pence a week; the shed is worth nothing; wife may be in a situation to make removal perilous and here are these men, who work for so many hours in to her life. This family has NO HOME; and no a day, who are so laborious, so obedient, so civil, so home can any man be said to have who can thus be honest, and amongst the best people in the world, redislodged every year of his life at the will of a master. ceiving for a whole week less than an American labourer It very frequently happens that the poor creatures receives for one day's work not half so hard as the work are compelled to sell their cow for next to nothing; of these men. This shed is stuck up generally away from are about to quote, he will wonder,—not that a riot and, indeed, the necessity of character from the last the farm-yard, which is surrounded with good buildings, should just now have occurred at Dunfermline,—but employer makes the man a real slave, worse off than in which the cattle are lodged quite as well as these men, in which the cattle are lodged quite as well as these men, the negro by many degrees; for here there is neither and in which young pigs are fed a great deal better. lawto insure him relief, nor motive in the master to There were three sacks of meal standing in this shed, just as you see them standing in our farm-houses filled There, chopsticks of Sussex, you can now see what with barley-meal for the feeding of pigs. The farm-English secondrels, calling themselves "gentle-men," get Scotch bailiffs for. These bailiffs are of gentleman's house, in which there are several maids generally the sons of some of these farmers, recom- to wait upon the gentleman and lady, and a boy to wait mended to the grinding ruffians of England by the upon them too. There is, generally, a BAILIFF upon condition of the Scotch producers, painted by a grinding ruffians in Scotland. Six days, from day- these farms, who is very often a relation of the farmer; light to dark, these good and laborious and patient and, if he be a single man, he has either a "small boothie" and kind people labour. On an average they have to himself, or a place boarded off in a larger "boothie;" six English miles to go to any church. Here are and he is a sort of a sergeant or corporal over the comtwelve miles to walk on the Sunday; and the conse- mon men, who are continually under his eye day and quence is, that they very seldom go. But, say you, night; and who being firmly bound for the year, cannot

what do they do with all the wheat, and all the quit their service till the year be out. beef, and all the mutton; and what becomes of the It is from this source that the "agricultural gentlemoney that they are sold for? Why the cattle and men," as they call themselves, in England, have been sheep walk into England upon their legs; the wheat supplied with Scotch Bailiffs, who are so justly detested and as to the money that these are sold for, the away almost the whole produce of the earth, have told farmer is allowed to have a little of it; but almost the English landowners how they manage the matter the whole of it is sent away to the landlord, to be here. The English fellows find that they can get nobody English acre: the farmer is not allowed to get land; so that we have not, by any means, a fair specimen, much; almost the whole of the produce of these fine even of Scotch bailiffs; because nineteen-twentieths of lands goes into the pockets of the lords; the la- them would not do the savage things which the English bourers are their slaves, and the farmers their tyrants want them to do. Well enough may you complain slave-drivers. The farm-yards are, in fact, factories of Scotch bailiffs; and, wherever you find one, you always are unnecessary to a state. I came over a tract of tion is to bring you down to the shed and to the brose:

I am, your faithful friend.

It may be objected, that this description does not apply to the present case; that it relates to the agricultural labourers-those who work for others on the land: while the "rioters" are manufacturing operatives. True, this is so: but the condition of the working manufacturers is, generally, as bad as the condition of the inmates of the "boothies" and the livers on the "brose." The wages they receive are miserably low, such as will purchase no higher degree of comfort than the agricultural labourers "enjoy"(?). Dunfermline is mainly engaged in the manufactory of table-cloths and table-covers; and character. The BROSE-bowl is one of the "utensils" of the dwelling; and in the town are sold lumps of sucty-fat, made up into small balls, wherewith to make broth! A pan-ful of vegetables and water, and a few of these "balls". (sold at the rate of three-apenny, we believe), without any other meat, form a MESS OF BROTH - which, like a red herring stupid landowner might say so, and might attempt stupid landowner might say so, and might attempt "SHARE," by parties who have "ESTATES," that would suffer him, even to begin, in the work of the writer in the Times is staggered at resistance giving effect to his wish. God did not make the manifesting itself.

And what is his remedy? Hear it, ye "moral force" advocates. Hear it, ye who have persuaded pate the people, as they appear to be endeavouring yourselves that no circumstances can justify a resort to "violence;" hear of the power which the writer in the Times proposes, to make the starving workers of Dunfermline put up with the REDUCTIONS in their miserable wages attempted by the owner of ploy, to extract the "balls of fat" from out of the horrible " MESS of broth" the inadequate earnings of the Danfermline weavers will only now procure! Hear of all this; and then go and exhort to submission and quiet endurance! It is likely that your

> preachings will be called for! On Monday the justices of the Dunfermline district met in the town-house, and resolved to memorialise government on the necessity of making Dunfermline a PERMANENT MILITARY STATION, and having barracks built for the accommodation of the men. It is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that there is tors, organised and disciplined with watchwords and signals, bound together under obligations of secrecy, and with hearts to conceive and HEADS TO EXECUTE ANY things must be met by the authorities with the unnost vigilance; and Dunfermline requires the constant PRO-

> There are other circumstances which will in future make this protection still more indispensably necessary merous collieries around Dunfermline, we have now before us the prospect of a new village of 2000 to 5000 inhabitants, arising at once at the great iron-works about to be opened at Oakley; and between this new population and the strangers whom the demand for railway labourers will bring into Fife, it is to be feared that the prevalence of peaceful and moral habits, and of good order and seenrity to person and property, will not be in proportion to

> The daft fool! Can the bayonet quiet a hungry man ? Stick it into him, and it will : but then "two can play at that game." It is rather too dangerous an expedient to be often resorted to; while "hunger will break through stone walls." Forty thousand Ireland; and if a "PERMANENT MILITARY" "boothies" and their "BROSE," and their 'BROTH' without fat," why they will richly deserre all that the most iron-hearted tyranny can innet.

the increase of the census.

THE HARVEST, AND THE CROPS.

During the present week, and for a few days of the last week, the weather in the south here, has the common run, I wished to see with my own eyes the been remarkably fine-well calculated for harvest operations. There has been plenty of sun, accompanied with good dry winds. Still, there is reason to fear that the mischief caused by the cold and wet of the two previous months cannot now be remedied. All that fine weather will now enable the farmer to do, will be to secure the crop, such as it is, without much labour in the field, and without the additional evil of wet after it is cut, to a deficiency in yield from wet while growing. That such a DEFI-CIENCY is to be apprehended, the following from the Mark-lane Express of Monday furnishes but 100

> some of the northern counties of England, as also in Scotland, the rain did not cease so soon as with us, and considerable damage appears to have been done along the deficiency are general from all those quarters where prothat these will increase in proportion as the harvest is proceeded with. Whatever may be said or written to the contrary, it would be folly to suppose that with such weather as that experienced throughout July and August, the wheat plant could have escaped being injured; and, dis posed as we are to take the most favourable view of the matter, we must be frepared to expect a very PERIOR PRODUCE, both in point of quantity and quality, to

In all of the southern parts of the kingdom very bead-

tiful weather has been enjoyed since Wednesday, but in

In our last week's article we noticed the rumouts then already current respecting a disease in the potatod erop; complaints on this subject have increased since then from most of the southern and western counties; but north and east, as well as the advices from Scotland and Ireland, are silent in respect to this matter, from which

we infer that the mischief has not extended far. By our Scotch advices it seems that the weather was excessively wet and boisterous in that country up to Wednesday night, and, though it subsequently cleared apthe storm of wind and rain had, it was feared, done irre-

Parable injury to the grain crops.

From Ireland the reports respecting the weather and the reports respectively. the probable result of the harvest continue comparatively ely favourable. In the south portion of the island the enting of the new produce is well spoken of.

MORE PROOFS OF "PROSPERITY." RED REDUCTION OF THE WORKMAN'S "SHARE,"

c comple complaint, in the House of Commons, that THE struggling against an attempt to filch from them their works workness's "SHARE" of the good things that labour already too-small means ?-the more especially when c causes causes to abound, was far from what it ought to be. he himself shows that the reductions are perfectly un-On the On the occasion to which we refer, his lordship con- called for by the state of the trade—and can only be 1 tende tended that it is notorious that the luxuries and vo- | prompted by a craving desire to get all from the la 1 luptu luptuousness of the aristocracy have increased during | bourer, leaving him no "SHARE" at all! Does not the last century; and that, too, in a great degree. He this writer conclude by telling us, that certain circonte contended also, that the means of enjoyment for and to the to the middle classes have been greatly augmented and PROSPERITY to the Iron trade?" Then during the same period; that the wants, comforts, where is the accessity for REDUCTION in wages? and even luxuries of all the classes that live without | Where is the justification of the Capitalists' "DE-PRODUCTIVE labour, have been far better supplied and attended to; while the income of that section of new "terms" of a worse character sought to be ensociety which creates all the wealth for others to forced? "Ixcreased Stability and PROSPERITY" enjoy, not only has not increased in the relative pro- ought to have had a different result! portion to the increased means of the other classesbut that, when measured as it ought to be, -in the amount of food which it would purchase, compared with the amount a century hence, —it would be found | matter whether trade be "prosperous" or "slack:" to have positively decreased. Lord Joux, therefore, rightfully contended that the workman did not get no matter what comes or what goes-what is or what his "SHARE;" that he was not fairly dealt with; may be—the workman's "SHARE" decreases! that our system of distribution was defective; that | Why seek to make that fact more apparent, when it it is not just towards the labourer that the entire benefits arising from increased national wealth-from the discoveries in science and the application of until he himself acquires political power to enable mechanics, should be exclusively enjoyed by those who do not labour: and he contended further, that all, and before all, the distribution of the LAND. some alteration in our distributive process is Those who live on him will never legislate to the end needed, AND MUST BE HAD, or we cannot expect that their own "pickings" shall cease; those who stability to our social system, or a cessation of that claim the land, will never bring it into the market loud murmur of complaint, arising from discontent, for general use, so long as the quality of political which has been so annoying, and so alarming, at power is attached to it. To expect either party to times, to the well-to-do.

It is true that the measures which Lord Jony Russell indicated, as likely to accomplish his object, were (most of them) only adapted to make bad worse can alone secure to them that "SHARE" when they -being but an "EXTENSION" of the causes that have once ascertained what it ought to be. have worked the end the noble lord deplores. It is true all this; but still his lordship's pleadings were valuable for the admission of the fact that the other classes prev on the worker-and, by the numerous modes our "high state of civilization" has placed at their command, suck out of his hands the wealth that he creates, leaving him a less SHARE than he was wont to have, even when the means of production and the aggregate of productions were much inferior to what they now are. We say his lordship's admission of these facts was valuable indeed, as will be found some day, when the night rement for the evil comes to be applied: a remedy for more sweeping, and far more efficacious for the end desired, than any that Lord John Russell seems to have even

dreamed of.

But small as is the workman's "SHARE:" decreased as it is in value, comparing his present with his former capacity to purchase food; unjust as is the dealing to him, when compared with the increased means of those who live out of him; grossly partial as the law of distribution is, which leaves the producer comparatively penniless, foodless, and homeless while it heaps-up wealth in abundance for those who "toil not, neither do they spin:" unjust and monstrous as all this is, still the cormorant maw of the SYSTEM has not had enough! The old adage says: workers forced to learn and know its stern truth! Small as is the workman's "SHARE"-it is still too large for scheming idleness to cease nibbling at. It not that there is a "roaring trade;" it matters not powerful influence exerted in his behalf—that he had matters not that "prosperity" abounds; it matters that our capitalists are so rich as to seek to "invest" £200,000,000 in Railways all over the habitable globe; it matters not that the traders are amassing money as fast as they can count it; it matters not that they can "lay field to field, and house to house," 'till there be no place left wherein for the poor to dwell: it matters not all this; the "LITTLE SHARE" the workman has is a constant object of assault on the part of the monied classes, who are as constantly bearing away slices of it, and adding them to their already over-grown heaps.

How often have we had to chronicle the "struggles" of Labour, in the nesistance of the assaults of Capital! The pages of this journal, from the first day of its existence to the present hour, are little more than a record of the contests that have taken place,—in one shape or another, or on one ground or another, to prevent the small "SHARE" doled out to the labourer from absolute annihilation. And how often, alas! have such contests been fruitless!-how often such resistance vain! Rich idleness preys on labour and labour cannot prevent it! If foiled on one occasion, it makes up for it on another: if thwarted at one point, it sets to work at another. It never leaves its victim 'till it has, like the vampire. found the vulnerable part, and sucked of blood.

We have now to chronicle the beginning of another such contest—the commencement of another such "struggle." God only knows how it will end; but past experience tells us that labour has to light with fearful odds!

The Dirmingham Journal, of Saturday, has the following :-We regret to learn that the partial strike of the puddlers in the parish of Tipton and other parts of the district, is likely to be followed by a general turn-out of the colliers and ironstone miners. Notice was given a fortnight since to the partitiers, that THE REDUCTION OF ONE SHIL-LING A TON would be generally adopted by the masters, and as the notice expires this day, it is expected that operations will be suspended in most of the works in South Staffordshire. The thick coal colliers, with the stonegetters, have also had notices in the district west of Budley, FOR A REDUCTION OF SIXPENCE, bringing the unject of the former to is., and the latter to 3s., per day. These notices expired last Saturday, and hundreds of men are now perambulating the neighbourhood in every direc-Lon, watching the pits at work, and threatening those who continue in employment at the reduced rates. From the measures adopted by the "turn-outs," it is expected that all the mines in the district will very soon be at a stand-still. The state of things, in connection with the expiration of the puddlers' notices, will cause one of the greatest strikes hitherto witnessed in South Staffordshire. It is difficult to say how the disagreement will terminate, as the masters have resolved not to submit to the terms of the workeren, and the latter seem equally bent on Enforcing THERE DEMINDS. The stocks of coal are very limited; and should no immediate arrangement be come to, the masters will be obliged to blow out their furnaces, and thus throw out of employment all the hands engaged in the manufacture of iron. It is to be hoped that matters will not be pushed to this extremity, as the men and their families are already in a state of great destitution; and although they may obtain partial employment in field labour, this resource cannot last long; and while they continue "at play," workmen and colliers will flock in from other districts, and take their places in the mines and at the furnaces. We have been informed, on what we deem good authority, that by the stoppage of three furnaces alone in the parish of Tipton, during the present strike, the puddlers have sacrificed in wages £1,000 a-week. Thus £15,000, which would otherwise have found its way into different channels of industry, giving employment and bread to hundreds of families, is irrecoverably lost; and this unfortunate state of things is not only to be perpetuated, but widely extended, producing discontent and want in a district which, in the present state of trade, Pissesses all the elements of long-continued prosperity. Regarding the price of iron, it is difficult to arrive at anything like a correct conclusion as to the actual position of the market; but the certain, and not very remote supply of rails, &c., required by the companies whose Bills have passed through Parliament, and the general calcustion of the stocks held by consumers, combine to give INCREASED STABILITY and PROSPERITY TO THE

"The masters have resolved not to submit to run CEANS of the men," and the latter seem equally bent on Exponeing their DEMANDS. Why, what a pretty to do is here! The men have made 20 "DEMANDS!" They have dictated no "rzems!" They have not sought for any alteration. The REDUCTIONS are not of their proposing! Why, therefore, should this writer seek to place them in a group position, and represent them as making DEMANDS which the emphoners cannot accede to? Why?-because he is of the employer class; because he is with them in soul and Spirit; because he is identified with them in feeling and interest, and therefore endeavours by foul means to serve their nefarious ends. Eise, why not tell us that the men's position was that of resisting ac-Chession?—that the employers had made a most un-Managine "very on the men—a demand that ther Could give up another portion of their already towards "SHARE;" and that the men had deter-

mined to resist this unjustifiable demand. Why did not this writer put the matter thus, and endeavour LORD JOHN RUSSELL lately made it a matter of to enlist public sympathy on behalf of those who were cumstances "combine to give excreased stability MAND," that Labour shall do with less? Why are

But, why multiply proofs? Why seek for further confirmation of the already-established fact, that, no matter whether times are "good" or "bad:" no no matter whether it be "stable" or "unsteady;" is "as notorious as the sun at noonday?" Such has been the workman's fate: such it will continue to be, his class to alter the law of distribution; and above act in such a manner, is to be moon-struck indeed. POLITICAL POWER to the workers can alone give to them their "SHARE" of the National Wealth: and

STABBING CASE AT BURY.

CHECK TO THE DAGGER-STICK. Our readers may recollect that about two months ago we gave an account of a case at Bury, in Lancashire, in which one of the "new men," FREDERICK HARRIS, in the employ of Messrs. Walker, Smith, and Co., had: tabbed with a dagger Jons Sudden, a working me., The masters took the part of the stabber; are me matter was treated by them as but of little consequence. At the Coroner's inquest, indeed, some of the jury expressed their opinion that Harris's conduct was perfectly right and proper; and were desirous of returning a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." The stabber, however, notwithstanding the powerful protection extended over him, was committed, and has taken his trial at the present Liverpool Assizes. His defence was in substance that he was "hooted at" by the "turnouts." Success was walking with or near the turnouts, who were calling out "hoo" and "baa;" and therefore he was stuck through with the dagger. The masters, as was before intimated, looked upon the matter lightly. They took the case to London, at their own expense, on an application that HARRIS should be admitted to bail. In that attempt, however, they were successfully opposed by Mr. Roberts. But so confident were Hannis and his friends of an acquittal, that arrangements were made for his return in triumph from gaol; and we must admit, considering that no expense was spared, and the some ground for the hopes he so confidently in-

BUT HE WAS TRIED BY A JUST JUDGE, BARON ROLFE: and the result is, that Frederick Harris is sentenced to twenty years' transportation.

dulged in.

In another part of our paper will be found a report of the trial, which we have taken from the Times newspaper; and to this we beg the reader's attention. Next week we shall have something more to say about it. We look at the whole affair as a most significant sign of the times. Hannis was defended by the masters - he was prosecuted by the l'EOPLE and so we will leave the matter for a week.

To Readers & Correspondents.

John Owen, Newtown, Montcomertshine, writes as fol-

lows :- "I am much pleased with your Star of last

week-especially Mr. O'Connor's letter. It has created general inquiry in this neighbourhood on the Land question. My Star has been read by scores, who are filled with astonishment at the report of his tour: but some are sceptical as to the correctness of the report of Mr. Thornton keeping four cows on the produce of 12 acres. If you have the means at hand. I shall feel greatly obliged if you will state what he grows on his land to keep the animals: or, in other words, whether Mr. Thornton's cows are supported by grazing; or whether they are fed by vegetables, the result of labour, and kept in-doors; or how otherwise. Be as explicit as you can; for it will take some time to persuade the people that a cow can be supported on a quarter of an acre."-We have the means at command to satisfy these queries. We have an account from Mr. Thornton's own hand of the mode be pursued during the three first years of occupation. The present is the fourth year of possession; and Mr. Thornton has so far improved on his third year's experiment as to be able to keep four cows during the spring and summer months, which said four cows he has yet, with food enough, and to spare, on his very "little plot." We will here give Mr. Thornton's own account of the manner in which he cropped his land for the first three years, and the very satisfactory results he realised :-"First year .- The land is situate at Paddock, near Huddersfield. The soil poor and sandy, with a subsoil of silicions sand. When first taken into possession it would not maintain a single cow. The first year I pared and trenched one rood for potatoes, placing the sod in the bottom of the trench. I also turned over with the plough two roods to be cropped, in the following spring, with swede turnips. When the rood of potatoes came off, cabbages were placed on the plot, in rows twentyseven inches apart, and twenty inches from each other in the row. This year I had only one cow, and the produce was entirely consumed in maintaining her. Second year .- The land was cropped in the following manner. During winter two roods were pared and trenched out of grass, in the manner before-mentioned, and planted in the spring with early and winter potatoes. The rood of cabbages of the first year came off in June; but, previous to their removal, a second crop was introduced into the trenches formed in earthing up the first, by placing manure in them and lightly covering it with earth, placing therein cabbages from the spring seed bads. They were planted in June and cut in October and November. The half-acre ploughed the first year was sown with swede turnips in drills twenty-seven inches apart, which were followed by winter tares and rye; the remaining half acre, being in grass, was partly cut green till the cabbages were rendy, the rest made into hay. Having this year been bold enough to increase my stock from a single cow to two cows and a pig, IT BECAME QUITE APPARENT THAT THE TWO COWS COULD NOT CONSUME THE GREEN CROPS. The pig assisted—the rest went to the dung-heap. On reviewing the crops and management, I was convinced that three ones might be maintained, and immediately resolved to make the attempt. After housing my swedes I ploughed the land, and sowed winter tures and rye for green food in the following spring. Third Year .- The vetches sown last year, after the swede turnips, were foltopped for the cows. The cabbage plot of the first year was again planted with cabbages, manuring well and after the crop came off in June, was sown with Italian rye-grass, which gave two cuttings. One-third of an acre, after the potatoes of the second year, was sown in April with spring vetches and Italian Tyegrass, and gave three cuttings; the first of which was made into hay, the second and third were used for stall-feeding. One-third of an acre, trenched partly out of grass for potatoes during winter, was planted with Prince-Regents. Part were got early and sold, the remainder were left to ripen. As the potatoes became cleared, cabbages were planted, and cut in December. The ground for the cabbages, turnips, and potatoes, is entirely worked by the epode, and the intercals between the rows are well digged. In addition to what my miniature farm produced. I had to expend this year in the purchase of straw, brewers' grains, &c., £11 2s. 9d., but sold in bacon, potatoes, &c., from the farm to the amount of £8 19s. 64. My stock has been THREE cows and a farrow of pigs, all of whose food has, with this exception, been derived from it; therefore it is clear that the three cows and the pigs have been maintained upon it, with the additional expenditure of £2 10s. 3d. And I feel quite satisfied from the experiment that high farming, at any rate on a small scale, will remunerate the individual who dares to adventure much labour on the land. My cows are of the short-horned breed-very good milkers, and are stall-fed winter and summer. Along with cabbage I give a little Italian rye-grass; the same

with potatoe haulm and turnin tops, cerasionally

adding salt. The green crops serve till Christmas.

Then follow swedes and potatoes with chopped straw;

all well steamed, to which is added a little salt, During the winter season each cow, if giving above one gallon of milk per day, has two gallons of brewers' grains with a little beau-meal per day. They consume about two tons of purchased straw, which, along with hav, turnips, &c., carry them on till the middle of May, when the rye, rape, tares, and Italian rye-grass come round."-Now, we are able, from our own knowledge, to rough for the correctness of the above statement. Mr Thornton is personally known to us. In the experiments he has been making we have taken a deep interest. Business often calls us to Huddersfield; when it is a point with us to visit Mr. Thornton's plot, to ascertain what is doing, and what has been done. We are therefore enabled to state that the above account is far from being overstated. Nay, it is understated. Mr. Thornton is not a man to exaggerate. We know his anxiety on this point. Of this we had a convincing proof not long ago. During the "third year," set forth above, Mr. O'Connor visited Mr. Thornton's little farm, to look at his crops and stock. In the observations that Mr. O'Connor made in the Star, he mentioned the pig which Mr. Thornton was then keeping, in addition to his three cows. That pig was a very large one; and Mr. O'Connor said that it might be fed up to weigh fifty or sixty stone-(we forget which). This statement though warranted by probability, greatly annoyed Mr. Thornton. Scores of persons visited his place, and asked to "see his sixty-stone pig;" and Mr. Thornton was fearful that this statement as to what might be done would be misunderstood, and that parties would be disappointed when they saw the animal alluded to, and thus become sceptical as to what had been done. We mention this to show the care that Mr. Thornton evinces, that exaggerated statements should not appear. It is true that this care does not prevent scepticism. On the contrary, persons in Mr. Thornton's own neighbourhood, who have the means at hand to satisfy themselves; who can see the crops; who can watch the mode of culture; who can judge of the amount of pro duce; who can see the cattle, and know how they are fed: even of these, so circumstanced, are to be found those that "won't believe it." The old silly ery of "it can't be done" is set up; and all sorts of unlikely stories are vamped up by these parties, to excuse the scepti cism to their own minds. But there the facts are. During the third year Mr. Thornton maintained three cows and a litter of pigs on his seven roods of ground; this year he has maintained four cows, and had so much food for them, that he was enabled to make the second cutting of his Italian rye grass into hay. That same rye grass he expects to be able to cut twice more this season; that is, four cuttings during the year. It is here that Mr. Thornton succeeds. He puts LABOUR, and manure, and good vegetables into the ground. This year he had a good quatity of BAPE, and found it to be most servicable, both for weight of crop, and as food; the rape being inferior to nothing he has given to his cattle, excepting Italian rye grass-which is superior, is liked better, and gives more milk, either green or in hay, to any food he can find. But theu Mr. Thornton does not let his land lay idle. As soon as it is cleared of one crop, it is in course of preparation for another. He saves up his manure. He lets none be wasted. He returns it back to the land, and bestows plenty of labour: and the earth is no niggard, under such circumstances, but yields forth nea beturn most abandantly. In our opinion, Mr. Thornton is far from having realised all he can do. We dare wager a triffe that, next year, he will maintain five cows, on his seven roods, with more ease than he maintained one during the first year he had possession. "GREAT FACT" FOR MR. CAUDLE .- The daily napers state, that, "At Wandsworth police-court, on Mon-

day, an old woman named Alice Downer, who rends firewood about Battersea, was charged with scolding her husband most dreadfully as he was lying in bed in a dying state. Her conduct was so outrageous that the police were called on to interfere, and took her into custody. Her husband died shortly after. She was fined 20s.; and in default committed for fourteen days." Was Alice Downer's offence really "scolding," or scalding, her dying husband? If the former, the punishment that followed is really a "great fact" for Mr. Caudle. It is said that a man may "legally and constitutionally" "correct" his wife with a stick of not greater thickness than his thumb. But such a power is nothing in comparison with that of punishing a scold by fine or imprisonment : for if a woman may not us her tongue without the risk of the "stone jug," miser. able indeed is her position. Can there be such a law to fine a woman 20s, or send her to prison for fourteen days for wagging her tongue? This outrage on one of the dearest of the "rights of woman," the right to jaw, must produce serious consequences. We shall await the arrival of the next "overland despatches" from Wandsworth with "intense interest," fully anticipating as we do, a universal rising of the women of Wands worth and Battersea against this monstrous decision If the women do not rise; if they do not proclaim war to the teeth against this law, or this magisterial decision, the result will be to them most disastrous. One half of the wives will be dragged before the bar of ma gisterial justice (?) and sent to gaol for fourteen days; Curtain Lectures will be no more; and Mrs. Caudle's

occupation will be gone! onn Richards, Potteries .- We see no good end to be obtained by the publication of his letters. They would only embroil us in a dispute we have no taste for. If conduct such as he describes is pursued by the party in question, the persons on the spot will know it, and soon apply-the corrective, by ceasing to be so led. ROBERT WILD, MOTTRAM .- We cannot answer his

query, not having the Act to refer to. He had better submit the whole case to a lawyer. JOHN KIRK, GADRY .- Yes, the "Field Garden Bill' passed into an Act. This week we tried to procure copy, to give an abstract of the measure in the Star but the answer was, that it would not be printed for a day or two. So also with the Silk Weavers' Act, and

the Frame-Work Knitters' Act. THE ANDOVER BONE GNAWING .- If the statement is the following letter,-which we give just as we have received it,-be correct, it would appear that "bonegnawing" is not confined to the Andover Bastile; but that it has existed in at least another Poor Law Union Workhouse. Hear our correspondent tell his own tale, in his own simple artless manner:-"Sir, having seen an artical in your paper of the 16 eded the bone gnawing atrocity Sir the bone crushing and Bakewell union in Derbeyshire, and finding that the alowance that we got warnat what nature required and as a prafe I will just mention afew circumstances that was to bee crushed it maynot bee amis to informe the public through the Northern Star that I made these things knawn to a full board of guardians of the Bakewell union withe justice Barker at their head and the presence of W Gratton the governer Sir by giving this a place in your paper may cause something more to bee said on the subject Charles

Rogers Droylsden." C. REYNOLDS, PENZANCE.—The address he has sent us would do very well to circulate among the working classes of his locality in a hand-bill, but it is unfit for

the general pages of a newspaper. WALKERDINE, LONDON .- With Trades' disputes we do not interfere. It pains us to even hear of them. We know that they are the great bar to success, in all Working Men's Associations. Till working men learn to despise the little matters which now engross almost their whole attention, they will not be able, nor can they reasonably hope, to realize a tithe of the good which ought to flow from association. The truth is, that the Trades themselves are eaten up with petty jealousies and unworthy fears; and this leads them into courses of conduct which result in enything but benefit to them, either individually or collectively. A narrow, contracted, bigoted mind can never accomplish an enlightened and comprehensive end: and until the Trades generally become wise enough to "put away the playthings of their childhood", and act as men and not as babes, they will continue to be, as they have hitherto been, torn to pieces by internal divisions and disputes, arising from disgraceful jealousy and paltry fears. In the particular case to which our correspondent refers, we cannot interfere. We know not the facts of the case. All that he has forwarded us is Mr. Devlin's address. From that we are not enabled to form a judgment, which would justify us in speaking in favour of either one party or the other. Certainly, the reading of that address has produced the feeling that its tone have been set; but this we must say, that unless the provocations have been extreme, Mr. Devlin has evinced the worst taste imaginable in the address he has put forth. Nay, we doubt that any provocation, however great, could justify the resort to what appears to us to be more personal abuse. However, as we said before, we are unacquainted with the facts, and therefore cannot interfere. To the body generally those facts are known; it is for them to judge between the parties. If they are wise, they will sift the real claims of each; and elect no man who is not possessed of good business habits, united to not possessed of good business habits, united to respectful demeanour and sterling honesty and integrity. They will, moreover, if they know their own hy acknowledging £1, as above.—F. O'C. duty, take care that noise and bluster does not impose on them for the real qualities they require. THE FRAZERS.-A correspondent writes as follows respecting the amicable and accomplished family of "the Frezers," who are now fulfilling their mission of "con-

cord"in the metropolis :- I attended at Milton-street Theatre on one of the musical and literary evenings of | Carlisle the Mr. and Misses Frazer. Of the musical abilities of these accomplished " Scotch lasses," It is not my intention now to speak. Public opinion has pronounced them to be most powerful and effective teachers of virtue and morality. On the occasion to which I refer our national song of "Rule Britannia" was sung; and it is to the manly and independent criticisms of Mr. Frazer that I wish to call attention. "Britain rules the waves," said he; "but Britain has no moral right to rule the waves. The ocean is the highway of operative Land Society will meet every Monday Timon Macked, Angus Macked (married), eaused to be printed on the stamp, cutside nations, intended by the Delty for the munual benefit evening, at half-past seven, at the house of Mr. Then again: "Britons Charles Wevelley, Co., Longest-gate.

Schandsonger.— The name of words, "Inc. name of the man saved is William Macketain, who, we are found, without which none are genuine. the waves," said he; "but Britain has no moral right

never shall be slaves," says the song. "Would to heaven," said Mr. Frazer, "that the time were come when this could be said with truth. Britain will never be able to boast of her freedom from slavery until every same individual within our land shall be invested with the political franchise; or, in other words, have a voice in making those laws he is called upon to obey." Now, Mr. Editor, is it not delightful to find not only amusement, but instruction, conveyed in such a sim ple, truthful, and powerful manner? On leaving the theatre I felt determined to do more than ever I had done for the advancement of truth, virtue, and freedom. I hope, sir, you will use your influence with the democrats of London, to cause them to pay a visit to the Milton-street Theatre, where they may listen to the truthful strains of Scotia's sweetest nocts, sung in a manner to penetrate the heart; and I feel convinced they will leave the theatre better men and women than when they entered it. Yours, in the cause of freedom,

Mn. WRIGHT, OF BARNOLDSWICK, and the Sub-Secretaries of the National Charter Association at Sabden-bridge and Wheatley-lane, are requested to send their addresses to John Gray, Engineer, at Howarth's-mill, Goodham-Hill, Burnley.

C. Ashdown, Stratford, Essex .- We are obliged to keep his letter over till next week, when it shall appear. In the matter of the Odd Fellow dispute, we are anxious to afford all fair play. The observations that we had ourselves announced, we are also obliged the Religion-endowing voluntary-principle-Baronet; to keep over.

Police Brutality and Justices' Justice at Ashtonunder-Line,-We have received the following communication :- Sir, - Allow me, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to call public attention to the manner in which justice is administered in the Police Court of Ashton. Last week was what is called Ashton Wakes; and generally that time is held as a merrymaking among the working classes. On Thursday afternoon an individual, of the name of John Conner, bad got "a drop too much," and fell into the hands of one of the police of the name of Matthew Maidin, a meddling, officious, would-be great man, who, without any ceremony, drugged him off to the office. Knowing that he had been guilty of no breach of the peace—for he was not quarrelling nor fighting, I followed him to the office to make inquiry how he could be got out. At the door of the office I met the aforesaid Maidin, who asked me where I was going ? I told him I was going to see about bail for Conner, and was passing him to go into the office, when he seized me by the collar and nearly strangled me. I struggled to release his hold, which he did, and seizing me by the breast dashed me against the wall with such violence that I thought he had knocked my breast-bone in altogether. He then locked me up in a cell. Some persons who witnessed the whole trans-nction immediately went to procure ball for me, which he would not take, saying, I also was drunk. They went to a magistrate, who told them to apply to Mr. Sykes ; but Maidin told Mr. Sykes the same story, that I was drunk. They begged hard of Mr. Sykes to see me and judge for himself. He came, and immediately allowed me to go out on bail. After I got home I had a violent pain in my breast, and I found next morning I had been severely injured, for I did nothing but pass blood. I made application to Mr. Sykes next morning to see if there was any doctor attached to the police establishment; for I wished bim to examine me to ascertain what injury I had received. He told me there was none, so I was left to my own resources. On Saturday morning I attended at the office. — Jowett, Esq., was on the bench. Conner and I were put to the bar. The policeman, Maidin, would class both of our cases together; and when speaking of one individual used the plural number to make his own case good. When called on for my defence, I told the magistrate I was not drunk (inceed I was as sober then as I am at this moment when writing). I was going to see about bail for Conner when Maidin seized me and committed the cowardly and brutal assault above complained of. I had two or three witnesses to prove my case, but only called one, who clearly substantiated my statement; and yet he was repeatedly interrupted by Maidin calling him a "liar!" Well, what did this official rascal do? He lodged a counter statement against me (after I had replied to his charge) for " obstructing him in his duty ;' and swore that I had first seized him by the collar. Now mark, when I was being let out on bail, he made no such charge against me. He said nothing about me collaring him till I made a complaint of his ill-usage. The magistrate said he could not believe that an officer could behave so bad to any man. He called on Conner for an apology and a promise to behave better and he would discharge him, with which he readily complied. He called on me for the same; this I declined. I told him it was the first time I had been in a police-court, and I I refused to pay, when I was put back to the bar and asked my reason for not paying. I told the magistrate I was not able to pay such a charge. One of the officers said, "you have friends here who will pay if you only say the word." I told them I was not willing. So the magistrate rose and said, "I now fine you half-a-crown magistrate rose and said, "I now fine you do, pay, or or fourteen days in prison; which will you do, pay, or go to prison?" I replied, sir, I prefer going to prison. This is a true statement without any colouring. The magistrate could not believe the policeman could make such a brutal assault on any man, even when there were witnesses to prove it. Now, on the other hand, could be believe that I would walk into the public office and collar the stoutest man in the force, with six or more, for aught I knew, to support him? One of the statements he was bound to believe. If he thought the policeman was speaking the truth he ought to have supported him in the discharge of his duty, and punished

IMPORTANT TO LAND SECRETARIES.

true, Hume has imposed on us.]

me. The magistrate did not believe him or he would

says my complaint is the rupture of one of the smaller

arteries, caused by the ruffianly conduct of the police-

man, Maidin. - CHARLES HUME, Shoemaker, Booth-

street, Ashton-under-Lyne. [If this account be anything like true, we advise the good Inds of Ashton to

enable Hume to bring his action for false-imprisonment,

If ever such an action lay, surely it is in this instance.

The people of Ashton ought to make this case their

own, and enable Hume to employ Mr. Roberts. If the

facts as narrated above are true, both policeman and magistrate may be taught a lesson; if they are not

TO THE SEVERAL SECRETARIES OF THE LAND SOCIETY. My Friends,-Again I have to call your attention to Mr. Roberts's direction as to the mode of paying your monies. No class of men require more punctuality in money matters, in the management of their affairs, than the working classes; and therefore those who undertake grawing is not confined to the Andover union Sir in the trouble of management should insist upon the same September 1942 I was one of the inmates of the exactness. Now, what I have to observe is, that the double entries of money paid to the secretary, and the double lists published by him and me, have the inevitable effect of so complicating our accounts, that I cannot, and will not, longer act as Mr. Roberts's deputy, with all the as past my notice ane was cating potatoes that was trouble as my reward, unless all the monies for shares, rules, part roton and potato peelings and gnawing the bones and cards, are sent direct to me, as recommended by Mr. Roberts. If this rule is new consign my post as deputy treasurer.
Faithfully yours,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Roberts. If this rule is not observed, I must and will re-

II have again to call attention to the above, as I find some secretaries will not observe it.]

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson ... Stockport, per T. Webb Butterly, per T. Moss
Burnsley, per J. Ward
Chorley, per Wm. Wilkinson
Halifax, per W. Woodhouse Holbeck, near Leeds, per Wm. Sykes Dodworth, per Thomas Croft ... Manchester, per John Murray Barnsley, per John Ward Derby, per Messrs. Chandler and Crabtree Carrington, per John Moss Oldham, per William Hamer Norcester, per M. Griffith Norwich, per Jonathan Hurry .. Stockport, per T. Webb Preston, per J. Brown
Huddersfield, per J. Stead
Boulogne-Sur-Mer, per J. Oram Bradford, per J. Alderson Bilston, per J. Linney ... Todmorden, per S. Witham Macclesfield per John Warners. Rouen, per John Smith Hamilton, per W. Weir

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

Newark, per W. Walton ..

Halifax*..

Mr. Dickson 0 2 0

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE. PER MR. O'CONNOB. Birmingham, per D. Pott.

Halifux*.. * In last week's Star the sum announced for the Exo-PER GRNERAL SECRETARY. SURSCRIPTIONS. Butterly 4 6 Mossley ...

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELBR, Secretary. DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. From Cofford VICTIM FUND.

Scannonous.—The members of the Charlist Co-

THOMAS MARTIN WHERLER,

THE SOUTHWARK ELECTION. All three candidates are still in the field. The

Chronicle, on behalf of the Whigs, has been thrusting hard to get Mr. Miall to retire. It has, in turn, flattered, coaxed, wheedled, and threatened, to accomplish that object. But, spite of all, Mr. Miall sticks there, and will do till the poll is over, whatever be the result. We confess that at one time we had misgivings that he would not be proof against the cry of "you will let the Tory in;" but now all fear of that sort is ended. Mr. Miall has taken his stand. It is on broad intelligible ground. He propounds all men of principle an opportunity of registering a vote for principle. It is cheering to find that this courageous conduct is finding a response amongst the constituency. Most important meetings are being held nightly in support of Mr. Miall, at which he appears, and goes "the whole hog." He blinks nothing: but boldly avows all the Chartist principles. He has also declared against the New Poor Law and the Somerset House Dynasty: and in favour (we believe) of "Short Time." Sir W. Molesworth is also attending meetings, at which the main eard that the ndefined democratic aristocrat can play, is the old dodge of "don't let a Tory in!" Mr. Miall's answer is, where is the difference between you and the Tory? The fact is, that "the Tory," as far as the "two State churches" are concerned, is more defined than and therefore to the Dissenters a better man.

Accidents, Offences, & Anquests.

THE LATE ROBBERY FROM LORD COTTENHAM'S .-On Tuesday last James Macarthy, aged thirty, and Mary, his wife, who during the session were indicted for having received a gold bracelet, valued at £70, the property of Lord Cottenham, well knowing the same to have been stolen, were placed at the bar, when Mr. Ballantine, on behalf of the prisoners, said that he had been instructed to state that the male prisoner was desirous of retracting the plea of Not Guilty, and pleading Guilty; and at the same time he (the learned counsel) begged to state that the female prisoner had acted entirely under the instruction of her husband. Mr. Bodkin said that under those circumstances he should not press for any conviction against the woman, who was nut upon her trial and discharged. Mr. Ballantine said that if the judgment was respited until next session, the man, under the advice of his wife, would give such information as to the disposal of the precious stones with which the bracelet was set that would lead to their recovery. Judgment respited accordingly.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE. - Accounts of the 12th inst., from the Polish frontier, state that the Russian Government had despatched to a village in Lithuania several ministers of the Greek church, in order to convert the peasantry, supported by a detachment consisting of an officer and forty men. The peasantry however, had inveigled the priests into a neighbouring forest, and murdered them. They had likewise set fire to the barn in which the soldiers were quartered and thrown into the flames all those who attempted to escape. The same accounts state that the town of Luck had six times been ravaged by fire between the 6th and 26th of May.

DEPLOYABLE SUICIDE.—While the Dundee steamer was on its passage from that place to Edinburgh, on Thursday week, a woman on board suddenly took off her bonnet and shoes, and before anybody was aware of her intention jumped overboard. The captain immediately stopped and put about the steamer, but the unfortunate woman had sunk and was seen no more. The name "Margaret Miller" was inscribed on the inside of her shoes.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILex. -On Sunday night one of the trains from London arrived at the terminus, and the carriages were drawn under the shed. After the passengers had ging the carriages from the shed, to make room for the excursion train, which was expected every minute. drunk. Amongst the witnesses on Tuesday was Jane should as far as possible keep out of their hands. He drope was affixed to the carriages, the engine being Grace, who deposed to the bad diet of the immates of discharged me, but 5s. was charged as court fees. This on a separate line of rails, and a man named Robert the acceptance of the bad diet of the immates of the property of th on a separate line of rails, and a man named Robert Ridley, a porter in the employ of the London and Brighton Railway Company, got on the buffers of the foremost carriage, for the purpose of letting go the rope when necessary; but while in the act of doing so the rope is supposed to have become entangled, and to have drawn him on to the line. The whole of the carriages went over the poor man's leg. He was immediately conveyed to the Sussex County Hospital.

Supper Death.-On Tuesday morning, between six and seven o'clock, Captain Joseph Dowling, barrack master of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, residing in Stafford-row, Pimlico, was found by his servant ring extended in the passage of his residence quite dead. A surgeon was sent for immediately, who pronounced him to have been dead some hours. The de Jowett, Esq., after passing sentence on me, left the court. I was waiting to be locked up, when to my surprise I was told I was at liberty. A friend had paid the 5s. for court expenses, but would by no means pay ceased gentleman had a latch-key of the street door, which he always let himself in with, and it is supposed that on his arrival over night he was seized with a fit of apoplexy and expired immediately afterthe magistrate's fine. So the policemen decided against wards. the magistrate's decision, and took the money, minus the half crown! I have been laid off work ever since, and am now under the hands of Doctor Glover, who

THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY .- On Monday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, an accident occurred by which a fine horse, value upwards of forty pounds, belonging to Mr. Hoofe, the contractor of the Tunbridge branch line, was sacrificed. It appears that some labourers of Mr. Hoofe were at work under the direction of Mr. Bailey, the foreman of the works at the Tunbridge station, drawing timber, and on crossing the line at Tunbridge, disconnected the leader from the train. At this moment the first up train from Dover came along, and the engine struck the poor animal on its haunches with such violence as to knock it down, when the whole train, consisting of about thirty carriages, passed over it, the sudden shock causing considerable alarm to the passengers. At the time of the occurrence there was a

THE SUPPOSED CASE OF POISONING AT BATH .-An inquest has be n holden over the exhumed body of General Dick; and, after hearing the evidence of two surgeons, and of Mr. Herapath, the analytical chemist of Bristol, who deposed that they were unable to detect any metallic or mineral poison in the remains, the jury returned the following verdict: -"Died from inflammation of the stomach and bowels, but how produced there is no evidence to

DREADFUL STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE. -It is this week our painful duty to record a fearful visitation our boats proceeded to sea. The fishing was prosper ous, and many of the boats reached the harbour in safety. But on the morning of Wednesday a strong gale broke out from the north-east, which raised a heavy swell in the bay, while a considerable number of the boats were lying waiting high water. About mid-day, most of the crews of the boats thus situated were got ashore, some of them with the utmost diffi culty, but others, in the hope that the gale would speedily moderate, tried to ride it out. The gale and sea, however, increased, and the perilous position of the fishermen became the object of the heartrending anxiety of thousands, who had congregated on the shores of both sides of the river. Several boats hoisted their sails and bore away to the southward, but we regret to state that, as one crew belonging to Assynt, in Sutherlandshire, was attempting to imitate the example of their neighbours, a heavy sea upset her not far from the harbour, and her hapless erew were throws upon the mercy of wind and wave. The dreadful state of feeling on shore at observing five fellow-oreatures perishing within hail, no attempt to portray can adequately describe. As wave succeeded wave, man after man sunk, till four were buried in the waters. One poor fellow clung with surprising tenacity to the most of the boat, afterwards to a plank, until a few humane individuals boldly manned a ship's boat, and at the imminent risk of their own lives, saved that of the remaining one of the hapless crew. While, however, they were returning with the man they had saved, a tre-.. 1 14 0 mendous sea broke right over them, and threw the whole into the sca. A number of individuals immediately jumped over the quay, dashed forward into the waves, and assisted them in bringing the man that address has produced the feeling that its tone and spirit is far from commendable; and that the whittington & Cat 0 4 8 Mr. Sumner ... 0 1 4 exhibited, a boat was observed in danger, with one attacks on Mr. Derlin's "brother" candidates are really out of all place: but then this opinion is the result of reading only one side of the question. We Mr. Goldsmith .. 0 2 8

Whittington & Cat 0 4 8 Mr. Sumner .. 0 1 4 exhibited, a beat was observed in danger, with one man on board, the rest of the crew having gone ashore before the gale came on Single board. know not what may have been said on the other side; what provocation may have been giren; or how far the example of one candidate abusing another may have been said on the other side; which she had a comfortable sleep, and in twelve ways was mountainous billows, till a small beat was humanely the example of one candidate abusing another may have been said on the other side; which she had a comfortable sleep, and in twelve ways was mountainous billows, till a small beat was humanely sent from an Ostend vessel in the bay, and the brave all inquiries.

March 26th, 1845. was rescued from his situation of By three o'clock, the sea had risen peril. to a fearful height, and one by one the boats that Whittington & Cat a 0 4 Stockport.... 0 0 2 were riding at anchor were driven from their Emmett Brigade... 0 1 0 Heywood 0 8 0 moorings and upset. Out of about twenty that were Secretary 0 2 0 Mossley 0 3 8 riding at three o'clock, only three remained at seven. The scene at this period was truly affecting. Hundreds of people were standing on the beach, many nets, presenting a sight of devastation, the like of which has never been witnessed on our northern bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. shores. What rendered the loss of property the greater was, that the nets had been left in most of the boats, for the purpose of proceeding to sea again. the storm not having a very threatening aspect in

the morning. The number of the boats stranded and sunh in the bay, as we can ascertain, is seventeen,

including one driven off the land. The value of pro-

perty lost here (Wick) cannot, it is said, be less than

lives were sacrificed at Whaligoe, six miles to the southward of Wick. Seven boats were driven to pieces, and the sloop Regina, Macwilliam, of the Isle of Whithorn, with 70 barrels of herrings, was totally lost at the same place. At Froze, out of 35 boats, 29 or 30 have been totally wrecked, with the whole of the fishing materials. The scene at this place was truly awful, and basiles all idea, far less description. At Clyth a number of boats and two lives have also been lost; one of the bodies was got this (Thursday) morning. It is that of a man named Sinclair; and at Lybster there has also been certain defined principles: he is determined to give great destruction of property. Several vessels are much injured, and one or two boats, with their materials, have been totally lost.

> INQUIRY INTO THE ANDOVER UNION ABOMINATIONS.

The horrible revelations respecting the Andover Union Workhouse which have appeared in this paper, and in the press generally, are at present forming the subject of official inquiry on the part of the Poor Law Commissioners. On Monday last, Mr. Parker, the Assistant-Commissioner, arrived at Andover, and the same day commenced his inclusive into the conduct of Colin M'Dougal, the master of the union workhouse, in the hall of that building-Very great excitement prevailed in the town, and several of its inhabitants, as well as of the neighbouring villages, flocked to the place of meeting, and soon filled the apartment, which is capable of accommodating upwards of 200 persons. There was a numerous muster of the guardians. Mr. B. Etwall, M.P. for the borough, was present. Mr. Bowen May, solicitor, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, London, attended to conduct the examination in support of the charges against the master, on the part of Mr. Westiake, and a large number of the ratepayers, including Mr. Etwall. The master was represented by Mr. Curtis, an attorney of Romsey, and by Mr. Missing, a barrister.

Amongst other charges preferred against the master, the following are preferred by Mr. Westlake. the medical officer to the union, in a letter addressed by him to the Commissioners :—

"The reports of previous examinations already forwarded to you accuse the master of peculations of the property of the union. I shall be able to show that other acts of peculation have been committed by him, such as sending soap, candles, cheese, tea, bed-linen, &c., to the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Stockbridge. "That the linen and clothes of the family of his son-

n-law have been washed at the expense of the union constantly. "That shoes, clothes, &c., have been made and furnished to the same family at the expense and charge of

the union. "The other charges are of this nature :-

"That he has frequently taken liberties with the younger women and girls in the house, and attempted at various times to prevail upon them, by force or otherwise, to consent to gratify his wishes. "That he has actually had criminal intercourse with

some of the female immates, and for a length of time has been guilty of drunkenness and other immoralities."

The principal witness examined on Monday was Sarah Barrett, an aged woman in a very weak condition, who deposed to some of the facts which have already appeared in this paper relative to her treatment in the workhouse. She complained of having been allowed bad and insufficient food; that she had not been allowed meat or beer except upon two or three occasions for a day or so at a time, though she was so worn down by disease as to require both coastantly. The orders of the doctor for allowing her better and strengthening diet had not been attended to, or she had to wait several days before she got what was ordered. When weak and ill with the dropsy she had been compelled, on a bitter cold day, to wheel snow from one place to another in the yard. The witness was so exhausted with disease and long suffering, that she was taken ill during her examination, and had to be removed. The next witness, dighted the engine came up for the purpose of drag- | Elizabeth Morrison, corroborated much of Barrett's statement. She had seen the workhouse master the workhouse; she had seen the master "worse for beer" at times, sometimes, too, when reading the prayers. Mr. Westlake, the medical officer of the Union, was next sworn, and proved that the allowances of meat, &c., he had ordered for some of the workhouse inmates had not been given to them by the master and matron; the conduct of the matron to the sick paupers was frequently violent and unkind. Throughout Mr. Westiake's examination he was subjected to repeated questionings and interruptions, on the part of the assistant-commissioner, who seems to act as the champion of the accused master. rather than an impartial inquirer. On Wednesday the examination of witnesses was resumed and continued throughout the day; no fact of importance

> THE KNARESBOROUGH WEAVERS .- The turn-out still continues with unabated determination on the part of the men, and, should they still remain firm mother week or two, they must conquer. The committee roturn their thanks to Mr. J. Hetherington. of New Shilden, for the 2s. 7d. received.

> > UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.



DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE TESTIMONIALS already received of Cures of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, and Colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, now fill upwards of fifty sheets of closely printed paper, and numbers continue to he received almost daily-not only from England, but India, America, and all other parts of the world-proving them to be the most unfailing and speedy remedy ever dis covered.

The following has just been received from the Rev. J. Stainsby, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica.

Dated Nov. 20, 1844. Gentlemen,-Having been cured of an obstinate and distressing cough, under which I laboured for the last eleven months, by the use of your Pulmonic Wafers, I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines, howing that my facile testimony of their efficacy may be the means of of Providence upon our shores, by which both life inducing those who suffer as I have to apply to so safe and and property have suffered. On Tuesday evening effectual a remedy.

I am, gentlemen, your obliged servant, J. STAINSBY, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica.

CURE OF ASTUMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c., &c., IN CHESTER.

Read the following from Messrs, Platt and Son, 13, Foregate-street, Chester.

Sir,-Your invaluable Wafers continue to perform wonders here. Since our last we could send you dozens of cases of the most astonishing cures.

One gentleman, who has had a bad cough for years, bought one box, and was cured before using the whole of it. He gave the rest away, and they were equally beneficial.

A medical gentleman here is so convinced of their value, that, besides regularly recommending them to his patients, he had some a few days since for one of his children, for the hooping cough. One of our clergymen also, who laboured under an

asthma many years, has received such extraordinary benefit himself, that he now gives many boxes away every week among the poor. Persons who have laboured under asthma, asthmatic

coughs, consumption, &c., call upon us aimost daily to thank us for having recommended to them this "instant M. PLATT and Son.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF COX-FIRMED ASTHMA. Mrs. Cardon, of Flooker's-brook, Chester, had long been

given up as incurable, and was for many weeks confined to bed in the last stage of an asthma. She could not sleep for her difficult breathing, cough, &c. The first two Wafers she took relieved her cough, an hour after

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral. Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845.

Gentlemen,-A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Lococh's Wafers, I was induced of them seeing their property added to the general to make a trial of a hox, and from this trial I am happy wreck. Wrecks of boats were floating over the bay to give my testimonial in their favour. I find, by allowin all directions—masts, spars, sails, oars, buoys, and ing a few of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used

(Signed) SAMUEL PEARSALL. The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every agone throughout the kingdom and on the continent.

Da. Locoon's Warnes give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumption, coughs, coids, and all dis-E1000, a sum which, falling on poor fishermen, together with the loss of fishing for the remainder of
the season, will press with peculiar severity upon
the season, will press with peculiar severity upon

many families, who may be said to be almost ruined by the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. along this coast, as far as Dunbeath, has been more or less visited, and at almost every few yards pieces

Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents—Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. of wieck are to be seen. The following are the names of these who perished in the boat off this CAUTION .- To protect the public from spurious faitations, her Majesty's Honourable Commissione, s have caused to be printed on the stamp, outside each box, the words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers," in white letters on a red happy to state, is in a fair way of recovery. Two

Sold by all Medicine Venders.

Miseatisfaction at his em's adoption of the Charter, de. My Dean Son,-It is seldom that there is any sympathy between youth and age with respect to policical opinions. Even where there is the greatest harmony of want of it on this. There are many ways by which this may be accounted for; but in the case of persons placed in those relations in which we stand to each other, it mises from the solicitude of a father regarding his sen's the shareholders. prospects and success in life, combined with a knowledge of the fact that in early life our political views are often of a liberal cast, and that youth is liable to be betrayed into unseasonable expression and maintenance of them. In my young days there was so much danger in certain views and conduct of a political character, not only to worldly prospects, but to the enjoyment of the ordinary Messings and advantages of home and friendship-cer- reasonably be airaid of success? There needs but the coin opinions were so connected with proscription, expa- co-operation of our fellow-workingmen to show to the Under these circumstances, we feel ourselves called on to triation, and death itself, that even now, when the fear of world, by a practical example, the operatives of this give it a publicity equal to the declarations and reprethese things has in a great measure passed away, a country are alive to their true interests, and competent to

tions of his son, in this respect, with a degree of appre-Relying on your prudence, however, as to how you

tent, my approval. to political affairs, I am by no means an indifferent obser- of degradation and bondage. Ter of what is going on in the world. It was not, as you know, any part of my parental practice to introduce if we had been working upon the outlay of our own were at work in the Bensham seam when the explopolitical topics, much less to inculcate political doctrines capital for the last twenty years past? Would the union sion took place, and thirty-five in the low main, the former being at the depth of 175 fathems from the former being at the depth of 175 fathems from the grisons? Would thousands of the sons of ingenuity and surface, and the latter 195 fathems. The loss of life done all that a father legitimately MAT do-given them that education, and trained them in those habits of reflection which my means and opportunity permitted; but I do not, on that account, now feel the less anxiously concerning your views on questions of public interest.

I am pleased with your letter, as furnishing evidence that you do not class me among those narrow-minded hum-drum sort of persons who think that the adoption of deny the right of a young man to form or hold such per cent. opinions. It is the duty of every man, however humble in rank or condition, to form decided views in reference to it, and takes upon him those other duties and responsibilities of a social character, which are more imperative only because their necessity is more obvious and ordinary, and because the policy of Government in withholding or deny-Ing political power to the people, has invested such matters with a veil of mystery. It is as much the business of a young man to form political opinions as to learn a

I am also glad to perceive that you attach a proper falue to principles, and that you can distinguish between an agitation for these and an agitation for objects on Which they are to no extent involved.

Your adoption of the Charter is precisely what I was prepared to expect; and knowing as you do the nature of lay of our own capital, and the employment of our own Unt it has given me satisfaction. But I do not agree ance, and the proper direction of the powers of the assowith you on many minor points; and your views, in reference to the character and sources of certain movements and events, are widely at variance with my own. But this is not much to be wondered at

There are two special reasons why an old and a young cian, whose political opinions, though harmonising wonderfully on simple abstract points, should assume a dif- had an idea of bettering your condition, now is the time ferent complexion as regards the character and tendency of certain questions and current topics of public interest | be most availing. Let no man say, I can't do it ; remem. -the degree of success likely to attend their agitation. and the amount of good, success is calculated to effect.

The first reason is to be found in the universal characueristics of the two periods of life. Youth is onthusiastic, sangulne, and hopeful: age, reflective, sober, unimaginaaccomplish that which is practicable by every man. Set the mouth of the pit, principally women and children, who loudly bewailed the supposed loss of parent, tive, and often, though seldom, without good reason, distive, and often, though seldom, without good reason, distrustfal; and how, under the influence of these opposite to the work individually and collectively; give relative, or friend. The scene was deeply affecting. Your support to the association by having your names on the prevailing characteristics, can they think and feel rolled as shareholders, and there can be no doubt that ordered the machine to be manned in order to decend, with present the supposed loss of parents, and there can be no doubt that ordered the machine to be manned in order to decend, with present the supposed loss of parents, and there can be no doubt that ordered the machine to be manned in order to decend, slike in reference to such matters? But another reason prosperity will attend the cause. is to be found in the old man's enlarged experience of

Ah, my dear son, under the stern revision of this unimpassioned chronicler, who walks calmly and reverently by the side of time, taking note of all his doings, and treasuring the results of his unfaltering progress, our views of men and things undergo wonderful change. How many hopes and visions, which ardent feeling created and youth cherished, are dashed and dissipated when the medium is removed which clothes with dazzling brightness all youth's pictures.

Experience makes sad havoc of our early impressions It may be compared to a stern Iconoclast, who strikes down the idols of our youthful hearts, and ruthlessly strips them of the attributes which so endeared them to us.

I have a strong distrust of most of the plans of political and social amelioration which of late years have attracted various degrees of interest, and a mean opinion of their authors. A striking proof of their unsoundness is their palpable unproductiveness. I see the condition of the people getting daily worse, and no adequate or spirited efforts making-no proper direction of resources-and, with limited exception, no men possessing qualities capable of stirring the people either to reflection or action. This comes of indulging too many projects. Why not let all plans alone till you acquire the power to turn them to advantage—till you have procured the Charter. It is "Monsieur." Here is the evidence: well enough to discuss them, but not to allow them to en-

I would not, however, have you to think that I am hopeless of human progress, or that I have not even latterly observed a silent, though slow and reluctant, recognition of the ultimate and great ends of social combination, and of true and rational principles of government; but I would have you to place little reliance upon the nostrums of certain political speculators, and to attach small importance to any plan of remote utility, and which can neither be very safe, practicable, or effective, until that power is obtained which is essential to the efficiency of all projects of extensive application, or great and national benefit. The people's attention and efforts should be directed to procure the practical recognition of great principles, which are alone enduring, and which will engross human interest when many of the vagaries which at present amuse the public mind have ceased to be

I am not impatient, however, and have too much experience to doubt that the Charter will soon become the object of united if not exclusive effort. The supposed full in its agitation is more in appearance than reality. The Charter is an embodiment of grand principles; it represents and embraces a change so extensive and complete as to mark an era in political progress; and, therefore, ·like all movements of similar magnitude in the history of the world, it will be subject to many apparent lulls; but it can never become rotrogressive—it will hold whatever it has gained, and continue to receive fresh accessions of attention from time to time, until it becomes the object of public interest, anxiety, and effort.

It is well, and a proof of its genuine character, that the sgitation for the Charter is marked by none of the characteristics which distinguish movements for lesser objects. It cannot proceed by partial or half courses. The Charter must be acknowledged and adopted in its completeness, or not at all. Instalment—that vile word which Whig agitators have borrowed from the peddlars with whom they are identified, and which indeed is quite expressive of all their agitations and objects—has no meaning when applied to the Charter, and, therefore, it is not to be expected that it will receive that transient fatherland." attention which is accorded to the many ephemeral projects which start up and are disposed of one way cr another in less time than suffices for the due consideration of objects of actual public import.

It should not be lost sight of that the labouring classes cennot be kept at the point of tension continuously. Their habits and pursuits rander this impracticable, but there is no ground for believing that they have lost faith in the only remedy for the varied evils which oppress with a regenerative effect.

With respect to the multifarious nostrums which of late the cant phraseology of the day goes-a consideration of letters. In the meantime, as your correspondence gives me great pleasure, I desire you will prepare yourself for its continuance. Yours, affectionately,

JACOB TRESTY.

TO THE UNITED TRADES AND WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. Editor, -Allow me, through the medium of your columns, to call public attention to a few observations, which, at this early period of the existence of the United Trades Association, may not be out of place. It has long been desirable that some national cooperative system should be established amongst the working classes whereby they could command a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. This important object is now accomplished, and forms in itself one of the most noble features in the history of Trades' Unions.

Hitherto our endeavours to obtain anything like a just remuneration for our labour has been but too often unsuccessful. We have had two powerful enemies to contend with-capital and competition. To our want of the one, and the evil influence of the other, we may fairly attribute our present deplorable condition. The members of the Association being conscious of the evil, have therefore determined those obstacles shall no longer stand in the way to prosperity, but by a wise discrimination and application of their funds, to establish themselves in agriculture and manufactures, and thus render powerless those evils of which we have so long and bitterly had to complain. Hitherto our endeavours for the nationally. Let no man forget the old adage—" That which cannot be achieved by the few, may be by the many," and that by an easy if it be a simultaneous effort. But, surely, that which is both great and good in itself; that which is calculated to remove a considerable portion of our present suffering and misery; that which is ealculated to improve both our social and political condition, is worthy of a great and noble effort-is worthy

THE LETTERS OF A SEXAGENARIAN TO HIS SOX. It is under those impressions that I write, and that the they have raised Poland!". Possessing considerable inbody to which I belong have determined, not only to fluence over many persons who unfortunately had the unite in their efforts, but to call upon the millions to power to injure our cause, he proceeded to a corps of rally around the standard that is now unfurled.

The objects of the Association are, first, to give emplayment to that surplus labour that abounds, both in our agricultural and manufacturing districts; thus placing sentiment on most other subjects, there is often a total themselves in a comparative state of independence. Secondly, to secure as far as may be practicable, the full in 1834 a protest signed by nearly the whole of them-for proceeds of industry; whilst such proceeds, together with it contained about 4000 signatures—in which they solemnly the capital invested, will be the individual property of

It is presumed no arguments will be necessary to prove that labour is the source of all wealth-that it has enabled the capitalists of this country, not only to live in ease and splendour, but to realise their princely fortunes. members of the Association all the labour and mechanical skill necessary to improve such capital, can we Forent of ordinary solicitude must still regard the inclina- carry on one of the most gigantic movements that ever was undertaken by any age or nation. We look forward with hope and with confidence that the working men generally will see the absolute necessity of working for allow your opinions to influence your conduct, I may state themselves, of reaping the full proceeds of their industry, that your profession of political faith has, to a great ex- rather than giving it to those whose competitive selfishness has been ever on the alert to reduce the price of Though I have long ceased to take any active interest labour, and thus consign their fellow creatures to a state

industry have had to button a thread-bare coat around has been chiefly in the low main, where the explosion a hungry belly, while their families have had to partici- must have occurred, though its effects are visible in gate of equal want and misery? Would our political rights every other part of the mine. have been tampered with in the manner that they have been, and our demands for redress have passed unnecessary not. The wealth which the working proper to state that the collicry consists of one shaft classes of this country have been instrumental in pro-ducing, would, if applied to themselves, have enhanced of brattices. The shaft is circular, and is sunk to political views on the part of a son should be a matter of the value of their labour, according to the various the low main, 195 fathoms. It is fourteen feet in supreme indifference to a parent, or among those who branches of industry, from thirty to eighty or a hundred diameter, and is divided into two unequal segments,

This would have been a competence, and more than sufficient to have placed them above the fear of want. the engine to draw water from the mine; the western-Under such circumstances the consumption would have most division of the larger segment goes to the Ben-Chose matters which affect the interest and well-being of | Under such circumstances the consumption would have the community, as soon as he becomes a free member of been much greater throughout the entire working population, and the demand for labour considerably improved thereby. Thus, our interests would have been blended with, and augmented by our very enjoyments. The present system of employing private capital has the very opposite effect. The demand for labour is made chiefly to after ventilating which it passes to the high main, depend upon our foreign warkets, and whenever there is and thence into the upcast of the west shaft. The a depression in foreign commerce we are not only deprived of our small share of enjoyments, but of the only means whereby we can support our existence—though we have within our own circles all the powers for labour, and all the mechanical skill that is necessary to supply each other's physical wants and necessities.

What advantages, then, may we not expect from the outmy own predilections, you will not be surprised to hear labour thereon; what may not be achieved by perseverciation. Machinery, which is superseding manual labour to a very alarming extent, and thus working our destruction, may be profitably employed, and made to contribute to our general welfare. Is it, then, too late to be wise, or shall it be longer said that the working classes are too apathetic to attend to their own happiness? If ever you to reduce that to practice, now is the time your effort will ber, "I can't do it," never did anything. "I'll try to do it," has worked wonders, and "I will do it" has performed prodigies. "The wise and brave conquer diffi-

A WOEKING MAN. London, August 25, 1845. THE DEMOCRATIC SUPPER AND MAJOR BENIOWSKI.

Sin,-When I read, in your number of the icth inst., a report of the Democratic supper which took place on the 11th, to celebrate the audiversary of the formation of the Democratic Association, I was much amused, but not surprised, that Major Beniowski appeared at the Democratic manifestation. Not surprised, indeed; because men of

Being myself a Democrat, and therefore sympathising with the true Democrats who got up the supper, I am anxious to show how far Major B. deserved to be "warmly received" by them, and also whether he ought to be recognised by them as a "friend and contrade," or a "brother Democrat," and to be listened to, nay, to be believed and applauded for all the contemptible stuff he delivers. Mojor B. is now, as he believes himself, to be "stronger

than ever" (stronger, in what ?); most likely because, with

"bag and baggage," he joined the Aristocratic party, and thus naturally ceased to be a "brother" and became a I .- When a series of articles appeared in the various numbers of the Sun of the 2nd, 6th, and 9th of September, 1813, about Major B.'s aristocratic principles and views, The Union," of which he was a member, finding that these articles were not disapproved of by him, called upon whether he would publicly disavow their tenor or not:

him on the 9th of October of the same year to declare for, if he did not disavow them, it could could only be inferred that he had renounced his Democratic opinions, and passed over to the opposite camp, and that therefore he must be struck off from the list of the Commune. To that application Major B. replied, by letter of the 11th of [Translation.]

"At the sitting of the Commune on the 13th of August, I expressed my convictions that "The Union" can do no good at all for Poland; and I endeavoured to persuade you that the only hope for Poland lies in the talents, patriotism, and power of the friends of the dynasty of Prince Adam Czartoryski. Such ideas are opposite to your principles; and, as I am disposed to carry out those ideas, I

request you will strike off my name from the list of your * * * (Signed) II .- In a Polish aristocratic newspaper, entitled The Third of May, appeared, under the date of the 29th of December, 1844, a declaration, signed, in common with others, by Major B., containing, amongst other things,

the following clauses and resolutions:-"3rdly .- That in the present state (of Poland), we consider the family of Prince Adam Czartoryski alone to be able to realise our wishes; and therefore we consider this family to be invested with the supreme power for the benefit of our country, as long as that family will represent and endeavour to realise the hopes and wishes of the

"4thly.-And as the intentions of that personage (Prince A. Czartoryski) can never be realised, if all true patriots will not implicitly confide in him, our association solemnly declare that we will severally and collectively most entirely submit to him for the salvation of our

is, that Major B. attends every monthly and other "knife

and fork meetings" of the aristocratic party, and there he

makes the most violent attacks upon his "brother Democrats" and upon their sacred principles. Of this, sir, you and your fellow-countrymen seem not to be aware, alyour countryman refused to do so; and, when asked for 7 sars have been put forth with the view of benefiting the were amongst us, you represented to us Englishmen, both people—of elevating their moral and social condition, as privately and in your public speeches, Prince Adam Czartoryski and his supporters to be the greatest scoundrels these will form the scope and subject matter of future that ever breathed on earth, as the only cause of the present misfortunes of Poland; and now, belonging your-self to them, how can you dare to ask an honest man, who respects himself, and who sympathises warmly with the holy cause of your nation, to shake hands with you ?"

If so, let him explain all this double-dealing, and then the English Democrats will be able to appreciate his intrinsic value, and will not, I suspect, be ever again deceived by him.

Believe me, sir, yours truly, A POLISH DEMOCRAT. August 25, 1845.

P.S.—As the English public perhaps do not know what a part Prince Czartoryski played in our national cause— part which Major B. himself frequently denounced before he entered his service-permit me to give here a condensed account of the leading features of it. Prince Adam Czartoryski, Major B.'s present patron, was for a certain period-when Poland had no political existence, having been despoiled by Russia, Austria, and Prussia-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the greatest foe of Poland, namely, the Czar of Muscovy, the late Alexander, the brother of the present Nicholas. When our last revolution-by which we endeavoured to shake off the invader's iron yoke from our nation-broke out, on the 29th of November, 1830, he (Prince Czartoryski), in a proclamation issued emancipation of labour has been but sectional; and it on the 30th of the same month and year, called this now remains for the men of England, of Ireland, and of struggle for emancipation, a "sad and unexpected event" Scotland, to say whether we shall try what we can do and engaged that the people of Warsaw would "return to order and quietness;" and expressed his wish "that the exasperation may be over with the night which covered them with its darkness." When, on the 25th of January, 1831, the Polish Diet-fulfilling an imperative act of duty-determined upon the extinction of the right to the throne of Poland on the part of her greatest enemy (the present

of the attention and support of every man, who would promote and unite his private interest with the public good.

* By a strange coincidence, the first five letters of Prince Czartoryski's name, Czart, signifies devil.

Czar Nicholas), Prince Czartoryski exclaimed, "by that

22,000 of our best troops, and prevented them rejoining the rest of the national force, at a critical moment (when the Russians surrounded and took Warsaw), and obliged them afterwards to surrender their arms in Austria. The Polish Emigration, well aware of all those facts, published declared Prince Adam Czartoryski to be the enemy of the national cause. This protest was published in several French newspapers on the 12th of September, 1834.

The writer of this letter has furnished us with his name. He is, what he represents himself to be, a Polish Democrat. He has given proof of his devotion to the Then, with a capital properly directed, and having in the sacred cause for which he is now an exile, even since he landed on our shores. The letter, too, has been seen by another most distinguished object of Sir James Graham's CARE; and he vouches for the facts therein narrated. sentations that have called it forth .-- Ep. N. S.]

EXPLOSION AT JARROW COLLIERY. A dreadful explosion of fire-damp occurred at Jarrow Colliery on Thursday afternoon, which had been attended with a fearful loss of life and extensive destruction of property. The colliery is situate on the Durham side of the river Tyne, about nine miles below Newcastle, and is the property of Mr. Thomas Drewett Brown, of Jarrow. It is a very old colliery, What would have been our present condition in society and the shaft is of considerable depth; forty-five men

> the larger of which is subdivided into two equal parts. The smaller segment of the circular shaft is used for sham seam, and the easternmost one to the low main The air to ventilate the workings descends the engine-shaft and the east shaft, and after traversing the galleries of the low main seam, it is conveyed through a shaft called the oval pit into the Bensham seam, entire shaft, as we have said, descends to the low main, but the west division is stopped by a platform at the Bensham seam, the other divisions going all the way down. This explanation is necessary in order to the understanding of what follows, as well as to correct one or two errors which have crept into previous accounts. The colliery was considered well rentilated, and it had only been examined on the previous day, when every part of the mine was in a highly satisfactory state, there being no feulness, and the air strong in the courses.

The first indication of an explosion having taken place was the ascent of dense smoke from the mouth of the shaft. This was observed by Mr. Brown, the owner of the colliery, and Mr. Jobling, the viewer, who were standing conversing together but a short distance from it, and on their hastily approaching the pit they found their dreadful apprehensions realized. The pit had fired with dreadful violence, and nearly 100 individuals were known to be below. The intelligence soon spread into the village, and in a few minutes several hundred persons had collected round but finding that the ropes of both pits were fast being crushed by the broken brattice, he immediately directed that horses should be yoked to the jack, by which means he and an overman named Defty went to be that of George Cram, found yesterday, was down. On entering the Bensham seam, a few of the to-day discovered to be that of Thomas Love, Cram men who had been at work there were found to have having been found this afternoon. Love, who had reached the shaft alive, whereupon Defty was ordered

to bank to place waterfalls on the two downcast divisions of the pit. Here an incident occurred of a discovered were in a state of great exhaustion, but without even the melancholy satisfaction of knowing one or two recovered speedily when placed in the with certainty they were those of their deceased current of fresh air, and as there were several other men in the workings of that scam, it was deemed advisable that the weaker of those who had been found should go up the shaft with Defty, while the stronger remained with Mr. Jobling, the viewer, to render him any assistance they might be able in scarching for their comrades till Defty returned; but such was the state of delirious excitement in which the men were, that one of them in the dark sprang to the rope in the centre of the shaft, and clung to it with the tenacity of despair. Had he missed the rope he would have fallen a depth of nearly twenty fathoms, and must inevitably have perished. He was fortunate in retaining his hold, and he ascended the shaft in safety, shouting in delirious excitement to be out of the place. The scene was an awful one to witness. Defty, after placing the watercourses on, descended in a cage, and remained in the shaft some time assist-

ing the other men. Defty, who had been some time engaged in the shaft, assistign in getting the men to the surface, then descended to the bottom, and was directed into the workings of the Bensham seam, to ascertain the state of the communication with the low main by means of the oval pit, being cautioned by Mr. Jobling not to go too far if he found the air dangerous; but, such was his anxiety to save the other men, that he himself fell a victim to the choke-damp after being but a short time in the mine. The three bodies found dead in the Bensham seam were but a short distance from the shaft, and they had evidently been killed by the after-damp, as they were not at all

It having been ascertained that nothing more

could be done to reach the men who had been at work in the low main till the brattices were repaired so as to carry the air down, relays of men were ordered to proceed with that work as speedily as possible, and thus they were engaged the whole of Thursday night and Friday. Though the foulness of the air prevented the possibility of communicating with the low main by means of the oval pit, it was ascertained, in the course of the operations, that a particularly if any should have got near the air current, and that gave a fresh stimulus to the exertions of the men engaged in the tedious and difficult operation of replacing the brattic in the shaft. To given to use canvas instead of wood, and an immense

described. The others were dead.

much burnt and cut about the head. much burnt. Thomas Wailes, wife and family; his son Thomas

not found. and his body completely cut up. His son Thomas

completely blown off. George Willis, wife and several children. Some legs and arms, and the mutilated trunk of a body,

men. Robert burnt severely. George Atchieson, 12, much burnt and mutilated. Much burnt. Robert Baird, a boy, and John Elliot, 14, not much

mains was horrible.

burnt. The above list contains the names of thirteen parties, ten of whom were found near Cranston, and the mselves could render in the seam. The water is face of the western district. The direction of the the others some distance from him in the workings. let down by tapping the tubbing. There were two blast can be traced along the headways courses north, The following are the names of those supposed to be shaft. On the communication being made with the shaft. Another current may be traced to the fools and the caprice of coxcombs.

Thomas Low, 48, wife and family. Joseph Wanless, 55, wife and family. Robert Arrowsmith, 24, a wife. Joseph Scarfton.

John and James Coburn, the former left a wife and six children. Cuthbert Bell, 25, married only three weeks. Robert Ramshaw, a boy. Thomas Hills, a wife and family.

Joseph Bainbridge, wife and family.

Peter Peel, 50, wife and family.

William Weddle, 35, wife and family.

John Musgrave, 50, and his son John, 19, wife and

James Hall, wife and one child. William Charlton, deputy, 40, and his son John, 18, wife and several children. Another William Charlton, 39, wife and family. John M'Leed, 49, deputy. Joseph Bamburgh, a boy. William Elliott, 15.

the mine, and there are several falls in the roof which all of which are blown out, replaced as they proceed. No account can yet be given of how the accident oc-

An inquest has been held upon the body of Jacob Duffy, and the jury returned a verdict—That the deceased had died from the effects of after-damp.

SATURDAY NIGHT. Workmen have been employed all day in clearing tremendous. From twenty-eight to thirty bodies are yet in the workings, and great difficulty exists in reaching the place where it is supposed they are,

out was not expected to live, is gradually recovering, and is now considered beyond danger.

William Cranston has scarcely ever spoken since he was put to bed, except when spoken to by Mr. Browne, the surgeon, and then he replied with great difficulty, and his answers evidently showed that his mind was deranged. The surgeon is appre-hensive of congestion taking place. It is his inten-tion to bleed him to-night, and should he go on favourably he may be able in a few days to give some account of the dreadful event, so far as witnessed by himself. Great crowds of people continued at the pit mouth up to a late hour, and some would probably remain there the whole night.

JARROW, SUNDAY NIGHT. The excitement prevailing here to-day has been greater than at any provious period since the explogreater than at any previous period since the explosion. The bodies of about thirty of the sufferers were this afternoon consigned to the grave in Jarwow churchyard, the funeral being witnessed by upwards of 3,000 spectators, many of whom had come from a considerable distance. The bodies were placed in decent coffins, which were waiting to receive them when brought to the surface, and were conveyed to the churchyard in carts belonging to the colliery. Some of the surviving relatives of each joined in the metal and were converged to districts of the north of England, the Old Hundredth Psalm was sung on the way to the burial ground. Psalm was sung on the way to the burial ground

The scene was exceedingly solemn. Unremitting exertions have been made by relays of men from the various collieries in the district, directed by many of the principal viewers, who relieved each other at intervals, to penetrate the workings of the mine in quest of the bodies of the sufferers. Sixteen had been recovered last night, and 15 others were found to-day, all sadly mutilated by the explosion. Indeed, many were so much disfigured that it was impossible to identify them. One body, thought been conveyed to Cram's house, was accordingly removed to his own, and Cram placed upon the vacant couch. In several cases the surviving friends have striking and peculiar character. The men when had to mourn over a heap of mutilated remains,

> place the "stoppings and brattices" as they advance, to carry the air with them.

There have been thirty-eight lives lost by this explosion, thirty-four in the Low main, and four in the Bensham seam, including Defty, the overman. William Cranston, the only survivor of those at work in the Low main, and whose miraculous escape, after being upwards of thirty-six hours in the fetid atmosphere, was described in a former communication, still remains in a very precarious state. The bleeding last night has had a salutary effect, and he has been sensible at intervals during the day. When the singing, and was much excited; but his excitement the accident, and, of course, it would be imprudent to mention it to him under present circumstances.

John Adams, who was in the Bensham seam, has been worse to-day than yesterday, having had a slight relapse. He is not, however, considered in immediate danger, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Several of those taken from the Bensham seam are still suffering severely from the effect of the choke-damp, though none are in imminent danger.

cononer's inquest.

JARROW, MONDAY. The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the unforcolliery was resumed this morning, before Mr. Favell,

The coroner having opened the proceedings, death or killed by the after-damp.

200 yards in the other. They immediately commenced exploring the drifts, under the direction of Mr. A. Johnson, of Willington Colliery, near Durham.

Mr. Johnson gave a pit signal and was answered.

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Mr. Johnson gave a pit signal and was answered.

Mr. Johnson gave a pit signal and and your fellow-countrymen seem not to be aware, although one of them, well known to you all for his acvotion to the cause, and was answered the cause, and was answered though one of them, well known to you all for his acvotion to the cause, and was answered to the fourteen feet in diameter, divided by a strong wood of a boy, now remains in the mine, under a fail for the voice, and near the oval pit found William framework or brattice into three compartments— of stone near the shaft. In the castern district of the Cranston sitting with his hands resting on his thighs, is well acquainted. I say, he is well acquainted, because some time ago, when Major B. them, or that they have lost heart or hope in the struggle is well acquainted, because some time ago, when Major B. is well acquainted, because some time ago, when Major B. sensible when he was found, but unable to move from east, or downcast shaft, from which the coals are acres. The waste was gone through twice a week, sensible when he was found, but unable to move from east, or downcast shaft, from which the coals are acres. The waste was gone through twice a week, sensible when he was found, but unable to move from east, or downcast shaft, from which the returns were examined every day. From exhaustion. He was immediately assisted to the drawn from the low-main seam; and the west, or and the returns were examined every day. From shaft, and conveyed to the surface, shortly after upeast shaft, the largest division of the three, up there being no pillar working, there was no goaf in reaching which he became wholly insensible. He was promptly attended to by Dr. Browne, the colliery The depth to the low-main seam is 195 fathous, and the Low main. In addition to the men working in the Low main, seam, there were four men working surgeon, who was present to render every assistance to the Bensham seam 175 fathoms. The engine shaft on the stone drift, and one of these men was found as speedily as possible, and on being conveyed home was put to bed, where he yet remains. It is thought, however, that he will recover.

The bodies of the other men found near Cranston were brought "to bank" on Saturday. Several of them were dreadfully mutilated. It is expressed that it is a gin always ready, and the rope may be put into the stone drift, and one of these men was found is a downcast, as well as the east pit. There is a live. They were all found within a short distance of each other. The four men were not, in my opinion, burnt. The one found alive had been work—them were dreadfully mutilated. It is expressed that is a gin always ready, and the rope may be put into the plans, and pointing out places "here" and But perhaps Major B.'s convictions are but, as your lawyers say, "inclinations of opinion," and therefore he may change them like his coat, repudiate them whenever convenient for him so to do; or perhaps he may hope to be successful in "serving both God and the devil" at the same time. statement, when he is able to give it, will be more came to the surface with Defty. The cage was put witness then proceeded to describe the mode of ventisatisfactory. The following are the names of those down as far into the shaft as we could, and lating the mine, and the direction of the air courses, found in the low main seam on Saturday morning:—then a rope was let down the cage to the which could not be understood without reference to William Cranston, aged 35, found alive, as above lescribed. The others were dead.

William Walker, aged 39, left a wife. He was of the men, and several times shed tears.] In the day of the men up. [This witness was much the plan.] Some time ago the quantity of air described. The others were dead.

William Walker, aged 39, left a wife. He was of the men, and several times shed tears.] In the 40,000 cubic feet per minute, excluding a certain to be understood without reference to the men up. [This witness was much the plan.] Some time ago the quantity of air described. The other was not plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, excluding a certain plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, excluding a certain plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, excluding a certain plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, and the plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, and the plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, and the plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, and the plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, and the plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, and the plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, and the plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, and the plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, and the plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, and the plan affected in giving his evidence as to the finding be 40,000 cubic feet per minute af william Walker, aged 39, left a wife. He was nuch burnt and cut about the head.

Thomas Liddle, 44, wife and six children; not nuch burnt.

Of the men, and several times shed teats. In the Dunkirk district of the Bensham seam the men portion which was not measured. I have no hesitanever felt the force of the explosion at all. After the being informed that the men in that district had air entered the mine at the rate of 50,000 cubic feet the force of the explosion at all. been got out. I went into the north New-grove dis- per minute, about one half of which went to the Low trict, and found the men in that district had got out main. The oval pit has been used as an air course John Burdis, left five orphan children. He was before I got there. [Witness explained by reference about two years. About six years ago the whole of had assembled in the vicinity of the inquest-north very much mutilated, his entrails being protruding, to the plan the relative positions of the districts.] Re- the brattice in the main shaft was renewed, and a turned to the Dunkirk district, having found the men great increase in the quantity of air was the conseand his body completely cut up. His son Thomas also much mutilated.

Mark Willis, wife confined a few days ago of the sixth child; dreadfully mutilated, his head being sixth child; dreadfully mutilated, his head being three time bunkers of the collection from the explosion, and wondered should not have been able to have penetrated the mineral had not come out, when I met them coming, and quence. It was entirely owing to the existence of concerned in the melancholy affair the oval pit that Cranston was got out alive. We investigation should be instituted.

The Coroner intimated in respectively. why the works had stopped. I then returned to the mine yet had it not been for the oval pit. Defty, shaft, and near it found James Steward, who was when in the Bensham seam, not more than half an terminated, that on receiving a certification is dead. The after damp was very strong but I have before his death, said to me that he after damp was very strong but I have before his death, said to me that he after damp was very strong but I have before his death, said to me that he after damp was very strong but I have before his death, said to me that he after damp was very strong but I have before his death, said to me that he after damp was very strong but I have before his death, said to me that he after damp was very strong but I have before his death, said to me that he after damp was very strong but I have before his death and the me that he after damp was very strong but I have been recovered when the processing a certification has a strong to the control of th quite dead. The after-damp was very strong, but I hour before his death, said to me, that he could not medical officer of the body having been found in the could not medical officer of the body having the could not medical officer of the body having the could not medical officer of supposed to be his, were collected together, and wrapt up in flannel. The stench from these mutilated reand insensible, being quite unable to render themand and found all right, no gas, and the returns perfectly rant for his interment, and include him in the inquire selves any assistance. It took hold of the first Learner clear. He said he never would nich the returns perfectly rant for his interment, and include him in the still the result is the second of the first Learner clear. John and Robert Forster, orphans, both young selves any assistance. I took hold of the first I came clear. He said he never would wish to see the pit in to, and dragged him to the shaft. I then returned a better condition. I never heard any report of the same time. for the others, and brought as many as I could find. pit being in an unfit state that morning, or at any

getting the rest of the men out of the Bensham seam. to the bottom of the shaft, but they were in a very in the direction of the blast. exhausted state. I sent away to the surface first pit shatt. Isaac weddle and John Simpson succeeded, and there found James Spence and John Adams, in a very exhausted state, the air being very bad. On Weddle and Simpson shouting they had found two men alive, I went round to the shatt and assisted in getting them out. All those found alive were eventually sent up. Before I went to the surface Delive came to me along with Rebart Paids.

(The Company they used a surface of Mr.) face, Defty came to me, along with Robert Fairly and o hert. I was about two hours and a half in the engaged in getting the ropes right. When Defty came down, I teld him we had got all the men out of the Bensham seam alive, except three, and leaves the seam of the friends of the desired a note from some of the friends of the desired and ask the Bonsham, and Defty went to examine it. There were two doors which he had to open, and he was told to put the furnace-fire out at the bottom of the commissioner were appointed, he would have power Bonsham, and Defty went to examine it. There

they have not yet succeeded in recovering the whole pit, which forms the upeast from the Low-main evidence, he would do so, but otherwise he should of the bodies. About seven o'clock te-night the multilated remains of Joseph Bamburgh, a youth, were brought to the surface; and about nine o'clock the bodies of two others were brought up, but in such a dreadfully mutilated state that recognition was impossible. The force of the explosion must have been tremendous. Even twenty-right to third bodies have been should on the surface and the workings in the Benton that workings; the other is placed at the west pit of the workings in the Benton that workings in the Benton to the witnesses, he (the Coroner) would be put to the witnesses, he (the Coroner) would be provided to the witnesses, he (the Coroner) would be provided to the witnesses, he (the Coroner) would be provided to the witnesses, he (the Coroner) would be provided to the witnesses, he (the Coroner) would be provided to the witnesses, he (the Coroner) would be provided to the witnesses, he (the Coroner) would be provided to the witnesses, he (the Coroner) would be provided to the witnesses of the deceased but the Coroner would be provided to the witnesses of the deceased but the Coroner would be provided to the witnesses of the deceased but the Coroner would be provided to the witnesses of the deceased but the Coroner would be provided to the witnesses of the deceased but the Coroner would be provided to the witnesses of the deceased but the Coroner would be provided to the witnesses of the deceased but the Coroner would be provided to the witnesses of the deceased but the Coroner would be provided to the witnesses of the deceased but the Coroner would be provided to the witnesses of the deceased but the Coroner would be provided to the witnesses of the deceased but the coroner would be provided to the witnesses of the deceased but the coroner would be provided to the workings in the Benton that the coroner would be provided to the workings in the Benton that the coroner would be provided to t it cuts the Bensham seam in another place, where it only permit him to put his questions through the is thrown down by a dike. The drift is then confrom the damage done to the mine. It is thought tinued for some distance in the coal (upwards of 500) Mr. Browne, surgeon of the colliery, was re-called, they will be recovered through the night, or in the yards), where a communication is formed from the and he related a conversation he had had with John Adams, one of the men who was in the Ben-sham seam, and for some time after he was brought Low-main by this communication into the Bensham same as stated by Mr. Jebling in the course of his scam, but it is not generally used for that purpose. evidence. Defty, after putting the furnace out, proceeded further, in the hope that some of the men might have come up that drift. I never saw him alive after he went to the furnace. Fairly came to me and said pit on the morning before she fired. Was at work in that Defty was overcome with the after-damp, but I the second wall from the north "hitch," which is in much affected, and I accordingly directed some of the and my brother, who was there, said to me the air men to go and assist him, as I was quite exhausted. was so strong that we could scarcely carry candles to think that Defty was so had, as he had been but a when I left; but when I heard of the explosion I short time in the mine. After all the men had been thought it would have occurred in the Stone-drift,

The on-setter, Mark Willis, a boy, a horse, and several ral tubs of coal had been blown a considerable distance, the man and the boy, particularly the latter, having been very much mutilated. About this time Mr. Anderson, of South Shields, and Mr. Thomas John Taylor, of Earsdon, viewers, came down, and we saw another body, that of John Burdis, which had been brought to the shaft. We proceeded to the laye not been in the back pillars lately. Consider had been brought to the shaft. We proceeded to the Have not been in the back pillars lately. in an easterly direction, the blast having come from the west. The after-damp was very strong, and we returned to the West-way-ends, which is a point where the rolly-way branches towards the north and towards the west. We then put up fresh stoppings, Thursday morning, in company with Emmanuel

deavouring to remove the gas, and we returned to saw how they had been blown, he was convinced it bank. I was about three hours at bank, and then went down again, and found that Mr. Clark had succeeded in getting two bodies from the west, but he had found the gas so strong that he did not consider it prudent to persevere in that direction. Consider the first state of the consideration with Mr. Jobling that the explosion had sulted with Mr. Clark, and we determined to go originated near the westway, somewhere between north, and we changed the current of air accordingly. Where Bainbridge was working and the Mother-gate. We did not think it prudent to explore in both direction in the Mother-gate. It must have arisen from a sudden escape of gas, tions at the same time in consequence of the strength | which probably came from a blower. Don't see how of the after-damp. There were some men working it could arise from any fault in the ventilation, the on the south side of the West-flat; all the bodies were air has so little to do, the extent of the workings burnt, and, with the exception of two, covered with being so small. Live at South Shields, and have singing, and was much excited; but his excitement stones. The principal portion of the men were work- been a viewer forty years. was somewhat allayed on his being told it was a ing in the North-flat Mothergate. There are the John M'Leod.—I am a deputy at Jarrow Colliery, prayer meeting, he being entirely unconscious of the prayer meeting, he being entirely unconscious of the West-flat Mothergate; the North-fat was in the Bersham seam when it fired. My real state of matters. He has never once referred to flat, and the North-flat Mothergate, and these comfather was killed by the explosion. I was in what is prise the whole of the Low-main seam. After re- called Liddle's-way, and the first I observed was a maining a few hours I gave directions to the parties, and again returned to bank. This was on Saturday amining my stoppings when a door flew open and I evening. On Sunday morning I went down again, and found the parties had got to the northern extremity of the workings, and had got several bodies. Those found in the flat were not much burnt; but proceeded to the shaft. Knew then that an explothose found in the boards north of the flat were burnt sion had taken place, and heard two men meaning, severely. Mr. Johnson went down with me. We but did not see any killed. It was about threewent to the west, and came back over the south, and | quarters of an hour before any one came down from found several bodies, the position of which showed the surface, when Mr. Jobling came, and I assisted that the parties had been coming in an easterly direc- him in getting the men to the shaft. The aftertunate men killed by the recent explosion at Jarrow tion from the flat. We found the bodies of several damp was very strong. Never heard any report of hewers, and the place where we found them showed the pit being unsafe before the explosion, that they must have been leaving their work after William Waddell.—I am a hewer at Jarrow colcurrent was ascending that pit, thus showing that the coroner for this division of the county, at Mr. that they must have been leaving their work after the explosion, with the exception of one, who appeared licry. Was at work in the fore shift, and left the the explosion, with the exception of one, who appeared licry. Was at work in the fore shift, and left the the explosion, with the exception of one, who appeared licry. Was at work in the fore shift, and left the to have been struck dead where he stood. We then showed the pit being unsafe before the explosion. William Waddell.—I am a hewer at Jarrow collicry. Was at work in the fore shift, and left the to have been struck dead where he stood. We then showed the pit being unsafe before the explosion. William Waddell.—I am a hewer at Jarrow collicry. Was at work in the fore shift, and left the to have been struck dead where he stood. We then showed the pit being unsafe before the explosion. William Waddell.—I am a hewer at Jarrow collicry. Was at work in the fore shift, and left the went into the West-flat Mothergate. All the bodies had been then discovered explosion, with the exception of one, who appeared licry. Was at work in the fore shift, and left the to have been struck dead where he stood. We then showed the pit being unsafe before the explosion. had been then discovered except four, one of which we supposed to be under a fall of stone, and we knew strong that I had to put a screen up to protect my Mr. Browne, the colliery surgeon, delivered in a where the three others were, but could not get at candle. I myself complained that morning of the operation of replacing the brattic in the shaft. To list of the sufferers. He had examined most of the them. There was much less gas in this part than replace it with wood two or three days might have bodies as they were brought to the surface, but it there was before, which I account for by supposing been consumed, and, as there was a possibility of was impossible, from the state in which many of the "blower" had abated. The first time I was there saving the lives of some of the men, directions were them were, to state whether they had been burnt to I heard the gas or blower issuing from the West-flat flat, and if there had been any foulness in that part,

Mothergate, either from the stone or the coal. I I should have felt it. given to use canvas instead of wood, and an immense number of sheets and blankets were soon available for the purpose. At about half-past two o'clock on Saturday morning the men reached the low main seem, the workings of which are not of great extent, being towards the colliery with Mr. Brown, when my attention and tion was directed to a strong cloud of smoke issuing bearing to the workings and there found Mr.

In the purpose. At about half-past two o'clock on Saturday principal viewer of Jarrow colliery. On Thursday nearer to it than I was before. Mr. Anderson and then returned to the North-flat, and went to the West-way-ends. All the bodies we had found had been then got out. We returned to the West-flat been then got out.

George Crane, wife and two or three children. I came to the shaft several times for air, but never other time; on the contrary, the men complained of returned to the surface. In about two hours and a the strength of the current of air "swealing" (wast-half the men at the surface had got the engine to ing) their candles. I cannot state positively the an almost unconscious state. Adams is slowly rehalf the men at the surface had got the engine to ing) their candles. I cannot state positively the work, and were pouring water down the shaft. All cause of the explosion, but my opinion is there has tained to be thirty-nine. this time I had no other assistance than the men been some sudden discharge of gas at or near the

surface some fresh men came down, and assisted in south. It has evidently originated in the western district, as the clothes of the men are much burnt Robertson and Fairgrieve were alive when brought there, and some of them are wrapped round the posts,

By a Juror.—There are two shifts, one called the those whom I thought were suffering most, and in fore shift, and the other the back shift. The men that was greatly aided by those who were not so bad. Several attempts were made to get into the west-pit shaft. Isaac Weddle and John Simpson suc-

The Coroner then read over the evidence of Mr. Jobling, and asked if any of the jury wished any

mine before any of the men came down; they were further questions to be put to him. None having

The explosion has done a great deal of damage to cautioned him against going into the seam, on deceased, requesting him to attend and ask the account of the after-damp, which was stronger than coroner to adjourn the inquest, until Sir James impede the progress of the men exploring the works, I ever felt it. There was a drift by which I thought Graham sent down a commissioner to assist in the as the rubbish must be removed, and the stoppings, the men might have come from the Low-main to the investigation.

oval pit. The oval pit is sunk from the High-main to summon witnesses and examine into the whole through the Bensham seam to the Low-main, about 150 yards south of the main shaft. The depth of the oval pit from the High-main to the Low-main is sixty-five fathoms. There are two furnaces in the Bensham seam, one of which is placed at the oval pit which forms the present from the Low-main is placed by the same than the present ings he saw it was desirable to adjourn for further the point which forms the present from the Low-main is placed by would do so but otherwise he should

sham seam, there is a sloping drift driven down till relatives of the deceased, but the Coroner would

coal by means of a staple to the stone drift in the Defty, the overman, just before his death, as to the

John Bainbridge, a hewer, was next sworn and examined.—I have been a workman at Jarrow colliery upwards of nincteen years. Was at work in the thought he would come round, as we had all been the western district. The pit was in a good state, I came to bank and sent fresh men down. I did not serve us. There was nothing amiss in the ventilation got out of the Bensham seam, we commenced imme- and not where the pit seems to have fired. I have diately repairing the shaft, so as to enable us to lost a brother by the explosion. Have seen some of esseend to the Low-main. The brattice was very the men that were employed in the West Mothergate much damaged, and took considerable time to re- flat, but have not heard them complain of the state pair, so that we did not get down to the Low-main of that part of the mine. The brattices were well till between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday kept up to the face of the coal, and my brother has

quantities of stone had been thrown from the roof, her cleaner. Considered her perfectly safe. The The on-setter, Mark Willis, a boy, a horse, and seve- brattices were well up. The air good. Never heard

West-way-ends, about eight yards north from the it the wastman's duty to examine the back pillars. shaft, and at that point there were strong indica- But it is the overman's duty to see that the pillars tions of fire, the coal being considerably charred or are examined by some one. Never heard any comburnt. We went further north, about sixty yards, plaints of the pit being in an unsafe state before she and saw that the force of the blast had been exerted fired. [This witness appeared to be still labouring

without even the melancholy satisfaction of knowing with certainty they were those of their deceased relatives.

There are yet four bodies in the bowels of the earth. One, that of a boy, is supposed to be under that of a horse, which he was employed in attending, and which is still partially buried in the rubbish blown down from the roof and sides, so as nearly to block up the way. The three other bodies are supposed to be further in; but it is hoped that all will be got at be further in; but it every day.

The further in the rubbish blown and from the west further, and there, and there are quite clean. Had a lamp with us. The return was capital. I examine it eve

draught as if from a fail. I came out and was ex-

deputy putting the brattice up too far. The hewer

that took my place when I left was killed. By a Juror.—The air came to me from the west

The Coroner then put it to the jury whether they

required any more evidence, and being answered in the negative, he proceeded to remark that the inquiry for the jury was, how these people came to their death. There was no doubt they came to their death by the firing of the pit. It was their duty, if possible, to find out where the pit fired. They had the evidence of Mr. Jobling, confirmed by Mr. Anderson, that the fire had originated in a particular district, as far as they were able to judge from the indications observable in the works; but in all probability the exact part would present a discovered. bability the exact spot would never be discovered If they were satisfied on that point, and thought it was not necessary to hear any further evidence, then they would have to say whether the fire arose from accident, or from negligence on the part of those entrusted with the management of the works, or whether it was impossible to say how it had

The jury then retired, and, after a brief consultation, returned with a written verdiet as follows:
"We have considered the evidence brought before us, touching the death of James Steward and others, and we find that they came to their death by after damp, caused by a fire in Jarrow pit, on the 21st inst., but where or from what cause it originate we are not able to show, and our verdict is Accidental death."

The Coroner.—By which you mean you attach to blame to any one? The Foreman.-Yes.

The inquisition was then made out and signed in the usual form, and thus the proceedings termina It is proper to state that the witnesses examined were brought up promiscuously from the crowd that There was no marshalling of the ovidence, it bells the wish of the owners of the colliery, and every colliconcerned in the melancholy affair, that the fullest

The Coroner intimated in respect to Robert Baire who had not been recovered when the proceeding caused by the same explosion, he would issue a war sition with the others who had lost their lives at the

It is thought the body of Baird will be got at to night or to-morrow morning. Cranston continues in covering. The exact number killed is now asker

FASHION.—The voluntary slavery which leads us to

Foreign Æsbements.

"And I will war, at least in words, (And-should my chance so happen-deeds) With all who war with Thought!"

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings

The people by and by will be the stronger."—Braon. ITALY, AUSTRIA, AND THE POPE. X9. 7L.

Mazzini next combats the arguments of the "me" meral force philosophers," who, professing love for the c the cause of Italy, bid the Italian patriots to use other than than insurrectionary means to attain their ends. The The men who say, "Try legal means; combat thro through the medium of ideas; better your condition by by degrees; progress morally and intellectually, sine since politically you cannot. It will be lone before you you will have liberty; but peace is in your powerpear peace, the best of a people's benefits. In now obsti-nate nately persisting in a system of revolt and physical fore force, you sacrified the worthiest among you, and you deg degrade your cause in seeking to attain a noble end l by by means that are incontestibly beneath it." Thus say say some. Let our readers weigh well Mr. Mazzini's ceptable to the Censorship, to advocate ameliorating rep reply:-

I Unquestionably, sir, it is very natural that you, for you your own purposes and those of the foreign absolute govermments you love so much, should desire to gain credit for for this error: but it would be strange if, with the practic tical common sense that distinguishes your countrymen, the they should long suffer it to mislead them. There is no cer centre in clialy - would to God there were one !- for nu nught that agitates, conspires, or is insurrectionary General discontent there is: and from this discontent, met by our governments with violent reaction whenever th their suspicious are attracted to its extent, naturally arise those manifestations that from time to time arrest the attention of Europe. Without doubt, associations do exist in the bosom of the country; but the rastest and most dangerous association is that—without union, without organization, without oaths-of all men of soul, conscious of the evil, and carnestly desiring to see its end. These men know each other, divine each other, in every city in every province: they fall into communication when some event, abroad or at home, cheers their hopes; then, terror and espionage magnify these communications to the eyes of their masters ; arrests are rife — extraordinary measures of eafety are put in force; till the hot-headed and those most in danger spring into the arena, sometimes to set action an example, sometimes in an energetic endeavour to find safety. Without doubt, certain men exercise an influence in the ranks of the National party; but rather a meral influence than a substantive powerun influence imprinting a tendence and giving a colour to manifestations that it neither organized nor suggested. Since 1832, this has principally been the part of La. Giovine Italia. Young Italy is a standard. By oral instruction and the press it has enunciated and diffused principles that liave sunk into the heart of men of action. It has done what I am in part doing at this momentpleaded the cause of the Italian nation, and sought, with some degree of success, to unify its tendencies. So that its seal has been impressed as it were on many events

1820, 1821, and 1831. Those are the three most im- younger population of certain cities flew to arms, for the bones and acid, and the bones alone. This, how- which we shall have frequently to dwell upon. rtant movements which have transpired since the l fall of Napoleon. But there has not been a single crowd of others to minor punishments. In 1833, Italy seemed trembling in a volcano from one extremity to the other. Three different plots were discovered at Naples; the Cavaliere Ricci perished on the scaffold at Modena; thirteen individuals were strangling corruption of Jesuitism. shot at l'alermo; thirteen esticers and others in the Sardinian States; and condemnations to Spielberg took place at Milan. In 1837 twenty-nine death centences at Modena, eight at Penne in the Abruzzi, eight at Catania, and twelve in different parts of Sieily mark that year. In 1841 the city of Aquila witnessed five condemnations to the ergastolo, fortyone to irons for twenty-five or thirty years, and nine to death. In 1844 the tragedies of Cosenza and Bologna were the consequence of the combined machinations of Italian tyrants and English Ministerial traitors—traitors to every sentiment of honour, to the dignity of their own country, and to the hopes and lives of some of Italy's noblest sons. Such is the peace of Italy. How vain, then, is the babbling of those—it may be well-intentioned, but weak-minded persons, who bid Mr. Mazzini and his countrymen look to peaceable and legal means to save their counexiles to withhold their assistance from a combat you would hail to-morrow, should we triumph, with the the first to appear above ground; the tops grewluxuwhich no human power can now prevent; advice title of glorious victory. which, if followed, would leave the youth of Italy the implacable despotisms of their country. Mr. Mazzini would fain embrace moral means, if such

towards the conquest of its nationality—the existence of that path, how narrow soever, how painful soever the progress, might make it a duty in the individual to bury spire, and their conspiracy is a sacred and indispenswithin him that sentiment of consolidation that now impels us to the arena on which our brothers are doing butle, and to talk of the subject with calmness and resignation. But where is this path to be found? I atk

to your steps; why should you digress into the by-lanes of conspiracy or into the dangerous morass of insurrection? You put your trust in the all-powerfulness of Truth, and you do well: but you can propagate this truth by the press—you can preach it morning and evening in your journals-you can insist upon it in lectures-you can popularise it in meetings; in a little while, it stands menacingly on the hustings, whence you send it to your Parliament, seated in the majority. We Italians have neither Parliament, nor hustings, nor liberty of the press. nor liberty of speech, nor possibility of lawful public assemblage, nor a single means of expressing the opinion Stirring within us.

Italy is a vast prison, guarded by a certain number of hayonets of men whom we don't uxderstand and who don't understand us. If we speak, they thrust a gag on our menths; if we make a show of action, they platoon us. A petition, signed collectively, constitutes a crime Zainst the State. Nothing is left us but the endeavour vagree in secret to wrench the bars from the doors and windows of our prison—to knock down gates and gaolers, that we may breathe the fresh life-giving air of liberty, the air of God. Then, a career by pacific means of progress will be open to us; then will begin our guilt and condemnation if we cannot bring ourselves to be content

Let those fools and fanatics, who would pledge a people never to use physical force in their struggles for justice, and under "no circumstances" employ the means to beat down oppression, which tyrants invari-ably employ to beat down the people; let such (and

I am no partison of that Jesuitical maxim, the end judifes the means; but I must confess, it seems to me equally absurd, equally unjust, to exalt into an axiom the ordinion that on all occasions and at all times consured the application of physical force. It appears to me more estional to say—whenever a way remains open to you in just cause for the employment of moral force, never have recourse to violence; but when every moral force is seared up—when tyranny stretches so far as formally to deny you the right of expressing in any manuer soever what you conceive to be the truth-when ideas are put tern by bayonets—then, reckon with yourself: if, though convinced justice is on your side, you are still in a area minority, fold your arms and bear witness to your faith in prison or on the scanoid-you have no right to inbrue your country in a hopeless civil war : but if you form the majority, if your feeling prove to be the feeling of millions, rouse yourselves, and bear down the oppres tion by force. Cowardly to how the head before brutal folence upholding injustice, when the arms that God has then you enfine for its overthrow, is to degrade yourself to the passive condition of the animal—to betray the

Mr. Mazzini adds :-

When you tell us, sir, that our publications incite to insurrection, I reply—Yes; that may be true: but at home we have neither liberty of press or liberty of speech When you tell us that our secret associations are illegal, I answer, that the right of association for good is legal, and that the exercise of this right becomes illegal from secrecy only where public association is permitted. You cannot in conscience apply the principles of your normal state to our peculiar condition. You cannot censure or repudiate our means of action, the only ones left us, without declaring by implication that despotism is a good thing, that the liberty of which England beasts is an

The following facts show what success has hitherto attended all attempts at promoting improvements by "intellectual," "legal," and "peaceable" means :— In 1818, a knot of men, influential from their social position or their intellectual faculties—Count Frederick Confalonieri, Count Porro, Count Pecchio, the Marquis de Brême, Pellico, Borsieri, Romagnosi, and others, determined on trying if there were in Lombardy a means of peaceful realization for the cause of Italian progress. They established a literary journal, the Conciliatore, whose aim was, with all the moderation that could make it actendencies, material improvements, with liberal, large, and unprejudiced views in literature and education. They made an effort to practise what they taught: they founded schools; they placed themselves at the head of some industrial undertakings. In 1819 this journal was suppressed, and its founders enrolled in the Austrian black-book*. In 1822, they were almost all at Spiciberg. They were compromised, you will say, in the conspiracy of 1821. Possibly: but do you think these men would have become conspirators if they could have been aught else—if every avenue of peaceful and gradual progression

had not been closed against them ! In 1831, when the insurgents in the Papal States had succombed to Austrian intervention, the provinces of Romagna and Bologna—encouraged by the memorandum which the five powers had addressed to the pope on the 21st May, pointing out to him the necessity of reformand Bologna to the National Guard, on whom the pope had himself imposed the maintenance of public order. less to the same purpose, was presented on the part of another by the provincial council of Ravenna, composed of men known for their devotion to the Government, with a Pro-Legate for President; another from the city of Forli, bearing thousands of signatures, and among them those of the Municipal Corps and the Bishop's Vicar; more followed from different districts, town and country. the seal has been impressed as it were on many cent themselves, It easer, are separateneously, unforessen, and almost the seal has been impressed, as it were on many cent the search of the fire Legate Count Crassie. Finally, a deputation, thosen by the leads of the producial magistrates, assistantly, from the state of things, from the measures of Government, from feelings natural to a people oppressed, with no chance of alleviation for their sufferings save by the path of insurrection.

You may preach, then, as much as you like to those in July last. It was the medium through which many other parts of the leads of the producial maintenance of alleviation for their sufferings save by the path of insurrection.

You may preach, then, as much as you like to those in July last. It was the medium through which many other parts of the leads of the producing on the 28th January, 1832, to predict the memorandum of the five powers, they present the measurement, from feelings natural to a people oppressed, with no chance of alleviation for their sufferings save by the leads of the producing on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict a Hologan on the 28th January, 1832, to predict The Judges and advocates of Bologna subscribed a

In 1834, shortly after the wholesales aughters at Genoa, periment convinced me that this valuable manure year since 1820 that has not furnished its contingent Alexandria, and Chambery, efforts in the path of popular can be readily and safely applied with the common tive characters of ammonia. Some of the properties spear since 1820 that has not furnished its contingent of resistance, of conspiracy, of outbreak, of terror, and of victims. In 1825 Romagna was subjected to the proscriptions of Cardinal Rivarola, when five hundred and eight persons were proscribed by one hundred and eight persons were proscribed by one monster decree. In 1827 political prosecutions remonster decree. In 1827 political prosecutions remonster decree. In 1827 political prosecutions remonster decree. In 1828, they insurrection organised in the province of Salerno was whelmed in blood: three patriots were executed at Naples and in Calabria. In 1828, they make the province of Salerno was whelmed in blood: three patriots were executed at Naples, cleven at Salerno, twenty at Bosco, fifty-at Naples, cleven at Salerno, twenty at Roman Naples, cleven at Salerno, twenty at Roman Naples, cleven at Salerno, twenty at Naples at Naples, cleven at Salerno, twenty at Naples at Naples, cleven at Salerno, twenty at Naples at Naples at Naples at Naples at Naples at Naples at N undertaking, handed over the direction of the schools to three days after their preparation, and at the same Again, these three volumes of hydrogen, and one the Jesuits, or to religious associations formed under time as the other manures; but whilst the latter were volume of nitrogen, will form four volumes of a mere side of the national party resulted in the sucrender of the former, from being in a somewhat damp state,

> Now comes the question, that every true Englishman will answer as one man :--

> I ask, then, of every true Englishman, After these facts, after this experience, can we entertain hopes of our

> future through means peaceful and legal?
>
> I put to every true Englishman this simple question— Imagine eighty thousand French soldiers stationed in Ireland or Scotland; imagine that whenever the people in that portion of the English territory remaining free called for improvement, advancement, or change in their internal laws, the eighty thousand foreigners should intrude the points of their bayonets, and say, "in the name of brate force, stir not;" what would you de? What you would do, we have made up our minds to do:

and we are trying to understand each other, so as to be able to do it.

what to-day you brand with the name of conspiracy—what That sums up the Italion question: in that consists

Yes, yes, Sir James Graham, you "brand" the without friends, without guides, the ready victims of efforts of the Italian patriots to save their fatherland manured with bones alone, though lagging behind with the name of conspiracy; but not so, you, the terribly at first, made amends towards the latter end Mazzini would fain embrace moral means, if such means were practicable, but no such means exist in lialy:—

If another path could lead towards the goal—if efforts conscired in a pacific spirit could advance our country.

The manne of completic, but no such means exist in lialy:—

If another path could lead towards the goal—if efforts conscired in a pacific spirit could advance our country.

The manne of completic, but no so, goa, the learned in the latter end of the autumn; and on weighing a few rods in the month of December, scarcely any difference could be discovered. The bones and acid roots were the largest, but exhibited more bare spots, probably owing to the latter end of the autumn; and on weighing a few rods in the month of December, scarcely any difference could be discovered. The bones and acid roots were the largest, but exhibited more bare spots, probably owing to the latter end of the autumn; and on weighing a few rods in the month of December, scarcely any difference could be discovered. The bones and acid roots were the largest, but exhibited more bare spots, probably owing to the latter end of the autumn; and on weighing a few rods in the month of December, scarcely any difference could be discovered. The bones and acid roots were the largest, but exhibited more bare spots, probably owing to the latter end of the autumn; and on weighing a few rods in the month of December, scarcely any difference could be discovered. The bones and acid roots were the largest, but exhibited more bare spots, probably owing to the latter end of the autumn; and on weighing a few rods in the month of December, scarcely any difference could be discovered. The bones and acid roots were the largest, but exhibited more bare spots and could be decembered. against the rights of man-kings, popes, and felonious seal-breakers. Against them men of all nations con-

> *The suppression of periodicals entirely literary, whose every line undergoes the supervision of censors ecclesias-tical and political, would appear a fact inexplicable; but

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

For the Week commencing Monday, Sept. 4th, 1843. [Extracted from a Diagref Actual Operations on five small farms on the estates of the late Mrs. D. Gilbert, near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, 1845. of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them what labours ought to be undertaken on their own lands. The farms selected as models are-First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of live acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John Jevington—all of them within a few miles of East-bourno. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaith-bourno. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaith-those numerous substances of which plants and the bodies those numerous substances of which plants and the bodies waite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the same place. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the climate and agricultural value of the south with the north of

"It is a very pleasant sight to see children engaged in

England. The Diant is aided by "Notes and Obser-

vations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for

the time and season, which we subjoin.

reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christmas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way the most grateful to their feelings.]

Moxday-Willingdon School. Boys thrashing wheat. history of it cannot here be entered into, but some of Eastdean School. Boys holyday, master hooing its most prominent sources may be noticed. And, and wheat.

turnips.

Dumbrell. One cow grazed during the day, and fed

BONES AND SULPHURIC ACID.

BY W. C. SPOONER. (From the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.) As the council invites the attendance and co-operation of members, and as the subject of the application of bones and sulphuric acid has so recently enadmosthere is a mechanical mixture of the different act as ammoniacal absorbents; and many clays derive of an experiment tried by me during the last year. In the greater number of instances the bones and compound (par 8). We have, for the great bulk of drawing ammonia into their porcs. Charcoal is In the greater number of instances the bones and sulphuric acid have been applied in a liquid state, and though there is reason to believe that the most favourable results are likely to follow this mode of application, yet the trouble and inconvenience attending it, involving, as it does in the first place, a serious outlay, and the difficulty of confining the liquid to resolved on essaying whether it were possible to obtain a few administrative ameliorations by legal routes, by a peaceful expression of their requirements. On evacuating the states, Austria had handed over the Marches of the states, Austria had handed over the Marches of the states, Austria had handed over the Marches of the important that the bones and acid can be sphere, we also find it in minute quantities of minimute quantities applied by the common drill; and having done so during the last year, I beg to communicate the information. Wishing to try several manures, I devoted things which have been exposed to it, for ammonia of albumen or gluten, inasmuch as there is a consider-That portion of this guard representing the city and pro-vince of Bologna, numbering more than sixty thousand, through the hands of their General-in-chief Giuseppe Patuzzi, addressed to the Cardinal-Secretary of State Bernetti a petition raisonafe, setting forth their grievances and indicating the remedies. Another petition, more or less to the same purpose, was presented on the part of less to the same purpose, was presented on the part of succeeded, the knobs were of such a nature as to defy the air, also absorb ammonia, and so does oxide of nutritive power. the magistrates and the municipal corps of Perugin; the continual application of the harrows and the iron. In short, it will be found that ammonia, minute roller, and (having no clod crusher at the time) could indeed in quantity as it is in the air, performs never only be reduced to a comparative state of fineness by a number of men with sledge-hammers. The nature of the land will be better understood by my saying that it precisely resembled the field immediately adjoining, on which the trial of implements for heavy lands by your Society took place in July last. Indeed in dustring as it is in the arr, performs never-indeed in dustring as it is in the arrow in the arrow in dustring as it is in the arrow in the ar lands by your Society took place in July last. I in- doctrine consists in calling our attention to ammonia,

their auspices. Two years of effort and sacrifice on the consumed by the quantity of ground intended for each, mechanical mixture of the two gases: under these some hundreds of young souls to the enervating, mindstrangling corruption of Jesuitism.

often adhered to the cups or scoops of the drill; and tion to enter into chemical combination, llow, then, as I did not discover this till the intended half acre can we bring about their union, or induce them so to was nearly finished, the result was that the bones form ammonia?—ammonia being a compound of and acid intended for one-half, extended to three- certain proportions of these two elements. We can fourths of an acre, being at the rate of little more do this very readily, by presenting them to each other than two bushels of bones per acro. Now the remedies for this evil which suggest themselves are, to ing hydrogen separately, and nitrogen separately, and prepare the compost for a longer period, previously mixing them together, they are elicted from their using a less quantity of water and a greater quantity various compounds at one and the same time, in con-of ashes, and looking occasionally to the scoops of tact with each other, they will then combine to form the drill, and cleansing them out. But as the application of manures to the turnip crop in a damp state ammonia:must be (if practicable) of great importance and advantage, it is, I venture to suggest, a matter well Nitrogen, worthy the consideration of the inventors and judges of drills, to contrive that the scoops shall not retain the manure, though damp, after each rotation, either by rendering them less concave, or otherwise altering their shape, or having some method of scraping or over the rest of the field; the guano turnips, how-ever, after some time, rivalled them; and those

ever, I may say with regard to guano, that the ex-

the cause before mentioned. Besides which I should state that they laboured under the disadvantage of being on the outside of the field, and near a high is an agreeable stimulant, constituting, in fact, the hedge. To say the least, however, two bushels of bones, with the addition of the acid, successfully rivalled eight times the quantity of bones, though the latter was employed on land considered previously of a compound in all respects unlike its components. the vain an answer to this question. I cannot bring myself to imagine that you expect a man to walk who is their hand and foot, without first severing the cords that bind him.

When you Eaglishmen have a reasonable object to ottain, you have the great highway of public opinion open to your steps; why should you digress into the by-lanes

the vain an answer to this question. I cannot bring myself to imagine that you expect a man to walk who is the constituent in the properties; and political, would appear a fact inexplicable; but it has often occurred in Italy. The "Indicatore" of Leghorn, the "Antologia" of remarks on this interesting subject with the observation that, when we find that sulphuric acid enters and very soluble in water, and very soluble in water, and very soluble in water; nitrogen and hydrogen and the sulphuric acid enters to a large the constituent parts of the Swedish turnip, are we not justified in concluding that the powerful alkaline base. Ammonia extinguishes flame; the powerful alkaline base. Ammonia extinguishes flame, and hydrogen and hydrogen are insoluble in water, and remarks on this interesting subject with the observation that, when we find that sulphuric acid enters the properties; ammonia is a very largely into the constituent parts of the Swedish turnip, are we not justified in concluding that the powerful alkaline base. Ammonia extinguishes flame, and hydrogen are insoluble in water, and remarks on this interesting subject with the observation that the observation that the observation of the properties and very soluble in water, and very soluble in water, and very soluble in water, and very soluble in water was emproved on ianu considered previously much superior to the other. I beg to conclude my Nitrogen and hydrogen are insoluble in water, and very soluble in water was emproved on ianu considered previously much superior to the other. I beg to conclude my Nitrogen and hydrogen are insoluble in water, and very soluble in water was emproved on ianu considered previously much s ones and acid united is in some measure to be attri- whilst nitrogen alone extinguishes flame, and hydrobuted to the specific virtue of the acid in affording | gen alone is inflammable. Another character belongfood to the plant? 100,000 parts Swedish turnips ing to ammonia is, that it is alkaline—that is, it recontain no less than \$90 parts of sulphuric acid, being acts on vegetable colours in the same manner as twice the quantity of phosphoric acid possessed, whilst the common turnip has but forty-one parts of the former and seventy-three of the latter. Would not a minoria, it immediately becomes brown or red, and a processory to the latter. some experiments with common turnips drilled with a piece of reddened litmuspaper has its blue restored. bones and acid, and also guano for comparison, throw Ammonia, again, is very soluble in water. Water

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

of animals are composed, constitute those proximate principles which are the products of animated nature."-

18. Carbonic oxide is the result of a great number in equal volumes, explode violently when ignited, and

produce carbonic acid. 19. Carbonic acid is the product of so many operations, natural as well as artificial, that a detailed and water be mixed, with the addition of a little yeast, Cleaning lucerne, and mending it with liquid marged cause of Truth and of God—to enthrone tyramy for trut, under the prefer of abborring physical forcers, and the country that honours the memory of Hampton of Fran, of Yane, and of other great republicans, that country that honours the memory of Hampton of Fran, of Yane, and of other great republicans, the force and the fine defining the season, and was on the even deuting the force and the fine defining the season, and was on the even deuting the force and the fine defining the season, and was on the even deuting the force and the fine defining the season, and was on the even deuting the force and the fine defining the season, and was on the even deuting the force and the fine defining the progress of this defining the season, and was on the even deuting the force and the fine defining the season of the fine sorts, and clear the fine defining the progress of the fine sorts, and clear the progress of the fine sorts, and the fine of framework that the country that honours the memory of launt the country that honours the memory of launt the force and the fine of framework that the country that honours the memory of launt the force and the fine of framework that the country that honours the memory of the fine sorts, and the fine of framework that the country that honours the memory of launt the force and the fine of framework that the country that honours the memory of launt the fine sorts, and the fine of framework the fine and absorbed this fermentation, therefore and the fine of framework the fine and the fine of framework the fine and the fine of framework that the country that honours the memory of launt the fine of fine sorts, and the fine of framework the fine of all the fine of the fine of all the fine of

Hoeing white turnips after tares, and pulling abundance for the cows. † Dumbrell. Thrashing peas.

Thursday—Willingdon School. Boys thrashing wheat and tying up straw. Eastdean School. Cleaning wheat, trussing straw, building a wheat rick. Piper. Hoeing turnips.

Dumbrell. Carrying wheat, hoeing turnips.

Dumbrell. Carrying wheat, hoeing turnips.

Dumbrell. Carrying wheat, hoeing turnips.

Thus thrown off by respiration, and emitted along with advent passes through appears the blood as it passes through sidered as a manure, or how far. in fact, it can be considered as a manure, or how far. in fact, it can be considered as a manure, or how far. in fact, it can be considered as contributing to the nonrishment and growth of vegetables, as a source of nitrogen. Ammonia certainly contributes to the growth of plants, and so does nitric acid.—

and tough interior sorts were someway of nitrogen and exygen—ean itself be considered as a manure, or how far. in fact, it can be considered as contributing to the nonrishment and growth of vegetables, as a source of nitrogen. Ammonia certainly contributes to the growth of plants, and so does nitric acid.—

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and though interior sorts were someway of nitrogen and exygen—ean itself be considered as a manure, or how far. in fact, it can be considered as contributions as ource of nitrogen. Ammonia certainly contributes to the growth of plants, and having rather an increased q ing turnips.

Incoming turnips. tenants' wheat. Eastdean School. Building two out most common sources from which we obtain earbonic nurs: -but the discussion of these belongs to the most ricks, carrying wheat, and cleaning barley. Piper. acid, are the varieties of carbonate of lime—viz., advanced part of our inquiry. There are several Thrashing barley. Dumbrell. Hooing barley. chalk, marble, and limestone. If a piece of marble manures, as they are called, that seem to act merely ATERDAY—Willingdon School. Boys cleaning wheat. (which is carbonate of lime) be broken up, put into a by fixing carbonate of ammonia—one of the results Fartbourne School. Boys cleaning the pigstye and bottle, some water poured upon it, and then a little of the decay of organic matter—and thus become very Earthourne Echool. Boys cleaning the pigstye and school-room, and emptying the tank. Piper. Dig-ging ground for rye sowing. Dumbrell. Hosing turnips, carrying seed tares and dung with the heifer.

bette, some water pource upon it, and tuest a treat important agents in the growth of crops: for instance, carbonic acid is given off with great facility, and in there is gypsum, or sulphate of line—sometimes called "plaster of Paris."—which, when reduced to the amount of many thousand tons, powder, and moistened, contributes very much to the and in the operation of lime-burning it is set free, and Willing.lon School. Cows living on clover and white goes into the atmosphere, where it performs a very important part in reference to the nutrition of plants, by which it is absorbed and decomposed; they, in fact, added to a solution of gypsum, decomposition takes in the stall morn and even with mangel wurzel assimilate its earbon, and return the oxygen to the leaves. One cow and heiter entirely stall-fed upon atmosphere; and, strange to say, it appears to be from chalk, and sulphate of ammonia is not so volatile this source that nearly all the carbon of the animal so liable to escape into the air—as carbonate of am

> which is ammonia. It will be recollected that our nitrogen in the form of ammonia. Many burnt clays care, we cannot find ammonia in it, or at least no-thing beyond the slightest occasional trace; but if we portion to the quantity of nitrogen they contain. If,

the composition, and upon the properties and distincin their nascent state;—that is, if, instead of collectammonia. The following is the exact composition of

Atoms. Equivalent weight. Per cent Ammonia. 50 cubic inches of nitrogen Thus we find that one volume of nitrogen and three

in other words, that 50 cubic inches of nitrogen and 150 of liydrogen do not form 200, but only 100 cubic

23. Ammonia is a very extraordinary body. It has no colour, but has a very strong and peculiar odour, and if it gets into the nostrils in its undiluted state, it is a most caustic substance, but if diluted with air, takes up many hundred times its volume of ammonia. so that if only a few drops of water be put into a jar of ammonia, the water will take up the whole of it. When thus dissolved in water, a strong alkaline solution is formed. If ammonia be absorbed by acids, ammoniacal salts are obtained: one of these,

Another similar formation of ammonia ensues when common coal is distilled, as in the ordinary processes of manufacture of coal-gas. This ammonia, though partially condensed, and entering into new combinations, used formerly to find its way in inconsiderable

growth of certain crops ;-a great part of its operation seems to depend on its power of combining with creation is, as it were, principal derived : but of this monia, and, therefore, it does not go away until the root of the vegetable comes to look for it, and takes 20. Having dwelt upon carbonic acid at greater it up for food. There is, as we have already said, an length than may, perhaps, be thought necessary, we enormous quantity of sulphate of annuonia manufacshall now direct attention to another substance found tured in our gas works, and it is found to be a very in the atmosphere, though in very minute quantity— valuable manure; and it is so because it contains

(To be continued). Bankrupts, Ac.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette, August 22nd, 1845.) Thomas Howell, Queen's Head-passage, Norgate street, notel-keeper—John Sims, Tollard Royal, Wiltshire, wheel-rright—James Mantle Peatt, Berners-street, Oxford-street, wine merchant—John Kirkman, Lupus-street, Pimlico, butcher—Henjamin Ling, Fore-street, Limehouse, timber-dealer—Edward Thomas Hogg and William Neale Walten, Dukes-street, Adelphi, wine-merchants—Nathan Solomons and Eleazer Solomons, Church-lave, Whitechapel, boot and shoe-makers—Robert Sugden, Posthorne, Yorkshire, manufacturer of worsted goods—John Holman Suckling, Birmingham, ironmonger, BANKRUPTS.

(From the Gazette of Tnesday, August 26.) John Kirkham, Lupus-street, Pimlico, butcher-Robert Roomfield Clarke, Gower-street North, St. Paneras, plumber-William Verey, High-street, Kingsland, victualer-William Matthew Hansard, Park-road, Holloway,

florist-John Hodgson, Liverpool, scrivener-Abraham Hindes and John Thompson, Leeds, stock and share DIVIDENDS. T. F. Lucas, Long Buckby, Northampto coach-maker—Sept. 19, B. Chandier, Stammere, Middlesex, ironmonger—Sept. 18, T. Seddon, Culthorpe-place, Gray's-Yorkshire, cotton-warp-maker—Sept. 19, I., J., and J. Rostron, Manchester, manufacturers—Sept. 19, W.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.
Sept. 19, W. H. Rawe, Portsen, Hampshire, currier—Sept.
19, S. King, Newyate street, City, warehouseman—Sept. Sept. 18, D. Parry, Ruthin, Deubigshire, currier—Sept. 19, J. M. Gardner, Liverpool, wine-merchant—Sept. 23, C.

J. M. Gardner, Liverpool, wine-merchant—Sept. 23, C. N. Cutelide, Pilton, Devonshire, surgeon—Sept. 23, J. Pitt, Plymouth, grocer—Sept. 16, S. Russell, Sheffield, Britannia metal manufacturer—Sept. 16, J. Pestell, Beeston, Bedfordshire, corn-factor—Sept. 15, W. Astle, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, plumber—Sept. 16, J. Mohon and Richard Simons, Mineing-lane, City, wine-merchants—Sept. 16, B. S. Jones, Wrockwardine, Stropshire, grocer hatter—Sept. 16, J. Turner, Manthorpe cum Little Gonerby, Lincolnshire, wool-buyer—Sept. 16, J. J. Ayton, South Shields, linen-draper—Sept. 16, J. Peters, Kent-street, Haggerston, fancy trimming-manufacturer—Sept. 16, W. It. Brown, Liverpool, merchant—Sept. 16, G. Slater, London-terrace, Hackney-road, grocer—Sept. 16, J. Hardy, Wisbech St. Peter, Cambridgeshire, grocer. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. B. and H. Butler, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham-shire, mercers—W. Tooth and T. Taylor, Gateshead, Dur-ham, glass-manufacturers—J. R. Reeve and T. Cracknell, Grabb, Liverpool, provision-dealers—R. Weston and E. F. Fairthorne, Brackley, Northamptonshire, attorneys—A. Hill and J. Bates—T. Shotter and J. B. Johnstone, Jermyn-street, St. James's, tailors—W. Smith and W. Collins, Bridport, Dorsetshire, grocers-P. A. Phillips and Thus we find that one volume of introgen and three E. D. Boulter, Queen-street, Cheapside, cotton-manufactoriumes of hydrogen become combined and condensed turers—T. North and W. Wise, Blackfriars-road, sinction as to constitute only two volumes of ammonia,—or manufacturers—T. C. Woddy and T. Gooch, Norwich, upholsterers—J. Maginnis and J. Gihan, Pool-quay, Mont-gomeryshire, miners—T. M'Turk, S. L'uckering, and W. as regards T. M'Turk-II. Hills and W. Dickinson, Free School-street, Southwark-W. Fuller and G. Timms, Hox-ton, carmen-J. Ashmore and R. Smith, Birmingham, carriers—J. Hall and J. Gordon, Liverpool, brokers—J. Stewart, R. Appleby, and W. Gibson, Newcastic-upon-Tyne, builders—E. B. Long and W. T. Sanderson, Wigton, Cumberland, ironmongers—E. Miller and C. Selkirk, Spring-street, Paddington, glass-dealers-T. and H. Mar-

Market Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, ACOUST 25. There is no alteration to state in the supply of our cattle market from last week, the number being a fair average, but the greatest portion of inferior quality. There was a numerous attendance of buyers, and anything good was eagerly sought after at high prices. Beef 6d. to 6½d., mutton 6½d. to 7d., and lamb 6½d. to 7d. per lb. Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 13th to the 25th of August: cows 2943; calves 77; sheep 10,285; lambs 410; pigs 3992; horses 19. London Corn Exchange, Monday, Aug. 25. — Similar weather to that experienced here appears to

have prevailed in all parts of the kingdom since Wednesday, and under its favouring influences the grain cross are everywhere progressing rapidly to maturity. In all the counties lying this side of the river Humber the cutting of wheat, barley, and cats and a very important one, is obtained by passing am
(Continued from our last.)

(Con Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and which are acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John there associated together, so as to produce a peculiar or hydrochlorate, of ammonia, or sometimes chloride greatest progress has been made with the harvest Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at structure, termed organic, such as is never seen in any of of ammoniam. The evolution of ammonia is often are not altogether as favourable as could be wished, are in such cases produced by the approximation of a expect would be the case; and we are inclined to late, and where it gets blended with a certain adequate of evolution, or, as it has just been termed, in their millers being unwilling to pay former terms, scarcely out to be an explosive mixture—for carbonic oxide and oxygen, in equal volumes, explode violently when ignited, and in equal volumes, explode violently when ignited, and in equal volumes, explode violently when ignited, and in equal volumes are effected. In the evolved vapours to come in contact with some progress towards a clearance was effected. In the evolved vapours to come in contact with some progress towards a clearance was effected. In the evolved vapours to come in contact with some progress towards a clearance was effected. In the evolved vapours to come in contact with some progress towards a clearance was effected. In the evolved vapours to come in contact with some progress towards a clearance was effected. In the evolved vapours to come in contact with some progress towards a clearance was effected. In the evolved vapours to come in contact with some progress towards a clearance was effected. In the evolved vapours to come in contact with some progress towards a clearance was effected. In the evolved vapours to come in contact with some progress towards a clearance was effected. In the evolved vapours to come in contact with some progress towards a clearance was effected. wet weather. Next week we expect to see a decided may be confidently expected. between the cabbages, and digging potatoes. Piper. first—it is evolved in an enormous quantity in that lions, used formerly to find its way in inconsiderable improvement in the samples. Holders of foreign quantity into the gas mains and service pipes, and wheat remained firm, and the finer kinds could describe the samples. Holders of foreign quantity into the gas mains and service pipes, and wheat remained firm, and the finer kinds could describe the samples. was productive of infinite mischief in its corrosivo scarcely have been bought cheaper than on Monday Tursday Willingdon School. Boys thrashing. East- after a little time the sugar begins to disappear, and action upon the brass and copper littings—besides all last. Bonded parcels were more pressingly offered dean School. Boys carrying wheat, thrashing it, in its place there is a quantity of alcohol and carbonic which, it tended considerably to diminish the illu- and it would not have been difficult to have bought and picking turnip leaves for the cows. Typer, acid formed. Now it may be inferred from this, that cleaning lucerne, and mending it with liquid massing the cleaning lucerne, and mending it with liquid massing lucerne, and mending lucerne, and me

Wednesday Willingdon School. Boys thrashing Carbonic acid, and evolves heat so as to maintain the wheat. Eastdon School. Boys emptying privy temperature of the body. The amount of the carbon length hereafter. There is a carious question arising up cow liquid with mould. Piper, thus thrown off by respiration, and emitted along with length hereafter, which is, hew far nifric acid—a cheaper; and hough inferior sorts were somewhap out of this matter,—which is, hew far nifric acid—a cheaper; and hough inferior sorts were somewhap to the first ways and making up construction. peas there were none on sale.

Norfolk and Lincoln. . . . do 49 55 Ditto Northum, and Scotch white 49 56 Fine Ticks old & new 37 38 Harrow 38 40 Pigeon 41 42 Grey 33 38 May 10 Pigeon 41 Grey 35 88 Maple 57 88 White 93 40 Lincolns & Yorkshire Feed 22 24 Poland 24 26 Scotch ..., Angus 23 25 Potato 26 28

— Irish ..., White 20 23 Black 20 22

Per 280lb, net. s 6 Per 280 lb, net. s 7

Town-made Flour ... 51 53 Norfolk & Stockton 26 88

Essex and Kent ... 38 42 Irish ... 87 30

Free. Bone. Foreign. 8 8 Flour, per barrel 28 30

AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 21st to the 27th of August. Wheat Barley, Oats. Rye. Beans, Peas. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.
 Veck
 ending

 s. d.
 s. d.

 s. d.
 July 19, 1845 ... 50 0 29 6 July 26, 1345 ... 51 7 29 3 Aug. 2, 1548. 53 3 29 8 22 5 Veck ending Aug. 9, 1845 ... 55 8 29 7 22 8 33 10 Vesk ending Aug. 16, 1845... 57 0 29 4 22 2 34 Aggregate average of the last six weeks ... 52 8 20 4 22 5 33 6 40

Barley Oats Peas

304 338 5,349 Tares Linseed Rapesced " 5,540. Ditto brls. .. LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET,

lug. 25.—Since this day so unight the imports of ive stock from abroad for our market have consisted of 43 oxen and cows, together with 100 sheen, 20 lambs, and 6 calves, per the Neptune and John Hull, from Hamburgh; as also 113 beasts, 60 sheep, 20 lambs, and 14 calves, per the Batavier, Ocean, and William Jolliffe, from Rotterdam. The Batavier having encountered a terrific storm on her passage, remainder being so much injured that they were killed on being landed. Such was the bad state in on-road, upholsterer - Sept. 17. J. Holroyd, Wheatly, which this stock was landed that the beasts were scarcely worth £1 per head. To-day we had on effect 50 beasts and 60 sheep, chiefly from Holland. As they were of very inferior quality, they commanded very little attention, and were disposed of at miserably low figures. Our letters from Hamburgh and Rotterdam state that the prices of live stock there are considerably on the increase, with every prospect of a further advance in them. The arrivals at Hull have amounted to 120 beasts and 200 sheep, chiefly from Rotterdam. Compared with those on Mouday last, the number of beasts from our own districts was on the decrease, and of but middling quality, though there were some well made up animals amongst them. Although the beef trade was by no means active, the primest Scots sold steadily at prices quite equal to those paid last week, the middling and inferior breeds moving off slowly at barely late rates. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 800 Scots, shorthorns, and homebreds; from the western and midland counties, 500 Herefords, runts, Devons, Irish beasts, &c.; from other parts of Eng land, 600 of various breeds; and from Scotland 290 herned and polled Scots, the remainder of the supply being chiefly derived from the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The number of sheep was small for the time of year; yet they were fully adequate to the wants of the buyers. For the primest old Downs, which were scarce, the demand was steady, at full prices; but all other breeds were heavy, and the turn lower. The supply of lambs was somewhat on the increase, owing to which the lamb trade ruled dull at barely the late depression in the quotations. Calves were in moderate supply, and heavy demand, at last week's prices. Prime small pigs sold freely, otherwise the pork trade was dull. From Ireland we had nearly 200 on offer.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offel. Inferior coarse beasts Second quality Prime large oxon Coarse inferior sheep Prime Southdown Lambs Lurge coarse calves . Prime small Suckling enlyes, each Large hogs Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pigs, each

HEAD UP CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)
Beasts, 3,178—Sheep and Lambs, 28,850—Calves, 211—Pigs, 300.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, ACCUST 23 .- We had no great supply of grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 7s. to 8s. 6d.; oats from 3s. to 4s.; barley from 4s. to 4s. 3d.; beans from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23 -The very boisterous and ungenial weather experienced in the early part of the week, which apcars to have extended throughout the kingdom, and s reported in some districts to have produced disistrous effects on the crops, and to have retarded harvest operations already in progress, has been succeeded by a favourable change, and the trade, under its influence, lost the excitement previously exhibited a steady consumptive demand, however, taking off all fresh supplies of flour as they arrive, at the currency of last week, may be noted. At our market this morning there was but a limited extent of business transacted, and in the quotations of this day se'unight we make no alterations. Towards the close of the market there was a very heavy shower, and the weather has assumed a very unpropitious

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, AUGUST 25 .glass rod dipped in muriatic acid, and which arise out of the formation and condensation of sal amount of the formation of sal amount of the formation and condensation of sal of operations, in which carbonic acid undergoes important of a great named and the acid, to expose the formation of content of a great named and the acid, to expose the formation of content of a great named and the acid, to expose the formation of content of a great named and the acid, to expose the formation of content of a great named and the acid, the acid undergoes important of a great named and the acid, the acid undergoes important of a great named and the acid, the acid undergoes important of a great named and the acid, the acid undergoes in the potato crop has been very change acid, the acid undergoes in the potato crop has been very change acid, the acid undergoes in the potato crop has been very change acid, the acid undergoes in the potato crop has been very change acid, the acid undergoes in the potato crop has been very change acid, and of a great named acid, the acid undergoes in the potato crop has been very change acid, and of the acid undergoes in the potato crop has been very change acid, and of a great named acid, the acid undergoes in the potato crop has been very change acid, the acid undergoes in the potato crop has been very change acid, and of a great named acid, the acid undergoes in the potato crop has been very change acid, and of a great deficiency in the potato crop has been very change acid, and of a great deficiency in the potato crop has been very change. The acid undergoes acid, and of a great deficiency in the potato crop has been very change. The acid undergoes acid, and of the acid undergoes in the potato crop has been very change. The acid undergoes acid, and of a great deficiency in the potato crop has been very change. The acid undergoes acid, and a very great deficiency in the product of acid. The acid undergoes acid, and a very great deficiency in the product of acid. The acid undergoes acid, and a very great deficiency in the product of acid. The acid undergoes acid, and a very great deficiency in the product of acid. The acid undergoes acid undergoes acid undergoes aci useful and healthy labour upon a spot of ground which is itself combustible, and burns in contact of, or mixed any where organic bodies are undergoing putrefact of this article must, we fear, be calculated on. Owing wheat and flour, both free and bonded, at improving they can call their own; they shall be kept apart from the with, air, with a peculiar blue flame. We sometimes to farmers having been fully engaged with field work, prices. The chief transactions were in the best qualithey can call their own; they shall be kept apart from the observe, in a clear coalfire, that a blue lambent flame of ammonia. In London, small stellated crystals are of the surfaces of the fuel; this arises from the surface of the fuel; this arises from the fuel with the fuel with give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for the master's benefit, which renders the schools self-supporting. We believe that at Farnly Tyas six-sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who will receive the usual school farm will be will receive the usual school farm will be their labour in the afternoon for support and the first access of oxygen to th will receive the usual school fees, help the boys to culproduced in Dr. Arnott's stoyes; and when there contain nitrogen and hydrogen. During the experito the demand. In the early part of the day factors of the day fac produced in Dr. Arnows stoves; and when which it can accumulate presented to each other at the moment refused to make she slightest concession, and the barley 3s. Sd. to 4s. 3d. per 60ibs.; Egyptian beans, ans, late, and where it gets blended with a certain adequate of evolution, or, as it has just been termed, in their millers being unwilling to pay former terms, scarcely 34s. to 35s., and Indian corn 30s. to 32s. per 480ibs. ilbs.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS. -Since our last the cloth sloth tumeric paper, which is immediately reddened. There were only a few small lots of new wheat at In the warehouses there has been a fair business mess market, the quality and condition by no means fine. doing; and at the cloth halls on Tuesday there was a vas a It must be recollected, however, that the wheat now marked improvement. Should the weather take aske a brought forward must have been carried during the favourable turn for the harvest, a good autumn tradetrade

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TURSDAY, AUGUST 26 .- 8 .-With the exception of a six hours' rain yesterdayerday afternoon, the weather has been fair since last last Wednesday; it is fine again to-day. The arrival ofval of wheat during the week is large, and a good show ofow of) samples on the stands this morning, for which them them is a very limited demand at fully one 1s. per quartemartere

DREADFUL DISASTER NEAR ROUEN. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Rouen, August 22. The Rouen papers will have informed you of an occurrence on Tuesday last, without parallel, I believe, in Europe. Three large cotton factories were on that day, in the space of one minute and a quarter, levelled to the ground, and the whole of the persons employed in them, amounting to two hundred at least, buried in the rnius. I have read of battles, hurricanes, and storms, but the fatal event of which I write is unique. I feel perfectly unequal to an adequate description of it. Those who have passed from Rouen to Dieppe, or from Dieppe to Rouen, will remember that before arriving at the first relay, or place for changing horses, going from Rouen to Dieppe, at a distance of three or four leagues from the former town, and of course before ascending the hill over it, the road takes an abrupt turn to the left, and crosses a little hridge. At the same spot (the place is called Malaunay) a branch read to the right ascends and continues midway along a range of hills somewhat precipitous, covered with forest and other trees for a mile or two. A beautiful valley lies beneath it, on which there existed on Tuesday last half-a-dozen cotton factories, unroofed an adjoining building. with as many comfortable dwe ling-houses of the proprietors. A small river runs through the valley, nearer, however, to the hills, which rise on the western side, and the waters of which served to turn the wheels and machinery in those factories. About a quarter of a mile! Hornible Cruelty.-George Hill was indicted for the from Malaunay the heights to the right are divided murder of Ben Jonson, an African or Krooman, on the by a sort of ravine, which runs (at that point at least) night between the 1st and 2d of May, on board the brig morth and south. In front of and below it in Challenge. Mr. Brandt and Mr. Patchett prosecuted the valley stood the factory of a M. Neven, whose dwell- the prisoner was defended by Mr. Wilkins and Mr. James. ing house was contiguous to it. The whole of the fore- The prisoner was the commander of the brig Challenge noen of Tuesday, August 19, had been stormy. After which had proceeded from Liverpool to the coast of Africa; twelve o'clock the wind increased, and by one o'clock on the return voyage, in February last, in consequence of

crush very humble shrubs), and concentrating its force, the whirlw.n which, as every appearance suggests was in the rear. Here the resistance was real and effective, although the wrecks of trees on the sides of the hill show that the onset was furious. Rallying and making a sudden turn to the right it resumed its original direction, then rose up the side of the western mountain, destroying or maining trees in its way. At the summit it blew down many, and a little on the descent at the other side it demolished a barn, rushed down the hill, and before pursuing its way along that valley unroofed and damaged the paper-mill of a M. Duval. The time occupied by the devastation I have so faintly depicted was, from its reaching the top of the ravine on the eastern side of the valley (at St. Maurice) until the completion of its disastrous mission, a minute and a quarter. The distance through which I have followed it is somewhat more than a mile. Leaving out of view the aspect of the valley after the departure of the whirlwind, the scene of desolation it had produced was almost indescribable. Three immense buildings, crowded from the of the other (adjoining) factories, who had been struck imrricane, their regard towards the parts of the valley where had stood the neighbouring buildings, and were appalled by the vacancies that offered to their view. This sensation was only momentary, however, for they at once took in the whole disaster and ran with one accord to the ruins in their respective neighbourhoods cause, for immediately after it had passed the whole rural population of the country and the thousands of people addressed the jury for the defence. His Lordship summed employed in the factories which lie at intervals for eight up. The jury left the court to deliberate upon their veror ten miles along the road from Rouen to Malaunay, and the garrison and inhabitants of this city, caught the work of rescue. I am to'd that the rapidity with which the timber, stones, bricks, machinery, and ponderous implements were caught up and thrown aside, in the search for the sufferers in agony, or dead be-neath the wreck, was magical. It is true that they had not to mount high to seize the uppermost wreck, for all was hid low. The masses of brickwork, beams, some of them 50 feet long and 16 or 18 inches square bags of cotton, iron bars, portions of steam-engines, weighing many hundreds of pounds, were instantaneously caught up and removed. Beneath them were found, as well as I can learn, nearly 250 human beings of all ages, and both sexes. A few-a very few, already dead. The rest were bruised, wounded, crashed, dis-

figured, mutilated. Either the storm that continued to rage, and the rain that now began to pour, drowned the groans and moans of the victims, for they were unable to utter a cry; but true it is that few cries were heard, aithough the labours of those who toiled to relieve them were carried on in almost deathlike silence. The description of their appearance, which I had from many of these engaged in rescuing them, is too horrible to repeat. Nearly two hundred of the wounded were removed in carriages to the hospital of Rouen. A few still remain in the cottages in the neighbourhood of the disaster, some of them mortally wounded. Aheady 65 are dead-61 positively, and four still missing, supposed to be baried under masses of wall thrown into the river. This visitation was attended by some interesting and extraordinary episodes. M. Mare, a young man, the proprietor of the first factory attacked, was alarmed by the supernatural noise in the air that preceded the blow, and, imagining that fire had occurred, ran out of the building, and thus escaped death; but his health is visibly impaired by the shock. Several men who followed or were thrown out of the factory were killed by the mass of matter that fell, or was blown upon them. In the factory of M. Picquot eight or ten men were, with the walls of the building, blown many yards off, and escaped with only some bruises. Twenty-four hours after the disaster, a little girl, of eleven years, was found in a basket under the ruins, fast asleep, and almost unhurt, the poor child having, from the fatigue of crying, possibly fallen

(From the Memorial de Rouen of Friday.) The cleaning away of the ruins of the three manufac-

ruins is 75. The number of the wounded, as we said was drank with all the hongurs. yesterday, is from 150 to 170. Besides the 75 dead bodies dug out from among the ruins, we have to add a

civil engineer belonging to the administration of the The true friends of Mr. O'Connor were not sycophants, mines at Rouen. He directed the labours of the work- who were always ready to fawn and flatter-but the

was ascertained that no more persons were missing.

sufferers in their beds, and spoke to them with the greatest affection. Accompanied by Doctors Blanche and Hellot, he visited all the private houses to which the wounded had been carried. He then visited the wounded had been carried. He then visited the the visited the wounded had been carried. He then visited the visited visite mising prompt succour,

Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers have been opened at Monville and all the neighbouring towns.

* I now recollect that after passing over the body of the building it had levelled, and after its impotent attempt ng on the hills in the rear, the wind appears to have returned and passed round a corner of the factory, and

NORTHERN CIRCUIT. LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 22 .- CHARGE OF MURDER. blew a hurricane, with the amount of rain that usually a want of hands, and the impossibility of obtaining Euroaccompanies a thunder-storm ere the crisis arrives. A peans, the deceased, Ben Jonson, was shipped. In May few minutes after one o'clock two flashes of lightning, on the night between the first and second, the deceased followed by load thunder, were observed. Immediately was in a night-watch, of which his companions were afterwards a spectacle presented itself so unusual and so Wm. Angus, seaman and cooper, the second mate, and appalling that those who witnessed it were struck mute Wm. Lyons, an apprentice. At that time, about four in with terror. The clouds, which were low, scarcely rising the morning, the prisoner was in his bed. The deceased above the tops of the hills at each side of the valley, com- who was about thirty years of age, being tired, shirked his menced turning or revolving within each other. A low duty, went and sat down on the coembings of the compamouning was beard in the air, which presently increased nion stairs and fell asleep; while asleep he overbalanced to a scream louder than thunder. A whirlwind rese himself and fell down the stairs-a height of about seven and rushed up the ravine above described. On the top, feet. Making a great noise in the descent, his fall was or at the issue of it, the trees were large, thick, and au- heard by those on deck, and also by the captain, who immerous, but the wind, which came from the south, cut | mediately called out to inquire the cause of it. Holmes, them as if with a scythe. It descended, tearing up the the second mate, called out to Angus to come and lend a roots or snapping like wands the trees that clothed the hand to pick Ben up. Augus, fearing chastisement of side of the hill; crossed the road diagonally, burst the deceased on account of his neglect of duty, went to the through a feare, opened for itself a passage through a top of the companion-stairs and called him to come up high embankment, destroyed cabins, fruit andornamental quickly. He rose from off the boards and went up, but trees in its course, and arrived at the factory of M. Neven. proceeding slowly Augus took hold of the collar of his It overthrew and razed it literally to the ground. It un- jacket and assisted him. When he got on deck he slated the adjoining dwelling-house, and proceeded to the leaned against the companion, and then went to the larfactory of a M. Mare, a distance of 600 or 800 yards, ra- board side and lay down again, apparently in sleep, under vaging the intervening grounds. This latter factory fell the hurricane deck. Shortly afterwards the captain came before it as it a house of cards. Walls, roof, machinery, on deck, in great anger, and called out, "Where is that inmates, were destroyed and mingled by its resistless fellow!" Angus pointed to the Krooman, and the priforce. The dwelling-house of M. Mare was spared, like soner then went, got the rope's end, which was kept for that of M. Neven, but the unslating of the roof and walls the capress purpose of flegging those of the crew who incurred was more complete. Hitherto the storm had followed its the captain's displeasure, and commenced flogging the dedirect course from south to north. After passing over the ceased; at the first blow he wheeled himself round, and house and factory of M. Mare, and reaching that of tried to get away from under the hurricane-deck, but was M. Picquot, it wheeled suddenly to the right and passed hauled down by the prisoner and again flogged and kicked a distance of a couple of hundred yards to the east, in a most ferocious manner for about a quarter of an but returned from its abrupt detour ere it reached hour, during which time the deceased had several times the road. Then, like a huntsman who takes screamed, as if in agony. The prisoner afterwards sayground sufficient to put his steed in full speed ere ing that the rope's end was not strong enough to make he attempts a great leap, and like him making itself up him get up, went and got a canoe-paddle, an implement for the feat, it rushed upon the factory of M. Picquot (a lengthy and strong, which tapers at one end, and is flat splendid new and solid structure of brick, presenting a at the other, and returning to the place where deceased front of about 200 feet in length. The building consisted still lay, beat him with the paddle, and so violently, that of the factory proper, four stories in height, and occupying it broke in his hand into several pieces. He then, seeing hree-lifths of the frontage. At each side was a wing of his efforts were useless in causing deceased toget up, called about 40 feet, and of only one story. It would seem as to Angus, and told him "to drag him out of that," and he if the whirlwind gained strength in the valley, or reserved himself walked away forward. Angus got a bucketful of itself for the grand blow at this factory. In the first thir- water and threw it over the deceased, who was lying with teen people perished; in the second fifteen. If it had his face on the deck. The moon was not out, but a lantern proceeded in a right line afterwards, it would next have which was brought and the light in the binnacle enabled enecuatered the gable end of the fine building of M. Angus to see that the body and the deck around it were to the right, took breath, and coming back, made its I the blood was spurting out. There was also "a snorting irresistible assault upon the body of the factory. So noise as if there was something in the nostrils," and hearextraordinary was its force at this point that a stack of ing this the captain shouted, "If you don't stop that I'll chimneys on the left wing was broken across a few feet give you some mere of it." Augus lifted deceased up, and above its low roof. Portions of it were, with the zine carrying him laid him down forwards, near the windlass. covering of the roof, blown over the mill stream, a dis- At about eight o'clock in the morning the captain asked tance of forty or fifty yards. Disdaining the wings the first mate, "How Ben was after his rope's ending?" (although in its previous course it had descended to The captain ordered Friar's balsam and spirit of hartshorn to be applied. The cook, Daniel Phillips, a man of colour expressed his fear that the deceased was dying, about the exact breadth of the factory, rushed upon it, but the captain said, "Tut tut; how many men do you and literary blew it from its foundation. Hardly checked | see in Liverpool without noses ?" During the morning by the opposition of brick walls, it essayed the mountain all the crew, as well as the captain, saw the body, and life being unquestionably extinct, it was at about twelve o'clock thrown overboard. It was covered with blood, the hair matted, the jaw broken, a fearful gash on the throat, and the nose cut in two-all the natural results of and tore along the valley nearly to its termination, and the prisoner having struck him with the edge of the flat end of the paddle. Before the deceased had been thrown overboard, there was a conversation between the captain, Wm. Ritson, the first mate, and several of the crew, as to whether deceased had died from the effects of the injuries inflicted by the former; and then the captain had declared that he was sure that the neck was broken by the fall down the companion stairs. The captain directed the cook to feel in deceased's neck to see if there was not a bone sticking out. The cook said, "No, sir, 1 don't think it is." The captain answered, "O, d-n it, say it is, for fear they might haul me up when I get to Liverpeol." Ritson, the mate, some time afterwards, made out the log on the slate, and then had half copied it into the log-book, as usual, when the captain stopped him, ground to the roof with machinery, materials, and substituted another statement of his own, commanding hundreds of human beings, reduced to one confused mass his mate to copy that and no other. This Ritson did. of wreck. The sight was horrifying. The workpeople It stated what appeared in the evidence, that " A Krooboy, named Ben Jonson, having fallen asleep on the commute with apprehension, turned, after the passage of the panion ladder, fell headlong down into the cabin:" this was written by the first mate, and the captain's dictation went on to say, that he had been picked up groaning and taken on deck; that in the morning the captain had given him three or four lashes with a rope's end, as a punishment; that afterwards he had unfortunately died, and that the captain had said he must have broken his neck in the fall—as a proof confirmatory of which, his

neck bone had been starting from the skin. Mr. Wilkins dict, and after an absence of an hour and forty minutes returned a verdict of-Guilty of Manslaughter. The prisoner, on being called upon to say why judgment should common accord commenced with zeal and carnestness the not be passed upon him, according to law, said:—"It appears pretty evident it will be of no avail what I may say. You are about to punish a man as free from the guilt of the charge as any one in court." His Lordship said :- The sentence of the Court was, that he should be

transported to such place as her Majesty, by the advice of her Privy Council, should think fit for the term of his

COMMEMORATION OF THE LIBERATION OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., FROM YORK CASTLE.

On Wednesday evening last a numerous party of the Deptford and Greenwich Chartists, together with some friends from London, sat down to an excellent supper in commemoration of the above event, at the George and to the chair, and presided on the occasion.

The supper having been disposed of, and the cloth removed, the Chairman said-It was customary when the aristocracy or their partisans assembled together on fcs- morning. The jury found the prisoner Guilty. The tive occasions to commence their toasts with "Church and Queen." The Church was, no doubt, an excellent church for hungry vicars, bishops, and archbishops, but a very poor church for those who had nothing to do with it but to pay church-rates and Easter dues. (Hear, hear.) One of their excellent friends of the Deptford locality was imposts. (Cheers.) Such a toast, then, would meet found in the Grand Surrey Canal under such circumwith no favour in their eyes. (Hear, hear.) With re- stances as led to the apprehension of a man named spect to monarchy, when persons reflected how ably John White, and his remand in Horsemonger-lane people could be governed by such men as the late General Jackson, for a few thousands a year, they were examined, the principal part of whose evidence

The final number of the dead bodies dug out from the sentiment, "The Sovereignty of the People." The tonst certain number of wounded who have died, and many from York Castle. He had the honour to be appointed as others are so dangerously hurt that there is little hope of the delegate representing the people of Sheffield on the witness refused. White attempted to snatch the box, six boats belonging to the station had ventured to It is impossible to praise too highly M. Slaweski, the that gentleman received at the Castle gates of York. men and soldiers at M. Picquot's manufactory with the honest men who would set him right when they thought on maving his face scratched. The was forty-eight hours on the spot, he was wrong, but would meet his enemies in sternest him again until the following Friday, when, observing his face scratched, asked him how he got it. Sunderland, before Mr. Maynard, coroner, on view still continues to hold out against this just demand and did not go away until it was ascertained that no opposition. The men of independent souls were more victims could be found among the ruins.

The search was not finished until three p.m., when, upon reference to the registers of the establishment, it upon reference to the registers of the establishment in the following eigently admitted that if White had scratched his face in the true friends of Mr. O'Connor's liberation of the true friends of Mr. O'Connor's commemoration, not only of Mr. O'Connor's liberation in the jostle, although he was not sober at the time, he | Co., the proprietors of the above extensive works, was ascertained that no more persons were missing.

The examinations having been most scrupulously made, it was found that at the moment of the misfortune there were 163 persons at the time of the disaster of equality. One of these slanders was, that Mr. O'Contume there were 163 persons at the time of the disaster of equality.

Commemoration, not only of Mr. O'Connor's not only of Mr. O'Connor's not only of Mr. O'Contume triumph over the above extensive works, have lately purchased a quantity of cannon, bomb-shells, &c., no longer fit for naval service, from the Custody named White was given in charge to him for murdering Ellen Tyrrell. On the road to the standard of Ordnance, for the purpose of melting them murdering Ellen Tyrrell. On the road to the standard of Ordnance, for the purpose of melting them tune there were 163 persons at the time of the disaster; of equality. Une of these samuels was, that we standed a standard of the disaster; of equality. On the road to the standard of nor betrayed John Frost; the authors and abettors of that murdering Ellen Tyrrell. On the road to the standard of nor betrayed John Frost; the authors and abettors of that ition-house White said, that on the previous Wedness was a standard of the disaster; of equality. One of mestal authors and abettors of that ition-house White said, that on the previous Wedness was a standard of the st in M. Picquot's establishment. Among the details of nor betrayed John Prost; the authors and abstract orders this melancholy calculation are the f-llowing:—35 dead, lie, knew it to be a lie, a wicked, abominable, foul, and thouse White said, that on the previous Wednes- were given by the manager to the workmen that this this melancholy calculation are the fellowing:—53 dead, he, knew it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the provides the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the provides the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the provides the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the provides the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the provides the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the provides the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated, and the new it to be a ne, a wicken, adominated in the Large should always be done), before patting these shells. Room, Mottram, on Sunday next, at two o'clock, and the new it is a wicken, adominated with the next the deceased with Hogan and wife and two o'clock, and the next the deceased with Hogan and wife and two o'clock, and the next the deceased with Hogan and wife and two o'clock, and the next the deceased with Hogan and wife and two o'clock, and the next the deceased with Hogan and the next the next the next the next the deceased with Hogan and the next the three of whom were found on the night of the 19th, four on the 29th, and one yesterday; 58 were severely wounded, and the rest saved; or at least few of them were seriously hurt. The wounded in this establishment were the most numerous, and, in general, the most severely initiated.

May no met the deceased with Hogan and wife and two o'clock, and they were held other persons, strangers to him. After having three of them with large hammers; when the secretary will attend for the purpose of entitle two strangers over to Rotherhithe. On landing ment were the most numerous, and, in general, the most severely initiated.

May no met the deceased with Hogan and wife and two o'clock, and they were held other persons, strangers to him. After having three by the true and unfaltering democrats. Mr. O'Connor by the true and unfaltering democrats. Mr. O'Connor by the true and unfaltering democrats. Mr. O'Connor by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats of the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing three by the true and unfaltering democrats of the true and unfaltering democrats. On landing

panied by M. Tougard, counsellor of the prefeture, of playing so straightforward a part: but one of them, that road as she lived towards Deptford; they then materials and killed on the spot. Two of the workhis hotel to furnish everything for the service of the after Mr. O'Connor, and when Mr. O'Connor had left her about twenty rods in that direction, when he left were some distance from the place, were also seriously two victims were found. He afterwards visited the prime delusionist and mischief-maker, and announced his than half a dozen yards without staggering .- P. C. owners of the destroyed establishments, and promised to principles." He (the chairman) was a first-principle has since measured the distance from the Royal Oak interest the Government in their favour. He begged the man. He abborred land-robbers, profitmongers, and to the Red Lion public-house, being a distance of five mayors of Malaunay and Monville to spare nothing for the comfort of the sufferers, and told them he would usurpers. His creed was — and Thomas Spence Knocker's-lane-bridge being four furlongs eight poles, obtain the sanction of the Government for defraying all had taughtit him-that "the Land is the people's farm," the expenses. On his return to Rouen he found a letter and that it belongs to the entire nation, not to individuals from the Ministry approving all his proceedings and pro- or classes. But what a fool he should be if he could not get entirejustice at one grasp, that, therefore, he would be height. At the station-house witness observed two content to snarl and get nothing. The Charter was not scratches on White's face, which he said were occaall in the way of political reform he wanted; but the Charter was the great means to greater ends. The Charwas calculated to teach the people the value of the land, was found was one mile two furlongs four poles. and would, if properly carried out, hasten the time when | Charles Varrow, a brass-founder at Burnett and the people would insist on a return to first principles. He had much pleasure in giving the toast as placed in his don. On Tuesday morning last, about a quarter past in York Castle; the dread of all tyrants; the friend of all side of the Greenwich Railway, when having occapatriots; we meet to celebrate the fourth anniversary of sion to go underneath one of the archways, No. 526, his liberation." The toast was drank with immense ap-

ndertakings.

world." (Great cheering)

was power in it. Well, then, let the people toast the Charter at all convivial meetings, speak of it everywhere, and give it more power still. (Loud cheers.) It was the known." people that must carry the Charter. Bishops or kings would not do it, for they knew that when the Charter became law, away went all their tinsel, glitter, and gew-(Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Let them stand fast by the name of the Charter, and never desert it. (Great cheering.)

enthusiasm.

Mr. Charles Bolwell responded in a lengthy address, erfect accordance with the great object of the agitation—

The next sentiment given by the chairman was-"The Ladies," to which Mr. Shaw responded in a humorous and

The CHAIRMAN then gave "the speedy restoration of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis." Mr. Snaw said he had received a letter from Mrs. Ellis,

complaining of great distress. Mr. Coopen said he had seen the letters alluded to, and would wish to see a veteran Patriot Fund established. He was also determined to use all his endeavours to procure the means of support for poor Mrs. Ellis. Mr. T. M. WHEELER then responded to the teast, and

said they would indeed be wanting in gratitude did they two to three hundred yards of the Kirkham station, not exert themselves to the utmost to obtain the return where there are some very awkward curves, and encountered the game end of the made the sharp turn covered with blood. He also heard a gurgling noise as if land. (Lond cheers). They had indeed kindled a firm land. (Loud cheers.) They had indeed kindled a fire of patriotism which still continued to burn in the breast of the millions. No one would experience greater pleasure than himself in seeing a Veteran Patriots' Fund established, and the wilows of the exiles supported, (loud cheers); and he would give such a project all the

> The Charman, after some appropriate remarks which were received with much enthuiasm, gave-"The immortal memory of Wat Tyler, and all who have perished in prison, in exile, on the scaffold, or the field, for the establishment of the rights of man." The toast was drank with repeated rounds of applause.

The next sentiment was-"The health of T. S. Duncombe, M.P., the people's friend and champion." The "health of the chairman" concluded the toasts. In the course of the evening a number of patriotic songs were sung. At an hour semewhat advanced towards cock-crow the proceedings terminated, all being highly

Accidents, Offences, & Anguests.

FATAL Accident.—The Messager (Paris paper) gives an account of a fire which broke out at Bordeaux, on the 22nd inst., at six o'clock in the evening, at the rue Borie-aux-Chartrous, at a Mons. Tastet. A store full of brandy was consumed, and the fire spread to the neighbouring houses. In three hours it was got under. The following morning, by the falling in of the roof of one of the burned houses a commander, an adjutant-major, a lieutenant, and three firemen were killed, and a fireman and two soldiers wounded. The loss of property is estimated at three millions of francs.

THE LATE SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE MOONLIGHT .- On Monday evening an inquest was held by Mr. Bedford, the coroner, at the St. Martin's public-house, Duke-street, Adelphi, on the body of James Purcell, aged 13, who met with his death from a frightful accident on board the Moonlight, on Monday evening week, at Hungerford Market, having had his foot twisted off by a rope. Several witnesses of the accident were examined; and the surgeon detailed the sufferings and death of the poor boy at the Charing-cross Hospital. After much conversation it was agreed to adjourn the inquiry. MANSLAUGHTER.—At the Central Criminal Court

inflicting an injury whereof he lingered and died. From the evidence of a number of witnesses, it was proved that the prisoner, who is a labourer, working at St. Mary, Stratford, had a quarrel on the morning of the 10th August, about one o'clock, with another labourer named Williams, which, after an exchange of hard words, terminated in a fight. Several persons of Williams's party came to his assistance, and amongst them the prisoner suffered a severe beating. As soon as he could get away he went in search of a weapon, and having procured a poker, he returned to the scene of action, loudly vowing vengeance. Thus armed and raging, he walked about for some time brandishing the poker, until the unfortunate deceased, who was peaceably going home, and had nothing whatever to do with Carroll or the previous row, came in the infuriated man's way, and was struck twice upon the head with the poker. Of these wounds he died at eight o'clock on the same

Common Serjeant, in sentencing the prisoner to seven years' transportation, expressed his opinion that he ought to have been indicted for wilful

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT ROTHERHITHE.-The inquest. adjourned from Thursday last, on the body gael, was resumed on Monday. Several witnesses when a jostle occurred, but whether he scratched his face witness could not tell. He did not observe any scratch, although he was in his company for two stances of few Dunbar boats being out, expected a

and thence to where the body was found sixteen poles. Witness had also measured the fence at Jerry Style's house, and found it to be seven feet three inches in sioned in a struggle to obtain the possession of a tobacco-box from one of his mates named Shea. The tist Land plan was not all that would content him ; but it total distance from the Royal Oak to where the body had much pleasure in giving the toast as placed in his don. On Tuesday morning last, about a quarter past hands—"Feargus O'Connor, the victim of Whig misrule four, witness was coming down to his work by the he found a white straw bonnet without ribbon, and a little broken in the front. There was no blood upon Mr. H. Ross, in responding, said he thought every it, and the young man who was coming down the sensible man would give his meed of praise so justly due road with witness took the bonnet. Witness o Mr. O'Connor for his consistency and perseverance in does not know his name, or where he works, but he his manly attempts to establish the sovereignty of the had the appearance of being an engineer. The bonpeople, without any dread of being called "tool" or net, in witness's opinion, had evidently been placed worshipper." He thought it the duty of the people to there for concealment, and had evidently not been in support Mr. O'Connor in his righteous course and noble the water. The room having been cleared, after a consultation of about half an hour, was re-opened, The Chairman next gave "The Charter, may we all when the Coroner stated that, in consequence of the live to see its blessings enjoyed throughout the British finding of the bonnet, and other little matters, which Dominions, and its principles established throughout the | would throw considerable light on this suspicious case, the inquest must stand further adjourned until Mr. T. Cooper, in responding, said he had been much pleased with the former toasts, but he was still more Friday, at the New Cross Inn. John White, the man cleased with the present, as it was for the Charter he had suspected of the murder, on being cautioned by the suffered imprisonment—for recommending the people to Coroner, entered into a long detail of circumstances cease work until they obtained their Charter; and sure similar to what he had stated before the police mahe was that it would bring blessings in its train. The gistrate, which did not tally with the evidence given aristocracy did not like the word Charter, because there by several of the former witnesses. There being no further evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons un-

Another Fatal Railway Accident.—An accident, resulting fatally, occurred on Tuesday night on the Newcastle and North Shield Railway, the particulars of which, as far as we can gather, are as follow: -When the train, which left Newcastle at half-past There is no hope for the millions save in the Charter. nine o'clock, was proceeding at the usual pace, it came in contact with a man, apparently a labourer, The CHAIRMAN then gave-"The Chartist Co-operative but totally unconnected with the railway, between Land Society-may it produce all the good which its the Wallsend and Walker Stations, and knocked him founders and supporters anticipate." Drank with great down, nearly severing the legs from the body, and killing him on the spot. The unfortunate sufferer. it appears, had been trespassing on the line, and did lescanting on the excellencies of the Land plan and its not observe the engine till too late to escape. The body, which was sadly mutilated, was soon afterthe Charter. He showed the advance of democratic prin- | wards brought to the station-house at Newcastle, to ciples of late years, and predicted a speedy triumph for be claimed by the relatives. No blame, we believe, those principles. Mr. Bolwell's address was warmly ap- is attachable to the engine driver, as, owing to the darkness of the night and the position of the deceased, the melancholy occurrence was unavoidble.-

ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE ON THE YORK AND Scarbro' Railway.—The 12. 15 train, consisting of about fifteen carriages, and occupied by upwards of 300 passengers, left the York station at about the usual time on Monday at noon. The train was drawn by the Duncombe engine, and in addition to the passengers' carriages, there was a covered waggon, or road parcels carriage, which was placed next the tender. The train proceeded at its ordinary speed. and nothing unusual transpired until within from ooseness of the soil forming the embankment, which is principally composed of sand.—This part of the railway, which is at the foot of the Whitwell estate. is exactly opposite Kirkham Abbey, from which it is separated by the river Derwent. In endeavouring to to pass along this part of the line, the engine and tender, together with the luggage waggon before alluded to, and a second class carriage ran off the rails, and were partly embedded in the adjoining embankment. The greatest alarm and confusion immediately ensued, in the midst of which heart-rending cries for assistance of some one was heard. Attention was immediately directed to the broken carriage, when it was discovered that a plate layer, who had been travelling in it, had received very serious injury. He was immediately removed to the house of a neighbouring farmer named Warwick.—Mr. Cabrey, the resident engineer in York to the above company was close to the engine-driver at the time of the accident, and was thrown on to the side of the embankment, but from the soft state of the soil, he escaped with trifling in jury .- The guard, whose name is Cowburn, and who had been merely put on as extra guard, sustained a slight fracture of one of his legs, but after a short delay at the Kirkham station-house, he was removed to Malton. No other personal injury was occasioned by the accident, and a messenger having been despatched to Malton with intelligence of the occurrence, another engine was procured, End the passengers proceeded on their journey. In the meantime it had been as-certained that the unfortunate individual taken from the luggage waggon was very severely hurt, and Mr. Sigston, of Welburn, and Mr. Bartliff, of Malton, surgeons, were sent for. The sufferer gave his name Joseph Strong, of Shildon, near Darlington, and stated that he had been in the employment of the railway company in question, as a plate layer, for about five weeks, having been engaged in a similar capacity near Darlington, for a period of upwards of seven years. On the medical gentlemen before named arriving at the house of Mr. Warwick, they discovered that Strong had each of his thighs fractured in two different places, besides one of them being much contused, and from which a very considerable quantity of blood was taken. The usual remedies available under the circumstances were applied, and

on visiting their patient on the following morning the surgeons declared the appearances favourable. m Monday a powerful young man, named Michael It is very providential that the engine did not run Carroll, about 30 or 35 years of age, was indicted for off the line on the contrary side to where the occur-feloniously killing or slaying James Bristow, by rence took place, as in that case the greater part, if striking him on the head with an iron poker, and not the whole of the train, must inevitably have been precipitated down the declivity into the river. Immediately after the departure of the train for Scarbro' active preparations were commenced for remedying the defects in the rails, &c., and also for removing the broken carriages, engine, and tender. We understand that when Strong completed his week's labour on Saturday last, he proceeded to York, where he had previously arranged to meet his wife, and that in returning to his employment on Monday, he had concealed himself in the luggage had waggon in order to avoid paying the usual fare, had,

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE AT DUNBAR.—A most

distressing catastrophe occurred here yesterday (Wednesday), by which ten individuals have been drowned. The Red Rover fishing-beat, of Buckhaven, with a crew of six men, William Thompson, master, in taking the old harbour, about midway, was driven among the rocks and totally wrecked. master got on to a rock and was saved. His brother reached a small rock, near the iron pole, which is at the present time engaged in resisting those odious of the unfortunate woman, Ellen Tyrrell, who was against which the sea was fearfully breaking. Many surrounded by deep water, and covered at full tide, fruitless attempts were made to rescue him. As a last attempt Lieutenant Wylde, of the preventive service; Mr. Lucas, chief boatman, with four seafaring men belonging to the town, whose names were would be quite willing to be rid of the follies and fop- did not throw much light on the affair. Upon the liam Clement, volunteered their services, and in a peries of monarchy. (Loud cheers.) The House of Commons was the real ruling power in this country; but its was called, who, upon being questioned by the reached the rock when the poor man was washed off, members did not pass their nefarious acts in their own names, but in those of the Queen, or the three estates.

Coroner regarding the nature of an oath, answered but he kept up for a short time and neared the boat. The crew had almost succeeded in catching his hand, names, but in those of the Queen, or the three estates. As to the Queen, she could do no wrong—and, he would add, of course she could do no right. (Cheers.) Ministers were responsible for the acts of the Sovereign; but the she must not be sworn, as her father had threatened to turn her out of doors if she took an oath. She it was dashed to pieces, and the whole erew drowned. when you came to inquire as to their responsibility, Sir R. Peel said "he was responsible to God and his own conscience." For his own part, he had no objection to full-grown babes being amused twice a year with the gilded glittering processions of royal puppers; but he did object to sensible men being called on them, therefore, to respect themselves, to honour called on them, therefore, to respect themselves, to honour called on them, therefore, to respect themselves, to honour called on them, therefore, to respect themselves, to honour called on them, therefore, to respect themselves, to honour called on the source of doors if she tock an oath. She in the said she saw her father on Saturday last, when he said she saw her father on Satu tories is completed, and the detachments of the troops of called on them, therefore, to respect themselves, to honour the last. Michael Shea, residing in Green Bank, The two former were excellent seamen, and much Festival of this increasing popular School commenced called on them, therefore, to respect themselves, to nonour the rown order; and to that end to accept as their first sentiment, "The Sovereignty of the People." The toast was drank with all the honours.

The Chairman said the next toast was the toast of the evening—it alluded to the liberation of Feargus O'Connor from York Castle. He had the honour to be appointed as from York Castle. He had the honour to be appointed as the delegate representing the people of Sheffield on the the delegate representing the people of Sheffield on the the delegate representing the people of Sheffield on the the delegate representing the people of Sheffield on the the delegate representing the people of Sheffield on the the delegate representing the people of Sheffield on the the delegate representing the people of Sheffield on the the delegate representing the people of Sheffield on the the delegate representing the people of Sheffield on the the delegate representing the people of Sheffield on the the delegate representing the people of Sheffield on the the delegate representation of the station had ventured to she the form of the state of excitement and ploom which this melancholy occurrence has occating the people of Sheffield on the the form years. On Monday, the 11th respected in Dunbar. The state of excitement and ploom which this melancholy occurrence has occating the state of excitement and ploom which this melancholy occurrence has occating the people of the characteristic flag the proposed that he is a coal-whipper. Had we depend the the form years make the people of section and in the testing the people of the flag the proposed that he is a coal-whipper. Had we depend the state of excitement and on Wednesday, the 20th instant, and did not termitate the state of excitement and on Wednesday, the 20th instant, and did not termitate the principal classes is very great. It is not the principal classes is very great. It is not the principal classes is very great. It is not the principal classes is very great. It is not the p

hours afterwards. White, however, did not complain more ready market for her cargo.—Edinburgh Herald.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—On Friday week Dr. M'Carthy, county coroner, held an inquest at Rathmines, near Dublin, on view of the body of Mr. Frederick Howard gentleman of property, who resided there, and who had shot himself that morning about twelve o'clock with a gun. The greatest excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood, and a large crowd of persons was collected about the place. The body presented an awful appearance; the head was almost literally blown off the shoulders, and the gun was certainly placed in a curious position under the side board The circumstances caused some difficulty to the jury, as they could not well account for the position of the that he did not think any man safe from the "spying | scal. system" that was practised by the police. The jury, however, found the following verdict: - "We find that the said Frederick Howard was found dead in the back breakfast parlour, on Friday, August 22, with the brains of his head fractured on the right side, and several blood-vessels ruptured, then lying in his house at Rathmines, in the county of Dublin; that his death was caused by leaden shot, No. 5, fired from a gun or pistol, but whether said shot was fired by deceased in an unsound state of mind, or by the hand of another person, said jury cannot say." It was half-past two o'clock when the jury were discharged.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT FOLKINGHAM. - At three o'clock on Sunday morning the inhabitants of Folkingham, in the county of Lincoln, were suddenly alarmed by a cry of "Fire!" and great numbers rose from their beds and rushed to the extensive stack-yard and premises at the back of the Greyhound Inn, occupied by Mr. Casswell, where they found a large granar y filled with oats enveloped in flames, threatening inevitable destruction to the several surrounding stacks of newly got in hay. Water from a neighbouring well, supplied in abundance the excellent engine provided for the town by Sir G. Heathcote; and to this circumstance, combined with the wet state of the stacks, owing to the heavy rain which and been falling without intermission for two hours. may be attributed the preservation of property amounting in value to several thousand pounds. The fire for a considerable period raged with unattributed for the several thousand pounds. bated fury, reflecting an immense light for miles around, but happily it was confined to the building and the materials inside it. How this mischief occurred is not known, but from the circumstance of the building being locked up it is very strongly conectured to have been the act of an incendiary. Suspicion fell upon some Irish labourers in the neighbourhood, with whom some unpleasantness had taken place a day or two before; there, however, was no proof sufficient to warrant their apprehension. The darm was given by Thomas Burrows, keeper of the New Inn tap, which is contiguous to the stack-yard. This is the second fire that has taken place upon nearly the same spot within a few months.

-Dublin Paper.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PECKHAM.—On Monday night, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock a fire broke out in the back premises belonging to Mr. Wm. Walton, corn-dealer, situate in High-street, Peckham. It originated in the stabling, immediately at the rear of the dwelling-house. Owing, however, to the great scarcity of water and the highly combustible nature of the stock, it was with the utmost difficulty that the horses could be rescued: as it was, one of the animals, a very spirited and valuable one, was severely burned. From Mr. Walton's buildings the flames extended to the outhouses of Mr. James Leare, and from thence to the stabling in the occupation of Mr. Howard, a carpenter and joiner, the whole of which at one time were blazing away with the greatest fury, threatening destruction to the front dwelling-houses. nhabitants and firemen at length succeeded, with some contiguous sheds, in extinguishing the flames. awarded to Shareholders. The damage, however, is very considerable.

FATE OF A SPECULATOR .- Mr. John Ray, of London, succeeded, some time ago, to a fortune of £60,000. He began speculating with it in the Stock Exchange, lost all, and died suddenly, the week before last, in a state of utter destitution.

Police Intelligence.

Daring Street Robbert.—Elizabeth Hadley was placed at the bar charged with having robbed a gentleman connected with the Corn Market, of a gold watch-guard and chain, in the neighbourhood of Mark-lane, on the evening of Monday last. City police-constable John Cook, 527, stated that, having received information of the robbery, and with a description of the person suspected, he had been in search of the prisoner, but had not been able to meet her until last evening (Friday), when, being in company with police-constable Moore, 17, both of them in plain clothes, they met the prisoner, evidently in a state of intexication, importuning every gentleman that passed. They took her into custody. No pertion of the property had yet been traced. The officer stated that the prosecutor was at present in the country, but he would be in the Corn Market on Monday, and he therefore asked for a remand of the prisoner. Remanded till Tuesday.

GUILDHALL.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPT TO PRODUCE ABORTION. Mary Almond, a young woman who had been remanded on a charge of inciting and inducing a young lad in the employ of Mr. Elliott, a chemist and drugto assist her in producing such abortion manually, was again placed at the bar before Sir Chapman Marshall, the sitting alderman. At the former hearing worthy alderman, she now stated that she did for some time, appeared on the prisoner's behalf, and that it was without foundation, that he would readily take her again into his service if she was discharged. —Sir Chapman Marshall, after severely admonishing Three of the crew were instantly drowned. The the prisoner on her conduct, on account of the excellent character she had received, consented to her being discharged, and remarked that he trusted it would be a warning to her in future.

CLERKENWELL

Mother and Daughter.—Mary Morris was charged with stealing a petticoat belonging to her mother, a poor woman residing in Corporation-lane. - The prisoner, who cried bitterly, is only 17 years of age.— The mother deposed to the theft. The prisoner pawned it, as the pawnbroker could prove.-Mr. Greenwood: Do you wish to prosecute her ?-The Mother: I do; she has been constantly robbing me: she is always getting drunk. - Mr. Greenwood: What! Getting drunk, and only 17 years of age?—
Mother: Oh, yes, your worship. She keeps the
worst of company; I don't know what to do with her;

TURN-OUT OF SHOEMAKERS AT HEYWOOD.—The excellent old English pieces entitles the management Shoemakers of this town issued a statement to their to the public's gratitude and support; and both, we employers for a uniformity of wages throughout the are pleased to see, are not wanting. town, which we are happy to say has been agreed to by all the masters, with the exception of one, of the name of Patrick Wall, who, although professing to

mence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Mottram.—A meeting of the shareholders in the

ment were the most numerous, and, in general, the most severely injured.

M. Dupont Delaporte arrived from En during the night. He was very fatigued by his journey, and was obliged to go to rest. He rose have the most numerous, and, in general, the most severely injured.

M. Dupont Delaporte arrived from En during the enemies and ours encountered him in fair discussion—glass, during which deceased and himself left. On powder, and almost immediately exploded. The fur-wakes Monday, September 1st, a Chartist Tea coming out, White directed her towards the Blue and without being carefully examined. be delivered in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedge-powder, and almost immediately exploded. The fur-wakes Monday, September 1st, a Chartist Tea and have the chart for they were not capable. The fur-way of age struck by the chart of the contained part of a charge of street, at six o'clock in the evening. On Oldham coming out, White directed her towards the Blue have been and ours encountered him in fair discussion—glass, during which deceased and himself left. On powder, and almost immediately exploded. The fur-way of age struck by the chart of the contained part of a charge of street, at six o'clock in the evening. On Oldham coming out, White directed her towards the Blue have been and ours encountered him in fair discussion—glass, during which deceased and himself left. On powder, and almost immediately exploded. The fur-way of age struck by the chart of the contained part of a charge of street, at six o'clock in the evening. On Oldham coming out, White directed her towards the Blue have a charge of struck by the chart of the contained part of a charge of street, at six o'clock in the evening. On Oldham coming out, White directed her towards the Blue have a charge of struck by the chart of the contained part of a charge of street, at six o'clock in the evening. On Oldham coming out, White directed her towards the Blue have a charge of struck by the chart of the charge of struck by the charge of struck by the charge of stru obliged to go to rest. He rose, however, soon, and wrong—nothing of this sort, for they were not capable Anchor, when deceased said she did not want to go who was only fifteen years of age, struck by the the above Hall. Tea on the table at five o'clock.

UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE EMPLOYvisited all the points of the disaster. He gave orders at the chief of these unscrupulous assassins, crawled turned towards Deptford, and that he accompanied men, named Joseph Shaw and Edward Pollard, who MENT OF LABOUR IN ACCIONATION AND MANUFAC-TURES .- A meeting of the board of directors was unfortunate sufferers. Just as he got upon the ruins a town where he had been lecturing, then in crawled the her; she was very drunk, and could not walk more injured. They were removed to Bishopwearmouth held on Monday morning, August 25th, at the office, Had any other persons been near the furnace, they must have been killed by the explosion. The jury, after hearing the above facts, returned a verdict of "Accidental death." quite alive to the Land movement. In one letter, from a single society, application was made for one hundred shares.

United Trades' Association for the Protection or Industry.—The central committee met at their office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, August 25th; Mr. Booth, vice-president, in the chair. Various letters of a cheering character were read from numerous provincial Trades, and deputations appointed to wait on the several Metropolitan Trades' Societies.

LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire Miners will take place on Mongun. It appeared that the deceased pushed the day, September 8th, at the sign of the Red Lion, trigger with the ramred, and so violent was the shock, that the stock was torn from the piece, and a shock, that the stock was torn from the piece, and a shock that the stock was torn from the piece that the stock was the stock was torn from the piece that the stock was torn from the piece that the stock was torn from the piece that the stock was the stock was torn from the piece that the stock was the stock was torn from the quantity of shot (with which the gun was loaded) en-tered the ceiling. Death must have been quite in-stantaneous. Deceased was well known in the county and city, and was a grand juror in both. A number 1s. Sd. per member. Persons calling themselves of witnesses were examined, who deposed, apparently with sufficient clearness, to the fact of the deceased having been for some time of unsound mind; they produce printed credentials, properly attested that he imagined that a conspiracy existed against by the secretary of the lodge or district to which they him; and that he had stated in the previous week have belonged, and duly stamped with the district

THE MINING DISTRICTS.—The mining districts of the north of this county and of Staffordshire are at present in a state of great commotion. At a meeting of the coal and iron masters at the Talbot Hotel Stourbridge, last week, we understand it was determined to blow out twenty furnaces, preliminary to a general resistance being made to the demands of the men. Other meetings have been held at Stourbridge and Birmingham; but several of the masters have, we learn, given the men an advance, contrary to the resolution come to amongst themselves last week, and there is every probability that the colliers and puddlers will eventually resume work at the old prices. The chairmakers of Stourbridge have also resolved on forming a trades' union, and their meetings have been attended by delegates from the stone masons, the wire drawers, and the file cutters. The gun-lock filers of Darleston have agreed that a general meeting of the whole trade be called on Wednesday (to day) to adopt measures to ensure the prosperity of the trade, and also to put an end to the truck system. Thus it will be seen that things are coming to a crisis among our mining and manufacturing population.—Worcester Journal.

THE MINERS OF BLACKBURN. - Mr. Beesley delivered a lecture at Belthorn, to the turn-out colliers, on Sunday evening last. He spoke upwards of an hour; after which a resolution was come to by the men, to the effect that sooner than go to work on the terms of their masters, they would leave the colliery and seek employment elsewhere. A most excellent feeling prevailed; and several at once determined to go elsewhere and obtain work. Mr. Beesley will attend at Belthorn every Sunday until the strike terminates .- A Trades' Delegate Meeting took place at Mr. Nurton's, Temperanae Hotel, King-street, Blackburn, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., to take into consideration the case of Mr. Simpson's colliers. Resolutions were agreed to that every exertion should be used to get the men supported; and that circulars should be printed, calling a delegate meeting of all descriptions of Trades, to be held at Mr. Nurton's, Temperance Hotel, next Tuesday evening, and on every subsequent Tuesday, until the men return to

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With twenty Directors (who act gratuitously). FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION Payable at the GEORGE INN, Commercial-road, Stepeny, on FRIDAY 5th, September, 1845, at 7 p.m. The Entrance Fee will be 5s., at the meeting, and still further increased as the Society the aid of buckets of water, and by pulling down progresses. Near 350 Shares Registered, and 2780

> Read the Rules which have been greatly improved, and additional facilities given to Purchasers. Redemption Money ceases at the end of ten years. Members assisted to Buy at Auctions. The Widows or Children of Members may withdraw all the subscriptions paid in. £4 per cent, discount allowed on all Subscriptions paid in ad-

Prospectuses (gratis), by sending stamp for reply, to Mr. E. J. SOUTHWELL, 80, Jubilee-street, Stepney.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Shakspeare's magnificent tragedy of Macbeth was repeated at this theatre on Monday and Tuesday ast, and will, we understand, be repeated on the Monday and Tuesday nights of every week for some time to come. Of these opportunities for witnessing one of the sublimest productions of our national poet, we hope our theatrical-loving friends will take advantage. Those of them who have before witnessed the performance of this tragedy at other houses, and by other actors, will confess that, on the whole, they never saw it more effectively played, nor the characters therein more faithfully represented. Those who have not already seen his tragedy acted elsewhere, will, we can assure them, reap an intellectual enjoyment, and receive impressions which they will never forget. Mrs. Warner's performance of Lady Macbeth no description can do justice to, and no praise can sufficiently express our conscientious admiration of. From first to last, her acting appears a fearful reality, wanting nothing to make perfect this dreadful embodiment of female ambition and crime. Mr. l'helps' performance of Macbeth is almost as faultless and excellent; so excellent that we must decline noticing one or two not very important imperfections. In gist, to procure for her certain medicines, for the the banquet scene Mr. Phelps is truly great, and in purpose of producing abortion, and also inciting him the concluding scenes generally, he performs the character with that truthfulness and talent which fairly entitle him to unbounded praise. Mr. Marston ably plays the part of Macduff. His alarm and the prisoner had declared that she was not in the horror upon discovering the murder of the king is a familyway; but in answer to questions put by the most able piece of acting. Mr. G. Bennett always plays well, and his performance of Banquo does him not think she was, but she was not quite cerno discredit. Duncan is also well played by Mr. tain. The alderman inquired if Mr. M'Murdo Mellon. Indeed, the entire company perform examined her, but it did not appear he their parts in a manner deserving all praise. although she had been remanded for Next the excellent acting, the scenic appointalthough, we are informed, such charge would have the purpose. — Sir Chapman Marshall: That is ments and dresses, particularly all that relates been dispensed with providing he had made proper application, on account of his being in the service of of the prisoner, and in whose service she had been appropriate and judicious.—On Wednesday even appropriate and judicious appropriate appropriate and judicious appropriate and judicious appropriate appropria ing Massinger's play of the Fatal Down was prostated that whilst in his service her conduct was most excellent, and she was all the time a well-belaved, regulated girl, and as for the present charge vious to the Parliamentary resistance to Charles by he could not understand it, and so satisfied was he one of the most popular and most often-performed, was prescribed after the Restoration, and made to give way to Rowe's Fair Penitent, which, in idea and language, was, to a great extent, stolen from the Fatal Dowry. The Fair Penitent kept the stage for a great length of time, to the exclusion of Massinger's tragedy; but "time works wonders," and with time's changes, a change has come over the public mind as to the merits of the rival productions of Massinger and Rowe. Now the Fair Penitent is consigned to oblivion, while the Fatal Dowry has resumed its !! gitimate position amidst universal applause. This play was revived at Drury Lane some few years ago, when Wallack appeared as Charalois. Its produc-tion at Sadler's Wells, on Wednesday evening, was attended with the most gratifying marks of success; the house was crowded in every part, and the unanimous applause of the audience was most enthusiastic. Mr. Phelps played the bold and honest Romont, and in no character that we have

were the commence of the contract of the contr BANKRUPTS.

at present seen him perform has he appeared

other parts were filled as follows:—Novall (the chier). Mr. H. Mellon; Beaumelle, Miss Cooper; Bellapart.

(From Friday's Gazette, August 29, 1845.)
George Chennell, Capel, Surrey, carpenter and builder
—John Guy, Bury-street, Westminster, publisher—Sanutel
Cullum Bigmare, Haverill, Suffolk, straw plait-manufacturer—John Redden, Cambridge, coach-builder—Robert Yorkshire Miners.—The next general delegate meeting of the Miners of Yorkshire will be held at the house of Mr. Samuel Rowbottom, the Unicorn Inn, Adwalton, on Saturday, September 6th, to com-Cornwall, linen and woollen-draper.

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Saturday, August 30, 1845.