(Continued from our Oth pages)

### THE LAND.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

Mr DEAR FRIENDS,-There never was a time within the memory of the oldest man, more fitting for, or invourable to, the consideration of the Land subject than the present. A portion of each letter I have addressed to you, and a portion of every speech I have made to you about the Land, has consisted in a comparison between the value of free labour and of slave labour, and I have pointed out to you very forcibly the fact, that while millions of people you very average of people are partially instructed in one single calling, all have been allowed to remain in a state of terrible ignorance need a question which, in itself, involves, if not a knowledge, a command over all other trades in the world—I mean agriculture.

Horu—I make shown you that while you are in part com-1 need of earth, that while the Land supplies everything that you see, everything that you wear, everything that you consume, and everything that minisknows I men I essayed to instruct you upon so heavy, so foreign, and so complicated a subject. It was, to you, not only a new science, but what is very much worse, it was one made very repulsive, in consequence of the great ignorance of the farming classes, by whose slovenly operations the progress of the science was very much retarded. This is, then, not only a fitting time, but the very zime, to mallet the value of the Land into your heads. We are now threatened with famine. The present spurious mode of living of the butterfly class, and the possession of a sufficient portion of food for a short period, by the industrious class, may prevent you, for the present, from taking the whole ouestion into consideration; but, as the railway bubble bursts, and as the scanty supply of food grows less and less, and when that scanty reserve is raised by speculators in price, then the sad reality will

stand before you.

It is ntterly impossible to compute the number of idlers that are now engaged in the several bubble specalations that are affoat, and all of whom will be cast back upon society as soon as the bubble bursts. These parties, like yourselves, are now living from hand to mouth, an evil which I have ever described as the greatest that can befal a people—an evil which must continue to exist as long as you work for money wages; an evil which must be considerably augmented by the circumstance of the idlers who own the soil having an interest in purchasing your labour cheap, and the power to make laws to compel von to sell it at what price they choose to offer you, first instance. or to make you starve. If I could bring myself to rejoice in so great a national calamity as that which must lead to famine, or to war, I would say, welcome plague, pestilence, or famine; welcome war, welcome anything that will open the eyes of the survivors. and teach them how to prevent a recurrence of those risitations which affect the industrious alone.

No monarch who reigns for OUR GOOD, and whose title to reign is by "right divine:" no prince, no peer, no squire, no bishop, no parson, no labourmonger, no soldier, no sailor, no pensioner, no placeman, no policeman, will starve, however short the amount of provision may be. Why, then, should those who pay them all, and upon whose labour they grow ole have no control over that

should render his produce of the year insufficient for hand, if the crop had not failed the produce would named "The Just," one of the greatest blockheads that ever graced a throne. Born to be a corporal and will allow him to spread the calamity of one season over more extensive time, by enabling him to receive such credit as will make up for the deficiency. Hence we find, that if a man pays £5 a-year for the occupation of two acres of land, he is in better circumstances, in trying times, than the man who, when employed, may earn £2 or £3 a-week, but very brink of destruction, our funds are up-husbauded, and bearing an interest of 2½ per cent., ready, when fitting opportunity presents itself, to be appropriated without deduction, to the purposes for which it was raised. In one of my letters from abroad, I stated country in the world; and now I'll tell you why.

Firstly-Grass Land, that is, Land that has not been broken up for many years, is the most valuable description of Land, not that grass is the most valuable crop, but because the longer land is kept in grass the Great Windmill-street, London. Since the above who knew what they were about—England, intending stronger, the richer, the more productive. and was written, I offered John Milward £130 for his four to keep up and extend her commercial supremacy, to valuable it becomes. It is its time of rest; and old acres, but he refused it. It was not for the Asso- retain the lion's share out of the colonial plunder, grass land is to land that has been constantly culti- ciation, but for myself. vated, what the able-bodied vigorous man, in the prime of life, is to the helpless veteran, who has been broken down by hard toil and bad usage. There is then more of this maiden rich soil in England than is to be found in any country in Europe according to their respective dimensions. This anomaly is a con-

The second reason is, that in all other countries in Europe the surplus of produce after consumption sells industrious man, and has left a widow and small once more, and lost by the peace everything they had much cheaper, and is worth much less than the same produce is worth in England. This arises from our named Morrison, belonging to Irvine, had, without thirty-eight states, whose divisions hinders all insystem of traction, which raises every article, even labouritself, to a fictitious standard, thus—if English labourers receive a large amount of money wages, it labourers receive a large amount of money wages, it labourers receive a large amount of money wages, it labourers receive a large amount of money wages, it labourers receive a large amount of money wages, it labourers received by one of the porters; lish middle classes. It is all well for this section of contrary to their rules, get upon a luggage-truck, for her; and who continuing the best market for English lish middle classes. It is all well for this section of contrary to their rules, get upon a luggage-truck, for her; and who continuing the best market for English middle classes. It is all well for this section of contrary to their rules, get upon a luggage-truck, for her; and who continuing the best market for English middle classes. It is all well for this section of contrary to their rules, get upon a luggage-truck, for her; and who continuing the best market for English manufactures, served only to enrich the English middle classes. It is all well for this section of contrary to their rules, get upon a luggage-truck, for her; and who continuing the best market for English middle classes. is regulated by that scale of taxation which compels servants, who were pushing forward the trucks with the English people to boast of the generosity which them to give more money for everything they con- trucks, and was killed on the spot. sume. The produce, then, after consumption, of two acres in England, would be worth more than double Monday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Rising people, who in reality had to pay these subsidies—the amount that the same quantity of produce would Sun, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, on the body they only intended, by their generosity, to re-open Corn Law League—the fact that an Englishman paying £5 a-year for two acres of Land and a house IS NOT TAXED AT ALL—that is, he is not taxed even and eight the following morning. Shortly after the hydrogeneous but did not strike her. She went to bed the same to be except by himself, while, at the same time, in consequence of our system of taxation, those who deal with him give him the taxed price for his produce.

Let me be perfectly understood. I may be asked if tithe and poor-rates are not to be paid by the holder of two acres. They are, but are a mere flear holder of two acres. They are, but are a mere flear holder of two acres. She had retired to bed previous the one hand, and such imbecilities on the other; but as she down to show is, first, that neither the last was a she did not much care for myself, as I know very column for the mountain district. The deceased was very sullen and unformed and unformed and unformed and poor-rates are not to be paid by the giving. Emma North, a daughter of the last witness, well that we are approaching to a re-organization of of the Captain-General at such a critical juncture siding at East Lodge, Upper Rock Gardens. It appears that the difference between the conformation of the captain deceased was very sullen and unformed at such a critical juncture siding at East Lodge, Upper Rock Gardens. It appears that the difference between the conformation of the captain deceased was very sullen and unformed at such a critical juncture siding at East Lodge, Upper Rock Gardens. It appears that the difference between the conformation of the captain deceased was very sullen and unformed at such a critical juncture siding at East Lodge, Upper Rock Gardens. It appears that the difference between the conformation of the captain deceased was very sullen and unformed at such a critical juncture siding at East Lodge, Upper Rock Gardens. It appears that the difference between the conformation of the captain deceased was very sullen and unformed at such a critical juncture siding at East Lodge, Upper Rock Gardens. It appears that the difference between the conformation of the captain deceased by the additional taxed price of a sack of potatoes, ing she appeared very cheerful, and conversed with a quarter of wheat, or a small pig. Furthermore, ler brother, who slept in the same room, about the description of the property of the a quarter of wheat, or a small pig. Furthermore, the iithe, poor-rates, and all other taxes paid upon Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to Land in addition to the rent, will not bring the benefit of other despots; or of one particular the benefit of oth one half the amount paid in other countries for Land missed her. James Gulliver, one of the gatekeepers not near as good. Now, I beg my readers to under- of Kensington Gardens, said that on the morning of turn to the home affairs of Germany. stand me clearly, as I mean precisely what I have Thursday last he received information that the destand me clearly, as I mean precisely what I have been preaching to them for thirteen years, namely, that if they were wise, and did their own work, they may turn the follies and injustice of their rulers to may turn the follies and injustice of their rulers to may turn the follies and injustice of their rulers to may turn the follies and injustice of their rulers to may turn the follies and injustice of their rulers to witness that he had seen the deceased walk some witness that he had seen the deceased walk some the friends of Protestan reform.'

Thursday last he received minormation that the use of the many turn the follies and injustice of their rulers to witness that he had seen the deceased walk some witness that he had seen the deceased walk some the personant and afterwards the outbusiness that witness that witness that witness that he had seen the deceased walk some witness that he had seen the deceased walk some witness that he had seen the deceased walk some involved the personant witness that witness that he friends of Protestan reform.'

Christian Germanic" society, the peasant was a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which down the FrenchRevolution. They were divided into two sections; first, the violent partisans of old witness that he had seen the deceased walk some "Christian Germanic" society, the peasant was a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which a letter from Berlin of the 25th of Octo profit. Here, then, I show them that the folly of landlords in keeping their Land in grass, while population daily presses upon the means of support, and lation daily presses upon the means of support and lation daily presses upon the means of support and lation daily presses upon the means of support and lation daily presses upon the means of support and lation daily presses upon the means of support and lation daily presses upon the means of support and lation daily presses upon the means of support and lation daily presses upon the means of support and lation daily presses upon the means of support and lation daily presses upon the means of support and lation daily presses upon the lation daily presses upon the means of support, and even the injustice of taxation, may be turned to profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit. In a word, then, the man in England who profit is actively engaged in arresting the development of quiry, the earl's family received intelligence that a down who was snew, who "wished to be let alone," is actively engaged in arresting the development of quiry, the earl's family received intelligence that a the Egyptian oppressor and buried him in the sand, in a boat, on 'thursday morning last, when he saw to make money and to spend it without a bonnet or observed to leave by one of the railway trains for the next sheet in the first of the interference of the interference of tax at the first of the first of the interference of tax at the first of the fi has two acres of Land for ever need only pay a very show the lasted her what she did there; and she historical events. The latter party were satished the censorship on the press; but it is not probable London, in the protection of a tall gentleman; but three months:

| Conserved to leave by one of the railway trains for the censorship on the press; but it is not probable London, in the protection of a tall gentleman; but three months:

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

of Englishmen, and agriculture the natural work of the people of all other countries. How irreverent! how blasphemous! Behold, the picture that I have often presented to you is now fully before you-a famine in England! the natural consequence of which is that Englishmen are, to a frightful extent, ters to you comfort—nay, that keeps you alive, yet, at the mercy of the governments of foreign countries, ters to you are wholly ignorant of these facts. God whereas, if allowed to cultivate their own resources, thread of my narrative to show what Germany made that you are wholly ignorant of these facts. that you are the contract then own resources, knows I undertook no small task when I essayed to she would be independent of their caprice. I will now state for you a still greater advantage that independence. Englishmen, who now become small farmers, have cally opposed to that in which they generally are possessor furnishes a practical example of improveis subdivided and tilled, but without any science. Exormous rents are paid by great drudgery, and bad of new science: but yet a greater advantage remains habitations contiguous to their holdings. They live

it for nothing, if I was obliged to live even one mile from it, for bear in mind that not only the residence, letter. but the farm buildings, are three, four, and five miles distant from the Land. This is the greatest advan- fal of Napoleon was considered as the destruction of tage of all; and now I will mention to you the case the French Revolution, and the triumph of legitiof a general failure where one of our members put all his eggs in one basket. John Milward, who holds guise of such sentimentalities as "holy alliance," two charge in our Association. recently bought four "eternal peace," "pulic weal," "confidence beacres of good Land, within twenty-three miles of tween prince and subject," &c., &c., afterwards un-London, for which he paid £75. Now, mark, disguised by the bayonet and the dungeon. The impotency of the conquerors was sufficiently shown by this one fact, that, after all, the vanquished rich, slave and starve? Let that question be answered Land could be bought, and I was laughed at. But French people, with a hated dynasty forced upon and the answer would be found to be, because the if you will take the trouble to calculate you will find them, and maintained by 150,000 foreign muskets, that £75 for four acres is exactly £18 15s. an acre food, and no veice in the making of those laws which regulate the price of labour. No man with two acres year, and was offered £100 for them when planted, ertions, and all their boasting of liberty, got nothing of land, or with one acre of land for the fair value, from which deduct £25 for expense, (and mind but fine words first, and hard bullets afterwards, will starve, however great the famine may be; and that the manure and labour, which constituted The putting down of the French Revolution was for this reason, that the failure of the potatoe crop, nearly all the expense, were still in the ground, and celebrated by the massacres of Republicans in the or any other crop, would be diminished by the subof which he would have the future benefit,) but south of France; by the blaze of the inquisitorial pile and the restoration of native despotism in Spain stitution of other food. And few men put all their deduct £25 from the £100, and you find that he and Italy, and by the gagging-bills and "Peterloo" eggs into one basket, or devote all their land to one would have the ground for ever for NOTHING after in England. We shall now see that in Germany purpose; although I shall, presently, furnish you one crop. The potatoes have all failed, and are now things took a similar course.

The Kingdom of Prussia was the first of all Gernot worth a pound; but that proves nothing, as such The reason of this is, that if the failure of any crop a failure is not upon record; while, upon the other then governed by Frederick William III., nick-

you to the glorious position in which our National Regeneration Association stands, and to my account, passed only by his son as a writer of proclamations; as Deputy-Treasurer from the time I last settled up, he knew only two feelings—fear and corporal-like into the period that the Post-office orders have been periousness. During the first half of his reign his signed by the Treasurer.

My friends,-I have never deceived you; and now, whose employment depends upon the caprice of mark my words, the day of our power is fast aphe did not think worth the keeping. It was this another. The Land, then, is our legitimate specuproaching; keep your eye fixed steadily upon the fear which led him to allow a party of half-and-half lation at the present time, and is, I think, dis- thing that feeds you; the thing that will give you a tinguished in its character from all other speculations vote; the thing that will give you a constitution and by the fact, that while thousands who have been institutions, under which I hope and trust in God to tion of servitude, commutation of feudal services

## Ever your faithful friend and servant.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. P.S. I wish most sincerely that every man who is in doubt upon the subject, or who wishes to receive that the English labouring classes could now devote practical knowledge, would read my practical work themselves to agricultural pursuits under more on Small Farms. I have the more pleasure in reiavourable auspices than the people of any other commending it, because I have sold the copyright and have no earthly interest in its sale beyond that of serving you. Agents may be supplied through Mr. anti-revolutionary state of things could be restored. Heywood, Mr. Cleave, Mr. Hetherington, or by sending their orders to the Northern Star office, 16, Just as it best suited the interests and purposes of their rulers. There were only three States present

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—About five o'clock on Friday morning week a melancholy accident occurred at the Kilwilling station of the Ayrshire Railway, great German States; that Russia got the best part whereby, we regret to add, a porter, named Henry of Poland; and England extended her maritime Murray, lost his life. The deceased, who had been power more by the peace than by the war, and obsequence of the landlords imposing a condition upon their tenants that they shall only cultivate so many acres, leaving the remainder in grass.

The second research is that in all other countries in about one o'clock in the afternoon. He was a sober, family.—About two o'clock on the same day a boy, won by the war. Germany remained split up into the knowledge of the servants of the company, and ternal progress, and makes France more than a match their heads down at the time, fell between the two prompted them to send enormous sums of money

afterwards by witness. She has a father, who is a bondage by a few English capitalists? steam engine maker, but he has absconded from his

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,—Having, in my first letter described Revolution, as well as during the reign of Napoleon having related how the great conqueror was overthrown, and by what parties, I now resume the of herself after this "glorous restoration of national The view I took of all these events was diametri-

THE STATE OF GERMANY.

over the same class in other countries. Firstly, we represented; but my view is, to a letter, confirmed learn thousands of instances daily where the small by the events of the following period of German history. Had the war against NAPOLEON really been ment to the slugglish old farmer, while none of them would have been, that all those nations which Narotread in his beaten plough-track. The Land abroad LEON has subdued, would, after his downfall, have proclaimed the principles and enjoyed the blessings of equality. But quite the contrary was the case tenure is provided against by great economy, which frightened aristocracy, and supported by the mency-With England, the war had been commenced by the ends in purchase. Our Association, then, will have ocracy, who found a source of immense profit in the the advantage of certainty of tenure, and the light repeated loans, and the swelling of the National Debt; in the opportunity afforded them to enter into to be told. Throughout the whole Continent of their own manufactures, and to conquer such Europe, except upon the side or summit of the French, Spanish, and Dutch colonies as they thought towering Alps, where each little cottager appears to proper, for the better filling of their purses be the direct inheritor from God himself of what is to make "Britannia rule the waves" despotic. necessary to supply all his humble wants, there is that they might harass to their heart's pleasure the trade of any other nation, whose competition scarcely such a thing as a resident farming class. threatened to endanger the progress of their own en-The holders of acres, of half acres, of two acres, richment; and lastly, to assert their right of making three acres, four acres, or five acres, seldom have enormous profits, by providing the European markets in opposition to Napoleon's continental system. Such were the real causes of the long war on the part of in villages, and even in large towns—some at a those classes in whose hands the Government of distance of three, four, and even five miles from the England was then deposited; and as to the pretext, Land they cultivate. Even in Belgium, where the that the fundamental principles of the English Consmall farm system exists to a great extent, the cot- stitution were endangered by the French Revolution, tager, for the most part, lives at a considerable dis-'perfection of human reason" must have been. tance from his Land. This, as I stated in one of my As to Spain, the war had commenced in defence of letters from that country, is a consequence of a the principle of legitimate succession, and of the in greater desire to possess a habitation from which the quisitorial despotism of the priesthood. The prinoccupant cannot be ousted, than even the Land in the ciples of the constitution of 1812, was introduced later, n order to give the people some inducement to continue the struggle, being themselves of French origin. Now, in our Association, the cottage would be on Italy never was opposed to Napoleon, having received the Land: and I would rather give £8 a year for nothing but benefits from his hands, and having to two acres of Land with a cottage upon it, than have thank him for her very existence as a nation. The same was the case with Poland. What Germany was indebted for to Napoleon I have related in my first

> By all and each of the victorious powers the downmacy. The consequences were, of course, the restoration of this principle at home, first under the disspired such awe in rious enemies, that they got a tolerably liberal con-

man states to declare war against Napoleon. It was For the present I need say no more than to refer to inspect the buttons of an army; dissolute, without passion, and a morality-monger at the same time, unable to speak otherwise but in the infinite tense, surpredominating state of mind was the fear of Napo-LEON. who treated him with the generosity of contempt in giving him back half his kingdom, which reformers to govern in his stead, Hardenberg, STREIN, SCHON, SCHARNHORST, &c., who introduced more liberal organisation of municipalities, abolilured by the hope of gain are now trembling upon the see you one day happy, flourishing, contented, and into rent, or a fixed sum of twenty-five years pur chase, and above all, the military organisation, which gives the people a tremendous power, and which some time or other will be used against the Government They also "prepared" a constitution which, how-ever, has not yet made its appearance. We shall soon see what turn the affairs of Prussia took after the putting down of the French Revolution.

The "Corsican monster" being got into safe custody there was immediately a great congress of great and petty despots held at Vienna, in order to divide the booty and the prize-money, and to see how far the Nations were bought and sold, divided and united, just as it best suited the interests and purposes of and to weaken all the remainder-France, not to suffer too much, and weaken all others—Russia, to get increase of strength and territory, and to weaken mentalities, petty egotism, and some of them even by a sort of ridiculous disinterestedness. The con-sequence was, that France spoiled the job for the their darling principle of legitimacy, were cheated to keep up the war against Napoleon; but, if we EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE BY A YOUNG GIRL.—On even suppose that it was them, and not the working

We have seen who were the parties that, with the has two acres of Land for ever need only pay a very stricting amount of taxation (simply what I have stated), and the small duty on leather; while, in consequence of taxation, he will get double the amount for his surplus that those of the same class abroad can get.

I am yery particular in thus contrasting English, and proposed with those of other countries, and for agriculturists with those of other countries, and for agriculturists with those of other countries, and for agriculturists with those of the extraordinary nature of the case, the right that the Government will succeed. As yet, at least, to drink coffee which she has looking for her bounct and shawl, field as soon as they had obtained the peace, the right that the Government will succeed. As yet, at least, to buy in the cheapest market, to drink coffee which she had lost. She afterwards walked away to buy in the cheapest market, to drink coffee with the followers of the new Catholic church appear not doubt of their right, and procced with an air of the clived, which she had lost. She afterwards walked away to buy in the cheapest market, to drink coffee with the followers of the new Catholic church appear not doubted the peace, the right that the Government will succeed. As yet, at least, the followers of the new Catholic church appear not doubt of their right, and procced with an air of the clivet, and procced with an air of the clivet, and procced with an air of the clivet, and proceed with an air of the clivet, and proceed with the peace, the right that the Government will succeed. As yet, at least, the followers of the new Catholic church appear not doubt of their right, and procced with an air of the clivet, and proceed with an air of the clivet, and proceed with the followers of the new Catholic church appear not doubt of their right, and proceed with the followers of the new Catholic church appear not doubt of their right, and proceed with the followers of the court-house lief, and the provinces of the court-house lief, and the provinces of th

careful rieft as it had been previously. The French- The ceremonial, of the most simple character, have ified parts of Germany were purged, as far as pessing been arranged at the preparatory meeting, the sible, from the traces of "foreign despotism," and opening of the synod took place at nine o'clock on those provinces only which were situated on the left the morning of the 24th. The parish priest (Brauner) The Elector of Hesse went so far as to restore even plied himself to the examination of whether our the impious hands of the French. In short, Ger- declared in the affirmative. 'The aspiration for a many as well as every other country, offered the better religious form has been awakened in us,' said n Italy, Spain, France, and England.

them to give some sort of mongrel constitutions, which weakened the governments, and without imparting any power to the people, or even the middle lasses Germany being constituted a confederacy of states, whose embassies, sent by the governments alone; formed the diet; there was no risk that the the importance of its mission." people night become too strong, as every state was bound by the resolutions of the diet, which were law for all dermany, without being subject to the approvated any representative assembly. In this dict was a matter of course that Prussia and Austria ring absolutely; they only had to threaten the lesser princes, to abandon them in their struggle means, by their everwhelming power, and by their

southern states; they became important as soon as the middle classes of Prussia were aroused from their lethargy. And as the Austrian people can hardly be said to belong to the civilised world, and, in consequence, submit quietly to their paternal despotism, the state which may be taken as the centre of German modern history, as the barometer of the movements of public opinion, is Prussia. After the downfall of Napoleon, the King of

Prussia spent some of his happiest years. He was cheated, it is true, on every hand. England cheated him; France cheated him; his own dear friends the Emperors of Austria and Russia, cheated him over and over again; but he, in the fulness of his neart, did not even find it out; he could not think of the possibility of there being any such scoundrels in the world who could cheat Frederick William III. the Just." He was happy. Napoleon was overthrown. He had no fear. He pressed the Article 13th of the Fundamental Federative Act of Germany, which promised a constitution for every state. He pressed the other article about the liberty of the press. Nay, on the 22nd of May, 1815, he issued a reclamation commencing with these words—words blended with his corporal-like imperiousness—"There shall be a representation of the people!" He went on

Alas! this happy time did not last. The fear of mind by the fear of the revolution. But of that in riciere in the mountains of the Travas, communi-

mv next. I have only one word to add. Whenever, in Engish democratic meetings, the "patriots of all countries" are toasted, Andreas Hofer is sure to be amongst bigotted, fanatical peasant, whose enthusiasm was that of La Vendeé, that of "Church and Emperor." He fought bravely—but so did the Vendéans against the Republicans. He fought for the paternal despotism of Vienna and Rome. Democrats of England, or the sake of the lionour of the German people. leave that bigot out of the question in future. Gertion Thomas Munzer, the glorious chief of the with terror, made signs that they would surrender; glorify George Forster, the German Thomas Paine, who supported the French Revolution in Paris up to fought for realities, and not for delusions? I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

Foreign Intelligence.

YOUR GERMAN CORRESPONDENT.

FRANCE. A letter from Marseilles, of the 27th, states that the Herculaneum has disembarked in that city 34 that the Emir had taken advantage of their inability individuals implicated in the last troubles in Ro- to resist, and had compelled them to furnish him magna. The whole number that had arrived there with recruits. General Lamoriciere, who was prewas, the letter states, 96.

SPAIN. The following is from the correspondent of th Times :---MADRID, Oct. 26.—I mentioned some time since o'clock in the morning, and we shortly afterwards the probability there was, that at the approach of the observed, posted on two small hills, 2,000 Kabyles, Madrid, Oct. 26.-I mentioned some time since elections, municipal and for the Cortes, more than who appeared disposed to resist vigorously, relying get increase of strength and territory, and to weaken one conspiracy would be discovered by some very on the strength of their position. Our advanced all others; the remainder were directed by sentil sharp-sighted Political Chiefs, or a few acute Cap- guard charged under a shower of musket-balls from tains General. My anticipations have been in part the Kabyles. Having reached the summit, there realised. The Captain-General of Valencia (Roncali) was a determined engagement fought hand to hand has, it seems, discovered a formidable conspiracy in In the meantime Colonel M'Mahon arrived at the that city, and has commenced by arresting a few scene of action with two battalions of the 41st regidozen unhappy Progresistas. It is a curious coinciment, and one of Zouaves, and the every's position dence that these were persons who, it is supposed would have taken a leading part in the elections. The coincidence must, of course, have been accidental; but it is fortunate, nevertheless, as it removes a number of troublesome persons. Two per- having struck his head. The remainder of our loss sons were discharged, and are now at liberty; the amounted to eight men killed and fifteen wounded others still remain in close custody, and are even not The column subsequently marched to Djemma allowed to communicate with any one, notwithstanding that after the declarations being taken in the
marched towards Tlemeeu, whence he intended to
quently becomes either a burthen to society, or he, usual way, and the evidence against them examined, proceed to Bel-Ales, in order to effect a junction his wife and children, die of want, which is too often the Judge of First Instance presented himself to the with the troops under the command of Marshal Political Chief, and informed that zealous function- Bugeaud. ary that the charge of conspiracy should not be followed up, as there was no proof against the prisoners. and that consequently he (the Political Chief) was re-

sponsible for their detention. BARCELONA, Oct. 27 .- The news from the mountain districts is of an alarming character. I am creditably informed that many of the "Alcaldes" which she ought not, for which witness scolded her, six-fold in the shape of profits. Would they have been tains. The second in command, General Folgosio, but did not strike her. She went to bed the same so eager to pay those subsidies, if at the end of the whom I mentioned in my last, went yesterday to consisting of 2,000 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, However, Germany was cheated on all hands, and and six pieces of light mountain artillery, and he family, and has not been seen during the last two mostly by her own so called friends and allies. This himself, accompanied by his staff, set out with this Jersey, who has been missing since yesterday after-I should not much care for myself, as I know very column for the mountain district. The departure noon. His lordship and family are at present redespots showed their thorough incapacity. We now scarcely 4,000 men, to which it is now reduced.

GERMANY. THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.—The Siècle publishes a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which

of the Rhine retained their French institutions. pronounced the opening discourse. The orator aphe pig-tails of his soldiers, which had been cut off by period was prepared for a religious reform. He picture of a shameless reaction which was only dis- the orator, and we have assembled here in order nguilitied by a character of timidity and weakness; that this tendency should bear its fruits. The reform lyot even elevate itself to that degree of energy has been represented as an ephemeral idea, produced with which revolutionary principles were combated in the brains of some young people, but there are too porters. many grey hairs to be seen in this assembly for any The theating system to which Germany had been one to doubt that reform is a serious and well consubjected at the Congress of Vienna, now com- sidered movement.' M. Brauner terminated his dismences to be practiced between the different German | course by inviting all his colleagues to inculcate the states; themselves. Prussia and Austria, in order to principles of concord and moderation. After a few weaken the power of the different states, forced words from M. Galle, the president indicated the order in which the debates should proceed. The statutes of the synods of Leipsic and Breslau were adopted as the base of the synod of Berlin. The debate was grave, and all accounts agree in stating that the assembly proved itself to be penetrated with

The Augsburg Gazette of the 28th ult. contains letters from Rome of the 18th, which state that the revolutionary party in Italy has not, by any means Rimini, had in some degree discomfitted them. On their representative assemblies, in order to the 12th an armed vessel appeared, late in the evenfrighten them into implicit obedience, By these ing, at the mouth of the river Tronto, in the Adriatic, being the true representatives of that principle from litan states, and came so close to the shore that the which every German prince derives his power, they crew could be distinctly seen on deck. The persons have made themselves the absolute rulers of Ger- on board appear to have expected to find partizans Whatever may be done in the small states on shore, for they fired two guns as a signal. No is without any effect in practice. The struggles of answer was, however, returned; and after lying to the Liberal middle classes of Germany remained till near morning took its departure without having fruitless as long as they were confined to the smaller had any communication with the shore. The vessel was supposed to have come from Corfu. Troops had been sent from Ascoli to prevent future attempts to disembark in the same quarter. Letters from Rome, of the 21st, give a report that another attempt was made to land below the port of Fermo, near St. Benedetto, by two powerfully armed vessels.

ALGERIA.
The Paris Moniteur of Monday contains a series of despatches from the French Generals commanding

in Algeria. From these despatches it appears that the indomi table Emir was as active, energetic, and ubiquitous as at any former period of his career. With a formidable body of swift cavalry he is able to set at defiance the regular troops opposed to him, and to raise of Mr. Delay, of this city, and was grown at Ballyyothe population in nearly every direction, contriving when menaced by a superior force of the French to effect, in every instance, a safe and brilliant retreat. Thus, Abd-el-Kader is truly represented in the despatches of the French officers as flying before them, while in reality his great object is gained by causing to them immense loss, not merely by the yatagan (and he never declines an engagement when not outnumbered), but by disease.

hold admiration from this chivalrous Arab. Neither of the root showed signs of decomposition. They to order that a commission should be named to pre- would it be possible to withhold sympathy from the first assumed a sable circular tinge, the colour, by brave troops opposed to him, who perish by hundreds | degrees, g when there had been revolutionary symptoms in of disease, were their course not marked by a degree the rot had made decided progress, and, while we Prussia, when re-action was rifest all over Europe, of ferocity that should not characterize the soldiers write, we are certain it has spread like a gangrene and when the clorious fruit of the Congresses was in of a civilised nation. General Lamoricière appears, through the entire. We are really alarmed by this and when the glorious fruit of the Congresses was in of a civilised nation. General Lamoricière appears, its full blossom, even then he declared that, in future, by his despatch, to wait instructions. He had car- new phase of the distemper. If it be general, no no public loan should be contracted without the assent of the future representative assemblies of the not yet been able to inflict upon the Emir himself. "A medical frien any serious injury.

The Semaphore of Marseilles publishes the follow-NAPOLEOM was but too soon replaced in the king's ing fresh details of the campaign of General Lamocated by an eye witness:—

"The troops in pursuit of Abd-el-Kader proceeded with extreme activity towards the mountainous defiles in which the indefatigable Emir was encamped them. Now, after what I have said on the enemies of but as soon as the latter was informed that the NAPOLEON in Germany, is Hofer's name worthy to be cheered by democrats? Hofer was a stupid, ignorant, left the tribes, whose fanaticism he had excited, to the mercy of our soldiers. We advanced under the excitement produced by the butchery of Djemma Ghazaout, and of the lamentable event of Ain Temeuchen. During our bivouac or when we halted, we constantly referred to those events, determined to take such a satisfaction as would long be leave that bigot out of the question in future. Germany has better patriots than him. Why not men mass of Arabs, who, surprised in a ravine and struck peasantry insurrection of 1545, who was a real democrat, as far as possible, at that time? Why not speedily filled the rayine." speedily filled the ravine."

And yet the writer has just referred to the lamentthe last, in opposition to all his countrymen, and died on the scaffold? Why not a host of others, who soldiers surrendered to the Arabs, and of whom not a man was even insulted.

"The report of this first and necessary chastise ment caused the presumption of the Arabs to give place to fear. Having afterwards arrived at the small town of Nedroma, of which the inhabitants considered they were doomed to destruction, the chiefs appeared on the feeble ramparts of their town and raised the cry of Aman. The General entered into communication with them, when they declared paring to carry the town by assault, suffered himself to be persuaded, and Nedroma was spared. On the 13th a serious battle was fought, and the results are already known. We quitted Nedroma at nine on the strength of their position. Our advanced was carried. The Arabs lost 400 of their party. This brilliant affair cost us the loss of Colone Monier, of the 41st. M. Carondelet, the Major of the same regiment, was severely wounded, a ball

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—The sub committee, appointed in July last, in accordance with the instructions given by the central committee, having selected an elegant design, in which the spirit of British Liberty is represented as rewarding her champion. Messrs. Garrod and Co., of Panton-street, were sefetch in most other countries. Yes, says the political North, of 22, Lisson-street, Edgeware-road, said so well that the profits they have drawn since the official reports of their inability to carry into effect committee called at the manufactory on Tuesday tonomist, but the value of that surplus also has but a fictitious value, and must be reduced to the proper standard by the fiction scale. It is no such thing, and now for a "great fact"—a greater fact than the and now for a "great fact"—a greater fact than the consultation of this she ought not. for which witness scolled her is and a so wen that the proper that the proper day. It is no such thing, and so wen that the proper that the discased was her grand-daughter. She had peace, from Germany alone, would repay those sums the orders of Government for carrying out the conlist, and saw the work in a forward state, and were generosity which first makes you a present in the thought that the discased was her grand-daughter. She had peace, from Germany alone, would repay those sums the orders of Government for carrying out the conlist, and saw the work in a forward state, and were generosity which first makes you a present in the thought that the discased was her grand-daughter. She had peace, from Germany alone, would repay those sums the orders of Government for carrying out the conlist. The young men are reported to be again after Christmas. The presentation of this splendid shape of subsidies, and afterwards makes you repay it abandoning the towns, and are flying to the moundance of the manufactory on Tresday the orders of Government for carrying out the conlist, and saw the work in a forward state, and were a least six times over. It is really middle class script system, and the levying of the new contributions. The young men are reported to be again after Christmas. The presentation of this splendid shape of subsidies, and afterwards makes you repay it abandoning the towns, and are flying to the moundance of the result of the result of the proper last the discased was her grand-daughter. She had been seen by her mother during that the discased was her grand-daughter. She had been seen by her mother during that the discased was her grand-daughter. She had been seen by her mother during that the discased was her after that period as possible, and a balance-sheet will be published, and issued to the subscribers.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF LADY ADELA VIL-LIERS.—BRIGHTON, Nov. 6.—Considerable excitement has been caused in this town by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Lady Adela Corisanda Maria Villiers, youngest daughter of the Earl of for making them instead of paying him? tion, but no person employed about it remember any person answering her ladyship's description going by either of the trains which left last night after five o'clock. Every means has been resorted to to trace the fugitive, but hitherto without the slightest success. Lady Adela is only 17 years of age.

Brighton, Nov. 7.—We are informed that, on in-

Yorkshire.—We have thought it our duty to institute rather a searching inquiry into the state of the potatoe crop in this part of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and though that inquiry is at present incomplete, we are sorry to say that, as far as it has proceeded, it leads to a result less layourable than we had anticipated. In many places, even noon dry and sound land, the number of infected potatees amounts to at least 20 per cept; of the whole term, and, in to at least 20 per cent, of the whole ecrop, and, in some low and damp situations, to a much larger proportion. We are still pursuing our inquiries, and shall not fail to report their result. In the meantime, we may state, that the price of sound potatoes, for the world. for the weigh of 48lbs., has advanced in the Leeds market considerably this year, on a comparison with the last, the relative proportions being last year 1s., this year 1s. 3d. "As an indication of the apprehension that is entertained, that a large part of the winter stock of potatoes will not keep till the approaching spring, it may be mentioned that many samples are offered in the Leeds market at 6d. or 7d; a weigh, which would last year have sold at 10d. or is Leeds

The Isle of Man.—Several cargoes of potatoes, which have been shipped at the Isle of Man for Liverpool, have become so much diseased that they are unsaleable, and, consequently, lost to the ex-

DUNDER .- A Dundee vessel, laden with potatoes, took refuge in the Tyne a few days ago; and her cargo, on examination, was found to be worthless, owing to the rot. The whole of the potatoes were thrown out, and destroyed. The Newcastle authorities have also condemned to destruction considerable quantites exposed for sale in the market. WALES .- The Carnarvon Horald; of Saturday last, in noticing the disease in the potatoe crop, says,

which we range, and our own personal observations in the various counties of North Wales fully justify the statements that have been sent us." NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: - For miles round Nottingham. not a single acre has escaped the potatoe disease, and

We sincerely regret to state that the most serious

complaints have reached us from the districts over

the crops of some portions, of clay land cannot be made use of in any way, or sold at any price tracks IRELAND.

Dublin .- Nov. 4 .- The Freeman's Journal of this lay publishes accounts from the counties of Meath, Aldare, Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway, all of a cheerless description, and quite unanimous in the opinion that the epidemic or distemper in the potatoe crop is general in those districts. A letter from Mayo states that while Lord Kilmaine is forgiving his tenantry a year's rent, other landiords in the neighbourhood of Ballinrobe "are rigorously exacting their rents, not even granting the customary delay for the advantage of improving markets, lest the proceedings of the authorities, or the generosity of gentlemen like Lord Kilmaine, should compel or shame them into humanity." One of the most remarkable features in the provincial accounts is, the exhibition of the disease in a new form in the county of Cork. It is thus described by the Cork

"One species of the tuber has a mere cutaneous attack, another is honey-combed, and another is full of dark rings, one within the other. But we saw yesterday, for the first time, a tuber in which neither of these indications could be traced, but which was still unsound and worthless. It was part of the crop lane. The external part was wholly free from the infection. A shell was left white and pure, but the very heart was black and fetid, and it was only when it was cut that the existence of the injury could be perceived. We had an opportunity of seeing how rapidly the infection completes the destruction of the root; or rather, how quickly this peculiar kind of rot In the course of three or four hours, and eve A letter from Paris says, "It is impossible to with- cutting away the black bad heart, the two divisions rew deep, at the end of the time we state "A medical friend has forwarded us the following

letter, on which he remarks—'The enclosed is from a source you may rely on. The glow-worm tribe are not natives of this country, which makes the matter the more curious. Possibly there may be an importation of a new tribe of insects, and the fact is well deserving of attention. Grange is within four miles

"Grange, Nov. 2, IS45. "I take this opportunity of letting you know something of the potatoe rot in this locality. The rot is universal, and I think is caused by a very small maggot. I went out last night, at eleven o'clock, to the land, with a spade, and dug potatoes in several places, and, to my great surprise, I found the clay spangled with sparks of fire, very brilliant, and about the size of the head of a small pin. found it, on bringing it to the light, to be an exceedingly small white worm, with several legs, in fact, a sort of glow-worm. It was attached, in many cases, to the potatoc. I found it in great numbers, in all kinds of land, I mean grass land, &c., but not in land freshly limed. I found it also in potatoes which bad housed in the evening, which were damp, but not in any that were quite dry, which I am not surprised at, as all died on my hand, and lost the glow as soon as they got dry. Kill those (if you can) and you put an end to the rot."

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—TYRANTS TURNING TENANTS OUT.

We are indebted to our excellent friend, Patrick O'Higgins, for the following Land Catechism, and we cannot avoid giving the concluding paragraph of his letter. It is so entirely in unison with our own opinions and feelings :---"Tyrant landlords, and base, cruel, and brutal

rack-renters, have reduced the people to this state. But God has blessed the land by cursing the potatoe, and blessed be God for this great boon.

"PATRICK O'HIGGINS."

Question.—Has a landlord the right to turn a tenant out of his holding or farm? Answer.-Ile has, when the land is let on fair and easonable terms, and the tenant neglects his farm, or does not pay the rent.
Question.—Has the landlord the right to turn out

the tenant without first paying him in full for all his outlay in building, reclaiming, manuring, enclosing, draining, &c. &c. ? Answer.—No: the landlord has no such right. 1t would be robbing the tenant to take the land from him without first having paid him the full value of

these improvements, and also compensation for the cost and loss incurred by removing to another place, even to a settlement in America, if he choose to go there. Because, when a tenant is deprived of his land, whether by the capidity, whim, or tyranny of the case; and, therefore, the landlord is to all intents and purposes guilty of causing the death of unoffending men, women, and children.

Question.—When a tenant increases the value of the land, by reclaiming, building, enclosing, manuring, draining, &c., has the landlord a right to charge the tenant a higher rent on the expiration of the lease, in consequence of the increased value of the land by the labour bestowed upon it by the tenant?

Answer .- No, most certainly not : because the increased value of the land was caused entirely and. exclusively by the labour, toil, care, skil!, industry, and outlay of the tenant, and not by any act or thing done to the land by the landlord; therefore, he who charges an increased rent robs the tonant of the reward of his labour. And it is written that such conduct cries to Heaven for vengeance!

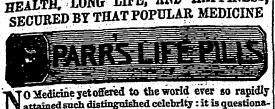
Question.—What would be said of the man who would give a rough block of mahogany to a Cabinetmaker to make a chest of drawers, and when he had made them, the owner of the block charged him

Answer.—The owner of the block would be called a

bundle in her hand, and turned down St. James's- must either submit to the fraud or be turned out and street; but nothing further could be learned of her. die. He cannot carry the land with him. It is sta-Inquiries have been made since at the railway sta- tionary; there it remains. The cabinet-maker can carry his trade and his tools with him any where; and can also keep the chest of drawers till he is paid.

Lanclords, kneel down, and pray to God to fill your hearts with a sense of justice. Ask of Him to: inspire you with the feeling and desire to "do untoothers as you would be done by." Bear in mind the fate of the Hungarian tyrants, and how Moses slew

this very simple reason, because the Honourable and the extraordinary nature of the extraordinary nature of the case, but not the practice of 1815. They got some next the north entry of our some dispute water north entry of some some di princes are engraved on the deficate of the cash box. THE STANDARD STANDARD



attained such distinguished celebrity: it is questiona-This signal success is not attributable to any system of of Canterbury, and nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops, hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and last, though not least, from members of the Medical Profession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel.

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus described by an eminent physician, who says, "After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties :-

"First-They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twentyfour hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body.

"Secondly-In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the

"Thirdly-They are found after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use, whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

Pourthly-As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says :- '1 beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public to rtheir efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable piils, containing, as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial.

"Fifthly-There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so universally popular with females as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. "We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the statements public. However, we are now satisfied from further accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow-

creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty only in most strongly recommending the use of them to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm; and our constitutious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing him good." -Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette, Dec. 23rd.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the

present day. It has been before the public only a few years; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of respectable names bearing evidence to the high character of this remedy, and testifying beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful characdecided cures wholly resulting from its use. This mediitself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are By R. J. Brodie and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London. now established in every town in the United Kingdom and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclayand Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Churchyard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place. Edinburgh-J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow -Machod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and

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"The Mentor of Health, by Dr. Tissot, is one of the nost valuable and instructive little works on the subject of disease resulting from early indiscretion, &c., ever perused. It contains plain and simple descriptions of the anatomy and physiology of the organs liable to be affected by such diseases, and every information to guide the unwary and inexperienced from the temptations to which they are exposed. To those requiring a 'Mentor,' we most strongly recommend the work, and it is well worth the perusal of those who are so fortunate as not to need its advice."-London Mercantile Journal.

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of the Stomach and Bowels, Habitual Costiveness, Indigestion, Heartburn, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Spasms, Nervous and Dropaical Com-

among whom may be included families of distinction and medical men. Their composition is so truly excellent, healing virtues of the vegetable system, and which is of and their beneficial effects have been so widely experienced, that the proprietors feel the greatest confidence in recommending them as one of the MILDEST and scrofulous or venereal taint, will cleanse the blood from MOST EFFICIENT APERIENT FAMILY MEDICINES ever offered to the public. These Pills require no confinement nor alteration of diet, and are adapted to every and vigour. variety of age and constitution. They seldom operate until eight or ten hours after taken, and then gently. They restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to digestive organs, cleanse the bowels of all impurities, and promote the due secretions of the liver and of the kidneys, and by invigorating the system generally, be-

come an invaluable restorative of health to both sexes. Officers of the Army and Navy will find these Pills an invaluable appendage to their medicine chests, as they retain their medicinal virtues in all climates. Ladies, even of the most delicate constitution, will find

these Pills particularly beneficial, both before and after their confinement; nor can they be too highly recom-mended for the general use of schools. They are also an excellent preparatory in the use of medicinal waters, sea-bathing, &c.

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article. All others are fraudulent imitations. FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.



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Majesty. R. Keate, Esq., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty.

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Cancered Brecat .- A Wonderful Circumstance. Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, bootmaker, Tatton near Southampton :---February 9th, 1845.

ful 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 seen have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your pills and ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three menths, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonder

I shall ever remain, Your most grateful and obedient servant, (Signed) RICHARD BULL.

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Sir, - beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the vorld 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 st, and taking ten of your pills at be again in the merning, for about three months. (Signed)

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LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Nov. 3.-The

arrivals of English wheat for our market during the

whole of last week were on a very moderate scale, though of somewhat improved quality. The imports of all kinds of foreign grain, as well as the receipts of oats from Ireland, were, the time of year considered, limited. Fresh up to day very little wheat reached cal gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing us either by land carriage or sample, yet the show medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits of English parcels, many of which were on offer on to 6s. 9d., per bushel. this day se'nnight, was on the whole rather extensive. The rumours in circulation, to the effect that an alteration in the present Corn Laws is in contemplation, had a most extraordinary effect upon the demand for wheat of home produce. The attendance good extent. Prices generally have receded. We observe a decline since Tuesday last of 2d. per bushel mand for wheat of nome produce. The observe a decline since Tuesday last of 2d. per bushel uncertainty which the above rumour produced caused them to act with considerable caution. In some instances the holders demanded, though they did not obtain an advance in the quotations of English wheat of best Irish new red wheat is 8s. Id. to 8s. 2d. per bushel and 1s. per load. The present value of best Irish new red wheat is 8s. Id. to 8s. 2d. per bushel and 1s. per load. The present value of best Irish new red wheat is 8s. Id. to 8s. 2d. per bushel and 1s. per load. The present value of best Irish new red wheat is 8s. Id. to 8s. 2d. per bushel and 1s. per load. The present value of best Irish new red wheat is 8s. Id. to 8s. 2d. per bushel and 1s. per load. The present value of best Irish new red wheat is 8s. Id. to 8s. 2d. per bushel and 1s. per load. The present value of best Irish new red wheat is 8s. Id. to 8s. 2d. per bushel and 1s. per load. The present value of best Irish new red wheat is 8s. Id. to 8s. 2d. per bushel and 1s. per load. The present value of best Irish new red wheat is 8s. Id. to 8s. 2d. per bushel and 1s. per load. other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good; but yours cured him in about six uncertainty which the above rumour produced caused trary, were disposed to sell at that amount of depression; hence it will be observed, we had much difficulty in ascertaining the exact state of the trade. However, we may observe that the finest qualities (though the trade must be called a dull one) were, in most instances, disposed of at prices about equal to this day se'nnight, but the middling and inferior kinds must be considered from 1s. to quite 2s. per quarter cheaper than on that day. At the close of business a portion of the supply remained unsold. The show of free foreign wheat was not large, yet the causes before mentioned operated upon the sale for that article. The best parcels were, however, held at full prices; but other kinds might have been purchased on somewhat easier terms, say of 1s. per quarter. Holders of bonded wheats were extravagant in their demands, many of them refusing to sell except at 4s. to 5s. per quarter more money. So few were the transactions, that the quotations were almost nominal. The supply of English barley was somewhat on the increase; but that of foreign was small. For the best malting and grinding sorts the sale was very steady, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, last week's currencies. In other descriptions exceedingly little was doing, yet the prices were supported. We had a fair retail inquiry for malt, especially for pale ware, and previous rates were maintained in every instance; still a clearance, notwithstanding the supply was comparatively small, was not effected. Last week only about 8,000 quarters of market upon the whole is more steady than for some oats came to hand from Ireland. Since the return days past. On Saturday 3,000 bags were sold, and was made up, nine vessels (all reported this morning) have come in from Dublin, Waterford, and Cork; yet the show of samples of that article was small, and unusually high prices were demanded. The oat trade must be considered firm, at, in some transactions, an improvement in the prices paid on Monday last of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter, at which nearly the whole found buyers. In bonded oats several sales were concluded at higher figures, owing to the decline in the duty. We had a fair average quantity of beans in the market, while the sale for them was steady, at very full prices. Although the show of peas was on the increase, a large business was doing, and the quotations had an upward tendency. Peas, under ock, 1s. to 2s. dearer. The flour trade was rather dull; nevertheless, the late advance in the quotations was maintained. In seeds, particularly in canary, rapeseed, and linseed, a good business was doing, at rather more money. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED

IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN. Shillings per Quarter.

Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 61 to 71 ... 66 to 75 Ditto, red ... ... 57 67 ... 59 71 Suffolk and Norfolk, red ... 60 65 white 68 70 Lincoln and York, red .. 60 66 white 65 Northumb. and Scotch .. Malting Distilling Barley . .. 33 36 extra 38 80 27 30 62 Grinding .. 54 58 Ware 60 and Yorkshire, feed, 28s 0d to 30s 0d; potato, or short, 29s 0d to 33s 0d; Poland, 28s 6d to 33s 0d; Northumberland and Scotch, Angus, 31s 0d to 38s 0d; potato, 34s 0d to 35s 0d; Irish feed, 27s 0d to 29s 6d; black, 27s 0d to 29s 0d; potato, 28s 0d to 81s 0d; Galway, 26s 0d to 27s 0d. Ticks .. .. .. Harrow, small .. .. White .. 44 48 boilers 50 Gray and hog Norfolk and Suffolk •• Town-made (per sack of 280lbs

ENGLISE SEEDS, &c. Red clover (per cwt.) White clover (per cwt.) 45 Rapeseed (per last) Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 9s to 13s; white, 9s

Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12 FOREIGN GRAIN.

Shillings per Quarter. Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 70 extra 74 .. 57 — 62 - 68 .. 54 - 57 - 71 .. 54 - 59 Ditto Pomeranian,&c., Anhalt 63 Russian, hard .. .. 60 Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 61 Spanish, hard \_ 69 .. 55 — 59 .. 65 Italian, Tuscan, &c., red Ditto, white Odessa & Taganrog, hard Ditto, soft ... 58 Canadian, hard ... - 63 .. 50 - 57 Ditto, fine Russian, Prussian, &c. 28 Grinding .. .. 26 Ditto, distilling .. .. 31 Oats Dutch, feed  $\frac{-25}{-33.21}$ Ditto, brow and thick .. 27 Russian Danish & Mecklenburg 27
Ticks, 33 to 39, small ... 37 Egyptian ... .. 37 White, 44 to 48, gray .. 40 — 42 Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), fine 31 .. 32 **— 38 .. 26 — 3**0

- 39 .. 28 Ruckwheat POBEIGN SEEDS, &c. Per Quarter Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 45 Archangel, 40 to 43, Memel and Konigs-Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa .. 46 £24 duty) .. .. .. .. .. ..

French per top of duty) 31 to 33, large ... 40
Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £8 0s, £9 0s, French, per ton AVERAGE PRICES

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 80th of October to the 5th of November. Wheat Barley | Oats. | Rye. | Beans | Peas. 

 Week
 ending
 s. d.
 <th

Sept. 27, 1845. 53 2 30 2 22 2 33 1 42 5 38 Week ending Oct. 4, 1843 . | 56 0 31 1 23 4 83 8 43 1 Oct. 11, 1845 .. 57 9 31 3 23 4 34 2 43 1 Oct. 18, 1845 .. 58 2 32 0 23 5 34 5 Week ending Oct. 25, 1845... 59 5 33 0 24 11 34 5 45 5 44 1 Aggregate aver. age of the last six weeks ... 56 2 31 4 28 1 33 9 London' aver. ages (ending Oct. 28, 1845) 65 4 36 8 29 5 36 9 42 6 49 5 outles ... 16 0 7 0 5 0 9 6 1 0 1 6

LONDON SMITHFIELD. CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Nov. 2.—The imports of live stock from abroad into London during the past week have consisted of about had been furnished with the article. or in cases, complete for travelling, at 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. 140 oxen and cows, together with 240 sheep and 8 calves, from Rotterdam, and 20 oxen from Hamburg, waggish than a dog's tail when he is well pleased? in, for the most part, good condition. This morning we had on sale 96 Dutch oxen and cows and 130 well. Hogg's, for instance. Speaking of the whole of which found have a speed the whole of which found have a speed the well. sheep, the whole of which found buyers at about previous quotations. At Hull about 300 beasts and sheep base arrived. The number would have been the gutter, and in the opposite one a well-dressed manipulation. proper state, are calculated to promote that regular office had not two cargoes of beasts on their way from Rotor had not two cargoes of beasts on their way have arrived. The number would have been larger the first had a ring in his nose, the latter had a ring every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be health. Hence their beneficial effects in removing Indite gales. From our own grazing districts the fresh gostion, Head-ache, Giddiness, Siekness, attended with a gonorrhoea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by important allowing inflammation and arresting further the chest. &c.

A nog is known by the company he keeps, though the gostion of the gostion, Head-ache, Giddiness, Siekness, attended with a grivals of beasts this morning were very extensive and of full average quality; indeed, there were some owned. It went off one night, and we haven't seen of the last short house in the chest short house in the contraction of the second o of the best short-horns in the market we ever wit- it since. And speaking of guns reminds us of the nessed at this period of the year. Although the at- "obsolete idea." We had one—a gun; not the obtendance of buyers was good, the beef trade was very solete idea—and it burst.—N. O. Picayune. Discharges in total causes. Sold in dull, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lb, and a clearance was not effected. The northern droves of beasts amounted to for Sportsmen, Gentlemen hunting, riding, walking, 2,100 short horns, those from the eastern counties comprising 400 Scots, from the western and midland districts 800 Herefords, Devons, runts, &c., from Mr. Abernethy. Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; ditto with other parts of England 200 of various breeds, from Scotland 90 Scots, and from Ireland, partly by railway and partly by steamers direct, 300 beasts. The numbers of sheep being on the increase, the sale for that description of stock was very inactive. Prime old Downs, which were scarce, produced full currencies; but all other kinds suffered a decline of 2d. per 8lbs. Calves were in moderate supply and heavy demand at Friday's depression. Nearly 250 pigs were on sale from Ireland. The pork trade was in a slug-

gish state, and prices were not supported. By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.

8. d. 2 4 2 8 3 4 3 10 Inferior coarse beasts Second quality
Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep Second quality Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown 4 10 3 10 4 8 Large coarse calves . Prime small

Suckling ealves, each Large hogs Neat small porkers

Quarter-old store pigs, each HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.

(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) (From the Books of the Older of vito market.)
Beasts, 4,224—Sheep, 26,690—Calves, 104—Pigs, 321. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Nov. 1. - We had RICHMOND CORN WARREN, TOWN THE Had a large supply of grain in our market to-day. Old wheat sold from 8s. 6d. to 9s.; new, 5s. to 8s.; oats,

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKEE, MONDAY, NOV. 3.—The demand for British grain, meal, and flour, during the 70lbs.; mealing oats 4s. per 45lbs. Beans and pea maintain the late advance in value; but the sales have been quite in retail. There has been an active enquiry for wheat and flour in bond, and several transactions have occurred at improving prices. At Friday's market the sales of recently imported United States flour were at 32s. to 32s. 6d. to 33s. per barrel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Nov. 1.-The trade during the week has been in a state of great activity caused by the reports in circulation in reference to an intention on the part of Government to interfere with the existing Corn-laws, and, in the few sales which have occurred in any article, prices were in favour of the buyer. At our market this morning, owing to the suspense occasioned by the rumours above alluded to, there was almost a total absence of business, and prices were little better than rominal.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, Oct. 31.-We have had a fair supply of wheat to this day's market, a great portion of which was new. For good old sample the demand was moderate, and as the opinion was general that the ports would be open duty free, millers bought at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. Barley was one Is. lower, beans steady. Oats the turn dearer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MONDAY, NOV. 3.-To-day 3,000 bags were sold, all to the trade. The days past. On Saturday 3,000 bags were sold, and on Friday 2,500.

### Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, November 4, 1845.) James Reding and William Nicol Judd, of Horseshoe. James Reding and William Nicol Judd, of Horseshoe. court, Ludgate-hill, printers—Edward Speller, of 36, Berners-street, Oxford-street, tea dealer—William Asheroff, sen., of Bere-street, Butcher-row, Ratcliffe, cooper—John Littlewood, of 23, New Bond-street, hosier—George Straight, of 9, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, ivory cutter—John Gadd, of 79, High-street, Camden-town, baker—John Spofford, of Chatham, Kent, linendraper—Edward Turner, of 48, Princes-street, Soho, chemist—John Whiteway, of Chudleigh, Devonshire, miller—Thomas Barney, way, of Chudleigh, Devonshire, miller—Thomas Barnes Voughan, formerly of Liverpool, but now of Poulton-cum. Spittal, Cheshire, farmer—George Greenstock, of Weston. super-Mare, Somersetshire ironmonger.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED. Fenwick Loraine, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller, first dividend of 5s 6d in the pound, payable at 57, Grey. first dividend of 5s 6d in the pound, payable at 57, Greystreet, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday.

William Hall, of Durham, grocer, second dividend of 1s in the pound, payable at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday.

William Nell, of Manchester and Ardwick, common brewer, first dividend of 4s in the pound, payable at 35, George-street, Manchester, on November 11, or any subsections.

quent Tuesday.

James Knight, of Wigan, butcher, first dividend of
4s 6d in the pound, payable at 72, George-street, Man.
chester, on November 11, and every following Tuesday.

Chester Powler of Bustel wassen ground divided Charles Parker, of Bristol, mercer, second dividend of 31d in the pound, payable at 19, St. Agustine's place, Bristol, on November 10, or any subsequent Monday,
William Barrett Briddick, of Durham, dealer in iron,
first dividend of 4s in the pound, payable at 111, Pilgrim.
street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on November 8, or any fol

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, London.
Thomas Palmer, of the New-road, Whitechapel, soap maker, November 25, at twelve—Wilson Wood and John Holmes, of Maidstone, tea dealers, November 25, at half past eleven—Sarah Jevons, of mincoln, shoemaker, No. vember 25, at two—Stephen Fawcett, of 68, Chiswell-street, linen draper, November 25, at half-past one—James Edward Smirk, of Broad-court, Bow-street, Covent-gar-den, licensed victualler, November 28, at elever-John Richardson and James Griston, of Norwich, bricklayers, November 26, at one.

Griffith Vaughan, of Llanedy, Carmarthenshire, inukeeper, November 27, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol—John Hodgson, of Liverpool, scrivener, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, soap manufacturer, November 25, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, werehand the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool, Thomas Bankruptcy, Allert Robson, of Liverpool, werehand November 25, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool, Thomas Bankruptcy, Liverpool, Warry and November 25, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool, Thomas Bankruptcy, and the Court of Bankruptcy, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool, Warry and Court of Bankruptcy, and the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool, Scrivener, and the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool, Scrivener, and the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, scrivener, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, scrivener, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, scrivener, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, scrivener, November 25, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, scrivener, November 25, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, scrivener, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, scrivener, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, scrivener, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, at the Court of Ban In the Country. - 67 .. 52 - 57 Liverpool Thomas Danson, of Liverpool, merchant, November 25, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool George Gilchrist and John Macquay Gilchrist, of Liverpool.—George Cilchrist and John Macquay Gilchrist, of Liverpool, merchants, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—George Charles Crofts, of Liverpool, corn merchant, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Nathan Litherland, of Liverpool, and of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, merchant, November 25, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—George Lawrie, of Fleetwood-upon-Wyre, Lancashire, chemist, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool.

> CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.
> William Mossman, of 14, Clarke's-place, High-street,
> Islington, stationer, November 25—John Reay and John Robert Reay, of Mark-lane, City, wine merchants, November 26—John Mears, of Leeds, grocer, November 28—Thomas Sanderson, of Liverpool, coal merchant, November 25-Matthew Murphy, of Shrewsbury, haberdasher,

Bankruptey, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before November 25.

James Driver, of Slawston, Leicestershire, victually. Benjamin Ling of Fore-street, Limehouse, timber dealer-Wheatley Kirk, of Leeds, piano-forte manufacturer -Henry Cook, of Liverpool, paper hanger—Thomas Jones and John Jones, of Liverpool, tallow chandlers—Joseph Glass, of White Hart-street, Drury-lane, victualler—Joseph Lazarus, of 10, Marylebone-lane, and 27, Wigmorestreet, Cavendish-square, dealer in clothes.

Partnerships Dissolved. Elizabeth French and Beal French, of 51, Crutched-friars, City, cork manufacturers—Matthew Brook and Joseph Waterhouse, of Gildersome, Yorkshire, coal mines —John Smith Barlow and Thomas Barlow, of Leeds, have manufacturers—G. Taylor and Joseph Parkins, of Swallowplace, Hanover-square, envelope manufacturers—Henry Jackaman and George Knight, of Birmingham, builders— Edward Fellows and John Randell, of Old Broad-street, City, silk brokers—Philip Jones and Charles Mortimer, of Bristol, and at Keynsham, Somersetshire, drysalters—Walter Watts, John Galsworthy, and William Galsworthy, solicitors (so far as regards Watts)—Peter Joynson and Co., of Manchester, silk manufacturers—Richard Latham, Peter Simpson, and Richard Latham, jun., of Bahia, merchants (so far as regards Peter Simpson)—George Wilson and Joseph Porter, of Salford, Lancashire, machine makers—Thomas Hart and Henry Hart, of Barking, Essex, basket makers—Joseph Humbley and Lewis Rudge, of Great Barford, Bedfordshire, surgeons—Peter Chrimes, Edward Chrimes, and Richard Chrimes, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, plumbers—Charles Wilson and William Town-row, of Luton, Bedfordshire, straw hat manufacturers— Richard Greenwell and Bailey Sacker, of Sunderland, timber merchants—Leon Marks and Jacob Israel, of Liverpool, watch makers — Henry Lipscomb and Frederick Lipscomb, of Wytham, Berkshire, farmers—Joseph Brockwell and Thomas Jones Reed, of 10, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, grocers—George Smith, George Knights Smith, Edward Horatio Smith, and William Wilthew Smith, of Gough-square, wholesale furriers (so far as regards George Smith)—Cookson Stephenson Floyd and Harry Booth, of Holmfirth and Huddersfield, attorneys.

AN EXCUSABLE Supposition. - An editor having read in another paper that there was a kind of 10bacco which, if a man should either smoke or chev, he would forget that he owed a dollar in the world, very innocently concluded that many of his subscribers

Piling up Jokes.—Speaking of wags—what is more

FORTIFICATION OF THE COAST -Within the last fortnight several Government officials have been examining the state of the ramparts and other defences of Berwick. It is known that Government have in contemplation some extensive plan for the improvement of the means of defence of our coasts, in the view of hostilities breaking out with the United States, in consequence of the grasping aggressions of that Power, and its infringement of our territorial right on the North American continent. It is not improbable, therefore, that at no distant date the fortifications of Berwick may be put into a state of efficiency, the batteries mounted with cannon, and sufficient force of military lodged in the barracks to repel temporarily the attack of an enemy.—Berwick Warder.

NOT MERELY A CURE, BUT ALMOST A MIRAGLE EF-FECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mrs. Curley, residing at 15, Green-street, Bonner-street, Bethnal-green, had been dangerously ill for two years, was a patient at the London and Bartholomew Hospitals, and told that her stomach and kidneys were much diseased; she could keep nothing whatever on her stomach; besides this she was likewise a dreadful sufferer from piles. Finally, she got so bad as to keep her bed for nine months, from which dangerous state she has just been restored to the full enjoyment of health by means of these extraordinary pills.

### Poetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. NO. XVIII. "CHILDE HAROLD." To fly from, need not be to hate, mankind: All are not fit with them to stir and toil, Nor is it discontent to keep the mind Deep in its fountain, lest it over-boil In the hot throng, where we become the spoil Of our infection, till too late and long We may deplore and struggle with the coil, In wretched interchange of wrong for wrong

In wreather a contentions world, striving where none are There, in a moment, we may plunge our years In fatal penitence, and in the blight Of our own soul, turn all our blood to tears, And colour things to come with hues of Night: The race of life becomes a hopeless flight To those that walk in darkness: on the sea. To those there but where there ports invite, Ine concess are wanderers o'er Eternity But mere an and ou, and anchor'd ne'er shall

Is it no! hetter, then, to be alone, And love earth only for its earthly sake? By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone, Or the pure bason of its nursing lake, Which feeds it as a mother who doth make A fair but froward infant her own care. Kissing its cries away as these awake:-Is it not better thus our lives to wear. Than join the crushing crowd, doom'd to inflict on bear ? Hive not in myself, but I become Portion of that around me; and to me High mountains are a feeling, but the hum Of human cities torture: I can see Nothing to loathe in nature, save to be A link reluctant in a fleshly chain, Class'd among creatures, when the soul can flee. And with the sky, the peak, the heaving plain Of orean, or the stars, mingle, and not in vain. And thus I am absorb'd and this is life: Hook upon the peopled desert past. As on a place of agony and strife, Where, for some sin, to sorrow I was cast, To act and suffer, but remount at last With a fresh pinion; which I feel to spring, Though young, yet waking vigorous, as the blast Which it would cope with, on delighted wing, parning the clay-cold bonds which round our being

And when at length, the mind shall be all free From what it hates in this degraded form. Reft of its carnal life save what shall be Existent happier in the fly and worm,-When elements to elements conform, And dust is as it should be, shall I not Feel all I see, less dazzling, but more warm; The bodiless thought? The Spirit of each spot? (fwhich, even now, I share at times the immortal lot ! Are not the mountains, waves, and skies, a part Of me and of my soul, as I of them ! Is not the love of these days in my heart With a pure passion? Should I not contemn All objects if compared with these ? and stem A tide of suffering, rather than forgo Such feeling for the hard and worldly phlegm Of those whose eyes are only turn'd below, Gazing upon the ground, with thoughts which dare not

ROUSSEAU. Here the self-torturing sophist, wild Rousseau, The apostle of affliction, he who threw Enchantment over passion, and from woe Wrung overwhelming eloquence, first drew The breath which made him wretched; yet he knew How to make madness beautiful, and cast O'er erring deeds and thoughts a heavenly hue Of words like sunbeams, dazzling as they past The eyes, which o'er them shed tears feelingly and fast, His love was passion's essence—as a tree with etheral flam Kindled he was, and blasted; for to be Thus, and enamour'd were in him the same. But his was not the love of living dame, Nor of the dead who rise upon our dreams, But of ideal beauty, which became In him existence, and o'erflowing teems Along his burning page, distemper'd though it seems. This breathed itself to life in Julie, this Invested her with all that's wild and sweet; This hallow'd, too, the memorable kiss Which every morn his fever'd lip would greet, From hers, who but with friendship his would meet; But to that gentle touch, through brain and breast Flash'd the thrilled spirits love devouring heat; In that absorbing sigh perchance more blest Than vulgar minds may be with all they seek possest, His life was one long war with self-sought foes, On friends by him self-banish'd; for his mind Had grown supicion's sanctuary, and chose For its own cruel sacrifice the kind. Gainst whom he raged with fury strange and blind. But he was phrensied,—wherefore, who may know? Since cause might be which skill could never find; But he was phrensied by disease or woe To that worst pitch of all, which wears a reasoning show. For then he was inspired, and from him came As from the Pythian's mystic cave of yore, Those oracles which set the world on flame, Nor ceased to burn till kingdoms were no more: Did he not this for France? which lay before Bow'd to the inborn tyranny of years? Broken and trembling to the yoke she bore, Till by the voice of him and his compeers Housed up to too much wrath, which follows o'ergrown ícars I

They made themselves a fearful monument! The wreck of old opinions—things which grew Breathed from the breath of time; the veil they rent, And what behind it lay, all earth shall view. But good with ill they also overthrew, Leaving but ruins, wherewith to rebuild Upon the same foundation, and renew Dungeons and thrones, which the same hour refill'd, As heretofore because ambition was self-will'd. But this will not endure, nor be endured! Mankind have felt their strength, and made it felt, They might have used it better, but, allured By their new vigour, sternly have they dealt On one another; pity ceased to melt With her once natural charities. But they Who in oppression's darkness caved have dwelt, They were not eagle's, nourish'd with the day; What marvel then at times, if they mistook their prey!

# Reviews.

Chartist. London: J. How, 132, Fleet-street.

therein are exclusively female,—Porcia, Arria, the wife of Asdrumal, the Carthaginian, Sophromia, and Baruma, the Jewess. The "Book" opens with a comes to bid farewell to her "felon" husband. 'Tis Woman's voice!-woman in wailful grief, Joined by her babe's scarce conscious sympathy.-Thy wife bath come to take her farewell brief, Gaunt felon !- brief and bitter must it be For thy babe's mother—since the wide salt sea Must roll, for life, its deep, dark gulph between Thee, convict—and that form of agony! Poor wretched thing! well may she wail, I ween, And wring her hands, and wish that she had never been! "Let me have one last kiss of my poor babe!" He saith, and clingeth to the grate. Oh! how The turnkey's answer will his bosom stab!-"Away!-we open not the bars !"-and, lo! They push him rudely back !-he may not know What baleful bliss it gives to clasp a child Or wife, ere one must yield them to life's woe. Ah! little had that kiss his grief beguiled-But, rather, filled his soul with after-throes more wild. She fainteth!—yet awakes to moan and weep!— How little didst thou think that smiling morn Thou didst, so early and so eager, peep Into thy mirror, and thy breast adorn With virgin rese-so soon the sorrow-thorn Would there have pierced!—that thou, in two short

Wouldst see thy husband in that dress of scorn-And turn-a widowed bride-a thing of tears-From that stern grate, forlorn, to meet the world's rude jeers!

Poor sufferer! how wilt thou the future brook!-To drudge from morn to eve for beggar's bread;-To hear thy ragged child receive rebuke For his sire's sins—that on the exile's head Already fall full sore ;—to see him shed Tears when he asks for food, and thou hast none To stop his hunger ;-then, to make thy bed With him upon the heath or moorland lone. Unless, for infamy, thou tak'st the rich man's boon! What misery-hadst thou never been a bride-Thy heart had shunned!-Yet, thou wilt fondly cling Unto the memory of thy love-nor chide.

Ey'n by a thought, in deepest suffering, His error, who did thy young joy-bloom bring To desolation! Ill requited love
Was thine, ev'n from the bridal-revelling-Yet, thou forgavest all, nor didst reprove The wild excess which oft thee nigh to madness drove.-

Very beautiful is the following apostrophe to WOMEN :-Oh, woman! how thy truest worth is slighted :-Thy tenderness how often met with hate :-Thy fondest purest hopes how often blighted :-How man, the tyrant, lords it o'er thy fate. Yet feigns for thy benign behest to wait :-How jealously he guards thy faithfulness, And forms a censure on thy every state-

Thy chastity terms coldness,—thy caress

Weak fooling, stratagem, or grosser love's excess?

Oh, woman! fairest, frailest, sweetest flour Of Nature's garden, what rude storms thee bend! Thy heart—thou priceless, peerless, matchless dower Of Nature's treasury—what sufferings rend! How meanly men, through selfishness, contend To pamper thee how silkenly their lays Of love they lisp to gain their guilty end ;-How sensually man lauds thy beauty's blaze; How heartlessly deserts thee in its dimmer days; Oh, woman! what anxieties destroy The bliss thou dreamest none can take away, When hushing thy soft care, thy cradled joy ;-How Time the blessings thy fond hopes pourtray Oft turns to curses, and thy heart a prey To keenest woe becomes—maternal woe That, like maternal love, the human clay

Moves more intensely than severest throe, Or most ecstatic thrill that mortal bosoms know." \*. How thy best children, Woman, testify A mother's worth, -attributing their zest For enterprize, or love of good, to thy Exalting nurture! O let him attest A mother's worth—that Titan of the West-Unequalled Washington! And if such men, That dwarf princes, vigour from thy meek breast Now draw, Woman! what will thy sons be when Man looks on thee no longer with the tyrant's ken ? When chivalry's false homage is forgot,-When eastern jealousy no more immures And renders thee a vernal idiot .-When thy young purity no villain-lures Are spread to blemish,—when thy mind matures In freedom, and thy soul can make its choice. Untrammelled, unconstrained, where heart assures The heart it is beloved, -shall not thy voice

That Mind is of no sex,-when thou art freed, Thy thought-deeds shall proclaim: our Edgeworth Our Baillie's truthful skill, Felicia's meed Of grace with perfectest mellifluence Of music joined,—or thy magnificence Of heart and reason, Necker's glorious child!-Problems shall be no more: Woman's intense Inherent claim to mind-rank, when befoiled No more by Man, she will display with glow unsoiled. And when her c'illdren see her move in joy, And yet in truest dignity,—no more

And look restore to Earth its long-lost Paradise ?

A slave,—no more a drudge,—no more a toy !— When from her lips of love her spirit's store Of high ennobling wisdom she doth pour Into her offspring's ears, -into their eyes, Ere speech he learnt, looks Nature's purest lore Of truth and virtue,—shall not Man arise From error,—nurtured thus,—and loftiest good devise : (To be continued.)

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. NOVEMBER.

Edinburgh: W. Tait. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

All who desire to know the real character of the sented surrounding John's head and shoulders, and, much-lauded Nelson, will do well to read the excel-lent review of the "Dispatches and Letters" of that "hero," which opens the present number of Tait. possession of poor John's hat, another has his wig; From these "Dispatches," &c., the reader will learn one imp is dragging John's glove off his right hand, how small, indeed, are the claims of the victor of the another his ring off his left; one has got hold of John's Nile and Trafalgar to be enrolled in the list of Eng-land's worthies. His courage and skill as a great sea-captain cannot be questioned; but as a negotiator tracting his watch and seals, and several more his he was contemptible, and he possessed none of the abilities requisite for a statesman. His hatred of the French was unbounded; and, with regard to Two are engaged bearing off his decanter of port, that nation, he was throughout his life actuated by and a whole army are running off with his strong the most ignorant, bigotted, and contemptible national prejudices. He was a besotted admirer of taking off John's cash box, the other in removing kings; and no matter how despicable or infamous his plate. In the fore-ground are a number of king might be, Nelson would have unhesitatingly shed the blood of myriads to preserve the power or glut the vengeance of his royal protegé. This he showed by his support of the infamous Neapolitan king and court. His murder of Caraccioli has left an eternal stain upon his name which all the lies and "knocking down" Mr. Bull's "effects." Over the cash took, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking on John's cash box, the other in removing taking the lawyer-imps, busy over an oyster-tub, taking in the "shells" for poor John. To complete the picture, there is, in one corner, a view of "Bull Lodge" for sale; and a rascally-looking auctioneer is seen "knocking down" Mr. Bull's "feets." Over the view of "Bull and the lies and "which is placed to the protection of the pr an eternal stain upon his name which all the mes and subterfuges of corrupt and lickspittle writers will victim's head is ringing the "Railway Bell," and the PUNCH. PART LII. London: Punch office, fail to efface. His disgraceful connection with the whole is crowned by the demon of destruction and notorious Lady Hamilton reduced him to the lowest despair, who, with the "Railway Times" in each state of moral degradation in his public as well as hand, is proclaiming the end of Mr. Bull's private character. Yet to such a man are statues raised! Forty years have only elapsed since Nelson fell, and his fame already wanes. We may safely predict that the end of another forty years will see his reputation at a very low ebb indeed. This number centains the common of an American ber contains the commencement of an American the extravaganza of the "Bottle Imp." Of course romance by Colonel Johnson, entitled "Jenny the imp in the bottle is the railway imp,—"Scrip," Basket," a tale of the revolutionary war, and a well-told tale it promises to be. "The Life of Mozart" do buy a bottle!" The ludicrous figure he cuts is is an excellent review of Mr. Holmes's biography of that wonderful genius. "The Life of Mozart" is article, by the Editor, speaking of the probable another chapter added to the melancholy record of situation of John Bull in a few months hence, the the sufferings of Nature's nobles, and the cruelty, writer says:-"Calls will literally tear him to pieces, tyranny, and meanness of those usurpers who by and there will not be an article he possesses that the birth, force, and fraud, have acquired and held great interests of locomotion will not carry away

'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true. Notes on Gilfillan's 'Gallery of Literary Portraits," by Thomas De Quincey, is an exceedingly will run through all he has; and excavations on an interesting article. The subjects of the "Notes" extensive scale will empty all his pockets." \* \* \* this month are Godwin and John Foster. The "When this period arrives, instead of a struggle to this month are Godwin and John Foster. The latter appears to have been much overrated. We anticipate great pleasure from the continuation of these "Notes." By-the-by, in looking through the list of the Gilfillan Phrtraits, we are surprised to find the Unfortunate individual who had bought the last possessor will be the unhappy victime to all its liabilities, and every man will go about like the unfortunate individual who had bought the list of the unfortunate individual who had bought the list of the unfortunate individual who had bought the list of the unfortunate individual who had bought the list of the unfortunate individual who had bought the list of the unfortunate individual who had bought the list of the unfortunate individual who had bought the list of the unfortunate individual who had bought the list of the unfortunate individual who had bought the list of the unfortunate individual who had bought the unfortunate individual who h the omission of such names as Byron, Moore, Dickens, and Jerrold. Why is this? Madame Wolfensberger's "Letters from Naples" exhibit in The article concludes with the following startling colours the wretched and degraded state of the people of that country, caused mainly by the withering influence of the Catholic priesthood. Some lengthy extracts will be found from these "Letters' in our seventh page, under the head of "Foreign Movements;" in addition to which we here insert the following illustrations of the deplorable

SUPERSTITION OF THE NEAPOLITAN PEASANTEY. The following adventure occurred last year to an Italian friend of ours, who himself recounted the par-On the arrival of this gentleman with a friend on a sketching tour at the small village of Cerito, amidst the mountains behind Capua, he engaged two little boys to

carry his portfolio and drawing materials, and at once set off, thus accompanied, in search of a subject for the exercise of his pencil. Some time elapsed before he decided on a point of view; and, in order to do so, he made several circuits amongst the hills, which apparently excited suspicion to his disadvantage. Some hours passed away, and the mother of the boys, who was ignorant that they had left home with a stranger, began to be anxious at their unusually long absence, and ran about the village demanding news of her children from her different

been a witness of the artist's proceedings, and, in answer | are faultless, and the contents are ever unexception THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES. A Prison to her inquiries, he bluntly told her "that she might able: yet is there "ae wee faut" which marks and RHYME IN TEN BOOKS. By THOMAS COOPER, the cease her clamour, for her children were irretrievably mars every number-mars it, at least, in the eyes of lost. No efforts of hers could save them," he added, "for many, the Conneisseur is honest! The Connoisseur they were in the power of a sorcerer, who had carried does not speak the language of a clique, or devote its (Continued from the Star of Nov. 1st.)
them off to murder them for the purposes of his incantathe "Ninth Book" is brief, consisting of but tions. He had seen him with the boys forming his mysthe running down of others. The Connoisseur is not some fifty stanzas. The characters who figure terious circles; and by this time, no doubt, it was all over an advertising speculation, nor does it seek to win with them."

truth of which she never doubted for an instant, sur- puffing, miscalled criticism. The Connoisseur awards prison scene, in which a woman, with an infant child, | passed all words. She called on her neighbours to re- praise to to the humblest, where praise is felt to be house to house, summoning the peasantry to join her in justice command silence or censure. This is honest; extirpating the monster from the land; and the clamour but honesty is "a ragged virtue," and much oftener for revenge spreading from cottage to cottage, like the finds its reward in "rags," than in "purple and fine extending circles around a stone cast into deep water, the | linen." Honest criticism is distasteful to others be

The gentleman, meanwhile, unconscious of the tumult his movements had excited, was quietly making a drawing upon the mountain above the village. But however it; if he pursues the opposite course the deeply engaged by his occupation, he could not fail at chances are a hundred to one that he is overlength to remark the increasing agitation of the country | whelmed and lost. We do not despair that should beneath. He saw the peasantry rushing from their the Connoisseur continue its struggle for a time, that dwellings, and forming together in bands; a murmur, as surely, though slowly, it would acquire a class of of an enraged multitude, ascended even to the high point readers who would not fear to hear the truth, the of rock on which he sat, and he could from time to time whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and would distinguish, that those who were assembling carried give their hearty support to the truth-teller. We arms. Vainly he inquired of the children what was the should be glad to know that that time had already meaning of this extraordinary commotion, nor was it till come; in the meanwhile the struggle must be a he saw the multitude closing around him on every side, severe one. and mounting the hills towards the spot where he was drawing, that a suspicion flashed on his mind, that he on,—1st. "Amateur Criticism;"—2nd. "Holmes, On the hard mandate, and right stern decree, drawing, that a suspicion masned on his mind, that he was the object of the people's rage. Fortunately, understanding their dialect, he was warned of his danger, by distinguishing the word sorcerer, frequently repeated, united with threats of violence, as the crowd approached. every a visiting of the standard our highest praise to the first and third. To suffer Roebuck's petulance; t'endure He looked round for the children, considering that their The critiques on the music and theatricals of the The jokeless wit of Sibthorp, and to brook safety would prove the best evidence of the innocence of month are both interesting and instructive. The his intentions, but they had already disappeared; and as illustration, this month, is a portrait of Nicholas To any soul alive were Purgatory: huge stones, cast by those who had clambered to the Poussin, from a picture by himself, drawn on stone But to the poet's 'tis a worser doom. rocks above, began to fall around him, and a countless by H. C. Magure: it is a magnificent print, and Oh that this monument were o'er my tomb! throng of male and female peasants, in every variety of will form a fitting companion to the beautiful portrait wild and ragged attire, drew nearer and nearer, some of MURILLO, given in the previous number. By-the-armed with guns, some with sticks and stones, and imber. bye, if the initials do not mislead us, we must conplements of husbandry, and all uttering the most hideous gratulate Mr. Maguire on his talent as a writer and yells and threats of vengeance, he, and the young friend critic, which is only second to his talent as an who was his companion, thought there was no disgrace artist. This all readers of the Connoisseur will in at once taking to flight. Deserting portfolios, sketch- admit, who, like ourselves, read and enjoy the articles books, and stools, they therefore ran off with the utmost signeed H. C. M. rapidity. Most fortunately they took the road towards the village, for the people believing they would endeavour brated painters, commenced in this publication, will to escape in an opposite direction, to gain the interior of the country, had disposed themselves on the further side of life and productions of the painter, accompanying his the hill in an ambush, into which, had our friends fallen, they would probably never have escaped alive.

They had not fled far, before they met the magistrate of the village, with a party of gens-d'armes, proceeding to in its every number proves itself "bold enough to be investigate the contraction of the village, with a party of gens-d'armes, proceeding to investigate the cause of the disturbance, and put it down honest, and honest enough to be bold,"-if they can by force, if necessary. They lost not a moment in claiming his protection against an attack, of the cause of which they had only a vague suspicion. This was immediately and courteously granted, and the magistrate proceeded without delay to inquire the crime with which the stranger was charged. It was, however, in vain that he

rection and murder. In all his excursions since this following extracts:adventure, he has lodged, when possible, in a monastery; and for one or two days before he commenced sketching, has taken care to show himself in company with some of the holy fraternity, to put at rest all doubts of his sanctity. He has likewise procured a letter from the police in

a state of things, for this is not a solitary instance of outtime has elapsed since an Englishman was attacked in a similar manner whilst sketching between Salerno and Pæstum. He had enticed no children from their home; no meditated murder could be brought to his charge ; and yet the people were as firmly convinced that he was a sorcerer, as if he had called the whole mysterious science of necromancy into action. Unfortunately, whilst he was engaged in sletching, it began to rain in corrents, and the ignorant people at once accused him of being the cause of the change of weather. The next day, at the samehour, the same thing occurred, and their murmurs were redoubled; but when, on the third day, the stranger was compelled to pack up his drawing materials by the not the cause of their clamour. For a while the people stood aloof, for they believed he bore a charmed life; till at length a woman, more farious than the rest of her companions, flung a kind of axe at him, which wounded im severely about the hip. The mob no sooner saw that he was vulnerable, then the attack became general. Sticks, stones, and hatchets flew on every side : and it was with the utmost difficulty that he succeeded in flying a short distance before his infuriated pursuers. Finding the door of a house open, he rushed in for protection; and most fortunately it was the residence of the principal magistrate of the place. This person, being sufficiently well informed to be aware of the injury done to the neighbourhood by such events, anxiously sought to repair the evil. About a dozen of the mob were immediately arrested, and brought into the presence of the wounded man; and when questioned as to what had provoked their outrage, they all clamourously repeated the accusation of sorcery.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE-BOOK -NOVEMBER. London: Punch Office, 92, Fleet-

This is an excellent number of the Table-Book. The opening article, by the Editor, on "Railway Calls," is accompanied by two admirable illustrations. The first representing "Mr. John Bull in a quandary, or the anticipated effects of the Railway Calls." The multitude of figures in this plate is truly astonishing. John Bull is represented seated in his arm-chair, perfectly overwhelmed with a mulwith their open-stretched mouths, are screaming their demands into his ears. One imp has taken laughable beyond all description. In the excellent

from him. A grand trunk will run away with his strong box; a junction of some kind or other will tear his coat in two; some stupendous cutting will cut away with his cash-box: a tremendous tunnel Bottle Imp," and could only transfer its horrid responsibilities by getting hold of another purchaser."

EPIGRAM. The engineers who are retain'd. To make a survey of a bubble : Now, the delusion is explained, May save themselves a world of trouble. Since knavish schemes have got a shake By their imposture being known-Levels there is no need to take, The railways having found their own.

The "Legend of the Rhine" is drawing to a conclusion, the chapter in this number is very good. The "Old English Gentleman in a New Light" does not exhibit that somewhat fabulous character in a very enviable light, but, on the contrary, in a very miserable plight. "Recreations in Natural History" give some amusing "travellers tales" of the Mun-

chausen order. The remaining contents are readable. THE CONNOISSEUR: A MONTHLY RECORD OF

BER. London: E. Mackenzie, 111, Fleet-street.

This publication has one fault, which, if persevered in, will be very likely to produce a fatal result. The fault is neither the want of talent nor ignorance of At that moment a man arrived from the hills, who had | judicious literary arrangement. The illustrations the patronage of artists, composers, musicians, dra-The horror of the woman at this information, the matists, actors, managers, and publishers by servile venge the death of her innocent babes; she ran from due, and refuses it to the highest where truth and whole population of the district was ere long in a state of insurrection. sides composers, managers, publishers, &c., the reading public themselves do not take well to it. The principal articles in this month's number are The judgment your sweet worships have pronounced

We hope that the noble portrait gallery of celebe continued; let us add, that a short sketch of the portrait, would be welcome. We hope the editor of the Connoisseur will take the hint.

admire talent and independence, they will give their support to, and become readers of, the Connoisseur. WADE'S LONDON REVIEW-NOVEMBER. LON-

don: C. B. Christian, Whitefriar's-street, Fleet-The contents of this Review are generally of a sub-

made no more sketches in that neighbourhood, and lost | Western Europe: "Talent for the Stage;" "Obserno time in returning to a more civilized district, where, vations on Language; a review of "Wakefield's even, if the belief in incantations be still retained, it has Adventures in New Zealand;" and "Prose versus not sufficient influence to excite the populace to insur- Poetry." From the article on Odessa we give the

Odessa lies about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, upon a nearly perpendicular bank of reddish yellow And deathless bards can never taste repose, ochreous and brittle lime, which extends far into the interior. No other species of stone or mineral is to be seen And Sibthorp bid five hundred heads to nod; far and wide in the country; and this material, the worst | Though Plumptre lull the House to rest profound, Naples, in virtue of which he can obtain an escort in all for building, is nevertheless the most commonly used for And Spooner scatter all his poppies round; walls, and flooring of the streets. All the palaces which It is well that strangers should be made aware of such have not yet received their coating of plaster look, on that Our ears in vain their opiate words will drink. account, as gloomy and melancholy as ancient Roman rageous superstition amongst the peasantry. A very short ruins; all the streets are unpaved, and in the few instances of foot pavement, where such is the case, the holes and gaps caused by the dislocation of the material inconvenience the passenger still more than a total want of pavement. The fatal maxim of the Russian police, to things in prose and poetry to be found in this part. build towns-for the prevention of infectious maladieswith streets enormously wide, and houses far off from each other, can nowhere be less applicable than in cold regions, and has moreover the disadvantage, as here in Odessa, of rendering the proper pavement of the streets almost impracticable. In no place in Europe exists, therefore, such a terrible dust in the summer, and such an unfathomable mud in the winter, as in Odessa. Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact, that even in the fury of the storm, he found himself surrounded by an armed populace, who threatened him with immediate sunk and buried with the men and horses in the deep which will be found in our sixth page. dirt in the southern end of the town, and that the police had no other means to prevent a similar recurrence of the accident than to choke up altogether the access to that part of the town ! I saw a caricature of that fatal accident, representing in the fore-ground those fatal waggons, and in the back-ground a Frenchman stuck fast over the knees in the mud, exclaiming: "Ma foi, je me fixe là!"

("In truth, I am settling here!") There are but few Englishmen at Odessa, but a superavundance of Jews. The whole of a particular quarter is swarming with them. Their shy, sly, and wandering look, protruding from beneath a skin cap (which many of them do not leave off even in the hot summer season); their hair hanging down on both sides of the face in long curls, the long beard, the dirty apparel, the strikingly unhealthy blown appearance of their half-grown children; impress upon them the indelible stamp of their Oriental origin. Almost all of them speak a corrupted German patois, which is, however, so intermixed with words from nearly all languages that it is with the greatest difficulty one can understand them. Even among the Jews themselves there seem to exist several dialects, by which the lewsfrom Brody, e. g., are distinguished from those of Podolia and Odessa. In their phraseology they always put the accusative immediately after the verb, which seems to be more derived from the Russian than the

Next to the Jew, the Russian attracts the notice of the stranger. Mostly short, round faces; frequently turned up noses; prominent cheek-bones; a thick, commonly light or red, beard; the hair of the head cut round horizontally above the neck, in the form of a round wig: a because their invitation to him to become a member low hat with a wide brim; a sort of surtout reaching far of the town-council was not idly offered; and, after down below the ancies, and tied round the stomach with a contest severe and animated, Mr. Westlake was a rcd woollen girdle; wide and folded pantaloons, triumphantly returned, to the utter discomfiture of stuck into a pair of course half-boots; a thick stick in those guardians whose gross misconduct and neglect hand. Such is the appearance of agenuine and national of duty rendered the recent inquiry, which he was Russian. All porters, sailors, servants, waggoners, &c., the instrument of bringing about, both imperatively wear this apparel. Even the hackney-coaches and the necessary and highly important. Though several of national droshkas seem to have been imported from the the guardians are not entitled to vote for town-couninterior of Russia.

The whole article is interesting and well worth perusal. The author sums up his description of Odessa in the following not very flattering words:—
"Such is Odessa! The picture we have given is certainly not very inviting; and yet so it is! Dear, dull, dusty, or dirty, it affords literally no other allurements but the opportunity of amassing wealth in a short time, and then depart thence as quickly." We miss in this number the continuation of "Il Vagabondo;" the authoress of "Leaves torn from a Record of Life," is also wanting.

Inimitable as ever, Punch is above all praise, and, therefore, it would be folly in us to attempt to describe our favourite's excellencies. Thanks - heartfelt prieties are the more confirmed by it? Will any of

thanks to Punch for the following :-

NICHOLAS AND THE NUNS, By some singular illusion, when the Emperor Nicholas shed the lustre of his countenance on this country, it is well known that he was considered the very Apollo of potentates by the female portion of the English aristocracy. -Beautiful, yes, and good and gentle women, forgetting the atrocities of the man in what is thought the glories of an Emperor, crushed and crowded for an introduction to the tremendous creature, and if he smiled, or said a soft word or two, the happy lady felt her nature sublimated, raised far beyond mere mortal happiness by the condescension. English wives and mothers forget the unmanly oppressor of Polish women—the child stealer and the flogger.—We now take from the Journal des Debats -certainly not the least temperate of French journals as quoted in the Times—an account of the murder, and the worse than murder, of forty-seven Polish Catholic nuns. who dwelt in an ancient convent near the town of Minsk. Their duties were as those of the Sisters of Charity. "They instructed the children, provided for the widows and aged, and assisted the poor by the fruits of their labours." But the Emperor Nicholas orders a religion for all his subjects, as he orders a uniform for his troops; he is all for the

Greek Church; though indeed, it seems diabolic mockery o think of him in connexion with any church at all. Well, the nuns would not apostatise. "Whereupon-"During the night Cossacks surrounded the convent, seized the nuns with the most revolting brutality, bound should be given, being of opinion that they were ab them with cords, and conducted them thus to Witebesk, solutely necessary :- 20z. of bread daily; 40z. of bread nearly twenty leagues from Minsk, compelling them to walk the entire distance."

They were then confined in a convent of schismatical nuns, and remaining firm to their faith, they were forced to perform the most vile offices, and (hear this, ladies of England) "received regularly every Friday fifty lashes." They were covered with "wounds and sores." They were subsequently compelled to work as labourers to the masons employed in constructing the episcopal palace! Finally all, except three, sunk beneath their agonies. Three escaped, and one of them, says the Debats, "the venerable superior, is actually at present in Paris." This being the case, we put it to those high-born ladies who thronged and fluttered about the man, under whose rule such atrocities are acted, whether it would not be as well for them to invite over this aged nun to England. THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA-NOVEM-Having worshipped the tyrant, they would make some amends for the grievous error by showing the sympathy of true womanhood with one of his thousand woman

## Capital are the following imitations:-

THE LAMENT OF THE STATUES. Previously to the determination of the Royal Commisioners to erect statues to the poets in the new Houses of Parliament, they might as well have consulted the feelings of those personages on the subject, which we suspect would, with a slight difference of expression, be much like those embodied in the following lines. These we have had the imprudence to put in the mouths of the poets, and to imagine each speech inscribed, respectively, on the pedestals of their statues :--

Good sirs, I marvel what we herè maken, Gretè folk, certès, be sometimes mistaken. We standen in this stound by much errour. Ne poet was in Parlement before: We are fysh out of water, verily, I do not breathe well this air, perdy, In the Abbaye we weren well enoughe: To put us here in Parlement is stuffe. SPENSER.

Troth, brother Chaucer, I am of thy minde, In Parlement I do not feel at home, Where prating Dullness talks his hearer blinde And dry Debate doth vainly froth and foam, Folly, not Fancy, from his theme doth roam, And greedy Patriots rave for pence and place; Poets are fashioned from another foam Than heavy marle of Statesmen's crawling race, And to be here, in faith, me seemeth dire disgrace.

Grave Grandsire Chaucer, and good Father Spenser, Which, much misplacing us, hath placed us here,

MILTON. My sentence is for walking off, oh Bards! Though we be marble. Doth not story old Record how statutes, erst, have breathed and walked, Instinct with life and motion? Why relate Pygmalion's idol, and the wife of clay, Pandora, she by cuuning Vulcan wrought For bold Prometheus? Or, in modern days, The marble man that unto supper came To Seville's famous, but immoral Don, Hight Giovanni ? Could I here remain, Heavy debate to list with tortured ear. My Cromwell's absence would determine mine. Haste, then, and from your pedestals descend, To stalk abroad with me through London's streets, Dark'ning with dire alarm the heart of town.

All British Art Commissions Royal sway, And when they order, sculptors must obey. This poets find, whose efficies, like ours, Are called to Parliament by princely powers. Hard is our fate, thus destined to remain the return of the children, they obstinately persisted in their belief of the gentleman's bad intentions; and one old weman, who had armed herself with a rusty fowling-piece, was with difficulty prevented firing on them.

Though the tumult was allayed by the strong arm of uthority, it may readily be supposed, that our friend their belief of the gentleman's bad intentions; and one old weman, who had armed herself with a rusty fowling-piece, was with difficulty prevented firing on them.

Though the tumult was allayed by the strong arm of uthority, it may readily be supposed, that our friend importance, but little known to the inhabitants of where noise and Nonsense hold divided reign, Amid contending politicians' strife,—Who ne'er were represented in our life. Oh, that I ne'er the tuneful lyre had strung! Was it for this, unlucky bard, I sung?

Blackmore and Shadwell, after ages past, Rejoice; your isjured ghosts are now avenged at last, Where Noise and Nonsense hold divided reign.

"Wakefield's Curst, for ancestral sins, with parts and wit, The Muse inspired me, and, alas! I writ; Oh! had it been my happy fate to creep With thee, good Dennis, I with thee might sleep; But immortality no slumber knows, And Palmerston compel the frequent wink, Oh! brother Bards, whom Sculpture hither brings, To mix with statesmen, and to herd with Kings: Blend, sole relief! your marble tears with mine: Would that we ne'er had penn'd a single line!

The above extracts are specimens of the good As to the illustrations, they are *Punch's*,—what more need be said to proclaim their excellence?

### THE MEDICAL TIMES.

It is now some time since we noticed this very useful and talented publication, which is more than ever deserving of public patronage. We refer our and have ascertained that the song alluded to his readers to a highly important article from a recent "I've no money."—Punch.

Publications Received .- Cooper's Novels (Clark Warwick-lane); The Wandering Jew, Parts 2, 3, (Clark); Tales of Shipwrecks, Parts 3, 4, 5, 6 (Clark); Memoirs of an Umbrella, Part 4 (Mackenzie, Fleet-street); The Tom Thumb Songster, No. 2 Cleave, Shoe-lane); National Temperance Advocate,

#### THE ANDOVER UNION. ANDOVER, MONDAY, Nov. 3.

Saturday was a day of triumph to the friends of the poor, and therefore one of signal defeat to their foes. At a meeting of the ratepayers of the parish of Andover, held some few days ago, it was resolved to return Mr. Westlake as a member of the town-council of the borough, as a compliment to him for his manly, honest, and disinterested conduct in connexion with the recent inquiry into the management of the Andover Union, in the face of the vilest and most dastardly attempts of some of the persons in authority to deter him from doing a public duty. Mr. Westlake was compelled to be absent from Andover until Friday, for the purpose of making arrange ments for having an interview with the Poor Law Commissioners, personally, to protest against the misrepresentations of his evidence given before their Assistant by that functionary. During his absence however, the ratepayers of Andover were not idle cillors, they used all the influence and means they could command to prevent the return of Mr. Westlake. Amongst them were clergymen, whose conduct as guardians, whether ex officio or otherwise. was too well known to have much influence among the ratepayers, Bribery and treating were plentifully emloyed, and all the low scum of the town was brought into play against Mr. Westlake. Even a certain noble Lord, who resides at Marlborough, and could have no right to interfere, was prevailed upon to come over to this town to put the screw upon a tenant in as at the head of the poll. Will not this event speak loudly in reply to the tergiversations of the Assistant and Chief Commissioners, and the shuffling state-ments of the guardians, whose impotence and improthose functionaries again dare to repeat the falsehood, that nine-tenths of the rate-payers were opposed to the inquiry, condemned Mr. Westlake, and sup-ported the Poor Law system as carried out at Anpoor-rate, voluntarily, simultaneously, and alike honourably to that gentleman and to themselves. Then, again, Mr. Hammond, the medical man whom the guardians are attempting to thrust into Mr. Westlake's post, was put up as a candidate upon this occasion, in opposition to that gentleman, and received one vote. M'Dougal was not a candidate, but he and his son-in-law Holly, were very busy, in comless efforts to prevent the electors from exercising ever live to see you a widow!" their right of putting Mr. Westlake in the town-

by whose instrumentality those offences have been

at least exposed if not visited with the punishment

they deserve. Another gratifying result of the recent inquiry is, that at the meeting of the guardians held

on Saturday, the committee, which had been ap-

pointed to consider the dietary table, recommended that in future the following additional allowances

on soup days; meat three days in the week, instead

of two only; 11lb. of vegetables, instead of three quarters of a pound; and suet puddings on Sundays.

This recommendation was adopted.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE SWINDLING .- Two men are at resent in custody, under warrants from the sheriff of Lanarkshire, charged with various swindling transactions of a very extensive description. One of them calls himself Captain Paul M'Gregor, of Seafield House, Arran, and the other is George Inglis, a spirit-dealer, in King-street, Glasgow. The impositions with which the parties are charged embrace a great number of cases, and have reference to a multiplicity of articles; but the following are the more important :- Captain Paul M'Gregor, it appears, in the character of the occupant of Seafield House Arran (of which, by the way, he is actually the tenant), ordered from Mr. Yellowlees, coach-builder, Edinburgh, a fine chariot, valued at £100, which was received in Glasgow, and the vehicle, it is alleged, was forthwith taken to Salford, Manchester, and sold for £45. By a similar order a bull and three cows, of the Alderney and Guernsey breed, were obtained from an agent in England, who, no doubt, pianofortes, gold watches, and other articles of value. have also been ordered and received from London; besides other goods, of the most varied character, times to death. being ordered from Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns. They have even dealt in guano, and quantities of this valuable article have been requested to be sent to Captain Paul M'Gregor, from Liverpool, but we have not ascertained whether ordered; but his coadjutor, Inglis, is charged as him. have already been discovered.—Glasgow Argus.

Extensive Forgeries by a Liverpool Merchant. -On Saturday information was circulated throughout the divisions of the metropolitan and city police, that Mr. Lyon, an extensive merchant in Liverpool, in the Smyrna and American trade, has absconded from that city, having committed changed horses I saw a good-looking poodle-dog (chien forgeries to a very large amount. Mr. Lyon is caniche), which came to the coach door, and sat up believed to have quitted Liverpool about Mon- on its two hind legs with the air of one begging for day or Tuesday week; but he was not missed something. "Give him a sou," said the postilion to until Thursday. It is supposed that he is in London, and that he intends to quit the country. He is determined to the picked it up, ran to the scribed as about five feet ten inches high, sallow complexion, black bushy hair and whiskers, rather prominent nose, dark eyes, thin face, prominent lately dead; he had no master, and begged alms on teeth, thin figure, and very upright; dresses generally in a black frock coat, figured silk waistcoat, light trowsers, and black hat, Wellington boots, and black stock, and wears a large shirt-pin, and several rings on his fingers—is fond of smoking, and is well known in the sporting world.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Saturday morning, between two and three o'clock, as Captain Watson, residing at No. 29, Park-place, Peckam New Town, was returning home to his residence, he was attacked by turning nome to his residence, he was attached by three men in the Commercial road, Old Kent-road, by the judge as to his religious creed. "Are you an who suddenly threw him down with great violence, and, while two of them held him down, the third sir." "A Methodist?" "No, sir." "What are rifled his pockets.

Tit Bits.

POLITENESS RECIPROCATED .- A criminal was in the county jail awaiting his trial for murder, with a reasonable prospect of conviction. The candidate for the shrivalty called one day to see him, when the prisoner, wishing to compliment his visitor, said to him: "If I should be condemned to be hanged, I know of no one by whom I would rather be hung than by you." The visitor, acknowledging the compliment, with one of his blandest smiles, replied: "And should I be elected sheriff, I know of no one I would rather hang than you."

Somnambulism .- An extraordinary case of somnambulism occurred at Chatham Barracks, a few nights ago, Peter Slight, a young Scotchman, rose from his bed, by some means got into a drain, passed through it for a distance of five hundred feet, emerged from it, and, coming in contact with a post, fell down in a fit, in which state he was discovered, quite naked, and was conveyed to the military nospital. This was the fourth time he had walked in his sleep.

An Old Song.—The King of Denmark is selling one of his colonies, a newspaper paragraph says, " for a mere song." We have made inquiries in the city,

#### SONG OF THE BAILWAY MANIAC. (From Punchi)

This is my left hand—this is my right; These are my eyes, my nose, my mouth; I can discern the day from night: There lies the north, and there the south. Shake not the head, then-cry not "Hush!" Lay not the finger on the lip: Away !-unhand me !-let me rush In quest of Railway shares and scrip. Ha! ha! 'Tis you are mad, I say, You talk to me of Three per Cents., Consols? pooh, nonsense! What are they?

You prate of mortgages and rents-I tell you there are no such things: -Nay, do not threaten chains and whip.-They've flown away with paper wings, And left us only shares and scrip.

What! Mind my business? Fellow dear, You'll find yourself in Bedlam soon. Hark !--let me whisper in your ear ;---Look!-there is my business-in the moon! That's where all occupation's fled; Gone, presto! with hop, jump, and skip; How, now, then can I earn my bread, Except by railway shares and scrip?

Get in my debts? Lo, how you rave! Who thinks of paying what he owes? No, tell me not that he's a knave: In scrip and shares the money goes. Mark yonder man, he's a trustee, With other's stock in guardianship; Where is it ! Ha, my friend, you'll see-All sunk in Railway shares and scrip. Stick to the shop? What shop? I've none,

Defend me-how the madman stares! I tell you there's no shop but one: The office where they sell you shares. You have a tailor,—want a coat Go, order it : you'll find a Snip, I'll bet you Sir a ten pound note,

Will only measure you for scrip. I am not mad, I am not mad; See where the shares on wirlwind fly Off!-give me back the wings I had, To mount and catch them in the sky. Maniac, I say !—you torture me !— You crush me, in that Iron grip; Madmen, away! and leave me free To chase my railway shares and scrip.

A Modest Speculator .- A "nice young man," favour of the bone-gnawing starvation system. But who probably wants a few hundreds with which to all in vain. Mr. Westlake was returned by 118 votes, speculate in railways, advertises his readiness to give he being the only new candidate returned, and polling twenty pounds to any person having the ability to only 11 votes under the highest given for the one who inclp him to "a pretty girl with two thousand pounds!" ESCAPE FROM QUACKERY.—A provincial contemporary informs us that James Webb, a brewer's drayman, has had his "face saved from being eaten away by Holloway's ointment and pills!" Holloway won't thank our brother, we should think, for the publication of so damaging a fact.

"FAT, FAIR, AND FIFTEEN."-The young Queen of Spain is described as having an "immense" arm, dover? Why, Mr. Westlake has been re-elected to a a "redundant" bust, and ankles "solid enough to new office which he never sought, by payers of the support the golden tower of Seville." She "waddles" from "excessive corpulency;" and perspires from the fatigue of carrying so much "blubber." At dinnershe "swellows soup, an entire roast fowl, fish, pastry, sweetmeats, and preserves" (her passion for "sweets") being preposterous). Her education having been neglected, her ignorance" is as gross as her person. Bull Matrimonial.—An Irish gentleman, the he and his son-in-law Holly, were very busy, in com-pany with a poor lieutenant and the clergy, in fruit-exclaimed, "Heaven forbid, my dear, that I should

A DIABOLICAL DOOM. - A poor miser, arrriving on council as one of their representatives, desiring there- the banks of the Styx, swam across, and cheated by to testify their high sense of his character and Charon, the ferryman, of his penny. He was senconduct as a public servant, and their unequivocal tenced, as a punishment, to return to the world, that contempt of the clique which would rather tolerate he might behold his spendthrift heirs squandering his profligacy, cruelty, and fraud than honour the man money!

JAQUES IN CAPEL-COURT. (From Punch.) All the world are stags! Yea, all the men and women merely jobbers! They have their brokers and their share accounts, And one man in his time tries many lines, The end being total ruin. Frst, the greenhorn, Dabbling and dealing in a lucky spec,; And then the posperous seller, with his profits And joyous winning face, buying like mad, Unwilling to sell out; and then, the loser, Sighing like furnace, with a woful prospect. Of the next settling day! Then the director, Full of strange schemes, and lodged at the West-end, Keeping a cab, and sudden growing rich,— Getting a bubble reputation Even in Capel-court. And then the bankrupt, With is debts' schedule large, and no assets: By all his decent friends entirely cut,-Full of bad scrip, and fertile of fresh schemes And so he plays his game. The sixth step sinks Into the low and herring-gutted stag, With spectacles on nose and list in hand: His youthful gains all spent, the world too wide-Awake to be ta'en in, and his long line

Of hapless creditors thatidly wait And whistle for their cash. Last scene of all. That ends this sad but common history, Is-Union pauperism, and oakum picking Sans beer, sans beef, sans tea, sans everything. Positives and Comparatives .- A domestic cat is a tame beast, but Van Amburgh the lion king is a beast tamer. The imposition of the Income Tax on the

public by Sir Robert is a cool trick, but a plunge into entertained the belief that they were to form part of the Frozen Ocean is a cooler. India, from this counthe fancy or ornamental stock of a landed proprietor try is far off, but a husband who runs away from his in Arran; but, after reaching Glasgow, they were children is a father off! Anything proper is fit, but taken to the cattle-market, and, as is alleged, sold if you call on Moses the tailor, you will find him a for what they would bring. In the possession of one of the prisoners, among other papers which brought to light many of their transactions, was found the invoice of a second chariot from a house in London. Of this vehicle, which appears to have been of con- with the shoe of a ploughman is a lamer. An article siderable value, no trace can be found; and, there- without blemish is sound, but Prince Joinville, when fore, as far as has been ascertained, it has never lately off Brighton, was declared to be a sounder.—entered the avenue of Seafield House. Several Joe Miller.

MRS. CAUDLE.—Why is Mrs. Caudle like Sampso of old? Because she is able to jaw a thousand Philis-"THESE ARE STIRRING TIMES," as the spoon said

to the saucepan. FLATTERING RESEMBLANCE. - A Southern Adonis.

no way celebrated for his personal attractions, on the island of Arran has ever been benefitted in an agricultural point of view by its introduction there as a manure. In short, the transactions of the parties were so extraordinary that nothing which could be delighted answer. "Do you think I'll do, Cæsar?" turned into ready money seems to have escaped their (giving him a piece of silver.) "Guy, massa, neber notice, while they took care to pay nothing them-selves, and the authorities having procured informa-tion, which led them to believe that the whole was a swindle, they are now in gaol to answer for their conduct. Captain Paul McGregor appears to have been the individual in whose name the goods were donkey." "Can't help dat, massa—you look jist like

having been the party chiefly instrumental in disposing of them after they were received. So far as of Lochgelly, the other Sunday, when the minister, is yet known they have not favoured Glasgow with in his sermon, made some observations about the capture of Jericho. The collier fell asleep unt towns at a distance, and these the sheriff's authorities are searching out with great care and assiduity. We may further state that many articles pawned or sold day, Archy?" "Ah! whaur ha'e ye been the may further state that many articles pawned or sold day, Archy?" "Ah! whaur do ye think? but at the capture of Jericho." "An' hoo did ye come on, Archy?" "Ah, lad, I fell asleep; and they had Jericho captured, and were singing and rejoicing when I awakened."-Fife Herald.

A MENDICANT DOG .- "I was travelling," savs M. Blaze, "in the diligence. At the place where we changed horses I saw a good-looking poodle-dog (chien baker's and brought back a piece of bread, which he ate. This dog had belonged to a poor blind man,

his own account.' THE BITER BIT. - "What for a shot?" said a gunsman to an old farmer standing near a pond where ducks were swimming. "Half-a-crown," was the reply. The money was paid, the gun fired, and three ducks fell dead. "Well, old chap, how do you like that?" said the sportsman. "Oh, well enough," replied Hodge, "they are none of mine."

A STRANGE RELIGION.—A sailor being summoned o give his testimony before a court, was questioned you, then?" "I am captain of the foretop, sir."

为北海 拉带

lished—13 agains, represent the new style paletot over-coats, both the most admired pieces of music will be played daily, ments, particularly the new style paletot over-coats, both single and double-breasted, six patterns of garments—viz., singicand double-branch from dress coats, the Parisian style past Four. Admittance, 3s. Children, half-price. The vost with skirts, and shooting vest; full and particular report, &c., &c. Price 10s. 6d. for the one season, or 20s. for one year, including an intermediate report, summer and winter, with every necessary information throughout M. W. Bradwell,

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TO ALL WHO CAN'T PAY! IMMEDIATE Protection, and a prompt and safe final A discharge, without the intervention of a Prison or an Attorney. A discharge to Debtors is now imperative, because Imprisonment for Debt is now penal, not remedial.—Debtors of all grades will be benefitted by applying forthwith to John S. Beastead, 22, Basinghall-street, near the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

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A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director. Agents wanted in Towns not pre-occupied, and applications from respectable and influential parties addressed to the Managing Director, at No. 14, Waterloo-place, Lonan , will meet with immediate attention.

## SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE

JUNCTION RAILWAY. WHEREAS. Notices were duly published in the month of November last, in the London Gazette, the Shefield and Rotherham Independent, the Nottingham Journal, the Derbyshire Courier, the Lincola, Rulland, and Stamford Mercury, and the Lincoln Standard Newspapers, that application was intended to be made in the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company, and to give to such Company power to make and maintain a Railway, commencing by a Junction with the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway, at or near Oborne-street, in the Tawnship of Brightside Bierlow, in the Parish of Sheffield, in the West-Riding of the County of York, and to terminate at or near a place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Welham Whinleys, in the Township or Hamlet of Welham, in the Parish of Clarborough, otherwise Clareborough, in the County of Nottingham, and thence by means of two diverging communications or branches, one of such communications or branches to commence by a Junction with the said main Line, at or near the said place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Welham Whinleys, in the said Township or Hamlet Port of Gainsborough, otherwise Gainsburgh, upon place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Welham Whinleys, and to terminate at or near the City of Lincoln, and County of the same City.

And also to make and maintain a Branch Railway ject to which all others must be deferred. from and out of the said intended main Line of Rail-Railway, in the parish of Beighton, in the county of And also to make and maintain another Branch

otherwise Aston with Aughton, in the West Riding Railway, in the said Parish of Aston-cum-Aughton, famine "breaks through stone walls." This is the strained and ostentatious charity. otherwise Aston with Aughton. And whereas, such application was made in pur-

making the said Railway (save and except the said diverging communication or branch commencing by a Junction with the said main Line, at or near the said place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Welham Whinleys, in the said Township or Hamlet of Welham, in the said Parish of Clarborough, otherwise Clareborough; and terminating at or near the High street, in the Parish of Saint Mark, in the said City of Lincoln and County of the same City), was ordered by the House of Commons to be engrossed, but by reason of the termination of the said Session,

Reet.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1845. SMITH AND HINDE,
HAYWOOD, BRAMLEY,
AND GAINSFORD,
Sheffield.

THE COLOSSEUM. GRAND ORCHERTRAL ORGAN.—This magnificent cstablishment, patronised and visited by her TONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for the Autumn cstablishment, patronised and visited by her MAJESTY and his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, has now, in addition to its former alterations, a new Orchestral Organ, erected in the Glyptotheca, on which the most addition to its former alterations, a new Orchestral Organ, erected in the Glyptotheca, on which

from Two till Four o'Clock. Open from Ten till Half-Stalactite Caverns, the most magnificent of all the Temples which nature has built for herself in the regions of night, 1s. each. The whole projected and designed by EVENING EXHIBITION.

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TO THE EMBARRASSED.-IMPORTANT. THERE are thousands of persons who have struggled L long against the force of misfortune, but few are aware that by a very recent Act all small traders owing debts not exceeding £300, farmers, and all others owing to any amount, can be entirely raised from their difficulties at a small expense, and without imprisonment or bankruptcy. All such Mr. Weston begs will apply to him at Moira-chambers, 17, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, by letter or personally.

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the annual outlay and income, from which it can confidently be stated that the undertaking will realise a net profit of at least 15 per cent. Prospectuses, containing full particulars of the plan. and extracts from the reports and authorities upon which

A careful and moderate calculation has been made of

the estimates are based, may be had on application at the temperary offices of the Company, No. 5, Berners-street, or will be forwarded to any address. Applications for Shares to be made in the usual form

addressed to the Provisional Committee of the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company, at Messrs. Bailey, Shaw, and Smith's, 5, Berners-street.

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The Beggared Gentleman, and his crooked stick. The nurture of a Young Sailor; or the history of Cockle

The last days of an Old Sailor; or "Butter your shir -sing 'tantara-bobus, make shift!'' The Man that brought his ninepence to nought. The Lad that felt like a fish out of water The Minister of Mercy.—" Merrie England" no more.

Signs of the Times; or One Parson and Two Clerks, Published also by Mr. How, Fleet-street, about to re move to 209, Piccadilly.

### THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

THE FAMINE. "Where there's a will there's a way."

The blunders of a bench of country Shallows-the immoralities of a State Church parson—the peculation and brutality of a Bastile overscer-the insolence of a Poor-law Commissioner—the turpitude of a for whose relief it was meant. Secretary of State—the tyranny of a landlord—the absurdity of a judge-the subserviency of a Legisreckless supporters—the plunder of railway directors Junction with the said main Line, at or near the said and may constitute the political stock of journalists,

position to which the landlords of England and of Ire-

hope having failed, the said Commissioners announce to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, that other means of salvation must be devised. It is then our duty to consider the several plans recommended by the respective parties. When ever a great national calamity becomes threatening to faction, we find that all minor differences are merged "for the present" in the paramount consideration as to how their order may be preserved from the consequences. This is the real English of the charity and philanthropy of the wealthy when any event occurs which is of right placed to their account. By words of high-sounding patriotism and niggardly action they not only divert public opinion from a consideration of their own misdeeds, but they gather laurels and reap profit from national suffering. Hence we find the Loinsters, the effects to the most extraordinary Panorama in the Cloneurrys, the O'Connells, the Fitzimons, with a sprinkling of Orangemen, jumbled into a heterogeneous Protective Society to mitigate a malady of which they themselves are the authors.

To meet this national malady two sweeping prescriptions are proposed; the one the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the other a plausible appeal from the agitators, who thrive upon poverty, to the Irish landlords to permit their tenants to overhold their stock of corn. We shall, firstly, deal with the repeal of the Corn Laws, and we cannot even enter upon a consideration of the question without a passing comment upon Mr. O'Connell's timely change of opinion. When there was not the same necessity for the proosed alteration, the Liberator, to tickle the ears of his English Free Trade audience, over and over again declared that the primary object of Government and of all classes should be to give the people cheap food What, said he, can be more startling and affecting than the infant appeal of the child who says to it mother," Mammy, I am hungry, give me some bread? and what more conclusive condemnation of the bread tax than the answer of the mother who replies Whis't, agra, I can't, there's a tax upon it." If ther is pity due to the appeal, and truth in the response. surely there never was a time when they would be more applicable than at the present moment. And yet Mr. O'Connell now fears to press the question lest he should lose the support of his committee.

Such, however, is not the real motive for his opposition. He knows full well that the repeal of the Corn Laws was only resorted to as a clap trap-cry to strengthen agitation. He knows that if the effect of Bagman Commissioner Pritchard - our boastful a repeal of the Corn Laws would be such as the advo- threats to Republican America—our paper skirmishes cates of the measure anticipate, namely, an astound-with France-and our domestic security in the ing fall in the price of wheat, that the Irish farmers thus saddled with all the penalty of famine would be converted into his most clamorous op- land's greatness-were placed to the account of inponents. He knows full well that the Irish farmers creasing civilisation—a consequence of which, we are a brave, a dangerous, although a confiding and were insolently informed, was a corresponding and easily managed class. He knows that the very anti-simultaneous increase of poverty. The difference cipation of the change would cause them to button up their pockets upon his rent-day, and, therefore, for the present, he places what he once considered if centralisation would establish any equitable claim the most important of all measures in abeyance. We its title will be best proved by convincing the people tell Sir Robert Perl that the reduction in the price | that the holders of wealth, however procured, look of corn consequent upon a repeal of the Corn Laws upon themselves in the character of stewards, and

proud and tyramical because suspicious—from their position; while they are for the most part needy, luxurious, and unthrifty. In any measure involving | not the working classes say to themselves, "What the price of produce, the interests, or rather the has been may be." We have been visited by a great unhappy connection, of landlords, tenants, and labourers, cannot be separated. No casualty which have been wholly and entirely averted by a just appromises to be merely temporary will induce them to abate any portion of their claim upon the tenant, I travel through the country, and ask themselves how while the doubtful position of the latter invariably imposes certain ruin upon the labourer. Let wheat produced, should be in a state of barren unproducfall to that standard to which panic alone would reduce it, not five per cent, of the landlord class will commensurately reduce their rents, and not tou per famine, or in part reconciled to it by the balmy recent. of the tenant class will expend a single shilling flection that it was the work of God alore, and that that can be avoided in the payment of wages. The each, from the Queen to the peasant, were equally landlords, so far from being softened into contrition, will become more pompous, proud, and oppressive. For Orders from the Country to be sent through the The tenant class will become more maddened and excited, while the labouring class, so unhappily dependent upon both, will become exasperated, reckless, and revengeful. All will be given up to despair, and country. Thus we dispose of recommendation numallow their tenants to reserve their corn for pro-

We have given the Irish landlords their just character; nor shall we withhold the same from the Irish farmers. If then the landlords should follow up this recommendation, the labouring people, who are the most numerous class, would not be benefitted to the extent of a fraction of a farthing, as far as nish a single instance of greater oppression, tyranny, and fraud, than that practised by the Irish farmers towards their labourers. Not a single petty sessions takes place, not a single quarter session is depth. held, at which the great majority of cases are not appeals of the labouring classes against the broken contracts, the violated promises, the chousings, and the cheatings of labourers by their employers. And so far from the possession of a large supply of food being placed at their discretion alleviating the present distress, on the contrary, every holder will become an extorting usurer and a jobber, and will screw the highest farthing out of the pocket of the unfortunate labourer. Thus we show, from a more intimate knowledge of the several classes than even Mr. O'Connell possesses, that neither of the proposed remedies will have the anticipated effect; while any fund which may be raised by charity, will be reduced by at least fifty per cent, before it reaches the object

We remember a famine before—we recollect the amount subscribed; and we also recollect that more lator—the corruption of Parliament—the tortuous than one country squire fed his hounds upon the windings of a Prime Minister—the pliancy of his people's store of oatmeal. While we justify the judicial enquiry upon a subject on which some contrathe remorselessness of griping attornies—the riety of opinion exists, we demand, upon the part wise Clareborough, and to terminate at or near the cruelty of employers—the venality of the public press of the whole people, that that enquiry should be as the tergiversation of agitators—the neglect of prompt and searching as possible, and the exeor near the Bank or Wharf, on the West side of the River Trent, in the Parish of Beckingham, in the apostacy of politicians—and the whimsicality of moment's unnecessary delay. It has ever been our communications or branches to commence by another | monarchs, are one and all incidents of daily occurrence, | complaint, that if changes, however sweeping, are required for the purposes of faction, that no intrito be served up as convenience requires, with season- cacy stands in the way of consummation. The High-street, in the Parish of Saint Mark, in the ing suiting to the palate of their respective customers; change is made at railway speed; but when any debut famine, the topic upon which we write, is a sub- mand is made upon the part of the people, searching enquiry is considered requisite. Committee and your tyrant's supremacy. Where there's a will there's trom and out of the said intended main Line of Rail- It is one that cannot be seasoned to any palate. It commission follow each other in quick succession, but to will it. Riding of the said County of York, to join the Mid- is one which indirectly affects those who are not in until the fever of excitement has passed away, and a land Railway, otherwise called the North Midland immediate fear of its consequences. Like the ma- complex and voluminous report is all they receive lignant contagion, it is no respecter of persons, and, for their pains. Such, however, cannot be the case therefore, it is for the same reason dreaded by the now; we must have something more than the starchy wealthy. It is a huge devastating epidemic that recommendations of chemical commissioners; some-"cordon" can be opposed. It is worse than pestilence. patriots; something more than the philanthropy of

Does Sir Robert Peel know, that, estimating the suance of the aforesaid Notices, and the Bill for land, backed by their Ministerial tools, have brought number of horses employed in our service, in cavalry

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENTS. in his district. If the only duty of a Government is to bow suppliantly and crouch to the strong, and to take vengeance for its humiliation upon the weak, our rulers are pre-eminently distinguished for the performance of those functions. But, upon the other hand, if another and a higher duty devolves upon them, aristocracy, and the middle classes.

legally, morally, and legitimately belonging to presents the elements of decay. all, were usurped by a class. We have stated, and cannot be contradicted, that while thir- To Readers & Correspondents. teen millions under a bad Government may be an over-population, that, under a just distribution of national, wealth the same country would furnish ample means for the comfortable support of a hundred millions. We early foresaw, and as early denounced, the effect of centralisation. We cautioned the people. and told them that it was the new principle adopted by Sir Robert Peer to insure the amalgamation of political parties into a class of privileged plunderers, and legalised freebooters.

To this novel mode of action, as the mainspring of Government, we opposed the principle of individuality, proving incontrovertibly that the greatness of a nation must ever depend upon individual comfort and satisfaction. Our boasted victories in Central Asia—our unjust triumphs in China—our magnanimous appeal to arms in defence of Mr. bravery and patriotism of 50,000 Chelsea pensioners-were one and all urged as a proof of Engbetween the two principles, centralisation and individuality, are, however, now about to be tested; and No. 39, all gone by twelve o'clock on publication day. Thrice the quantity could have been sold. Second Editive could have been sold. Second Edition now ready. Nos. 1 to 39 may be had tion now ready. Nos. 1 to 39 may be had its severity.

would be followed by a bloody and disastrous revolution in the unit of the first and oquitable distribution of those resources which the new principle recognised by Government has enabled them to amass. What The Irish landlords, the usurpers of the soil, are is every man's business is nobedy's business; and hence we shrewdly apprehend that this law of distribution will not be administered; and, if not, will calaraity-a calamity, the effect of which might plication of the country's resources. Will they not it comes to pass that Land, by which alone food is tiveness, while they, if allowed to cultivate it, would have been either wholly saved from the horrors of

> sufferers by the visitation. Will they not enquire why a people with land of surpassing richness, and with a genial climate, should be dependent, upon foreigners for their very existence? Will they not ask for good cause why the price of the foreigners, productions should affect the hopelessness will be seen blazing throughout the price of their labour. And when they discover that all those anomalies exist, and are upheld and perpeber one; and now we turn to the second-the tuated by that golden link which bind the few tomodest appeal from the agitators to the landlords, to gether, will they not then see the glorious result that must follow union. Will they not, as a class with inseparable interests, merge all their minor differences into the grand principle of centralisation. If the centralisation of the power of the few has been followed by the plunder of the many, nothing but the consolidation of the many can compel the few, if not to disgorge the already ill-gotten gain, at least to arrest the further plunder and check its progress for regards the price of grain. The world does not fur- the future. The cold political apathy that has followed the new tactics of Sir Robert Perl has equally affected all clases of society. The boiling bubble on

the surface has disturbed the waters to their lowest The Tories are confident—the Whigs are dead the Corn Law League is slumbering—the Irish Repealers are amused by the rayings and the antics of spouters and showmen - the Complete Suffragists have evaporated—the landlords are paralysed—the parsons are quaking—the Dissenters are watching the farmers are desponding—and the Chartists, partaking of the national malady, have become apathetic It is to arouse them that we now write. We invoke them, by the name of him whose birth-day it is (the immortal HUNT), to shake off their lethargy, and once more rally round the standard which he raised and never deserted. While usurpers are deliberating upon statues of butchers, tyrants, and hypocrites, to decorate the walls of what is ludicrously called the "House of Commons," let us pay a more honourable devotion to the departed great ones, by making another and more vigorous struggle to establish their principles in the most honoured statues that can be

erected to their memory. Seeing what the usurpation of the Land by the few has led to; seeing what the want of just Government has brought upon us, let us from henceforth renew our covenant to truggle to the death for the People's Charter and the Land. Do this, or walk like spectres into the parks of the wealthy-follow the sports of the idle—and when you see the prancing horse, the bloated hound, and the pampered official defying that famine that has reduced you to beggary crouch and sneak away without a murmur; you are the forger of your own chains, the willing abettor of a way, and for a nation to be free, her people need

THE POTATOE CROP.

WE beg to direct the attention of our readers to the lamentable accounts of the potatoe crop selected from all parts of the United Kingdom, and to remind them Railway from and out of the said intended main Line wealthy. It is a huge devastating epidemic that recommendations of chemical commendations of che pear, it is the principal food of nineteen-twentieths land Railway, otherwise called the North Midland The progress of pestilence may be arrested, but tyrant landlords; something more than the alms of of the Irish working classes, and also much relied upon as an article of food by the poorer classes of England. In addition to what we select from other sources, we beg to add what we have witnessed this country, and they alone are responsible for the and artillery, at 20,000, four pounds of corn ourselves since we last wrote upon the subject. Since result. We will not, with the same littleness of subtracted from the daily allowance of each, would then we have visited several large and small farmers mind that characterises the Times newspaper and grind into catmeal that would furnish ample food in Surrey, and the following was the result of our enmany of its correspondents, attribute the evil to, and for 150,000 human beings for six months? As. then, quiries :- One farmer, who holds 300 acres of land. saddle the consequences upon, Sir Robert Perlandthe there is no difficulty in procuring information when in the parish of Nutfield, informed us that that nor-Sliding Scale. The evil has existed almost from a people are to be taxed, or when changes are to be tion of the crop which, a week before he estermed time immeniorial, and would, had it not been for Sir made for the benefit of factions, let us forthwith safe, had gone. Another farmer, in the same parish. ROBERT PEEL'S measures taken in the bulk, not ea- have a sweeping commission to take stock of every who occupies 113 acres, showed us his store where he priciously picked for factious purposes, be now felt man's means, and let Government, whose duty it is, had classed the potatoes in three heaps. In the one no further proceedings were had thereon.

Now, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is interested, in the next Session of Parliament, to prevea, if the cheap bread Whigs were now in office, instarving and unprotected poor. We tell him that the
in the next Session of Parliament, to prevea, if the cheap bread Whigs were now in office, instarving and unprotected poor. We tell him that the
in the next Session of Parliament, to prevea, if the cheap bread Whigs were now in office, instarving and unprotected poor. We tell him that the
in the third were those which were supposed to have sent a Petition to the House of Commons for leave to stend of allowing inquiry to precede action, they people, who produce all, will not tamely look upon the in the third were those which were supposed to have reintroduce the said Bill so ordered to be engrossed, and impact to precede action, they people, who produce all, will not tamely look upon the in the third were those which were supposed to have people, who produce all, will not tamely look upon the in the third were those which were supposed to have people, who produce all, will not tamely look upon the in the third were those which were supposed to have people, who produce all, will not tamely look upon the in the third were those which were supposed to have people, who produce all, will not tamely look upon the in the third were those which were supposed to have people, who produce all, will not tamely look upon the in the third were those which were supposed to have would jump to some fill-belly conclusion, and leave pampered, idle menial, the bloated lord, the gouty escaped. We turned the good heap over and selected and to proceed to pass the same into a Law, with such some fill-belly conclusion, and leave pampered, the most sound, and having cut specifications therein as to Parliament may seem the responsibility of failure as a legacy to their squire, the bursting war-horse, the sleek policeman, those apparently the most sound, and having cut and the well-fed soldier. It is not in nature that them we found that, without a single exception, all As we anticipated in the outset we learn from the they should do so. Again we conclude, under this pain- were irrevocably gone, and this from Wednesday. Irish Commissioners that the Irish people cannot be ful head, by once more reminding the selfish and over- the day upon which they were stored, to Sunday. expected to live for ten months upon starch, and, that secure, that "hunger will break through stone walls." Another farmer, occupying seventy acres in the

parish of Home, informed us that they were all gone

15 สารที่ จองนัก เกาะความ ที่ 1 1 สารที่ พ. เกาะกับ เล่าสุดตั้ง แล้ว โดย

On Monday we examined three heaps that we had grown ourselves. They promised to be the best in the county; a very careful gardener had the week before selected what he thought had escaped, but, to his astonishment, when we cut several of those he esteemed to be the most sound, they were every one that of faithfully holding a balance between all gone. On Tuesday we dined with a friend, and after classes, they have egregiously failed in the applica- dinner we enquired of his housekeeper how she tion of their power, and the discharge of their several found the potatoes in London-her answer was, that, if duties. While we are unwilling to saddle all the she laid in two days' provision, she found on the responsibility of a great novel calamity upon Sir second day that if the potatoes had touched each ROBERT PREL, we may, nevertheless, fairly use the other, they were unfit for use. This touching is aloccurrence for the purpose of creating a belief in his together nonsense; the disease is, we believe, in mind that an altered system may lead, if not to im- every potatoe, the fact of which will be discovered mediate correction, at least to a successful preven- by the following operation. It is quite evident that tion in future, and we doubt not but such a step the blight struck the leaves and stalk, and that the would heal much of that animosity which at present | infection was communicated through the stalk. as the working people cherish towards Government, the | the potatoes upon the continent and elsewhere that were struck at a certain stage of their growth, im-For a very long time the press has teemed with mediately ceased to grow, and perished. If then, the strictures upon the war that has been raging against | curious will take a potatos, cutting it from the heel authority. We have stood alone in justifying the or large eye by which it is appended to the stalk to aggressive and offensive position assumed by the the nose or point, where a cluster of eyes appear, he cople, and we have proved to dem astration that will discover a purple tinge running in the first inthe war was a war of wealth, of power, and of coercion, stance between the skin and the potatoe, and a vale waged against poverty and helplessness. We have green seam running all through in the centre. He argued that the resources naturally, equitably, will also find that the whole appearance, when cut.

INPORTANT NOTICE. Henceforth all communications for the Northern Star must be addressed simply thus :-To the Editor. Northern Star Office,

16, Great Windmill-street, London. I request particular attention to the above notice. FEARGUS O'CONNOR

ROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES .- In a letter, received in Newport this week from Hobart Town, the writer states that he has seen Frost, who was in good health, but was looking very many years older, and with hair completely whitened. He calmly made many inquiries respecting the members of his family and former acquaintances in this locality, and stated that he was reconciled to his situation, that of clerk in a store, The writer adds that Williams is overseer of a colliery

and Jones guard of the Launceston mail .- Monmouth

shire Merlin THE POLISH CAUSE AND THE INFAMOUS FRENCH GO. VERNMENT.-To the Editor of the Northern Star .-Sir. On the eve of the fifteenth anniversary of the Polish revolution, when the Poles made the most extraordinary and unparalleled efforts to throw off the Russian yoke which oppressed, and yet oppresses them -that is to say, on the 29th of November, 1830-is may be interesting to very many of your readers to be made acquainted with the innumerable obstacles which the Polish exiles have to contend against in their attempt to commemorate that glorious day in France, under a "constitutional government"-France, which has had her two great revolutions of 1789 and 1830. Last year the French Government prohibited, not merely certain Poles residing near Paris from going there on the 29th of November, where the anniversary was to be celebrated, but the Government also exprossly interdicted, through the intervention of the police, every Frenchman from speaking at this commemoration. Will it, can it be believed, that though no article of the French laws, not even those of " tember," forbid Frenchmen speaking on such oceasions, and though the public meeting for the celebra tion of the anniversary was permitted by the French authorities, not one Frenchman dared to express his sentiments in favour of hapless Poland? The police interdict gagged them. No Frenchman spoke; no Frenchman dared to speak on the occasion; and what occurred last year I confidently predict will be repeated this year. What can we, as Englishmen, think of our neighbours across the Channel? Yet France is "free," and Frenchmen are "free," even when they submit to these things, if they can only chatter and swagger about "Perfide Albion," and the glory of "La belle France." Of course, in these allusions, in these well-merited strictures, I restrict myself to the mere tools of the existing Government. There are good men in all countries: but there are, unfortunately, also, everywhere too many swaggering fools and specious heartless knaves, and these are the tools which tyrants use to achieve and perpetuate their infamous and diabolical designs against the rights and liberties of mankind. I think you and your readers, sir, will agree with me, that if we Englishmen, in the nineteenth century, after eighteen centuries have clapsed since Chirst proclaimed the principle of liberty, equality, and fraternity-if we Englishmen were thus ignominiously circumstanced,

your obedient servant, John Bull .- October 30th. THE LAND AND ITS PRODUCE.—As an admirer of the Chartist Co-operative Land Plan I beg, through your columns, to submit to the public a statement of what the land will produce when properly cultivated. I rent eight roods, that is about the sixteenth part of an acre, which I work myself, this finds me employment in summer from four o'clock in the morning until eight (the other portion of the day being devoted to my business as a manufacturing cutler). For this land I pay £1 per annum, and spend about 3s. more in the purchase of manure. I have cultivated the same plot of ground for the last seven years, and have now on it two dozen of black, white, and red currant trees, two dozen o gooseberry trees, and four score of raspberry trees, planted in hedge-rows. My crop for the present year is as follows:--500 head of coleworts, 100 head of sugar loaf cabbages, 4 score of gos lettuca, 3 score of cabbage lettuce, 9 bushels of spring and winter spinach I have already gathered as many peas as measured when shelled 38 quarts, and have as many remaining on the ground as will more than suffice for seed for the next year, 3 score of cauliflowers, 4 score of purple brocoli, 27 bundles of spring onions, 4 bushels of winter onious, 6 bundles of rhubarb, 6lb. of Italian shalots 6 pecks of ash leaf kidney potatoes, 52 quarts of goose berries, 23 quarts of currants, 37 quarts of raspberries 6 pecks of turnips, 7 bushels of scarlet beans, 3 dozen of vegitable marrow Jerusalem artichokes, 2 score of Scotch kale, 1 score of savoys, 200 head of celery, and a plentiful supply of fine curley parsley. My mode of culture is as follows :—I plant my sugar loaf cabbages 10 inches apart and a foot in the alleys; in February I pluck every other row which leaves 20 inches, this mode produces a fine cabbage for table. My spring spinach I sow in the dwarf pea alleys which are 2 feet 4 inches apart; my large Russia marrowfats I sow 2 feet 8 inches apart, the haum of these grow upwards of 10 feet high, and invariably produce two crops; I make it a rule to chop up my old raspberry canes and cabbage stumps very short, and dig them in, and find it helps the manure; I also plant as much celery as require early, changing its locality every season, thus my ground gets well trenched all over; this in a great measure accounts for its being so exceedingly prolific. I shall be most happy to exhibit my little plot of land to any friend who may think it worth his while to inspect it, upon receiving a short notice of his intended visit. Most heartily wishing that every success may

RIDHARDSON, 1, High-street, Kensington. IMPPOTANT TO MERCHANT SEAMEN .- The following notice, which is of very considerable importance to owners and masters of vessels and all persons more or less connected with the mercantile and shipping trade of the country, has been posted in conspicuous places at the Custom-house and the several dock establishments in London; and copies of the same have been transmitted, by directions of the commissioners, to the principal officers of the revenue at the several ports and other places along the coasts of the United Kingdom, for the information and future government of themselves and those under their jurisdiction, and all other parties concerned:—"By the Commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected Her Majesty's Customs and other Duties. -Notice is hereby given, that the restrictions of an act of Parliament, passed in the Sth and 9th years of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled 'An Act for the Protection of Seamen entering on Board Merchant-ships,' will come into operation on the 1st day of November next, and that from and after that day no person, except the owner, part owner, master, or person in charge of a merchant's ship, or the ship's husband, will be at liberty to hire, engage, supply, or provide seamen to be entered on board merchant's-ships, without a license first obtained from the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, appointed for the management of trade and plantations; and further, that application for such licenses must be made by letter, addressed to 'The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, London.' By order of the Commissioners. (Signed) C. Scovell, secretary. Custom-house, London, October 25, 1845." This important enactment has for its object the protection of a very numerous and useful body of persons, who are proverbially notorious for their improvidence and carelessness with respect to affairs in which most persons more or less think it prudent or necessary to be careful, viz., the preservation of themselves from the impositions of fraudulent and evil-disposed and conducted persons, and should be hailed by them with the thankfulness and satisfaction which it eminently deserves. The act directs that no person, not duly licensed or interested in the ships, shall be concerned in procuring seamen to be entered in the service thereof. That no person interested in the ship shall knowingly receive seamen hired contrary to

attend the land project,-I beg to subscribe myself

your fellow labourer, and a Sheffield cutler, George

the provisions of this act. A penalty of £20, will be inflicted in each case of and infringement of these said provisions of the act. Unlicensed persons are not to be employed for the purpose of engaging seamen, and any licensed person knowingly employing any such person for the purpose stated will forfeit a sum of £20, and, in addition thereto, forfeit and lose his license, No owner, part owner, master or person in charge of any merchant-ship or ship's husband, is to pay or ad. vance, nor give any note in writing or other. wise in the nature of, and purporting to be an advance-note for any part of the wages of any seamen hired, &c., on board a certain ship, until six hours after the ship's articles have been duly signed by the said seaman, and also by the master or owner of the ship, and then only to the said seaman himself, unless such wages or advance of wages be paid in money, in which case the payment thereof may be made to the seaman himself at any period most convenient after the signing of the ship's articles; and all payments of wages contrary to the provisions of the act will be null and void, and the amount thereof recover. able by the seaman as if they had not been paid or advanced at all. Any person demanding or receiving from any seaman, or from any person other than those authorized, requiring seaman, any remuneration what. ever either directly or indirectly, for or on account of the hiring, &c., any such seaman, will forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding £5. Persons are no to be admitted on board merchant-vessels before their arrival in dock or at the place of discharge, without the permission and consent of the master or person in charge of the vessel. A penalty of £20 will be inflicted for an infringement of this matter; and for the better securing the person of such offender, the master or person in charge of the vessel is authorized and empowered to take any person so offending into custody, and to deliver him up forthwith to any constable or neacc-officer, to be by him taken before a magistrate and dealt with according to law. If any person on board any merchant-ship, within twenty-four hours of her arrival at any port, solicit any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person not properly licensed. and letting lodgings for hire, and shall remove from the ship any chest, bedding, or other effects of any seaman, except under the personal direction of such seaman, and without having the permission of the master or person in charge of the ship, he shall be liable to forfeit and pay for each offence of the kind the sum of £5. The last, of any immediate importance, is, that if any person shall demand and receive of and from any seaman payment in respect of his board and lodging in the house of such person for a longer period than such seaman shall have actually resided or boarded therein. or shall receive or take into his possession or under his control any monies, documents, or effects of any seaman, and shall not return the same or pay the value thereof when required to do so by the scaman, after deducting therefrom what is justly due and owing on his part, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £10 over and above the amount or value of such monies, documents, or effects, after such deductions as aforesaid, which shall be adjudged to be paid to the scaman so defrauded. Mr. J. Sweet, Nottingham, acknowledges the receipt of 2s, for the Executive, from Beeston, Notts.

THE DUNDEE PRESS AND THE DUNDEE MILLOCRATS .-To the editor of the Northern Star.—Mr. Editor,—The regard you testify for the working classes, whose physical and moral condition you are constantly endeavouring to ameliorate, is one of those rare and glorious excep tions which renders still more conspicuous the baseness of the press in general. There is, sir, in Dundee, no less than three newspapers, one of them published twice a week; not one of them has the straightforwardness to expose the villany practised by some of the millowners hore. At the Hillbank works, one of the largest establishments of flax spinning in this quarter, it has been the practice for a long time past, notwithstanding the Factory Act, to keep the hands working a long time beyond what the Act allows. For this violation of the law Mr. Blackie was fined the sum of £20. But, sir, not one word of this appeared in the local newspapers True, the editors reported a similar case that happened about Peterhead, but Peterhead being such a distance from Dundee, the master of a woollen factory there could not be likely to say to a Dundee editor, "Come, Mr. Editor, you and I must spend this evening together over a bottle of wine. You, I trust, will keep this un-pleasant affair of mine out of your paper." There is another total violation of principle committed by a flax spinning company here, that has been left unnoticed by the Dundee editors. A rise of wages has been obtained by the spinners in a number of works. Those employed by Baxter and Brothers refused to work, unless they had a like rise. What think you, sir, was the conse quence? Six girls, varying in age from 15 to 20 years were, without even the form of trial, treated as felons, without a friend being permitted to visit them. The Messrs. Baxters' pretend to be very religious. If there is a meeting or lecture for missionary purposes. Mr Edward Baxter is there presiding, and his name stands high in the list of subscribers. If Mr. Edward Baxter

is a light of religion.-Tis such a light as putrefaction breeds, In fly-blown flesh whereon the maggot feeds; Shines in the dark—but when usher'd into day, The stench remains, the lusture dies away. ROBERTS and the disappointed faction who could not turn the distress occasioned by the late strike of the Colliers of the north to their own especial benefit. - We have received many angry denunciations of the honest working Colliers in answer to the foul and malicious attacks levelled at Mr. Roberts, whom they yet call their great legal adviser and protector, in answer to an anonymous piece of slander published in Lloyd's paper last month. The following notice of Mr. Martin Jude, nowever, who was more conversant with the facts of the case and with the feelings and opinions of the Colliers themselves, and which we copy from Lloyd's paper of last Saturday, we substitute for the cream of the many other communicawe should blush to boast either of our "freedom" or tions we have received—all breathing honourable ven-geance against the Durham Chronicle, and the factious, of our "country;" we should grown beneath our yoke, and proclaim, in the face of Heaven, our degradation and disappointed would be leaders of the Miners. Mr. Jude says—"Sir,—Being a constant reader of your exand debasement, and our determination to speedily emancipate ourselves from our thraldom,-I am, sir, cellent Journal, I was surprised to find, in last week's paper, a statement headed "Lawyers and Strikes," in which was set forth the amount of money paid to Mr. Roberts by the Miners of the Tyne and Wear, and the £3,233. What monstrous false statements so

county of Lancashire. Now, sir, as treasurer to the Miners' Association, Iam enabled, and I feel it my duty, to contradict the statement as set forth in your Jo rna and I beg to state that the amount conditioned for, and the amount paid Mr. Roberts by me, for the Miners of the Tyne and Wear, was £500 for twelve months' salary £500 for removal of establishment from Bath to New castle; and his bill of expenses for the twelve months was only £750, making the total paid by the Miners of the Tyne and Wear, £1,750, and not £2,570, as was erroneously stated by your informant. Again, with regard to the Lancashire Miners : he did not receive £1.800 for a half year, but only £367 for a year; thus making a difference of (according to ratio of your correspondent) send to newspapers.—Maktin Jude (Newcastle-upon Tyne)."—Could there be a more creditable refutation of the ravings of the bitterest enemies of Mr. Roberts and the Miners'. At all times, and especially at the present Mr. Ro berts' character is of importance to the working classes, and, therefore, we notice the matter here in compliance with the request of numbers of them, and the more especially, because, as a professional man, Mr. Roberts, by the custom of his profession, is precluded from publicly noticing them himself. We know better than any other person living what Mr. Roberts endured from a strike into which the folly of others precipitated the Miners; and we mention without his knowledge or consent the following fact: -That Mr. Roberts waited upon us in London in the heat of the strike, and proposed to raise £1000 on his own security for the support of the men. We told Mr. Roberts candidly that if he did so it would paralyse the subscriptions then on foot; it would give a handle to his enemies, and the enemies of the men, and though last, not least, that he must be pre-pared to give it as he never would see a fraction of it again. Our last reason had no great weight with Mr. Roberts, while the advice of one of the best friends that ever the Colliers had so far accorded with our own upon the two other points that he was very reluctantly dis-suaded from the undertaking. Although it is no part of our province to give any opinion upon the transactions between solicitor and client, we do volunteer to assert that the amounts stated by Mr. Jude as having been paid to Mr. Roberts were insignificant, wholly insignificant, as compared with the labour he performed. We wish some of our protective friends would just give us a call and look over our attorney's bills of costs, and perhaps when they found that the insertion of about forty lines in the Northern Star, which we had never seen, cost us £360 without going to trial at all, they would then understand how much costs go to swarms of idlers standing between the Crown and the solicitor. The cowardly poltroons who thus assail an honourable gentleman and a useful public servant, are fully aware that the custom of Mr. Roberts's profession, as well as the endless controversy into which notice of such fabrications would lead him, closes his lips, and renders it impossible for him to notice such assaults. We conclude by tendering cur hearty thanks to Mr. Jude for his gentlemanly, his timely, and satisfactory refutation of the anonymous slanderer, and the more especially as we have reason to know that the meanest endeavours have been resorted to to win Mr. Jude to forward the purposes of Mr. Roberts's enemics. Sterling virtue, and especially to the absent, is a very rare quality, and cannot be too highly appreciated when exercised, as in the case of Mr. Jude. When have the working classes had a friend whom faction would not destroy. We rejoice to think, however, that the nails of faction have been pared by the shar-

pened intellect of an improving people. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Deputy Treasurer, in account with W. P. Roberts, Treasurer of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, from August 30th to October 25th, inclusive:— Dr., as per acknwledgment

in the Northern Star. Sept. 6, Cash 144 7 7
13, " 112 11 2
20, " 133 17 11
27, " 76 19 0
Oct. 4, " 97 14 8
11, " 60 19 1
18, " 105 3 7
25, " 82 1 2
Cash received

Cash received from Secretary 77 10 0 £891 4 2

£891 4 2 Paid on account of Treasurer, Nov. 1, 891 4 2 Expences 0 0 0 Balance 0 0 0

The Deputy Treasurer begs to announce to the share-holders that he is not rich enough to make up deficiences occasioned by the irregularity of District sceretaries, and that while he has lodged the whole amount on the first day of the month, in order that the Society may be entitled to a month's interest, he has now in his possession French drafts upon London Bankers, and Postoffice orders irregularly transmitted, for which he can-not procure cash; while it occupied the greater portion of three days in running from one Post-office to the other, to get the orders cashed, being made payable at the Strand, Charing-cross, London, Old Cavendishstreet, Oxford street, and Piccadilly, when all the trouble might have been spared by making the orders payable at the Post-office, Charing-cross. When one person undertakes the gratuitous performance of labour for thousands, it is but right and just that that labour should be made as light as possible. The above account does not include monies paid by the General Secretary since the 25th of October, to which

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Notice.—All orders should be made payable to W. P. RAILWAY.—STOKE, I HURSDAY, Nov. 6.—A dreadful and fatal accident happened near to the Stoke station of the Bristol and Birmingham Railway this marning, by which a brick-maker, residing in this roletts has signed all, many are rejected, leaving us to Roberts has signed all, many are rejected, leaving us to Roberts have been made payable. The Disguest to whom they have been made payable. The Disguest to whom they have been made payable. The Disguest to whom they have been made payable. The Disguest to whom they have been made payable. The Disguest to whom they have been made payable. The Disguest to whom they have been made payable to Mr. Wilage, was killed. It appears that the unfortunate deceased had been drinking last night at an inn at Stoke Prior, and left that place about eleven o'clock. RAILWAY. STOKE, I HURSDAY, NOV. 6.—A dreadful Notice.—All orders should be made payable to W. P. trict secretaines should also state in a plain legible hand, the Jerson in whose name the order has been this simple rate will save me much trouble, as well as the inconvenience of advancing money, which I am at most times but hadly able to afford.—F. O'C.

answer that question.

6. Goodlad, Sheffield.—The shilling for the Veteran Patriots' Fund, will be handed to Mr. Cooper.

1 R. W., CAELISLE, asks if Mr. O'Connor can recommend him to become a member of the United Patriots' Society? Yes: I know of no society whose rules give Society: 123, among a no society whose rules give completely cut off, an arm was broken, and he had me greater satisfaction, or that promise more perfect received other shocking injuries, by which his life protection and fulfilment of conditions to the members. must have been extinguished instantaneously. FLOWER, BRIGHTON.—Mr. Hobson's Almanack f.r

1519 win or photo-read to the commuications for the paper that are to be addressed to the Editor. All orders and other matters, not intended our Cook, New 103.—The only dinning Society in approve of is the Chartist Co-operative Society, S. Sunderland.—It depends upon the amount,

that the body can be seized for debt-if under £20 it J. W.—II he paid his rent quarterly the holice was sum-cent, if half-yearly, half-year's notice should be given. J. W. had better not take any written notice of the case.

F. W. must apply to Mr. Heywood for the "Small Farms," we have none in numbers.

J. Rom asks us if he is liable to the payment of a bill which he passed for the accommodation of a friend. Our best answer is a case in point; we did the very same cur pest answer is a case in point; we did the very same thing for two working men to the amount of £20, and were served on Friday last with a writ for £22 4s. for bill, cost, and interest, which was the first notice we got of its not being paid, and we paid the amount to save further costs, and we would advise him to do the same; but he can recover it from the person for whose

recommodation it was given.
THOMAS JONES, FORE-STREET, CITY, will have no difficulty in reading the will at Doctors' Commons, upon payment of one shilling, any day in the week, JOHNSON.—We would recommend him to consult the Statute Book before he commits the rape, or what Sunday Times, or Bell's Life in London.

THE BLESSINGS OF FREE TRADE!-CRIMES OF THE ENGLISH MILLOCRATS.—The Syrian correspondent of the Morning Chronicle supplies us with the following, account of the desolate state of the country for miles we shall have a hard winter this year. We are begin-Being a Christian, he was sent to the Patriarch by Mr. stery was a very simple one :- "I am a weaver. On children to support. When I sold everything we had, other work. We have had no bread for the last three not been for Mr. Mish, who sent me here.

ISAAC WILSON.—The matter of his letter is inadmiscrimination and recrimination amongst the London CF Mr. O'CONNOR'S LECTURE AND THE HENRY HUNT

Surrens .- We received, on Thursday evening, a sons to see if there were any grounds for taking prolengthy report of Mr. O'Connor's Lecture on "The ceedings in the case. Land," delivered on Wednesday evening, at the South London Chartist Hall. We also received, yesterday morning, a lengthy report of the Henry Hunt Supper, at the Clock House, and a notice of a similar supper held in the Tower Hamlets. When these reports came to hand our first edition (for Scotland) was already fully occupied, and the subsequent editions have afforded us but very indifferent room for the general news of yesterday and to-day (Saturday). We have, therefore, been reductantly compelled to keep over the "reports" until next week, when they will appear in

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Robert Hodge, West Linton Robert Young, ditto Dalston, per T. Sowerhy ... Wigan, per N. Canning ... Derby, per W. Crabtree ... Oldham, per Wm. Hamer Norwich, per J. Hurry Scarborough, per C. Weadley Stockport, per Thomas Woodhouse Barusley, per J. Ward ... Warwick, per H. Donaldson Youvil, per J. G Abbott ... James Coupe, Littleborough John Maser, ditto Oxford, per J. Bridgewater Radcliffe, near Manchester, per T. Bouker Rochdale, per E. Mitchell Sowerby Longroyd, per J. Wilson Bolton, per E. Hodgekinson Manchester, per J. Murray Preston, per J. Brown Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith
Newcastle on-Tyne, per M. Jude
T. Tattersall, of Buraley, per Feargus O'Connor,
Monday, November 3rd
Leeds, per W. Brook
Acudey, per Thomas Shepardson
Rouch, per John Sidaway
From the Independent Cordwainers
Achton under Lyne per E. Hobson

Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Carrington, per John Legg Bradford, Yorkshire, per J. Alderson Carliste, per J. Gilbertson INSTALMENTS. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. £ s. d. Mrs. Mary Lunn .. 0 1 4 Mr. Burnley .. . 4 2 4 Lower Harley Sudbary .. . 1 16 0 Monmouth .. .. 20 6 10 Somers Town Westminster Prescott ... 0 18 6 Hanley ... 2
Wigton ... 2 0 0 T. B. C. and Sons. 5
T. B. C. and Sens. 3 16 0 Selby ... 1 Selby .. .. 114 9

.. 0 19 8 CARDS AND RULES. Wigton ... 0 0 8 Alva .. .. Bristol ... 0 5 8 Crieff .. .. LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE. PER MR. O'CONNOR. R. Hodge, West Liuton
J. Beddon, Merthyr
David Morgan, ditto
Norwich, per J. Hurry
Warwack, per A. Donaldson
Mcxandria, per J. M'Intire
Oxford, per J. Bridgewater
Sowgelly Longroud, per J. Wi Sowerby Longroyd, per J. Wilson Preston, per J. Brown ... Hebden Bridge per J. Smith ...

Pershere, per W. Conn .. Carlisle, per J .Gübertson Rouen, per J. Sidaway ... PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Monmouth ... Carrington .. Sudbury ... Westminster Worsbro' Common 0 3 Prescutt ... Newark Leicester Sowerby Holm .. 0 5 Scarborough Lower Warley Bilston

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION, EXECUTIVE.

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PER MR. O'CONNOB. J. Hodge, West Liaton ... R. Hodge, ditto... Alexandria, per J. M'intire Beeston, Notis, per J. Sweet

Newcastle .. .. 0 6 10 Oldham .. .. 0 6 0 Brighton .. Carlisle THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. Carlisle, November 4, 1845.

R. S.,—We, the undersigned, having on Monday last taken three full shares in the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, particularly request you to insert in your valuable journal our names in full, not doubting, but in order to show to the million that licensed victuallers and eminent teachers will give up their lucrative and comfortable

situations, in order to get possession of the Land under the guidance of that ever patriotic leader, Feargus O'Connor, Esq. Yours obediently. WILLIAM SMITH, Innkeeper, WILLIAM WALL, Teacher. While the foregoing letter gives us inexpressible joy, the writers will see that we cannot announce them as sub-

scribers until the amount is paid up. Defapell Montality from Measles.—Upwards of forty children have been interred in the current of forty children have been interred in the current of forty children have been interred in the current of forty children have been interred in the current of forty children have been interred in the current of forty children have been interred in the current of forty children have been interred in the current of forty children have been interred in the current of the street door. This object the street door. The

Chronicle.

hand, the jerson in whose name the other has been his residence. He was last seen alive by a man produced at the country Post-office; the observance of his residence. He was last seen alive by a man produced at the sample rule will save me much trouble, as well as named Thomas Davis. He was not heard of again until the accident happened, which was at about a quarter to two o'clock this morning. At that most times of the mail train from Birmingham was due at Stoke, and arrived very shorlty afterfor this ment of the peetical compositions wards. This train, however, does not stop at Stoke of Eliza Cook, sung by the two Miss Fraser's, have station, and accordingly passed on towards the Droit of Eliza cover, and accordingly passed on towards the Droit already appeared in this paper: others may appear at wich station. It, however, had but just passed Stoke already appear The Marseillaise Hymn will very likely when the driver saw something white immediately a future time columns some day, but we cannot say before him, and immediately afterwards, before he speed yr. Cooper, in addition to the questions which could stop, it was felt that something was upon the when. Mr. cooper, the above replies, wishes to know if rail. Accordingly, the breaks were put on, and the lare called forth the above replies, wishes to know if rail. Accordingly, the breaks were put on, and the lare thomas Cooper, the Chartest poet, intends to print train stopped, and the driver and guard walked back larger than the larger than th Mr. Thomas corper, and the driver and guard walked back and publish his "Lectures." Mr. Cooper only can to the spot where the obstruction was met with. Here they discovered the body of the unfortunate man, whose name is Humphry Willis, lying upon the rail quite dead, and mangled in a most horrible manner. His head was crushed into a shapeless mass, and his bowels were actually protruding; one of his feet was completely cut off, an arm was broken, and he had

Mysterious Fires at Earl's Court .- At the

Hammersmith police-court, on Monday, after the

night charges had been disposed of, Mr. Pummell, one of the beadles of the parish of Kensington, who the Editor, are still to be addressed as before, is also keeper of the town engine, reported to Mr. G. for the Circumor, Esq., Northern Star Office, 16, Great Clive, the sitting magistrate, the following case of Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.

Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.

Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.

Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.

Mysterious fires at Eari's-court. Pummell stated of the train. The deceased, it appears, had been runman named Holdsfield was precipitated down the pit, that on Saturday night, just before twelve o'clock, he ning to Gateshead to be in time for the train, and a distance of forty yards, falling feet foremost on to was called by a gentleman, living in Rich-terrace. Earl's-court, to attend a fire which he said had broken ther the body can be seezed for debt—it under £20 it cannot. Mr. Chalk, bookseller, could not have applied out for the third time at the house, No. 3, on that terfor the "Small Farms," otherwise he would have got it. S. had briter apply to Mr. Heywood, Manchester.

S. had briter apply to Mr. Heywood, Manchester.

W—If he paid his rent quarterly the notice was sufficiently the second proceeding the found a number of the neighbours stand which he found a number of the neighbours stand ing. On entering the premises he found several policemen inside, one of whom showed him a bundle of rags, which were still smouldering, and which the policeman had found burning in a cupboard on the kitchen stairs. He then went into the back garden, where he saw a feather bed that had been removed from the front parlour, one side of the ticking of which had been burned off, and the feathers strewed about. It appeared to him as if some spirit had been poured on it and then set fire to; but on smelling it he could detect no spirituous smell. He next went up into the front drawing-room, and there found one of the flooring boards had been removed, and on lifting it up saw that it was burned in three places. From that place he went to the front room on the second floor, where he found there had also been a fire, and on examining the room he found a is better still, we recommend him not to commit it all, chest of drawers, which had been removed from the Such queries would better suit the columns of the wall, the back of which was burned, as was also the wall against which it had stood. The back of the drawers also looked as if some spirits had been poured down it, and then set fire to. The furniture in the house was not at all unpacked, and on enquiry he under the head of "Damascus, October 10th":—On ascertained that the premises were in the occupation account of the desolate state of the country for miles of a lady named Davis, the family, who had been round us, articles of food have risen in price. I fear there only a fortnight, consisting of Mrs. Davis, her son, two daughters, and a female servant. He saw Mr. Davis jun., and asked him if he could account ning to hear of distress already. A man was found the other day in the market selling his own daughter. for the origin of so many fires, but he said he could in no ways do so, and that they must have been ac-Mish, the British dragoman, who prevented it. His cidental; and on questioning the servant on the subject she treated the matter very indifferently, only saying that she had burned her hands in putting on saying that she had burned her hands in putting on examination it was found that four buck-shot had who died who died who died to the saying state from the subject she treated the matter very indifferently, it had been thrown in, as there is a strong current. Weeks ago deceased lost her only child, a daughter, who died who died who died who died who died to the saying state from the subject she treated the matter very indifferently, it had been thrown in, as there is a strong current. account of the cheap English goods, my trade has been only saying that she had burned her hands in putting put a stop to. I have a wife, a mother, and seven them out. Cooper, a policeman of the T division, said he accompanied the engine to the fire, and saw I tried to beg; but no one would give. I could get no the same as Pummell had observed. Dunnett, T 198, found the fire in the cupboard, but he was not in atdays. I thought of selling one of my children, to pre- tendance. The first fire took place at eleven o'clock vent the others from starving. I was offered 500 pias- on Saturday forenoon; the second about two o'clock in the afternoon; and the third between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. The neighbourhood had since been in a state of excitement, the adjoining sable. We think there has been far too much of inhabitants not considering themselves safe. Mr. Clive said it was certainly a very mysterious affair, but he did not see how he could interfere in the mat-

> SHOCKING DEATHS BY FIRE.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of John Quin, aged three years. It ap-peased from the evidence of the mother of the deceased, a poor hardworking woman, residing in Pool's-buildings, Kensington, who has been left a widow with four young children, that on Monday night last, between six and seven o'clock, she left the deceased and her other children in the room, without any light or firing, for a few minutes, whilst she went to sell a bottle for the purpose of procuring a halfpenny candle to do a little needle work. On her eturn, in about three minutes, she found the poor little fellow in flames. She immediately wrapped her gown around him: and after some difficulty succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before he was dreadfully burnt over nearly the whole surface of his body. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, when death terminated his sufferings a few hours after his admission. The mother stated that his twin brother had told her since, that after she had left the room the deceased struck a light with a lucifer-match, and in lighting a piece of paper his pinafore caught fire. The coroner and jury finding that the family was in great distress, subscribed twenty-one shillings, which was given to the poor woman, who expressed her gratitude for the seasonable gift.—Verdiet "Accidental death." The same evening Mr. W. Payne, city coroner, held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Mary Ann Chipp, aged five years, whose parents reside at No. 7, Benjaminstreet, Cow-cross. Mr. Samuel Lloyd, of No. 4, Benjamin-street, said, that on Saturday afternoon, be-tween the hours of two and three o'clock, whilst in his workshop, he heard an alarm of fire raised, and upon going into the street he saw smoke issuing from the first floor front window of the house occupied by the parents of the deceased. On reaching the place he saw a gentleman bring the deceased down stairs; it was shockingly burned. Witness immediately took deceased to the hospital. Two other children in the room were also burnt, but not so badly as the deceased. The mother of the child said that she left the deceased and two other children in the room. whilst she went to the hospital to procure a few

ter. The fire-offices concerned were the proper per-

leeches for herself. She was not absent many miturday night one of the Brighton herring boats, containing two men, was run foul of by a Dutch sloop, and nearly upset. One of the fishermen, named Salvage, was thrown overboard by the concussion, and vage was drowned. He related the circumstance on distress. In the course of Sunday morning Salvage be scuttled." was brought on shore by another fishing-boat, to the

him on board another herring-boat. LIVERPOOL INQUESTS. - On Monday last four inquests were held before the borough coroner. The first was on Margaret Murray, who lodged in the house of a man named Richardson, in Gilbert-street. Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock on Friday night last the deceased was found lying on her bed, with a bottle marked "laudanum" beside her. Her face was quite black at the time. Upon the stomach pump being applied, she rallied a little, and said she had swallowed a pennyworth of laudanum. She died in the Southern Hospital on Saturday; and upon a post mortem examination it appeared that the cause of death was the effusion of blood and serum on the brain, arising from congestion, which was set up by some narcotic. No trace of the laudanum was discoverable. The jury found a verdict to the effect that the deceased, who it appeared was much addicted to drinking, committed the act

taking in a quantity of machinery from a steampacket. The deceased and two other men were at gave rise to a quarrel. In the scuffle a man named by which it was instence gave way, the clock new him. Bryant, thereupon, pulled Brain by the legs, and engine of the passengers' train also sustained conhead and produced a compourd fracture of the skull, from the effects of which he died the following day at ries, from the effects of which he died in about four the Northern Hospital. The third was on James hours afterwards. Bryant has been committed upon Burton, one of the hands belonging to the flat Albert, who, while pushing the flat out from the new wall at | trial for the offence. the north docks with a boat-hook, over-balanced himself, and was drowned. The fourth was on Mary an inquiry took place before Mr. Bedford, at the Adams, a child eight weeks old, who had been over- Crown and Cushion Tayers, Little Russell-street, Adams, a child eight weeks old, who had been over-lain in bed by her parents, in Clayton-street. In the Covent-garden, on view of the body of a newly-born Evans, at Haydock, near Newton, Lancashire, caught three latter cases verdicts in accordance with the female child, which was found under very singular fire, (by some means at present not known,) and a

Friday last a flat was lying in the Clarence dock,

Akaster of Whitehaven, also coal-laden, William principal witness had been taken into custody at an just returned from the pit, and the day men in the Atkinson, master, left the latter port for the Scotch coast. A storm quickly came on—there was a strong wind from the south-south-west, and a very heavy of principal witness had been taken into custody at all latter than the latter port for the Scotch carly hour that morning, on a charge of feloniously act of descending, nineteen of whom had gone down when the explosion occurred; had it hap bring a linearly and to go the south-west, and a very heavy of the sitting registration because of the latter about twenty more and towards evening the little and the day men in the latter about twenty more with the latter about twenty more than the latter about twenty more than the latter about twenty more than the latter about twenty more latter about twenty more than the latter about twenty more rain; and, towards evening, the light on the Little fore the sitting magistrate at Bow-street, and had would have shared the same fate as their unfortunate Ross being obscured by the tempest, the vessels were been committed to Newgate to take his trial; but he companions. Some were actually hanging by Desaped Mortality from Measles.—Upwards driven forward, and soon after six o'clock they struck was present to be examined by the coroner and jury the rope when it took place. As soon as safety would

out assistance he must have perished. After the scalp and brain, but how, or by whom indicted, there riously burnt that his life is despaired of.

was no evidence to show."

mast on high rocks. The master crept on his hands

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on

MYSTERIOUS AND MELANCHOLY and knees on the mast, and called on his companions to follow him; and though they spoke and named street, Woolwich, before Mr. J. C. Carttar, on the body to follow him; and though they spoke and named street, Woolwich, before Mr. J. C. Carttar, on the body him, he his of opinion that they did not make the of Mr. William Dakin, a medical practitioner. It applies the street of Mr. William Dakin, a medical practitioner. attempt. Several of the persons who went to render peared from the evidence of Mr. Hair, an assistant where he also was humanely sheltered and attended after wandering for some time, knew where he was, and reached the house of his brother, when the alarm was given, and a party went in search of the sufferers. The female passenger was much cut and bruised; her name is Carr. She had been at service in Whitehaven, was returning to her widowed mother in

Sudden Death while Travelling .- On Tuesday morning last, when the ten o'clock train from Gatesdied.

Kirkcudbright, and the reticule which contained

her money is lost.

and proceeded with all speed to the house, round died under sudden and somewhat curious circummortified and caused death on Monday morning.

> MURDER OF O'ROURKE, THE PUGILIST.—The following account of the circumstances attending the narrated to us by a person who yesterday arrived in town, in charge of Brady, the party accused of the murder. It appears that immediately after O'Rourke was missed, a party proceeded in search of him. After traversing the country in various directions, they discovered a place about half a mile from Brady's dwelling, which had the appearance of havcoming term .- Montreal Herald, Sept. 20. FIRE IN PENTONVILLE .- On the night of Thursday,

of Mr. Barnes, timber merchant, Pentonville-road. The Clerkenwell parish engine was the first at the spot, which was speedily followed by the Holborn engine of the Fire Brigade establishment, and several others. Owing to the violence of the flames, which were fed forced themselves into the houses adjoining on the north side. Fortunately the wind changed in a direction where there was nothing to impede its progress; prove. if this had been in an opposite direction, there would have been an immense destruction of property. The houses which caught fire were those of Mr. Petty and not till twelve o'clock that the fears of the inhabiested. How the fire originated is not known. The following is a copy of Mr. Superintendent Braidwood's official report of the extent of damage done: -No. 15, Lower Queen-row, Pentonville-Mr. J. Barnes, builder, the workshops, &c., with their contents, nearly consumed. The cause of fire unknown. Insured in the Sun Fire-office for stock in trade and premises.-No. 15, Lower Queen-row. Mr. Joseph Barnes. Dwelling house and most part destroyed. The furniture and other contents nearly consumed. Uninsured.—No 14, Lower Qu'en-row. Mr. Salter, Mason, music-seller. Contents of stock in trade and nothing of importance. furniture greatly damaged by removal. Insurance damaged by water, &c.-No. 1, Western-place. Mr.

Hodgkins. Roof of one house damaged. CONFLAGRATION ON BOARD THE STEAM-SHIP MARthe following important particulars: - "Cove of Cork, Nov. 2nd, 1 30 p. m. The American screw nutes, but during that brief period one of them got a steamer Marmora, Captain Page, thirty-six hours lads' faces, and caused considerable damage to the light and put into a box, which set the deceased's from Liverpool for Constantinople, has just arrived apartment. The same night, between the hours of clother on five. clothes on fire. There was only a small fire in the stove at the time.

Collision at Sea and Narrow Escape.—On Sather in the former port. She has this moment brought up at the former port. She has this moment brought up at the former port. She has this moment brought up at the former port. She has this moment brought up at the 'Flag Ship,' from which vessel marines and Westminster-road, a dearworks. It seems at the 'Flag Ship,' from which vessel marines and the state of fire property of the property of fire property of the property of th sailors have been sent to assist in extinguishing the flames, which, owing to the hatches having been closely battened down, have not yet broken through the deck. Signals have been made from H.M.S. tending to one of his customers, a spark fell the night being very dark his companion could not Crocodile, and a gun fired for the immediate attendsee him to render him any assistance, and he returned ance of firemen, engines, &c. Admiral Sir H. Pigot plodéd, and set fire to those in the top window, which to shore with a heavy heart, fully expecting that Sal- is now going on board the Marmora, and it is re- was shattered to pieces by the shock. Fortunately ported she will be hauled alongside the Dock-yard no one was seriously injured, but the lower part of the his arrival, and the friends of Salvage were in great | Quay at high water (now young flood), when she will

"Cove, Nov. 3, Wind E.S.E.—The fire on board great joy of his friends. He states that when he the Marmora was got completely under at one o'clock was thrown overboard he succeeded in catching hold last night, but the discharging continued, as she of and climbing up the sides of the Dutch vessel, must discharge all before she proceeds on her inand the orew of that vessel shortly afterwards put | tended voyage. It is supposed she will haul alongside Messrs. Scott's wharf to-day to discharge the re-

Packet Company's steam-vessel Sirius, Captain Spen- thirty and forty feet. cer, was proceeding to Liverpool, she came in contact with the Luvius, Captain Cox, which was coming up the river laden with coals. The immediate effect was, that the Sirius stove in the larboard bow arrival of the 6 A. M. train from London for some of the Luvius, which shortly after sank, the crew time after the appointed hour, it being twelve o'clock having merely time to take to the boat. They got instead of ten before it reached this city. On inquiry ashore at Haulbowline.—Cork Examiner.

Supposed Child Munder.—(n Friday afternoon

great exertions the other two reached the land, though at the time they did not know but their companion had perished. After wandering for a while, the man and woman, perceiving a light, got to the farm-house of Roberton, where they were kindly and humanely treated by Mr. and Mrs. Smith. The alarm was given, and several persons with lights went in search of the wrecks, and, if possible, to rescue the search of the wrecks, and, if possible, to rescue the towel. Other evidence having been adduced, the place at Haydock to-morrow. unfortunate seamen. After a considerable time, the coroner remarked on the mysterious nature of the master of the Whitehaven vessel was found on the case, after which, the jury returned a verdict— an accident by gunpowder to a boy in this town, who, rocks, so feeble, benumbed, and exhausted, that with- "That the deceased had died from injuries to the having some in his hand, it ignited, and he is so se-

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held in but, owing to the darkness of the night, the severity returning from town in company with the deceased of the storm, and the ruggedness of the shore, they at a late hour at night. When between the Sun in could not find them, and no doubt is entertained that the Sands and the Earl Moira, on the Shooter's Hillthey have perished. Captain Atkinson, who was road, the deceased alighted from his gig, and in atmuch cut and bruised, was conveyed to Roberton, tempting to ascend, the horse made a sudden start, and the deceased, who was in good health, was

FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF TWO MEN .- About eleven head reached the Felling Station, one of the passen- o'clock on Tuesday night, owing to a rope giving way, gers named Crawford, was found to be dangerously which is used for drawing buckets up, at the colliery ill, and expired a few minutes after being taken out between Woodhouse and Dronfield, an unfortunate thus caused palpitation of the heart, of which he the head of his master, Air. Joseph Corner, who was on the landing below. The weight of the fall forced ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH .- On Monday last, the both men through the landing into the water, ten Rev. Mr. Greenside, who resided near Darlington, yards in depth, from whence they were got out dead in about twelve hours afterwards. About three yards stances. On Friday he had been working in his below the above-named landing was another, upon garden, and having pricked one of his fingers, it which stood a man named George Hobson, who states that owing to the lights being put out by the falling man, he saw nothing of the accident, although he heard something whiz past him with great rapicity, murder of the late Mr. O'Rourke, at Grenville, was vied and part of the landing upon which he stood was carried away, and himself left in his perilous position in total darkness. Poor Holdsfield has left a wife, and something unusual must have happened. To break several children, to deplore the untimely end of their open the door was now the only alternative left to put ill-fated relatives.

DEATH CAUSED BY A FISH-BONE .- On Friday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the King's Arms, Frederick-street, Regent's Park, on the body of Mary ing been lately dug or disturbed; on examination, Ann Powell, aged fifty. The deceased was at breakdrops of blood were found, which were traced for a fast, when the bone of a fish stuck in her throat, and further distance, where O'Rourke appears to have brought on a violent fit of coughing, which terminated fallen. At this spot, a tree had been recently cut down; the part about four feet from the ground had been remainder left. It is supposed to have broken a blood-vessel, and being unable to some of the shot had been removed, and the remainder left. It is supposed to have broken a blood-vessel, and being unable to some of the shot had lodged in that part, and that stay the bleeding, deceased expired in half an hour, it had been carried off to prevent suspicion. The perfectly sensible, and only articulated, "Pray for home which of Pray for home which which had been carried by the pray for home which which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carried by the pray for home which had been carrie horse which O'Rourke rode was also there found me."-Verdict, Natural death from the bursting of

killed in a most brutal manner. From this spot the parties searched, and found drops of blood along the road and on the bushes over which the body had been inquest was held by Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Britannius treet Gray's ingreat on the body dragged towards the River Rouge, into which, ap- tannia, Britannia-street, Gray's-in-road, on the body parently, it had been thrown. Near the river, on a large stone, where it is supposed the body was stripped, were found large clots of blood, which appeared to large stone, were supposed to be appeared to large clots of blood, which appeared to large clots of blood appeared to large clot have been washed, as pieces of cotton was still visible | band, a man in the employ of Mr. Staples, the dust on the stone. The body was discovered on a sand-bank, four miles from this place, where it is believed lotte-street, in the above neighbourhood. About five passed through his body, five entered his back, and time she had been in a very desponding state, freone lodged between the skin and flesh. About quently hoping that she should not belong before she fourteen or fifteen of the same description of shot followed her, but never giving utterance to any exlodged in his arm. His head had been split open pression which could lead to a conjecture that she with an axe or some other such weapon in the most meditated self-destruction. On Tuesday afternoon brutal manner. After the body had been examined, last, about four o'clock, a female lodger in several of the party visited the house of Brady, the the house named Ellis, seeing deceased looking supposed murderer, and found in a cavity, in the about her, asked what she was looking for, when stump of a tree near his house, money and a gold she replied, "What I shall find presently." Shortly ring belonging to O'Rourke. Brady has been afterwards, the same person having occasion to go brought to town, and will stand his trial at the next into the wash-house, found the door fastened within, and receiving no answer to her knocking, assistance was procured, and it was forced open, when deceased shortly before cleven o'clock, a fire, which was at first was found with her heels upwards and head foremost of an alarming character, broke out in the premises in the water-butt, which was three parts filled with water. She was immediately extricated and a surgeon sent for, who pronounced life to be quite extinct. Mr. Wakley having remarked that there had been nothing stated which tended to show that deceased was insane beyond the act of suicide itseif, the by the great piles of timber there collected, they jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased drowned herself in a water-butt, but in what state of mind

she was at the time there was no evidence to About two o'clock on Wednesday morning, this establishment was thrown into the greatest consternation by the alarm of fire being given in different parts of Mr. Phillip, which were greatly damaged. It was by the alarm of fire being given in different parts of proceeded from the gallery in the boys' school, which was enveloped in flames, and that they were fast approaching the ceiling of the dormitory room, where the boys were sleeping. The alarm was immediately given, every member of the establishment was called up, and every means employed to extricate the chil dren from their beds, where many of them lay in a confectioner. Building and contents damaged by state of stupor. A good supply of water being on fire, water, and hasty removal. Insurance unknown, the premises, the fire was soon extinguished. For Uninsured .- No. 12, Lower Queen-row. Mr. J. | burns in passing from their rooms to the yards, but

SERIOUS ACCIDENT BY FIREWORKS .- During the unknown.—No. 16, Lower Queen-row. Mr. Petty, night of Wednesday (Guy Fawkes's Day) several very hair-dresser and perfumer. Building considerably serious accidents and explosions took place through damaged by fire. The stock and furniture extensively injured. Insured in the Phonix Fire-office - seven o'clock an accident occurred which was attended No. 20, Penton-place. Mr. Barnes, jun. Furniture with very serious consequences in the family of Mr. William Cooper, of Mary's-place, Isabella-street, Lambeth. It appears that two of the elder boys were amusing themselves by making squibs, for MORA.—We have received from the Cove of Cork, which purpose they obtained a mortar to mix up the combustibles; and, while engaged in the act, the whole contents suddenly exploded, disfigured the that a large quantity of fireworks of various descriptions was arranged round the front room and in the tending to one of his customers, a spark fell house was much burnt. The flames were extinguished by the aid of the neighbours and the police of

the L division. ACCIDENT AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE. -On Phursday morning a youth named Alexander Briskell. 15 years of age, fell from one of the third floor windows of the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, on to the stone pavement below. The unformainder of her cargo into their stores, and repair tugate lad, it appears, had been working by the side of his father, who is a plasterer, upon some scaffolding Ship Run Down.—An accident occurred on the river | crected at the rear of the above building. He lies at on Saturday evening, which was very near being at | St. Bartholomew's Hospital in a deplorable state of tended with the loss of life. As the Cork Steam suffering. The height from which he fell was between

at the station I learnt that the delay was occasioned FATAL AFFRAY.—KINGWOOD, Nov. 5.—On Saturday last a quarrel took place between some parties assembled at the Victoria beer-house, kept by George Iles, in this village, which resulted in the death of a many parties as the property of the goods that the death of a minute. The transit of the goods train was backing on train, which was then due, and expected to pass every minute. The transit of the goods train and expected to pass every wished to remove the society to another house, which had shut off his story and thouse at the house and thouse are thouse and thouse and thouse are thouse and thouse and thouse are thouse and thouse are thouse and thouse and thouse are thouse are thouse and thouse are thouse are thouse are thouse are thouse and thouse are thouse are thouse are thouse and thouse are thouse are thouse and thouse are thouse had shut off his steam, and therefore the speed at siderable injury, and the delay was occasioned by the necessity which arose for sending for a fresh engine.

> COLLERY EXPLOSION. NINE LIVES LOST AND TEN OTHERS DREADFULLY BURNT.

WARRINGTON, Nov. 5 .- This morning at five o'clock, three latter cases verdicts in accordance with the cyclence were returned.

Shipwrecks and Loss of Life.—On Wednesday, the 29th uit., the Flora of Kirkeudbright, a coasting vessel, coal-laden, John John John Master, and the summoning officer, informed the coroner that the latter cases verdicts in accordance with the remainded under very singular most tremendous explosion took place, which up-lifted and carried to a considerable distance the planks by the jury presented a shocking spectacle, the back lifted and carried to a considerable distance the planks had not had a comb pass through it for years, and it diately sent off to the magazines.

The body when viewed by the jury presented a shocking spectacle, the back lifted and carried to a considerable distance the planks had not had a comb pass through it for years, and it diately sent off to the magazines.

[From the Jersey Times, Oct. 28.) It is our melancholy duty to-day to record one of the most distressing occurrences which it has ever been our lot to bring under public observation. Miss it was intimated would be promptly carried into assistance heard the mournful cries of the distressed; to the deceased, that on that day fortnight he was Emily Bond, a young lady of considerable personal attractions, residing in St. Mark's-terrace, died on Saturday by her own hand, under circumstances of a peculiarly painful nature. A tale of mystery seems darkly to enshroud this melancholy affair, over which, perhaps, it were as well to draw a veil. It were needto. Captain Jolly, who had been in great danger, thrown backward on the ground. He was assisted circumstance connected with the doleful act which less for us on the present occasion to disclose every into his gig, and at the time did not complain of any has happened to fall under our knowledge; it is injury to his head, but only to his hip. On the following morning he complained of his head, and from some cause or other, having either a proximate from some cause or other from within twenty six hours of the accident he was seized or remote connection with what in common parlance with a fit, and from that time was unconscious. A series of fits rapidly succeeded; until between that time and the period of his death he had about 220 under a state of mind bordering upon insanity. The fits. The cause of his death was concussion of the unhappy woman seems to have gone through the act brain. Verdict, "Accidental death." spoke to the landlady of the house in which she resided, in her usual manner, not betraying any about twelve o'clock in the forenoon, about which period she retired to her bed-room, with the intention of again speedily coming down stairs for the purpose not make her appearance, and the clock had already struck two, when it was considered necessary to arouse her from the slumber into which it was supposed she must have fallen. No answer being returned to the repeated knocks by the servant at the door of her chamber, a dread was inspired in the an end to their suspense, and the old gentleman at this juncture is said to have expressed himself to the effect that he was prepared for the worst which might happen, thereby implying the general uncertainty connected with the state of mind of his daughter. An entrance having been thus effected, the fears previously conceived now stood before them in dread reality, for, horrid to relate, the first object which caught the eye was the lifeless body of the unfortustead. Medical assistance being promptly called,

> stere animation, death having taken place at least two hours previously. We have proceeded thus far in our account of this melancholy affair, and we can anticipate the observathat peculiar feeling which is said sometimes to and the gentleman hinted at in her statement of the affair was stated to have professed towards her a warmth of love almost equal to her own. She said that she had received letters from him, that at the hour of night when no human eye beheld and no human ear heard, the lady and her sweetheart met together; that circumstances happened which it were peedless that we should here detail, but which, if true, must ever cause the memory of the deed to rankle in the breast of him who was its perpetrator. The day on which the last and final interview took place, the mind of the unhappy woman became agitated to an extreme degree. Her former calm and innocent behaviour was now converted into frequent and incoherent reprehentions of him who she alleged was her deceiver. She offered up a fervent wish to God that her brother was on the spot, and that to him she might confide the terrible burden which pressed upon is said on a former occasion to have attempted the

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF LUNACY.

crime of self-destruction.

Mr. Warren addressed the jury to the following front of the premises it dislodged; and, in fact, so effect:—Miss Carey was a maiden lady upwards of completely shook every part of the building from eighty-three years of age, and had resided in Cannon-top to bottom as to render it uninhabitable, if not danstreet-road for the last forty years, chiefly by herself, which would in some degree account for the develop-Her house might, indeed, be compared to a pigstye. they were removed to the Northern Hospital. Very She kept her food till nearly rotten before she ate it, faint hopes were entertained of their recovery. and was in the habit of hiding food and other articles. A dead cat, nearly putrid, thrown into her area in August, she fancied was a rabbit, and said she would have it cooked. One delusion was that the French and landed and taken England, and were marching down the street. She imagined some were enamoured of her, and had sat at her window for six hours with an old cloth round her head for a turban. She fancied that a publican in the neighbourhood had murdered his wife, buried her in the house, and afterwards married a beautiful girl, whom he had served in the same way; also that other people had been murdered in Rateliffe Highway, whose bodies were to be brought and laid out in her house. She mistook the seasons, fancying that snow was on the was much addicted to drinking, committed the act while labouring under a fit of insanity. The second was on William Yates, the master of the flat Sarah, at present lying at Brassey's quay, Cheshire. On Friday last a flat was lying in the Clarence deck, it with her hands, and ate like a wild beast. She had a notion that a gentleman had offered her £4,000 and therefore the speed at packet. The deceased and two other men were at packet. The packet. had detailed were proved in evidence, the jury, he that the poor creature was of unsound mind, and would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had been instrumental in shielding her person and property from injury. Elizabeth Hammond, the attendant, Dr. A. J. Sutherland, Mr. Queckett, surgeon, and other witnesses, gave evidence bearing out the statements of

was a perfect mat. She occasionally kept her bed for three or four days without taking a morsel of food, and during that time no one had been allowed in her The jury expressed a desire to go to Miss Carcy's

Accidents, Offences, & Anquests on to the rocks, and by-and-bye to the land; and by walking across Little Russell-court, Drury-lane, he Ten men were got up alive, but all so seriously burnt; directed to be all thrown open for ventilation for a land to be all thrown open for ventila

Since writing the above I have been informed of a socident by gunnowder to a boy in this torm, who

begrimed with dirt. The jury appeared satisfied, certainly glad to escape from this wretched place, and on their return to the Court-house found a verdict—"That Sarah Carey was of unsound mind, and had been so from 1st October, 1842." MYSTERIOUS AND MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

The jury expressed a desire that immediate steps should be taken to protect the poor creature, which

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT LIVERPOOL. A dreadful explosion of gunpowder took place on Saturday evening, at a few minutes after seven o'clock, in the shop of Mr. Richard Jones, ironmonger, No. 58, Dale-street, by which Mr. Jones and his shop-boy were seriously injured, and severalother persons were hurt.

Mr. Jones sold gunpowder by retail, and on Saturday evening a boy went into the shop to purchase a pennyworth. The shop-lad, John Buckstone, for the purpose of serving him, went with a candle to the rear of the shop, where a canister was kept, having three divisions for the different qualities of gunpowwith the most cool and deliberate premeditation. On the morning of the day on which she perished, she probably contained about 8 or 10lbs. Buckstone has probably contained about 8 or 10lbs. Buckstone has der, and which, when full, would contain from 10 to not related, or is ignorant of, the cause of the accisymptoms of excitement beyond those generally from the candle, or the candle itself, fell into the dent; but there is little doubt that either a spark canister and caused the explosion. In the shop window there was another parcel of powder, of from 15 to 20lbs., which was speedily ignited; and the two explosions are said to have resembled, at a distance of making the usual preparations for dinner. Two of 50 paces, two distinct thunder-claps. The force hours passed away, and still the unfortunate lady did of 50 paces, two distinct thunder-claps. of the explosions was so great as seriously to damage, not only the premises of Mr. Jones, but others adjoining them; the shop window was completely shattered-most of the articles exhibited therein were thrown out, and Mr. Jones himself was literally blown into the street. Mr. Davies, the shopman, who was standing near to and talking with his emhusband, but also of the young lady's father, that player at the time, is unable to give any satisfactory explanation of the disaster, for, as he was standing close to the counter, with his face in the direction of the street, it was, of course, impossible for him to see what Buckstone was doing in the rear of the shop. But he describes the circumstances which followed with great minuteness. He says that on hearing the explosion which was terrifically loud, he felt that he was suddenly struck with something on the back part of the head, which has left a mark that he will, probably, take with him to his grave, and which stretched him almost senseless on the floor. Recovering himself as well as he was able, he which stretches between the lower posts of the bedgroaning, and, in doing so, he stumbled over the lad who had come in for the pennyworth of powder, and no means which could be resorted to were able to rewho was then lying on the floor. He immediately picked him up and threw him into the street, where he was caught by one of the by-standers and removed out of the reach of danger. We believe he was very slightly injured. Mr. Davies was then pursuing his ourselves. It has been stated that the tragical occurrence which has just taken place was attributable to an article published in this paper on Friday last; and if the allocation has a contract on the second explosion to t and if the allegation be correct, we beg thus publicly to express our most sincere sorrow and commiseration. The observations therein implied were grounded upon information with respect to the truth of which respect to the truth of which respect to the truth of the work of which respect to the truth of the work young woman plunged in the most profound depths of burning timbers in that direction forbade the attempt. He then placed his hands over his face and was dartseen an individual for whom she had cherished a warm affection; letters, according to her own account, were said to have passed between the parties, How he got into the street we can scarcely tell, but on reaching it, some persons in the crowd which had assembled extinguished the flames, which were extending all over him, and conveyed him to the shop of Mr. Howell, surgeon, Dale-street, where the proper remedies were applied to his face, head, and body, which, to some extent, were rather seriously burned. The conduct of Mr. Davies is deserving of great praise. Though, fortunately, his injuries are trifling compared with those received by Mr. Jones and Buckstone, yet he might have escaped almost wihurt if it had not been for his laudable endeavours to save the lives of the two lads; because, on recovering himself from the fall on the floor, he might easily have made his escape into the street. The death of the lad who went in to buy the powder would, in all probability, have onsued out for his timely interference. And this lads us to mention another instance of very praisworthy conduct which was evinced on this occasion by Mr. Westmore, a brazier, in feelings of the unhappy woman, but that in might Stanley street, for he it was who rescued Buckstone the building. It appears that upon the members of either strike to the core the individual whose future, from his perilous situation. At the risk of his own tants of the neighbourhood were allayed, as then the the establishment retiring to rest everything seemed peace of mind was so terribly at stake, or cause him life he dashed through the thickest of the flames, and, tants of the neighbourhood were allayed, as then the perfectly safe, and about two o'clock several of the progress of the devouring element was completely arboys; who were in bed, awoke, and found themselves far and no farther will we at present proceed in this succeeded in bringing the lad into the street immediately left their beds, and began to search for the cause of the annoyance, when they found that it previously confined in a mad-house as a lunatic, and preceded from the gallery in the boys' school, which is said on a former accordance of the proceeded from the gallery in the boys' school, which is said on a former accordance of the proceeded from the gallery in the boys' school, which is said on a former accordance of the proceeded from the gallery in the boys' school, which is said on a former accordance of the proceeded from the gallery in the boys' school, which is said on a former accordance of the proceeded from the gallery in the boys' school, which is said on a former accordance of the proceeded in this succeeded in bringing the lad into the street. even the premises of Mr. Daly, baker on the opposite side of Dale street, were injured. His shop windows was smashed by a coal-scuttle which was carried across the street from Mr. Jones's and driven throught the sash. Eight large panes of glass were One of the most extraordinary cases which has also broken in the Royal Hotel, and several panes ever been recorded resulted from a commission of lu- were also broken in the window of Mr. Kearney, nacy held on Saturday at the court-house in Well- bookseller and stationer, next door. The Grecian confectioner. Building and contents damaged by state of stupor. A good supply of water being of the premises, the fire was soon extinguished. For the state of mind of Miss Sarah Carey, a maiden rear. The house occupied by Mr. Mathias, chandler, lady of the advanced age of 83, described in the commission as of "No, 8, Cannon-street, St. George's, were greatly shaken, and had a number of panes of Middlesex, spinster." The commission, which was glass smashed. The house in which the explosion unopposed, was taken out by the next of kin, S. J. took place sustained, of course, the greatest damage. B. Stunter, Esq., of Hendon, Mrs. Page, wife of a The force of the explosion not only burst the shop wincity merchant, and a Mrs. Verrall, of Brinley, the dow, frame and glass, in pieces, but almost entirely nephew and nieces of the unfortunate lady, who possesses funded property to the amount of about under the first floor and also under the shop from £15,000, and house property worth nearly £5,000 their holdings, and broke nearly every pane of glass

> ment of her insanity. She had considerable pro- to the shop of Mr. Potter, surgeon, 76, Dale-street, perty; and as it was believed that large sums were where they were examined, and their injuries found concealed in the house, that circumstance, and her to be of an alarming nature. Mr. Jones's face presingular mode of life, had attracted much attention. sented a very black appearance. The hair of his She lived in the most desolate condition, closely shut head was completely burned off, and there was blood up, and the windows barricaded, many of which were broken by mischievous boys, &c. She was attended by a female named Hammond. It had been found by a female named Hammond. It had been found burned away might be peeled off without any diffinecessary for the police to keep a vigilant watch for culty. One of his eyes had been closed by the effect her protection, as whenever she was seen boys would of the fire, and on the following day a portion of one assemble round the house, and call out, "You old of his fingers was picked up by Mr. Hewitt from witch of Cannon-street, come out." Several attempts amongst the rubbish in front of the shop. Buckstone had been made to break in. About three years since was very much burned over the hands, head, and herdelusions began, when her mit dappeared to have face. His head was greatly swellen. He had several quite given way. She considers she has no money, injuries on the abdomen, and the ignited state of his and buys neither victuals nor clothes. In fact, she clothes had burned large patches of skin from various ived like a wild animal, and was in a most horrible | parts of his body. All the remedies which surgical loathsome condition, insensible to the calls of nature, skill could suggest were promptly applied, and then, and altogether of most disgustingly filthy habits. as the lives of both were considered to be in danger,

in the upper part of the house. The signboard in

Besides the injuries to the four persons who were in the shop, several parties who were passing in front of Mr. Jones's, at the moment of the explosion, did not escape the effects. A dock-gateman, for instance. received two or three slight cuts about the face and neck from the broken glass which was flying about in all directions. His coat-tails were also set on fire

and partially burned. Mr. Hewitt, with two fire-engines and the watercarts, was at the scene in a few minutes after the explosion took place; so, also was Mr. Dowling and a strong detachment of police. The engines were vigorously worked from the water in the earts, and in the course of an hour the fire was completely subdued. During this time, however, that the flames two feet of the doorway. The canvas at the time was on fire. Fearing that it might contain some man carried it in its ignited state through the street. which was very much crowded at the time, and threw would submit, could come to no other conclusion than it into the tub. Afterwards, when it came to be examined, it was found to contain about 20 lbs. of

gunpowder. On Sunday Mr. Hewitt went over the entire building, and, in the back room of the second story, found eight or nine casks partially filled with the same combustible material. In a closet in the same room he found a large quantity of the same article packed the learned counsel, adding that she had not clothes necessary to cover her, and these were literally falling off. She objected to dress, and would not wash ing off. She objected to dress, and would not wash ing off. She objected to dress, and would not wash ing off. She objected to dress, and would not changed pounds and eighteen casks, averaging between sixteen pounds and eighteen casks, averaging between sixteen pounds and eighteen casks, averaging between sixteen pounds and eighteen casks. and a half hundred weight of gunpowder was found, and, by directions of Mr. Dowling, it was imme-

> Had this immense mass of gunpowder been ignited. the results would have been, in all probability, exten-

sively disastrous both to life and property. DEATH OF ONE OF THE SUFFERERS .- LIVERPOOL house, but on their arrival they could not at first gain | Tuesday. - The boy Buckstone died early on Monday

be lost!

large scale for many years, on a farm on which every kind of crop is grown, and, amongst others, from twenty to thirty acres of potatoes yearly, the ob-servations which I am about to lay before the society may be regarded as the result of several years' experience in the growing of this valuable root. During that time we have been singularly fortunate, on the property in which I am interested, in escaping those diseases by which the potatoe has more or less been affected for some years, and never more successful than this year, when disease has been so prevalent both at home and abroad. It is in the hope of rendering the cultivation of the root more generally successful, and, at the same time, of averting and mitigating some of the worst evils of the present general failure of the crop, that I take the liberty of laying the following observations before the members

of the society. The present disease of the potatee first made its appearance in Belgium. It showed itself there in the beginning of August, and was, at first, supposed to be a merely local malady. Its early appearance in that country probably arose from the richness of Flemish cultivation. Owing to that cause the green crops of Belgium are generally more advanced than those of Normandy and the northern departments of France, and still more so than those of Great Britain or Ireland. In the spring of last year I saw the rape plant from two to three feet high between Brussels and Antwerp, in Easter week, having just before seen the same crop scarcely a foot high in French Flanders and Normandy. The rich manuring of the Flemish farmers is the cause of this rapid growth, and from that cause the potatoe crop reached the critical point at which the disease shows itself earlier in Belgium than anywhere else. In that country it is stated, in a return just published, that not less than two-thirds of the crops of the early kinds of potatoes, and not less than five-sixths of late, have been destroyed, so that the crop of the present year in Belgium instead of yielding 1,700,000 tons, as it did last year, will not yield more than 340,000 tons: the de-struction of this kind of food, in Belgium alone, has been estimated at not less than 1,360,000 tons.

After Belgium, the disease next began to show itself in Holland, with scarcely less violence, and there the destruction was estimated, about a month since, at about one-half the crop of upwards of thirteen millions of razières. The disease also appeared about the same time in the north of France, and it has since spread through the Grand Duchy of the Rhine, as far into Germany as Brunswick, in one direction, and to Switzerland in another. The first appearance of the disease in England

seems to have been in the county of Cornwall, whence it spread along the whole southern coast, as far as northern counties, until it has reached the banks of

Sanguine hopes were long entertained that Ireland would have escaped the ravages of a disease so dreadfully dangerous to a potatoe-fed population, but un-happily they have not been realised. As the potatoe crops began to ripen in that country the disease showed itself, and every post now brings us intelli-gence of its having spread itself in some new district which was before considered quite free from it.

What is very remarkable is that a disease of an equally fatal character has prevailed this season on the other side of the Atlantic, and has destroyed the that which has done so much injury in Europe. The season there has been unusually dry and hot; in those respects a complete contrast to ours; and I those respects a complete contrast to ours; and I have been informed by a very intelligent farmer who resided and cultivated land near the city of New published by Mr. Peddie in the Edinburgh Medical

The first and most urgent question arising out of the alarming failure is, how the present crop, including that part of it which is injured as well as Ireland are to be saved from starvation and disease. as well as that of how healthy seed is to be procured for next year, I beg to make the following sugges-

The first step to be taken, wherever the disease has shown itself, is to separate the sound from the unmore than usual care. The three great points to be looked to in storing them are these :- First, to keep them dry; second, to keep them cool; and, third, to keep them well covered from frost. All of these objects may be gaioed by the following method:-In the first place, the holes in which they are On these the potatoes should be placed in such quanends; and, to render the ventilation still more comtatoes for several years. Where tiles cannot be obtained, a very small drain in the earth, or a row of
bushwood under the potatoes, or, in fact, any other
contrivance by which such a supply of air can be furnished as will prevent the heating of the mass, will
answer. In a season like this, when the potatoe is
full of moisture, and when the crop has ripened prematurely from the frost, I feel confident that nothing
but the utmost care in supplying the potatoe heaps
with abundance of fresh air, either by this or some
supply of fodder along with the potatoes (loc. cit.) with abundance of fresh air, either by this or some supply of fodder along with the potatoes (loc. cit. other method, will preserve the potatoes long enough | p. 383.) either to serve as wholesome food through the winter or as healthy seed in the spring of next We see that hay, if put together before it is perfectly accurate of any extant upon this particular subject, dry, heats, and even bursts into flames; and potatoes, which are stored with ten times as much moisture in present time. The potatoes which this season has them, must heat and rot from the same cause, es- afforded, are not only in a great measure innutritive,

generally known how easily and cheaply it may be done by any cottager. The two samples of potatoe flour which I now produce were both manufactured by our farm bailiff, at Barton Grange, from diseased have furnished only an impure kind, and that potatoes. This clean bright sample was made from decayed potatoes, the decayed part having been first cat off, and the darker sample was made from pota-toes which had been thrown away as too bad even for

seasons. Having always been strongly attached to agricultural pursuits, and having followed them on a even from the sound parts of partially decayed potations (such as the first sample which I now produce) heat and "effervescence," as he called it, in the stomay be used in making other potatoes into biscuits, mach, shortly followed by pains and cramps in the legs, according to the following method, described by the

should remain about an hour before it is put into the oven, first pricking it with an iron skewer (the regular biscuit-bakers have an iron instrument furnished water, it is more difficult to be baked; hence it must be left in the oven longer than the bread, two hours longer at least. When the biscuit is taken out of the oven, it should be set in a warm place, that it may cool gradually, and be deprived of its moisture; and it should be kept in as dry a place as possible. This potatoe-biscuit, when well prepared, has all the qualities of common biscuit."

There is a third method of preparing potatoes which is generally adopted in South America and Mexico, and which is recommended for adoption in Europe, by Baron Humboldt, in his Essay on New

He says:-"The Mexicans, like the Peruvians, can preserve potatoes for whole years by exposing them to the frost and drying them in the sun. The cont, when hardened and deprived of its water, is called chuno, from a word of the Quichua language.

| At this season of described in our first report, until suitable opportunities are always thrown upon the called chuno, from a word of the Quichua language.

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| At this season of described in our first report, until suitable opportunities are always thrown upon the called chuno, from a word of the Quichua language. It would be undoubtedly very useful to imitate this

This method is more clearly described in the following passage, which I translate from a communication recently addressed to the Brussels paper L'Independence, by Don Vicentd Pazzos, formerly Consul-General of Bolivia, in Belgium: "The potatoes of Peru, which form the ordinary

method of preparing this chuno, which is unknown

The above would probably be an effectual method

(To be concluded next week.)

DISEASE CAUSED BY THE CONSUMPTION OF CORRUPTED POTATOES.

In the above article Mr. Baines recommends the potatoe crops in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova turning of the diseased potatoes into starch, which, year. I have not yet seen any account of the pre-sent year's disease in America, which is sufficiently the starch made from it be also injurious? We inclear to enable me to judge whether it is the same as vite the attention of the reader to the following article on this subject, from the Medical Times of Saturday last:—

York, for some years, that hot seasons are generally fatal to the potatoe crops in that part of America. In the excessively hot summer of 1819 my informant lost several acres of potatoes near New York, part of them from the heat and dryness of the spring and summer, and part of them from a deluge of rain, which fell when the season was far advanced, and rotted in the ground all that the heat had not withered.

The first and most urgent question arising out of the advanced to think that imperfect or impure and part of them from a deluge of rain, which fell when the season was far advanced, and rotted in the ground all that the heat had not with the first and most urgent question arising out of the advanced to think that imperfect or impure account for the circumstance, especially in the last case, was inclined to think that imperfect or impure putrition had some share in it; yet says he nutrition had some share in it; yet, says he, "although I could perceive that the family were in a that which is sound, can be turned to the greatest state of extreme destitution, that every member of it advantage. On this part of the subject, which in volves the whole question of how the peasantry of food were always met by an assurance that they had been living on nothing but what was perfectly wholesome. A neighbour of the family, to whom I next applied for information, hinted the probability of bad potatoes being the cause of the evil, as she knew for certain that the Clappertons had lately been subsist-ing almost entirely on such. I now renewed my efforts to ascertain the truth, and having directly charged the parents of the family with the use of this unwholesome diet, I obtained the following con-fession, apparently at much expense of feeling:— That for some time past the father had been out of employment, in consequence of which his family were left perfectly destitute; and having too much placed should be extremely shallow, if any holes are dug; but it is still better to store them on the surface of the ground. The bottoms of the heaps should not be more than three feet or three feet and a half wide.

On these the notatogs should be placed in rush when the surface of the ground, and which are uniformly rejected by the farmer as utterly unfit for human use. That the potatoes in question tities that there will not be more than from eight hundred weight to half a ton in a running yard. To keep the potatoes dry, a small drain should be formed them having an excessively bitter taste; that in all round the heaps, and the potatoes should be well gathering these potatoes from the field, they often covered with sods or earth. To furnish them with a met with people similarly employed, but did not think rufficient supply of fresh air, which is the only way that any of them did so for the purpose of human to prevent them heating, a row of tiles should be food, but were merely obtaining them for pigs; inplaced under the potatoes, running from one end of deed, they had never heard of any one eating such the heap to the other, and open to the air at both potatoes; that this had been their aliment for upwards of six weeks previous to the beginning of Deplete, tiles should also be placed at right angles to this main ventilator, at the distance of from one and a half to two yards from each other, and chimnies of potatoes had such a disagreeable taste as to be tiles, rising from the bottom of the heaps, should be formed at moderate distances, say every two yards. As the season advances the fermentation in the potatoe heaps will cease, and then they may be more palatable; that in a very few days after using reversed up to great them from the fact. closely covered up to guard them from the frost. For griping pains in the bowels, followed by diarrhoxa of some time, however, they cannot be kept too cool in the day, though care should be taken to stop the openings with straw whenever the nights are clear, and threaten to be frosty. By adopting these precautions, we have succeeded in saving our potatoes from rotting ever since we adopted them, and also in checking the disposition to vegetate too soon, which I suspect to have been one of the chief causes of the disposition to vegetate too soon, which diseases which have shown themselves among notices. For some time, however, they cannot be kept too cool in a green watery kind; that these bad effects continued with short intervals during the whole time that the potatoes were used, but that the children had not experienced them so severely or so constantly as the parents, which circumstances was accounted for by their occasionally getting a crust of bread from some of the neighbours." Mr. Peddie goes on to say, "I may mention that the father had a most unhealthy, diseases which have shown themselves are clear, potatoes were used, but that these bad effects continued with short intervals during the whole time that the potatoes were used, but that the children had not experienced them so severely or so constantly as the parents, which circumstances was accounted for by their occasionally getting a crust of bread from some of the neighbours." Mr. Peddie goes on to say, "I may mention that the potatoes were used, but that these bad effects continued with short intervals during the whole time that the potatoes were used, but that the children had not experienced them so severely or so constantly as the parents, which circumstances was accounted for by their occasionally getting a crust of bread from some of the neighbours." diseases which have shown themselves among po-feeble appearance, and the mother looked even worse, tatoes for several years. Where tiles cannot be ob-had various ailments, and, among the rest, had an

We have quoted Mr. Peddie's observations at some because they are th pecially in seasons when they are so full of sap as they are this, if they are closed up from the air.

The potatoes thus stored should be opened from the country injurious. The effects which the worst potatoes produce to time in a should be opened from the country injurious. time to time in order that they may be examined. Peddie as resulting from the use of frosted potatoes, If they remain sound, they may of course be used in and to those which we quoted last week as the consethe usual manner, but wherever they are unfortu-nately found to be deceased, not a day should be lost several parts of Worcestershire and Warwickshire, nately found to be deceased, not a day should be lost several parts of Worcestershire and Warwickshire, in turning them into flour or starch, which is very where pigs have been largely fed with these damaged wholesome, and may easily be made a palatable article potatoes, they have been seized with severe purging, of food, or in preparing them for food in some other have lost their flesh, in some instances their tails have way.

The method of converting potatoes into flour or have died. Amongst such as have been killed after the accession of the poisonous symptoms, it has frepractised in many parts of the country, but it is not | quently been remarked that, in the process of salting,

\* These potatoes, it may be necessary to explain, lie on the surface of the ground, and are exposed to the infin-ence of the sun during the day, and to frost during the night. Some conceive that frost effects a chemical change the pigs.

I hoped to have produced a sample of potation from which had also been thrown away as too bad it has been by any animal, but, unfortunately, it has been lost within the last two months.

In hoped to have produced a sample of potation in the constituents of the potator of the pota

The brighter of the two samples which I now pro- sparingly. Upon the human subject, also, the effects to the Labourners of Camering and the Labourners of the many conking or baking in the ordinary way. THE POTATOE FAMINE.

OF THE DISEASE AT PRESENT EXISTING flour, weighs three quarters of a pound. It was made if the potatoes, of the kind called Cork Reds. The potatoes have occurred during the last few potatoes from which it was made weighed four potatoes. A PAPER READ BEFORE THE LIVERPOOL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, OCTOBER 201H. By Thomas Baines.

The extensive and alarming failure of the potatoes the extensive and alarming failure of the potatoes which have eaten, and though I do not positively assert of these potatoes, taken as food, have been very misduce, and which is equal in colour to good wheaten of these potatoes, taken as food, have been very misduce, and which is equal in colour to good wheaten of these potatoes, taken as food, have been very misduce, and which is equal in colour to good wheaten of these potatoes, taken as food, have been very misduce, and which is equal in colour to good wheaten of these potatoes, taken as food, have been very misduce, and which is equal in colour to good wheaten of these potatoes, taken as food, have been very misduce, and which is equal in colour to good wheaten of these potatoes, taken as food, have been very misduce, and which is equal in colour to good wheaten of these potatoes, taken as food, have been very misduce, and which is equal in colour to good wheaten of these potatoes, taken as food, have been very misduce, and with in our personal knowledge the following cases have occurred during the last few potatoes, taken as food, have been very misduce, and which is equal in colour to good wheaten of these potatoes, taken as food, have been very misduce, and though I was made weighed four potatoes. The darker sample when they had been cleaned. The darker sample when they had been cleaned, the darker sample when they had been cleaned, the darker sample when they had been condition of the labouring classes, and he said so re-would certainly make excellent starch. As such it ing and purging of frothy matter looking like barm. markable a fact in the history of cultivation and of vegetable life, that I am sure that it will be thought well deserving of the consideration of the members of this society, both on account of its connection with the society, both on account of its connection with the natural history of cultivated plants, and on account natural history of cultivated plants, and on account influence on agricultural wealth and on the natural history of cultivated plants, and on account making these two samples of notates flow were not account of its connection with the sold at any price. The only implements used in pulseless and speechless from the exhausting effects making these two samples of notates flow were not account of the medical attendant they were nearly sold at any price. natural history of cultivated plants, and on account of its influence on agricultural wealth, and on the subsistence of the labouring classes. Now that the potatoe has become a principal portion of the food of the people in all the moist and temperate countries of Europe and America, and nothing less than the staff of life to the greater part of the population of Ireland, it is a matter of national and vital im-Ireland, it is a matter of national and vital importance to ascertain the causes of every disease which interferes with its productiveness, and to sugbeef and potatoes. Of the latter he ate heartily, and though he observed them to be discoloured, he did not gest every possible means both of checking the pre-sent evil and of preventing its recurrence in future quainted with, by which the decayed part of potatoes reject any portion, for he was very hungry, and their French physician Parmentier:—

"Mix a little yeast or leven, diluted with hot panied with some frothy mucus and bile. The alvine water, with one pound of the pulp of boiled potatoes, evacuations were frothy and bilious. The attack lasted and as much of the starch of potatoes. Of the some hours, with little decrease of severity, and it whole form a dough, and knead it a long time; after was not until a week had elapsed that he was quite which, divide it into pieces, and flatten them and recovered from his disorder. Prior to the occurrence form them into the shape and size of common sea- of it he was in his accustomed good health, had lived biscuits. The dough should be set upon plates, and with perfect regularity, as was his habit, and on the should remain about an hour before it is put into the occasion referred to had eaten nothing but beef, bread, and potatoes. The two former were good and as the latter were not, there is every reason for with teeth for this purpose) in order to prevent it supposing they were the source of the ailment. A from swelling. As this dough contains but little woman, in somewhat indigent circumstances, supped one night upon roasted potatoes, of which she ate three tolerably large ones. They were hollow in the middle, and discoloured, but she cut no portion away. Whilst preparing to go to bed, she was seized with symptoms precisely like those of the preceding cases; they continued with little intermission for several hours, and rendered her, for days afterwards, extremely weak and emaciated. To these cases we could add many others of less severity, which have occurred in our own practice, and in that of many of our professional acquaintance. In particular, we may mention that, whilst talking over the subject the other day with an experienced and crudite medical friend, we were informed by him that the says, were precisely those under which he once laboured in consequence of having for some hours the holders of allotments and large cottage gardens preparation in Europe, where a commencement of germination frequently destroys the winter's provisions."

"It is gratifying to us to find that our own opinion lahoured in consequence of having for some hours send potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoe send potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoe send potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoe send potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoe send potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoe send potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoe send potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoe send potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoe send potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoe send potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoes.

"It is gratifying to us to find that our own opinion are the potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoes." dicious botanists, that decay has commenced in stance, near Warminster, where large fields are planted food of the people, are of many kinds, and differ from each other in colour, form, and taste. All are root; and also with the known fact, that, there are capable of being prepared and preserved. The precertain portions of the potatoe plant which are capapared potatee takes in Peru the name of chuno. The
ble of producing physiological effects analogous to
fork out and gather up the tubers, has this year in Europe is very easy. Large pits (or holes) are dug may be, certain we are of two things, viz., that the lines of decomposing rottenness. A gentleman not and filled with water, in which the potatoes are potatoes of this season are most extensively damaged, given to exaggeration, and whose word is not to be placed until they have lost the coarser part of their fibre. In this state they begin to swell. They are then taken out of the pits, and exposed to the open air. This operation is performed in the winter months. The action of the air and the light purify months. The action of the air and the light purify form, and ready for future use. We believe that it is the potatoe, which becomes a white substance, almost the practice in some parts of Scotland thus to treat the potatoe crops approached maturity it has continued to advance through the midland to the kind of arrow-root from the arum maculatum; and of preserving the sound part of the injured potatoes, experiment has proved that whilst "12lbs. of starch as well as perfectly sound ones. As the experiment can be obtained from a bushel of sound potatoes, 8lbs. is easy, and the result may be very important, I shall try it immediately, and shall state the result at the next meeting of the society. It would be well it on too large a scale.

(To be concluded next week.)

Can be procured from such as are useless as an article of food." In so far the suggestion seems, as it really is, a very good one but its applicability is another thing. The care and trouble of the preparation will never be undertaken by private individuals, and especially the poor, for their own use; nothing short the plan. Such a company is not very likely to be formed, and even if it were formed, and in operation, the proof would yet be wanting that the starch of these said potatoes is itself free from injury. Mean your Exception Scotia, to such a degree that the colonists are now looking to this country for a supply of seed for next article of food. The question remains, however, if tion! Independently of the direct mischief which the worst of them will produce at once, we can assign no limits to the injury which will be done by the confond of anticipating evil, but we cannot blind our-selves to the fearful prospects which we apprehend to be before us, and especially before our pauper sons possessing more or less of chymical knowledge,

higher powers rests their rescue.

the warning—the poor are in jeopardy—and with the

"The following communication having been published by the Ministry of the Interior at Berlin, and being of a nature to meet, and in part to obviate, the awful sufferings to be anticipated from a general failure of the potatoe cop, we give a translation of the document, in the hope that it may alleviate in part the impending colonity. the impending calamity.
"The potatoe being more or less diseased in many

parts, it has been suggested to raise the plant from seed (the potatoe berry); but a period of some years being, as it was thought, requisite to produce full-grown potatoes, and the success doubtful, this plan seemed little adapted for agricultural purposes.

"But a fact has been established deserving the pest consideration. Mr. Zander, gardener to Count D'Arnim, at Boitzenburgh, well known at the Berlin fruit and flower exhibition as a scientific horticulturist, has succeeded in raising from seed in one year roots yielding a crop equal to that obtained by plant-ing the tubercle; and the potatoes thus raised have remained this year perfectly sound in the midst of infected ones grown in the usual way.

"According to the communication of Mr. Zander, the proceeding is as follows:-"In the autumn the fruit, or potatee-apples, are collected before the frost (a slight frost is said not to injure the germ), and secured from frost in a dry spot until the end of January. They are then crushed in the hand and thrown into a vessel, where they remain six or eight days to rot. The seed being freed from the slimy particles, it is washed and dried like

cucumber seed, and preserved from moisture. "About the end of March, or the beginning of April, this seed is sown in a hot-bed, and treated like early vegetables. In a warm protected situation no frame is necessary; but the plant being very tender,

it must be carefully covered at night. "In May the plants are removed to a light soil, and put at the distance usual in planting potatoes. On the 11th of April last Mr. Zander sowed in a hotbed seed of early Saxon potatoes, treated as above; and on the 26th of May the plants were transplanted It is necessary to observe that Boitzenburg is a fortnight behind Berlin in vegetation (a month behind Ireland. The plants yielded from one to one and a half metze (the metze is circa six pounds) a piece;

"This result, therefore, deserves of a surety to be upon any store of it alone.

"With this preliminary caution, we have to state to your Excellency, that probably the best use to which diseased potatocs may be applied is the extraction of starch. In a commercial point of view, the starch represents a considerable proportion of the starch represents a considera quickly and generally promulgated, in order that, wherever potatoe-berries are still untouched by frost, they may be carefully collected for next year's seed. two-thirds of an acre.'

THE POTATOE CROP IN SWEEDEN.

cannot now, not having sufficient for their own consumption. In consequence of this state of things, the price of barley and potatoes has risen. It is expected that the government will follow up the prohibi-tion to export potatoes. Norway is indeed free from

Fellow Countrymen,—A sense of duty induces me to address you on the subject of the potatoe. It is not necessary on this occasion to state the nature or cause of the decay of that most important article of food. I wish to induce you to look forward to the consequence of neglecting the endeavour to stop the progress of the evil. If you do neglect to do so, all will

From all I can learn moisture is the food on which the decay increases, and dryness the medicine to be

the sun and air during dry weather on the surface of the ground, and then pile them in small conical heaps on the surface, thatching them over with straw, and cutting a deep trench round about them. with a good drain from the trench to carry off the water.

Pick the best potatoes for seed next year, and take I also advise that at present you do not sell, for I | well adapted to the purpose.

feel sure that at no very distant period the price of the potatoe will be unprecedented. I further advise all who have pitted potatoes at once to open the pits, and pick the potatoes over

I am, fellow-countrymen,

Ever your faithful servant, Windsor Castle, Oct. 28, 1845. HARDWICKE.

THE POTATOE FAILURE IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND. [From the Morning Chronicle.]

fectly consistent with the notions of some ju- remaining low, even in the face of scarcity. For inthose of the more poisonous solaneze. However this opened out, instead of the tuberous treasure expected,

> THE POTATOE FAMINE IN IRELAND. SECOND REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMIS-To his Excellency Baron Heytesbury, Lord-Lieutenant

of Ireland, &c. "Board-room, Royal Dublin Society, Oct. 29.
"My Lord,—Having submitted to your Excellency; in a former report, some preliminary instructions intended to prevent improper treatment of the potatoe crop still remaining unaffected, we now kave the honour to lay before your Excellency our views the honour to lay before your Excellency our views to be before your Excellency of the people.

To establish the getain test, and provide an excellency of the people.

To extend provide grant to get the people of the

We are deeply sensible of the incompleteness of ized to recommend.
"We have been engaged in the investigation of

various plans for preserving diseased potatoes, as pro- follows :posed by other persons, or suggested by ourselves, healthy. Scrollia, with all its concomitants, and cachexies in their direct forms, will be among the arrest the progress of the disease. From all recommon results, nor are we able to say that it is not sults that we have obtained, we feel justified in likely famine or pestilence will prevail. We are not submitting to your Excellency, the following observators.

brethren, who have lost one of their chief sources of in which, by some, acids are to be employed; in sustenance. Our duty, however, is done—we have others, alkaline liquors; and, in a third class, gases stated facts as we have found them—we have uttered —such as chlorine. These processes we dismiss from further consideration,—as, even did they, in the laboratory, answer the intended purpose, they are totally inapplicable to the circumstances of the produce of an entire country, and to a population such as that for whose welfare your Excellency is so deeply anxious. Other methods, apparently more practical, consist in the treatment of the potatoes with chloride of lime (bleaching powder) and salt, either separate or in mixture. The result of our own experiments, and the evidence we have received concerning trials made by persons in whom we have full confidence, authonise us at once to recommend the rejection of these materials. We have found the decomposition of the potatoe to be decidedly accelerated by their application. With respect to lime, the results of our own experiments are not yet decisive; nor is the experience of others as yet satisfactory. We, therefore, perience of others as yet satisfactory. We, therefore, reserve this point for further consideration.

"Whilst the disease is not yet very far advanced in use, both for man and other animals, without pre-

its consumption merely for the purpose of food cannot | spirits, &c. be sufficiently rapid; and it therefore becomes necessary to consider to what other uses it may be applied.

The extraction of starch from potatoes, and its

use as food, having strongly attracted public atten- had the matter under discussion. opinions having been entertained on this subject, we consider it of paramount importance at once to direct your Excellency's attention to the actual state of knowledge regarding this material. It is recognised that the potatoe, in relation either to its weight or bulk, is one of the most inferior articles of food. In its ordinary state of sound constitution, every hundred pounds weight of potatoes contain, on an steam ship, the Margaret, during the late hurricane average. 74lb. of water; of skin and fibrous matter, off the Dutch coast, have been furnished by the 8lb.; and of starch, 16lb.; whilst of gluten, the most nutritious of vegetable matters, and which predominates in corn, there is not more than 21b. in the above iron built vessel, 250 tons burthen, 120 feet in exhopes of nourishment during the succeeding season favourite on the station.

"The manufacture of the pulp and starch, on an

"The corn kilns extensively distributed through

may mention that, whilst talking over the subject ingstoke, and other markets, as proofs that potatoes the other day with an experienced and erudite medical friend, we were informed by him, that the day previously he had suffered from extreme nervous depression, faintness giddiness, and trembling, the consequence as he thought of having particles without the very large quantities are always through upon the

the disease.
"It is gratifying to us to find that our own opinion send potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little 'as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoe

faithful servants,

"ROBERT KANE. "John Lindley. "LYON PLAYFAIR." PROCEEDINGS IN DUBLIN .-- A public meeting of

resolutions calling on his Excellency:-"To open the ports for the importation of food

To close the ports against the export of oats. "To establish public granaries, and provide em-

regarding some processes of treatment for the potatoe a mixed deputation from the corporation and comof a company on a large scale can hope to carry out which appear to us to be of practical value and im- mittee appointed at the public meeting held on Friday last waited upon the Lord-Licutenant by appointment. The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor, form which this mode of presenting our results to your Excellency necessarily assumes; but the exigencies of the case are such that we consider it our highest duty to bring at once under the notice of her Majesty's Government such principles or modes of Majesty's Government such principles or modes of Majesty's Government such principles or modes of before a future crop shall be ready! And what con-sequences may we expect to follow their consump-ized to recommend. In the consump-ized to recommend. Mayor read a series of resolutions which had been previously submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant. His

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,-It can scarcely tinued use of such as are less corrupt, but still unand we have been collecting precise information as be necessary for me to assure you, that the state of white mast, was sunk in six fathoms and embedded healthy. Scrofula, with all its concomitants, and to the experience of others in their endeavours to the potatoc crop has for some time occupied, and still in a red sand. A large ship with mizen-masts and occupies, the most anxious attention of the Govern-

"Scientific men have been sent over from England to co-operate with those of this country in endeavourports have already been received from them, which

have been communicated to the public. "The Government is also furnished with constant reports from the stipendiary magistrates, and inthe state of the potatoe disease, and the progress of the harvest. These vary from day to day, and are often contradictory. It will, therefore, be impossible to form an accurate opinion of the whole extent of the evil till the digging of the potatoes shall be further advanced. To decide, under such circumstances, upon the most proper measures to be adopted, would be premature, particularly as there is reason to hope that, though the evil exists to a very great extent in some localities, in others it has

greater part of them can only be enforced by legislative enactment, and all require to be maturely the potatoe, it is certain, that after being boiled or steamed, it may be employed as food for immediate clear to you that in a case of such great national imclear to you that in a case of such great national importance, no decision can be taken without a previous reference to the responsible advisers of the

The Lord-Lieutenant briefly replied that the observation of the gentleman who had spoken was one deserving of much consideration, and one which had not been overlooked by the Government when they for that purpose; but, in order to do so, it was necessary The deputation then withdrew.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK OF THE HULL AND HAMBURG ARCHIMEDEAN STEAMER MAR-GARET.—The subjoined particulars relating to the melancholy loss of the Hull and Hamburg propeller owners of the ill fated ship.

spread all round. This fact is the more significant consider it of great importance, consider it of great importance consider piece with tubercles; and, whilst the crop of the latter has been attacked by the disease, that obtained from seed has entirely escaped.

tion of the people is directed to the few value of engaged trading between Hull and Hamburg, a period starch, and the uses to which it may be advantage— of about twelve months, her trips were exceedingly latter has been attacked by the disease, that obtained from seed has entirely escaped.

the few value of engaged trading between Hull and Hamburg, a period of about twelve months, her trips were exceedingly latter has been attacked by the disease, that obtained from seed has entirely escaped.

the few value of engaged trading between Hull and Hamburg, a period of about twelve months, her trips were exceedingly latter has been attacked by the disease, that obtained from seed has entirely escaped.

value of the potatoe, although it is not present in as sengers, chiefly Jews, and apparently in needy cirlarge a quantity in the unsound tubers as in those cumstances. We also had a heavy cargo, consisting which are free from disease. The extraction is simprincipally of wheat, oats, wool, and other merchan-Stockholme, Oct. 24. — Deplorable accounts of ple, and consists in processes which we need not here the results of the harvest are received here. The describe, as they are given in the current publication was left in charge of the vessel, and we continued province of Upland, Westmanland, part of Sodermanland, East Gothland and Calmarsleen, all Gothland, and Ocland have suffered a total failure, and these are the very provinces which used to export corn, but our attention to the manner in which starch can be seen as they are given in the current publications of the vessel, and we continued our course out of the Elbe to the south end of Heligo-land at the general speed and tinen bore into the usual our attention to the manner in which starch can be seen as they are given in the current publications of the vessel, and we continued our course out of the Elbe to the south end of Heligo-land at the general speed and tinen bore into the usual our attention to the manner in which starch can be seen as they are given in the current publications of the vessel, and we continued our course out of the Elbe to the south end of Heligo-land at the general speed and tinen bore into the usual our attention to the manner in which starch can be seen as they are given in the current publications of the vessel, and we continued our course out of the Elbe to the south end of Heligo-land at the general speed and tinen bore into the usual our attention to the manner in which starch can be seen as they are given in the current publications. most parts of the country.

"Your Excellency is aware that we are directing our attention to the manner in which starch can be advantageously employed. It can be worked off, the westward, and ere many hours increased to a gale. advantageously employed. It can be worked on, the westward, and ere many nours increased to a gale.

and with utility, at food, when mixed with proporsions of oatmeal, beanneal, or peasmeal, and such intermixture forms an excellent and economical and 19th, the weather continued the same, the boistical food. It is also to be remarked that the article of food. It is also to be remarked, that the terous state of the sea causing the vessel to roll most tion to export potatoes. Norway is indeed free from the potatoe disease, nevertheless potatoes are already pulp remaining after the extraction of the starch from fearfully. In the hope, however, that the gale would scarce, because such great quantities have been purties by specific material; and as the decomposing sub-little way. On the 20th the making but pup remaining scarce, because such great quantities have been purscarce, because such great quantities have been purscarce for for foreign countries by speculators.

LORD HARDWICKE ON THE POTATOE

DISEASE,

[From the Cambridge Chronicle.]

The Lerd-Lieutenant has thought it his duty to issue an address to the labourers of the county and issue an address to the labourers of the county and issue an address to the potatoe disease.

Further, if and as the decomposing subtates during the pulp may, when dried, be applied the preparation, the pulp may, when dried, be applied the preparation, the pulp may, when dried, be applied the preparation, the pulp may, when dried, be applied the preparation, the pulp may, when dried, be applied the preparation, the pulp may, when dried, be applied the preparation, the pulp may, when dried, be applied the preparation, the pulp may, when dried, be applied the preparation, the pulp may, when dried, be applied the preparation, the pulp may, when dried, be applied the preparation, the pulp may, when dried, be applied the preparation, the pulp may, when dried, be applied the form the pulp may, when dried, be applied the form the pulp may, when dried, be applied the fold; the sails were partly blown away, and the tenfold; the sails were partly blown away, and the previously been found guilty of attempting to administer with one flower periods; the fold; the sails were partly blown away, and the previously been found guilty of assaulting two little way. On the 20th the gale introde the

where the Manchester Hull steamer and all hands "The manufacture of the pulp and starch, on an extensive scale, in accordance with these suggestions, we venture to consider worthy of your Excellency's attention. It is an operation not suited to the circumstances of isolated cotters, and just now might not be a proper object for mere commercial speculation. But arrangements might possibly be made for carrying out this recommendation through the agency of the Poor Law unions and other Government establishments, in which mechanical power and intelligent the frightful pitching, it is somewhat surprising that the engines and screw could have acted in the manner. superintendence could be speedily and economically the engines and screw could have acted in the manner the decay increases, and dryness the medicine to be used for the cure.

Therefore, do not pit the potatoes in the usual way; but, after most carefully picking them, and separating the bad from the good, place the good under a roof (if you have space), placed in layers, and not more than four potatoes deep, so that they may keep effectually dry.

Where you have not house-room, expose them to Where you have not house-room, expose them to manner the decay increases, and dryness the medicine to be superintendence could be speedily and economically applied. We feel, however, that even these facilities they did. The following day brought more tempestus ous weather, the wind blowing still from the same quarter. Captain Rawlinson had just taken soundings, when it was discovered that the steamer was off the conversion of the tubers may not be sufficient to keep pace with the progressive injury which, it is to be feared, the potatoe crop is sustaining. We, and not more than four potatoes deep, so that they did. The following day brought more tempestus ous weather, the wind blowing still from the same quarter. Captain Rawlinson had just taken soundings, when it was discovered that the steamer was off the process of decomposition may be retarded. In shortly attributed a place called Borkrum, eleven miles distant, and and not more than four potatoes deep, so that they did. The following day brought more tempestus ous weather, the wind blowing still from the same quarter. Captain Rawlinson had just taken soundings, when it was discovered that the steamer was off to be feared, the potatoe crop is sustaining. We, a place called Borkrum, eleven miles distant, and under the process of decomposition may be retarded. In Shortly attributed to be feared, the process of decomposition may be retarded. In Shortly attributed the process of the miles and streven these facilities applied. We feel, however, that even these facilities they did. The following day becaute they did. The following they did. The following the pour did. The follo ease by moisture and dryness. Our subsequent investigations have confirmed this opinion, and we to keep clear of them when a tremendous sea believe, where means exist for a more complete dry-ing of the tubers, such a method will prove the most taking with it the boats, caboose, &c., as also lite. efficacious plan for preserving the potatoe from further decay. This more perfect drying cannot, however, be effected in this climate by mere exposure to air: Pick the best potatoes for seed next year, and take them into the cottage, keeping them quite dry, and let no price induce you to part with them; for next vear seed will not be procurable!

be effected in this climate by mere exposure to air; they were let go. Every sea now swept over us; in fact she was perfectly immersed, and for shelter we kiln; and, without entering into mechanical details, all got into the cabin, and, hours passing away, we we may name some simple contrivances which seem happily, however, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the cable of one of the anchors snapped asunder, and the country may at once be applied to the drying of immediately afterwards the other one parted also the potatoes, which will, however, demand a temperature rendered gradually higher than that required for corn. But, as in many cases those kiles are at present fully occupied, we would represent the cabin, being fearful to venture on deck in case that every limekiln may be adapted to the purpose, of being swept off. There we remained until near without interfering with its ordinary operations, by erecting over it at a suitable height above its mouth a framework of hurdles upon which the potatoes may recommended taking to the rigging as the only means be spread in a thin layer, fresh potatoes being added of saving ourselves. The crew followed me, and as the others become dry and are removed. In locali- although 1 begged the passengers to adopt the same A statement which appeared last week in some London papers, I am told it was in the Morning Chronicle, but I did not see it, and which is reprinted in the Salisbury Journal and other local papers of Saturday last, has caused much surprise in this part of Hampshire. The statement was to the effect that no potatoe disease prevails in the south of England, save in a very mild and limited form, in one or two localities and not in Hampshire. The writer protremely weak and emaciated. To these cases we localities, and not in Hampshire. The writer pro- turf smoke would act favourably on the potatoes having endured the most intense suffering from a severe frost and the sea making a breach over us. Fortunately the vessel was built of iron, for nothing else could have lasted out the night. The tide having receded, and the wind lessening in its fury, we got all the spars we could muster, and by lashing them together, formed a kind of raft, and there being no other possible means of escape for us, we ventured on it to gain the shore. Being clear of the wreck, we secured ourselves by rope to the raft, every man being up to his middle in water. The steward, however, whose name is Turpin, refused to go with us, saying he though the could gain the shore by swimming, and after we had left he jumped overboard, but failed in the effluvium of recent henbane. And he sagaciously observed, as his potatoes were not apparently rotten, could the stems have suffered deterioration and the tubers in consequence have imbled any noxious material? The idea is perfectly apparently of time, are sufficient to account for prices. "We shall not hesitate to bring under the notice of your Excellency our further conclusions, and we have the honour to be, your Excellency's obedient and vessel, which promptly bore down to our assist-We were taken off by a boat, and being placed on board the vessel, were landed at the town of Norden near the entrance of the river Emm. Our condition was most pitiable, but thanks to the English Consul, everything was done to soothe our sufferings. As regards the Margaret, I am afraid she is a total wreck. Nothing is to be seen of her but her masts. The consul has taken sceps to recover as much of the wreck and cargo as possible. I regret further to in-Cloncurry, and Mr. O'Connell were present. The form you that there are no fewer than twenty-six meeting terminated in the appointing of a deputation ships ashore between Borkrum and the Weiser. The to wait on the Lord Lieutenant as the bearers of names of the sixteen passengers who were lost I cannot furnish you, or even where they belong. Those saved, including myself, are M. Archibald, first Maiden, seaman; G. Smith, seaman; Robert Couch seaman; R. Briggs, engineer; and W. Swift, second Nathan Turpin, steward; James Leafe, seaman; and Henry Heath, fireman. The spot where the steamer struck, the Memmet, is a dangerous shoal of a somewhat similar character to the formidable Goodwin. It is off the coast of East Friesland, sixty miles from

> Among other fatal shipwrecks that occurred at the same period, on the Dutch coast, were the following:—An English brig was seen to founder with all on board off Spiekeroog. A vessel called the Fameliens Vel, bound to Christiana, is also supposed to be lost near the same spot. On the shore near the Osse, a large vessel was on her beam-ends; her name Excellency read his reply from a written paper, as has not as yet been forwarded. Near Borkrum a follows:—
>
> The consequent of the conseque the mouth of the river Jahde a large vessel, with in a red sand. A large ship with mizen-masts and yards painted white, is reported to have been lost off the Weiser. On the Norderdeich, the United Friends, Captain Hodey, from London, was totally lost. Near Spiekeroog, the Hesperus, a Dutch vessel, was wrecked—crew saved. The Portumen, from Stocking to investigate the nature of the disease, and, if possible, to devise means to arrest its progress. They have not yet terminated their inquiries; but two rehave not yet terminated their inquiries; but two reand a seaman drowned. The entire range of coast has been strewn with pieces of wreck, merchandise &c., and some idea may be formed of the awful character of the storm, from the circumstance of several vessels being actually borne by the tremendous spectors of constabulary, who are charged to watch sea into corn fields, which were inundated some 300 or 400 yards from the beach, where they will have to be broken up, their removal being impossible. Several thousand head of cattle were drowned.

the entrance of the Elbe, and adjacent to the small

island of Suist, at the mouth of the eastern entrance

of the river Emms.

The loss of the Margaret steamer is reported to be considerable, but she is understood to be insured.

EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLING,—At the Central Criminal Court on Saturday last, Arthur Rowan Hamilton was placed at the bar on the charge of obtaining under false pretences, from Captain James Wood, a check of £500. Mr. Ciarkson and Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Ballantine for the prisoner. Mr. Clarkson stated the case to the jury, and said the prisoner now standing before them was indicted for the offence commonly called swindling, having obtained of the prosecutor, Captain James Wood, a large sum of money by falso pretences. The defendant called himself Arthur Rowan when the disease is more advanced, so as to have invaded a large part of the potatoe, and when the tubers have acquired a disagreeable smell, their influence on the system is more questionable. We have put in operation a series of experiments, in order to determine this point, and will, in due time, report the result to your Excellency. As, however, the potatoce, when once affected, quickly runs into total decomposition, if left to itself, it is evident that its consumption merely for the purpose of food cannot spirits, &c. Hamilton. The prosecutor, Captain Wood, was a person A treaty was entered into between him and Captain Wood The defendant thought that the farm contained a quantity of excellent brick-earth, and talked a great deal of what might be made by entering into an undertaking that Captain Wood should advance a check for £500, Captain Wood made no objection; but, at the same time, in order to be certain of the identity of Captain Hamilton, he proceeded to the offices of Messrs. Cox and Greenwood and, on making inquiries there, was told that that person was of the greatest respectability, and whose word might be entirely relied upon. In consequence of this information he felt no reluctance to grant the desire of the defendant, and the check for £500 was accordingly given, and an agreement for the lease of the farm drawn up. The defendant then became very intimate with the family, stated that he had seen a great deal of service, and that half metre (the metre is circa six pounds) a piece; one the enormous number of 280 tubercles.

"Among these there were many small, but the produce of large ones was, on the whole, equal to what is obtained from root seed. Mr. Zander having instituted these experiments for the last five years, in the spring of this year he gave some of the seed to other members of Count D'Arnim's establishment, and to labourers. The potatoes grown from this seed have remained perfectly sound, though the infection has spread all round. This fact is the more significant from the labourers having set their plants in the same from the labourers having set their plants in the same from the labourers having set their plants in the same for the potatoe of the product of the product of the product of the service is not more than 2lb. in the above quantity. It is quite certain that starch, or material which is equally certain that starch, or material which the defendant at the house of Carlesian Wood. This lady to mention to the jury, was introduced to the defendant at the house of Carlesian Wood. This lady to mention to the jury, was introduced to screw for the support of the animal frame; and an in food starch is equally certain that starch, or material which is equally certain that is obtained from root seed. Mr. Zander having in the time she was so the support of the animal frame; and an intention to the jury, was introduced to the defendant at the house of Carlesian Wood. This lady screw. She had a very rakish appearance, and in form of building was something like a slaver, being from the last five years, in form of building was something like a slaver, being from the great was soon, as if totally deprived of food, if not quite as soon, as if totally deprived of food, let it is equally certain that is equally certain that is equally certain the observes for the support of the animal frame; and an intention to the jury, was introduced to the defendant at the house of Carlesian Wood. This lady to mention to the jury was carlesian was he had been severely wounded at Cabul. Affairs were in who had met their death beside him. No suspicion was excited in the mind of any but the cannie Scotchman, the father of the lady in question. It occurred to his mind that the Welsh riots and the disaster at Cabul had occurred at the same period. The defendant had also stated he was thirty years of age, and had been present at the close of the battle of Waterloo. These suspicions brought on inquiries, in the course of which it appeared that the defendant was in reality no captain at all. That he sometimes went by the name of Captain Hamilton, and sometimes as Dr. Ayton, and lived at No. 9, Duchess-street, Portland-place; and, in fact, the two highly respectable persons near him, the real Captain Arthur Rowan Hamilton, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, and Captain Archibald Hamilton, would prove that they derived very little satisfaction from the assumption of their name by the defendant. The witnesses called fully proved the truth of the charge, and the jury found a verdict of guilty. There was another indictment against the prisoner for a like offence, but it was not gone into.

The learned Judge then sentenced the defendant to be

# Foreign Mobements. " 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."—BYRON

ITALY\_THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES. The following extracts from Madame Wolfens-The following extracts from Madame Wolfens-Begger's "Letters from Naples," written during her residence there in 1843-4, and now publishing in Tait's Magazine, will afford our readers a glimpse of Mazzini has so chaqueday described as cursing the whole surface of the Italian soil. May a change

THE LAWS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION.

THE LAND AND ARBIT ADMINISTRATION.
Many of the laws of the French code were retained in they are administration think much more of the advan-

The public functionaries are said to exceed the offices country, numerous officers of law are absolutely necessary. yet, when they are themselves corrupted, they only increase the expenses of the state to the injury of their country. The whole system of government from the top to the bottom, is one of abuses, peculation, and intrigue. Every thing is done by favour and bribery. THE ARMY AND ITS DESPOTISM.

The general spirit of peculation likewise here prevails. It is true, of his small pay (about 21d. a.day) the soldier cannot be deprived; yet it is commonly reported, that in several regiments a certain allowance for accoutrements, Ac, has been for a time, and in some cases entirely, in a loud voice, to the anxious assembly. withheld by the commanding officers. Though means means of obtaining redress.

den on the people. Since our arrival here, a party of numerable losses, dragoons stopped for refreshment at a small inn on the road towards Beneventum. But instead of proving good customers to the poor landlord, whose whole fortune was invested in his little stock of provisions for man and beast, from house to house. In his own neighbourhood there paid to the prayer of one who has neither friends at court. nor money to purchase them. There is neither security nor justice for the poor; and the magistrates, who ought to be their protectors, only add to their miseries by their petty and tormenting tyranny.

It is one of the favourite royal pastimes to perform a species of mock campaign, during which his Majesty shares in all the fatigues of his men, marches at their head through the dust and the heat, and bears a part in all their hardships and difficulties. His orders for their supply and accommodation are most imperative. During it is said, knew no bounds, and he immediately commanded the principal municipal officer, who was the person responsible, to be shot without trial, or further investigation. The agony of this poor man, who was married, and had several children, surpassed all desuperintending his execution was committed, he died of an apoplexy in consequence of his terror.

It can scarcely be wondered at, that the people now universally shut up their houses, and take to flight, when they hear of the approach of any considerable body of The Swiss troops, in the employment of the Govern

ment, amount to more than six thousand. Their pay more than doubles that of the troops of the line, which is a great cause of jealousy to the native soldiers; and it is generally rumoured, that so bad a feeling exists amongst any case of real danger, more especially in a popular in-

STATE SECKECY-GOVERNMENT SPIES.

The great causes of the corruption of the Government, and the hopeless misery of the governed, are, that there is no chamber of representatives, where complaints may openly be made against acts of public and private tyranny, and no liberty of the press, by which the errors done in secret. The most flagrant enormities are committed under the veil of mystery, from which, should a word of truth escape, it is stifled as quickly as possible. abuses, or peculations the most enormous, is at once The Jesuits at Sorento have built a high wall around

their garden, behind which no one knows what is passing : and so it is with the Government. Without the barrier and an impatience of their enormous extortions and ever rivers and fill up wells. But we are at peace with of tyranny and secrecy that surrounds it, the people are allowed to have neither eyes, nor ears, nor voice. One consequence of such a system is, that society, of

every shade and class, is universally infested with spies. They haunt the coffee-houses, and the promenades; they tempt youth in its ardour to pour out its indignant feelinfamous intrigues, that they may draw from the lips of church. have tickets free at all times for the theatres, and other places of amusement; and under the title of nobility, enetrate into reunions the most select. The connexion of this abominable class with the police,

way are they more dangerous, or less suspected by strangers, than as the masters of lodging-houses, who, with their servants, are very frequently employed as spics. We had reason to know, that in one apartment, the landlord of which styled himself a Count, and was in the service of the police, every word uttered by his lodgers was regularly reported to him by his domestic, who, fawning and specious, might well have been mistaken for one of the most honest and simple of human beings. Books, papers, and every object in the chambers, were examined during the absence of the occupants, and petty Nor is it only the petty officers of the police who escape

responsibility in virtue of their connexion with the government. It is well known that peculation, and fraud, and falsehood, pervade every branch of the state and in all the great public charities, the results of this system of plunder are terrible. Not many years ago, a priest, who was the superintendent of an orphan asylum in a country town, instead of supplying wet nurses to the infants at the expense of the funds of the charity, actually substituted one goat to suckle four children, and appropriated the surplus money.

In the seraglio, an enormous building, in which are lodged more than two thousand vagrants and destitute poor, young and old, starvation and despair produced, £24,000, were deficient in the funds of the charity.

THE STATE LOTTERIES-THEIR DEMORALISING EFFECTS. But the pursuit, I scarcely know if it can be called a pleasure, which engrosses the most of the thoughts and money of the lower and middle ranks, is the Lotto, a kind of lottery, the tickets for which are sold in all parts of the town, and throughout the kingdoms of the two Sicilies, in shops, where they are disposed of for the Government. To entice adventurers to purchase, the last so low a class, and their education is such, as scarcely to lucky numbers may be seen stuck up in front of these raise them a step above the half savage populace. It is legalised gambling-houses, ornamented with huge bows the duty of their prefession to instruct and guide. It is of coloured paper; whilst others, for the next lottery, said that recently a discipline, more severe than formerly, are exposed in tempting order for sale.

The drawings take place every Saturday, in the huge old hall of the tribunals, in the ancient palace of the taking orders, and the tone of capacity and instruction old hall of the tribunals, in the ancient palace of the early Neapolitan kings, called the Vicaria, in the neighbourhood of the gate of Capua. This gloomy and enormous building is surrounded by a massive wall, and situated in the most ancient part of the city, amidst narrow streets, from which the lofty houses for ever exclude the light of the sun. In some of these dismal avenues, the light of the sun. In some of these dismal avenues, the people: he participates in their feelings, their superstitions, and too often in their crimes; but should, in glance into the ruinous and desolate courts of the heavy glance into the ruinous and desolate courts of the heavy glance into the ruinous and desolate courts of the heavy glance into the ruinous and desolate courts of the heavy glance into the ruinous and desolate courts of the heavy grain institution by heaving the last twenty when between four and five miles north of Darling ton, the engine got off the line, and, crossing the upline, and one or two carriages behind that. When between four and five miles north of Darling ton, the engine got off the line, and, crossing the upline, went over an embankment between seven and for his early from a corrupt and passionate population, necessarily line, went over an embankment between seven and for his eight feet in height. The wheels, however, sinking to which the yoriginally belonged. The priest is one of the priest is one of the searth, prevented it from reaching the pose of carrying out so good and philanthropic a Plan. An unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Clark for his able lecture, and to the chairman for his services, and the meeting dispersed highly pleased to which they originally belonged. The priest is one of the soft arrived of the line, and, crossing the upline, went over an embankment between seven and for his heavers, sinking to which the lofty houses for ever exclude in height. The wheels, however, sinking to which the people: he participates in their feelings, their superstances. The priest is one of th stone buildings, or into the shops, which, like black.dark. and filthy dens, yawn on either side. Without windows. their huge ancient wooden doors stand perpetually open to admit as much of light and air as can find their way into such places. But what an air! Laden with impurities, it seems rife with fever and pestilence; and when amidst these sinks of vice, and dirt, and misery, it is almost impossible to believe that a few paces beyond such dark and loathsome avenues nature extends her treasures

in every variety of beauty to the sun. On the first floor of the Vicaria is the prison of poo culprits and debtors; snd many a young and savagehe heavy arched gateway by which we cutered the inner ing!

court of the building was surrounded by a trumpery | THE PROPOSED OPENING OF THE PORTS. drapery of white and red calico, bespangled with bits of

fessions, to give solemnity to the scene, and an assurance that all is carried on with the utmost impartiality; whilst the minister of the police, in a black silk gown, elevated in a kind of pulpit, attached to the centre of the wall on Many of the restoration of the present royal family one side, presided over the proceedings of the assembly. Raples strone; but it is commonly acknowledged that A guard of soldiers stood at the foot of the gallery, and to the very carelessly executed. The officers employed the remainder of the hall was crowded to excess. There and yet there, for several hours once a week, they may and though it cannot be doubted that, in a corrupted be seen, not only risking a portion of their hard-earned gains, but wasting their time in idleness and the vicious excitement of gambling. Almost immediately after our entrance a young man advanced to the front of the platform, and, having shaken a kind of box containing the numbers of the lottery, five were successively drawn by a before it was seen by the people, it was given to one of the judges, and from him passed through the hands of all

The effect was electric on the eager throng. It seemed were found to escape the reprehension of the Government | as if their lives, or the lives of all dear to them, depended for such miserable spoliation, the men did not patiently on this announcement, such was the clamour with which submit. Three cases have recently occurred of officers each successive number was received. Yet even amidst being shot by their own soldiers; and in one instance it this confusion, could be heard the cries of disappointment was well known, that the assassin sought to punish the and despair, from the ruined, undone, and famished cobbery of his regiment, for which there was no other wretches, who are well known in many instances to sell the bed and clothes of their wife or children, to pur-Yet the soldiers, in their turn, are an oppressive bur- chase a ticket, and make a last effort to recover their in-

On our return home, we witnessed with pain the frightwe passed, were surrounded by crowds of the poorest of they not only refused to pay for their own good cheer, the poor; and many miserable wretches, stunned by disand the provender consumed by their horses, but carried appointment, stood gazing on a list of the fortunate off with them all the corn and hay that remained. Vainly numbers, as if utterly unable to comprehend that their did the wretched man they thus robbed, go lamenting hopes of the past week were destroyed. Others were from house to house. In his own neighbourhood there eagerly handing them from one to another; and if w. had wishes in the lawful distribution, will sometimes as to draw forth thrilling and prolonged plaudits.

Was no redress to be found. To make his complaint in been ignorant of what had taken place, we might have suddenly throw things all of a heap, in order that

Magnony it is not a suddenly throw things all of a heap, in order that form, he must travel to Naples; and when he arrives imagined that some great and dreadful public calamity there, there is little probability that any attention will be had occurred, on which the future welfare of the city and its inhabitants depended. Nor is the agitation and the ruin limited to Naples alone. Throughout the whole kingdom of the Two Sicilies there are government offices for the sale of tickets; and the numbers drawn at the Vicaria are announced by couriers or telegraphic des-

The degrading influence of this horrible gambling extends its effects over every class, and is in truth more dreadful than a plague, or an earthquake, as it is ever one of these recent marches, a command was sent forward to the proper authorities of a small town, to provide the forage necessary for the horses of the cavalry. By some of stake, or perhaps from the impossibility of fulfilling this order before the time specified, nothing of the kind this order before the time specified, nothing of the kind this order before the time specified, nothing of the kind the proper authorities of a small town, to provide the forage necessary for the horses of the cavalry. By some of same at the contingency; therefore, it is our law two or three half-pence, to any amount they please, and two or three half-pence, to any amount they please, and the ensuing Parliamentary session." By some extraordinary combination be immense; but that law just now is simply to break faith with the some extraordinary combination be immense; but that law just now is simply to break faith with the some extraordinary combination be immense; but that law just now is simply to break faith with the council.

Spanish Economy.—The oil lamps at the palace of the council of Madrid have been substituted for the contingency; therefore, it is our law two or three half-pence, to any amount they please, and the winnings when several numbers are taken, may by share." "That the present supply. To break the winnings when several numbers are taken, may by share." "That the present supply to break faith with the some extraordinary combination be immense; but that law just now is simply to break faith with the some extraordinary combination be immense; but the winnings when several numbers are taken, may by share." "That the present supply." To break the winnings when several numbers of the council of Madrid have been substituted for the council of Madrid have been substituted for the new gas one star or the minute of the star or the new gas of Madrid have been substituted for the council of Madrid have been substituted for the council of Madrid have been substituted for the council of Madrid have been substituted for the cou recurring and never ending. The players may risk from possibility of gain leads on the desperate blindly to destruction.

This is in truth one of the most virulent diseases that eats into the very existence of the people of Naples; yet such is their attachment to this frightful, this incessant scription; and though his pardon was obtained by the gambling, that it is believed that no grievance could so generous intercession of the general to whom the task of readily provoke a rebellion, as an abolition of the lotto. Their daily misery is rendered supportable by the hope, that at the end of the week their fortune may be established for ever by some extraordinary prize. Industry becomes paralyzed by a perpetual dependence on hazard; and their small gains, instead of contributing to the comfort of their families, are again and again wasted in this fatal, this withering pursuit.

> THE PRIESTS-THE MONKS-POPULAR IGNORANCE AND SUPERSTITION.

the latter, that their fidelity could be little counted on, in laxity of morals, and of the petty sins by which hundreds in holy garments are hourly undermining the morals of surrection. In fact, we heard it asserted by many society. But there is one story of this character current Itslians, that the tranquillity of the people, in their pre- in Naples, of the very blackest die. It regards the absent miserable condition, is chiefly owing to the dread of duction of a girl from the Orphan Asylum, or Hospital foreign interference, and their terror of the Swiss regi- of the Annonciata, by a priest employed in this establishment, who, after a severe investigation of the affair, alone escaped the proper punishment of his diabolical crime by the protection and favour of his friends in power. The details of this adventure are too horrible to be inserted exportation. We have at home a slight indication of hut they are commonly known in Naples. They what we may soon expect from all the world.

They what we may soon expect from all the world.

They what we may soon expect from all the world.

They shall appropriate to each equal allotments. They shall appropriate to each the sum of £15 16s. 8d. They shall then though the work was immediately suppressed, and the of the Government, and the crimes of individuals, or even author thrown into prison, the indignant feelings excited judicial proceedings, may be made known to the public at large, and subjected to their judgment. Every thing is done in secret. The most flagrant enormities are comreligion, and all the bigotted observances and superctitions incorporated with the true faith in this southern Any author who dares proclaim the secret of public and benighted region, and lax, or even liberal opinions on such subjects are exceedingly rare, yet the bad conduct of the clergy has taught the people to divide them from the the religion they profess, and produced, amongst the male better than bullets. It is warlike to burn magazines population, a very general contempt for their persons, increasing power. By a new enactment, though a priest may be tried by the civil tribunals, the sentence passed lime and simple rule of conduct which nature teaches on him by these courts, whatever it may be, cannot be and revelation confirms between neighbour and neighcarried into execution till confirmed by a council of bour. Let the English reflect how would they enhishops, which amounts almost to the exemption of the dure, with corn at 80s. a-quarter, to find themselves clergy from the just punishment of crime. Nor is the outbid by some wealthier neighbour offering 85s. ings, that they may profit by its punishment; they form existing government desirous of any reform in the Where an authority, like that in Naples, is the wife the secrets of her unsuspecting husband; they grounded on human ignorance, superstition, weakness, and crime, it is not for its interest that the priesthood should be of a character either to enlighten or elevate the moral character of its subjects. Neither is there any hope of the press producing any amelioration. On the affords them immunity for numerous crimes; but in no return of King Ferdinand from Leybach, so heavy a tax whether it is constitutional to substitute occasional was added to the censorship on books, that their importation from foreign countries was entirely prevented. The booksellers were nearly ruined, and, anxious to relieve themselves from such a burden, represented; to the minister, the Marquis of Medici, the injury done to the finances by this interruption of trade, at the same time as a man who can raise at praying for an abolition of the duty. To this he coolly the breath of his mouth. replied, that it was not his object to benefit the finances.

but to ensure the ignerance of the people, We have never been able to obtain any exact account of the number of secular and monastic clergy in the kingdom of Naples; but that the amount of the various members of this body constitutes a very large and ever increasing part of the population there can be no doubt. Several well informed persons have assured me that it amounts at least to a tenth.

When we remember that the means of existence are drawn, in one form or other, by this enormous and idle proportion of the community, from the labouring classes, already burdened with taxes to the amount of sixty per cent., we can no longer wonder at the misery we have witnessed since our entrance into this oppressed

Though several orders of monks live entirely by begging, the property of the ecclesiastical body is immense. towards the end of the year 1843, an insurrection amongst | The Jesuits lose no opportunity of adding to their riches; its wretched inhabitants. The complaints of the suf- and rich legacies from noble devotees are daily falling ferers reached the king's ears; in consequence of which into their hands, frequently to the utter ruin of the something like an investigation was instituted. This, it families of the decased. It need scarcely be said, that is said, led to the discovery, that 120,000 piastres, or nearly all the talent and learning of the clergy centre in a few minutes before the murder. Two men were this order; and as education is almost universally in their hands, no rising genius escapes their attention; but no clue had been discovered of the perpetrators." every youth who, by his abilities, might subsequently prove a dangerous enemy to their encroachments, or a useful benefactor to his country, is immediately culisted

> The monks of the other different orders and secula has been introduced into the church; the young clergy

have been subjected to more strict examinations on perior to the ordinary level of his class, should be seek to which were displaced, and the two second-class car-

Christian or heathen, national or social, romantic or duce men to poverty and then skin them alive, meanest and most iniquitous conduct.

It would, in fact, be a mere attempt at scramble. A violent man, who finds that through his idleness, A violent man, who finds that through his idleness, his stupidity, his perverseness, his unsociableness, or other folly, he is not coming off quite so well as he Nazareth, terminated the long lecture in such a mode the right of the strongest may then supervene Now, mere wealth is just as brutish a thing as mere sinew, and the persons who recommend us, in expectation of an European famine, to open our ports at once pro hác vice, wish that wealth to be as brutishly used. We have established a certain law, which has throughout any particular disaster it may occasion. When we do resolve to give an English price for body was held at the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on foreign food we ought to give at least a season's Sunday, November the 2nd, Mr. Mills in the chair. exorbitant demands of the English consumer.

own people are starving. If the immediate effect of opening the ports be not to raise the price at Dantsic and Odessa exactly that Iss. or 17s. we have removed, undoubtedly the Governments will take care to lay on just as much as we take off. If we levy a duty on the case of Mr. Tattersal, and report at the next meeting." "That this meeting stand adjourned until Sunday next, at half-past four o'clock."

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. — WEST-WINSTER DISTRICT.—The adjourned meeting required. importation when we can do without corn, of course the corn-growing countries will levy a duty on exportation when they cannot do without it. If any money is to be got by the traffic, the nation which has the other at its mercy will of course take care to get it. We may thank our stars if we come off with adopted:—"It shall be the duty of the Board of ayow our reasons for the cause we have adopted. only a "moderate fixed duty;" but it is far more likely that if things turn out as ill as is apprehended

exportation of food from Ireland. ture of our neighbours, and then, should they, in spite of us, make a little accumulation, to rob them of it the first opportunity. The necessities of war perities of peace. War is destruction. It is warlike to starve, if starvation answers our purpose of corn, to blockade cities and harbours, to turn our neighbours, and are bound to observe that sub-

An act of indemnity may be easily procured, and certainly would not be denied to a Minister whose sole immediate object was to fill the mouths of a hungry people. It would remain for future consideration whether such an act is in the true spirit of law: whether it is wise to give a Ministry so great a power of disturbing the operations of trades: surprises, not to say violences, for regular legislation. If it is necessary to open the ports now, why not always, when corn is at the present price, or a scarcity is possible? Why not admit the fact into your system at once? We may as well have a dictator. as a man who can raise and lower the price of food by

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

MURDER IN IRELAND. The Tipperary Vindicator of Saturday last contains

the following:---MURDER OF PATRICK CLARKE, Esq.—We regret to learn that Patrick Clarke, Esq., who had recently come to reside in Tipperary, was shot dead about half-past two o'clock yesterday (Friday,) whilst riding about his lands at South-hill, within half a mile of Portarlington, and he had a mansion in Merrionalarm was immediately given, and the police from Nenagh and the surrounding districts were quickly on

Chartist Intelligence

the honesty of the advisers, and the profound contempt they must entertain for the understandings of Cooper immediately informed the meeting that a not save any country from ruin." Sixth, "What is past us, all hurrying in the same direction. There, tempt they must entertain for the understandings of where kings had trodden in all their feudal pomp, the their agricultural readers. The Corn Laws once suscitizen of London, whose name he was not at liberty the principal cause of the people not possessing the people not possessing the Land and the Vote?" The first lecture was delithe abominable state of things prevailing in the Reapolitan portion of Italy. Madame Wolfers sketches serve to complete the picture of the great gloomy old hall we saw a raised tyranny, so eloquently described as cursing the state of things prevailing in the product of the people not possessing the ragged and half-famished populace were scrambling pended would stand as little chance of restoration as the ture the preceding Wednesday night, and presented without order or respect, in search of a paltry gain.

On entering the great gloomy old hall we saw a raised trial by wager or examination by the rack. The little finger of the Minister may throw them over, thin with a cheque for £100. The gentleman was an platform at the further end, on which sat four judges and the Vote?" The first lecture was delititle finger of the Minister may throw them over, but I question if the whole aristocracy of England the present in consequence of having his o'clock, for the receipt of Land monies, and performwould be able to set them up. The idol once hurled made him the present in consequence of having his o'clock, for the receipt of Land monies, and performfrom its pedestal is gone for ever.

It is probable enough, however, that the idea is seriously entertained. If so, it is just worth your large three thundering rounds of applause. The historical manufacture of naving his occord, for the receipt of Land monies, and performing the Purgatory of ling the Land business. Our meetings are in the Rechabite-rooms, Market-hill.

MANCHESTER. while considering what such a measure really amounts to. It comes to this:—Having, by the dispensation of Providence, had it in our power for many years, by our great capital and our great demand for food, and the battles of Lodi, &c., which first raised by our great capital and our great demand for food, and the battles of Lodi, &c., which first raised by our great capital and our great demand for food, and the battles of Lodi, &c., which first raised by our great capital and our great demand for food, and the battles of Lodi, &c., which first raised by our great capital and our great demand for food, and the battles of Lodi, &c., which first raised by our great capital and our great demand for food, and the battles of Lodi, &c., which first raised by our great capital and our great demand for food, and the battles of Lodi, &c., which first raised by the dispensation of Providence, had it in our power for many years, by our great capital and our great demand for food, and the battles of Lodi, &c., which first raised they are very careacasty administration think much more of the advantages to be derived from their post, than of fulfilling the
dulies attached to it. Gain is the first object with all
directors of public insitutions: ease and pleasure the second. If complaints
are made of neglect or injustice, an agitation takes
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place for a few days, a show of doing someth to develope the resources of all nations, to encourage Buonaparte to high rank, as a general,—the lecturer and all Europe on the eve of a dreadful famine, we suddenly violate the law we had ourselves laid down, in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's scanty store, which is scanty because we have done our best to make it so. Through our fault, it is not enough for them and for us. Yet, without the smallest shame or compunction, we are to seize it for wards "his Holiness." The battles of Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, and Friedland, and a brief recapitulation of Napoleon's Spanish visit; the battle of Corunna and death of Sir John Moore, with the campaign that closed with the possession of Vienna and battle of Wagram, introduced some interesting observations on the Emperor's repudiction of Issanbing and more form, and, having shaken a kind of box containing the numbers of the lottery, five were successively drawn by a child of the orphan asylum. As each was brought forth before it was seen by the people, it was given to one of the judges, and from him passed through the hands of all the officiating personages, except those of the minister of much, or even more than we; but we with our bags disasters. The fall of the despot, the siege of Dresden, the officiating personages, except those of the minister of police, whose seat is at a considerable distance. They of gold are to come in and take away the corn of his were then registered, and finally a man proclaimed them, in a loud voice, to the anxious assembly.

I really do not know any standard of morality, in a loud voice, to the anxious assembly.

I really do not know any standard of morality, in a loud voice, to the anxious assembly.

I really do not know any standard of morality, in a loud voice, to the anxious assembly.

I really do not know any standard of morality, in a loud voice, to the anxious assembly.

I really do not know any standard of morality, in a loud voice, the last out of the last of the defeat at Leipzig, and his abdication and retire in which they did justice to the viands set before ment to Elba; with his return, and the "crowning them. After the cloth was cleared, Mr. Michelair; and Mr. Lashford the Populo's related and depictured. Mr. C. took occasion to when the chairman gave "Loud Roar'd the People's familiar, by which such a proceeding would not be intersperse remarks on the characters of Napoleon's utterly base, shabby, and detestable. The gentleman subordinates in the work of conquest—Murat. Nev. intersperse remarks on the characters of Napoleon's Thunder" in prime style. After which Mr. Page subordinates in the work of conquest—Murat, Ney, gave the "Marselliese Hymn," which was followed who should act thus to his neighbour would be scouted at once out of decent society into the purmames arose in the narrative; and also on the chalieus of Capel-court, not to say St. Giles's. To play racters of his political employés—Talleyrand, Fouché, fast and loose, to communicate or not, to regulate our dealings solely for one's own momentary concanal-digging, bridge-building, &c., and his selection venience, to make rules creating general discomfort, of sagacious spirits in the formation of the celebrated and break them just at the time they happened to be more profitable to ethers than to ourselves, to repity for the "Exile of St. Helena;" and avowed his ful agitation of the lower orders, as the news was rapidly deserves only one name, whatever name that may conviction that the "murderer of a million" deserved spread through the streets. The different lottery offices happen to be, which the language supplies for the no better fate than to be placed apart from future means of a savage, like any other wild beast. A contrast between the characters of such men as Na-

> METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.-At the fortnightly meeting, held in the City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. John Mills in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, "That this council hereby call on all Chartist localities throughout the kingdom to take up the case eventuated in a certain distribution of food throughout the continent of Europe, to which the several continental nations have by our law a certain right and expectancy. That is to say, at this present moment they have a moral claim to corn at 17s. aquarter, or some such difference, less than the Englishman. But for our law they would have provided for the contingency; therefore, it is our law which has regulated their present supply. To break the continents of the continent of Europe, to which the several continents immediate restoration to the immediate restoration to the chair, the following resolutions be got up and signed individually, collectively, or by the chairman on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions.
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> Where The 2nd, Mr. James Duckett in the clair, the following resolution:
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> Where The 2nd, Mr. James Duckett in the clair, the following resolution:
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> Wheat.—In March last, a blade of wheat sprung lutions were agreed to:—"That we are of the cause of these crimes.
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> Wheat.—In March last, a blade of wheat sprung lutions were agreed to:—"That we are of opinion that the Society should, if poss patches, to the furthest corner of the country, within an out the continent of Europe, to which the several exiles, with a view to their immediate restoration to

> > notice, in order that some preparation may be made Mr. T. M. Wheeler, the secretary, on behalf of Mr. by the rude agriculturists of the continent for the O'Connor, presented the balance-sheet of Mr. John Cleave, which leaves a balance in favour of the com-I am reasoning as if the scheme would answer as mittee of £22 2s. 5rd. The balance-sheet as preyou suppose. It would not answer,—at least, not generally. I cannot suppose that if, as is feared, the harvest is even worse in most parts of the continent sum of £2 be now awarded to Mr. John Richards, than in England, the European Governments will late of Stafford gaol; and that the secretary be be so unnatural, and so oblivious of our own past hereby authorised to draw the same from the policy, as to let the British merchants quietly sweep treasurer, and transmit it to Mr. John Richards actifie shores of the Baltic or the Euxine, while their cordingly." "That the secretary be requested to in-

> > MINSTER DISTRICT.—The adjourned meeting resumed its sitting on Sunday evening last, at the Parthenium club rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane. Mr. Miller was unanimously called to the chair, when, on the motion Directors to transact all the monetary and other Were we at war with the rest of Europe, it would apprise the members of the society, and instruct them rent of £5 per annum, on a lease for ever. They shall then effect a sale of the land, buildings, &c., at allow a much wider range of conduct than the pros- and carry the proceeds, after defraying unavoidable more cash, at the rate of £15 16s. 8d. to each occupant, to be again divided in allotments to the members, and so on in continuity; and that a several allotments the first right to purchase their holdings; also that the persons subscribing to the society." The following suggestions to Conference was also adopted:—"That the trustees, treasurers, secretaries, and all other officers, shall be elected by the members by way of ballot." "That the accounts of the society be audited quarterly." "That the first line of rule twelve be omitted," and the following stand instead of rule the sixteenth:—"That a ballot take place amongst such members who have paid up their shares, on or before the first day of January, 1846, for priority of location-after which period members shall be located in accordance with the priority of payment, consistently with rule the It being now half-past ten o'clock, the discussion on the remainder of the rules was adjourned until Sunday next, at seven o'clock precisely.

> > Somers Town.—On Sunday evening last a meeting of this locality was held at Mr. Duddridge's, 18, Ton-bridge-street, New-road. Mr. Rowland in the chair. The delegates having reported that the District Council had agreed to a resolution, calling on the localities throughout the Kingdom to get up petitions to the House of Commons, for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all other political exiles. Mr. John Arnott moved, seconded by Mr. Thomas Edwards, that we exert ourselves to obtain the use of the St. Paneras Vestry Rooms, to hold a half-past two o'clock yesterday (Friday,) whilst riding about his lands at South-hill, within half a mile of unanimously. The whole of the members present resolved themselves into a committee (with power to Portarlington, and he had a mansion in Merrion. add to their number) to carry the same into effect. square also. It is impossible, just now, to assign a cause for the perpetration of this deed of blood. The days to you to a year on the year to write our the year to make the cause for the perpetration of this deed of blood. The deputation to wait on the vestrymen with a requisition for that purpose, the chairman left the chair.

the spot. Whilst we write the utmost activity prevails to discover the perpetrator of the deed. Two balls were driven through the ill-fated gentleman's October 30th, a public meeting of the inhabitants of head, and he expired immediately. We have heard the town was holden to hear a lecture from Mr. T. that he had been compelling his tenants to sell corn Clark, of the Executive. Mr. Wm. Poole having a few minutes before the murder. Two men were been voted to the chair, he briefly introduced Mr. seen crossing the country immediately after the deed, Clark to the meeting, who commenced a very able and eloquent lecture, in the course of which he November 19th; and on Friday, November 21st, pointed out the ill effects to the labouring community consequent on the Land being holden by so few. He each evening at eight o'clock precisely. ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY .- traced the origin of landlordism to the Norman Con-Newcastle, Saturday. — An accident occurred to the mail train this morning, on the Great North of England Railway, which, though of an alarming He entered into our present overgrown manufacturclergy throughout the country are generally taken from character, was fortunately unattended with serious ing system and its effects on society.—Mr. C. then character, was fortunately unattended with serious results to the passengers. The mail train from the south, due at Darlington at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, was upwards of an hour and a half behind its time. On arriving at that station the train consisted of the engine and tender, a luggage van, two second-class carriages, two first-class carriages, post-office, and one or two carriages behind that.

The mail train from the proceeded to illustrate the capabilities of the soil, read extracts from Mr. O'Connor's work on Small Farms, to corroborate his statements, pourtrayed the happy condition of the Agricultural population, where holding Land on secure tenure. Pointed out the benefits of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and urged his hearers to come forward for the purpose of carrying out so good and philanthropic a Plan.

drapery of white and red calico, bespangled with bits of gold paper, above which were placed two miserable plaster basts of the King and Queen, with half a dozed reality Iamps burning before them. Such a decoration attached to those ancient stern gray walls was not only trumpery, but ridiculous, and was more suited for the entrance to a puppet-show than to the seat of justice, and one of the most ancient strongholds of the monarchy. In the court-yard were several carriages in waiting; and, as we mounted a great stone staircase leading to the as we mounted a great stone staircase leading to the men and women of the middle and lower classes, pushed of the most and women of the middle and lower classes, pushed of the most and women of the middle and lower classes, pushed of the most and women of the middle and lower classes, pushed of the most and women of the middle and lower classes, pushed of the most and women of the middle and lower classes, pushed of the most and the vote, can-MANCHESTER.

Mr. Dorman, of Nottingham, delivered two eloquent and instructive lectures on Sunday last, in the Carpenters' Hall, to large and respectable audiences. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Dorman for his

THE WIDOW OF BOOKER THE CHARTIST. - At our weekly meeting on Sunday night, Nov. 2nd, the case of widow Booker was brought before the meeting with a view to see if something could be done to alleviate her sufferings, she being sick and in deep disress. We thought an appeal to our Sheffield friends might be of some service, and it was resolved-"That the collectors be authorised to receive subscriptions on her behalf, in the course of their rounds next Sunday, Nov. 9th. A DEMOCRATIC SUPPER was held at the Cap of

Liberty, Portland-street, on Tuesday evening, to commemorate the birthday of Henry Hunt, and the formation of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; on which occasion the large room of the above house was well filled with a respectable company, who seemed to highly enjoy themselves by the manner in which they did justice to the viands set before by several patriotic songs and toasts, till a late hour, when the company separated, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment. BRISTOL. Public Meeting .- On Monday evening last the Public Hall (which had been lent by Mr. Simeon for the occasion) was well filled, to hear an address from

Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, on the propriety of working men joining the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. Mr. Cains was unanimously called to the chair; and, after making a few prefatory observations on the object of the meeting, introduced Mr. Clark, who showed at length how the purchase and sale of Land might be effected, and the capability of the Land to produce enoughfor the sustentation of a population ten times as large as the present. At the close of his address a vote of thanks was awarded him. Several rules were disposed of, and some shares taken up. A thriving branch of the Land
Society exists here, and will hold its weekly meetings
on Tuesday evenings, in the above Hall, Bear-lane.

PRESTON.

At a general meeting of the Preston branch of the

At a general meeting of the Preston branch of the

At a general meeting of the Preston branch of the

Hall, 24 Vry, in the Moserie, thereto his master's
room, and murdered him with the colter of a plough,
and then, going to the chamber of the farmer's
daughter, fired a pistol at her, but missed his aim.
He immediately wentout into an adjoining wood, and
there hung himself. Rejected love is said to have At a general meeting of the Preston branch of the

into districts, and that a district be ballotted for, to to make a yearly saving of about £60, while peculatake the next purchase, which shall be lotted for by tion and extravagance run riot in every branch of the the members, if a sufficient number have paid up public service. their shares in that district."

### Trades' Movements.

TO THE JOUNEYMEN BAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE OPERATIVE BAKERS' UNION, ABERDEEN.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,-In the earnest desire to promote the welfare of our present position, and to procure for ourselves and fellow-labourers our rights as men and as citizens, we have been led to approve and adopt the plan of organisation proposed at the Convention, held in Glasgow, upon the 29th of Sep-tember last. Aware that many of our fellow-brethren have, through misconception, drawn very unwarrantable conclusions respecting the motives and objects of those who have joined what they are pleased to term of Mr. Ford, the fifth rule, altered as follows, was owe them and to ourselves, frankly and openly to

Without pledging ourselves for the perfection of any system devised by human ingenuity, we beg to submit the following as our reasons for becoming members of the National Association:—lst. Because it has for its objects the obtaining of our rights. 2nd. Because it proposes to carry out what every unionist has to some extent been endeavouring to do. 3rd. Because it would improve our condition, and would qualify us to make the best use of our rights when we obtain them. 4th. These reasons appear to us sufficient to justify our conduct for the course we have taken. Having on former occasions pledged the rate of twenty years' purchase on the rent paid, ourselves to use every just and lawful means in our power to obtain our rights, we would have deemed it expenses, to the credit of the society, to be again a violation of that pledge had we neglected this plan employed in the purchase of more Land, the building of more dwellings, the apportioning of selves the right of individual judgment, we assert it proviso be made to secure to the holders of the yet thousands of our fellow-brethren who are yet ignorant of our objects in view, or indifferent to their own interests; and we think it must now be apparent | had the heart to expend on himself. first £5,000 shall be deemed the first section of the to all intelligent men, that nothing less than the demand of a majority of the journeymen Bakers of this country will ever procure for us the objects we aim at. We call on every unionist to co-operate with us in our endeavour to elevate the condition of the white slaves from their bakehouse bondage, by restricting our labour to ten hours' per day instead of eighteen. Should this appeal to our fellow-tradesmen be made in vain, we will nevertheless devote our energies and continue our exertions to the utmost of our feeble ability in the propagation of the truth, relying on its power for uprooting ignorance, vice, and misery, and establishing in their stead knowledge, virtue and happiness.

(Signed)

JOHN GRAHAM, President of the Aberdeen Operative Bakers' Union Aberdeen, October 28th, 1845.

United Trades' Association for the employ-MENT OF LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE AND MANUFAC-TURES .- The Board of Directors met at the Trades' Office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, November 3rd; T. S. Duncombe, M.P., in the chair. A letter was read on behalf of the united branches of operative Potters, from Mr. William Evans, applying for one hundred shares of the Trades' Land and Building Association, such shares to be paid for in weekly instalments of 25s. each. Several Tin-plate Workers waited on the board, and took out a number of shares for themselves and fellow-workmen. In conjunction with the united trades for the protection of industry, they have entered into an engagement with Mr. David Ross, of Leeds, to lecture on the objects sought to be obtained by the joint associations. Previous to Mr. Ross's provincial tour, he will deliver four lectures in the metropolis, at the following times and places :- Tuesday, November 18th, Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street Tottenham-court-road; Wednesday, November 19th, South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road the National Hall, High Holborn, on Thursday,

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SUICICE. - HADLEIGH, Nov. 1.—A deliberate and frightful act of suicide was committed in this town on Thursday last, under Jaynes, was proprietor of a boarding school of the whole of which was dry land a few centuries ago. first repute, and until within the last week he was "The Last of the Monsters."—The Cork Repupils, sons of Mr. J. Growse, surgeon, made such Wednesday last, and states it to be the "last mon-representations to their parent as induced that ster demonstration of 1845." should be investigated before the magistrates—the wretched man declaring that it was a conspiracy got up against him. Though closely watched, and deprived, as it was supposed, of every offensive weapon, disabase his flock of their favourite errors, their suspicions of heresy are immediately awakened, and the two second-class carpicions of heresy are immediately awakened, and the line. The coupling chain that he believes nothing; that he has dealings with the enemy of mankind, and seeks to draw others along with into the abyss of destruction. In fact, the utmost caution is necessary in all dealings with a people so atternly benighted in the gloung of the interior of the kingdom of Naples.

SIJULATURIT.

Mr. J. R. Cooper, of Manchester, lectured here approached the consent of her alast Sunday to a numerous and attentive audience on the moral and intellectual advancement of the moral and intellectual advancement of the head, and death was instantaneous. The distance the moral and intellectual advancement of the head, and death was instantaneous. The distance the moral and intellectual advancement of the moral and intellectual advancement of the head, and death was instantaneous. The distance the moral and intellectual advancement of the head, and death was instantaneous. The distance the moral and intellectual advancement of the head, and death was instantaneous. The distance the moral and intellectual advancement of the head, and death was instantaneous. The distance the moral and death was instantaneous. The distance the moral and intellectual advancement of the moral and death was instantaneous. The distance which he shot himself through the head, at a early which he shot himself through the head, at an early lead to the soft himself through the head, at an early lead to the moral and intellectual advancement of the moral and therest of the train broke, and the moral and intellectual advancement of the moral and therest o culprits and debtors; snd many a young and savagelooking face may be seen gazing with envious eyes upon
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General Intelligence.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA IN LEEDS.—During these past week, a man of the name of Thomas Renshaw, v, who resided in Imperial-street, Leylands, and was em-aployed as a barrel washer to Messrs. Singleton's's rewery, has died under eircumstances which leave e little doubt that he has fallen a victim to hydrophobia...
The deceased was bit in the thumb by a little fancy y dog, which he kept, in July last. He was forty-six years of age, and has left a wife and three children. LEEDS .- MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- The municipal

elections took place on Saturday last, but inever on a any occasion excited less interest. A stranger coming into the town would not have discovered that the s elections were taking place. The Whigs have gained THE EDINRUROH TOWN COUNCIL have voted the

freedom of the city to Lord John Russell. BE TE FISHERS OF WOMEN!—There are 620,000 girls at this moment receiving their education in THE CORN DEALERS OF LIVERPOOL are actually

exporting the corn in bond to Russia. This fact speaks volumes. FEMALE TEACHERS.—A class for training female

teachers is about to be established by the directors of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution. LEEDS POST-OFFICE.—During the present year, no fewer than eleven millions of letters passed through

the Leeds post-office. WINTER ASSIZE.—There will, it is understood, be a Winter Assizes held in the month of December next, in the same places as last year.

nance when discovered.

to his bed.

A SAINT CAUGHT .- We have been informed that Sir Andrew Agnew was detected by a gentleman, a short time since, travelling in a railway train on the Sabbath-day! The saint was sadly out of counte-

A CONSUMMATION DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED BY

ALL BUT UMBRELLA MAKERS .- Some enemies of the umbrella are seriously entertaining the idea of forming a company to erect light transparent verandahs from the houses, across the footpaths, so that even on the wettest day the metropolis can be traversed from one end to the other without an umbrella. IRISH NORTHERN PROVINCIAL COLLEGE.—We are enabled to state, on unquestionable authority, that

the Government Commissioners have reported in favour of Belfast, as the site of the new northern college.-Northern Whig. RAILROADS AND TURNPIKES .- Notwithstanding the railroad mania and building, turnpikes continue to bring their prices. The Montrose turnpike, for in-

an advance of £100 beyond what its tolls let for last A GREAT BORE.—Among the new projects on the tapis in Scotland is the plan of making a tunnel under the Clyde. The proposal has met with much

stance, was last week put up for letting, and brought

Douglas Jerrold, Esq., was to have presided at the annual soirce of the Sheffield Mechanics' Institute, holden last week, but was prevented attending by an attack of influenza which for some days confined him

Love and Crime.—A few nights ago, a farming man, at Vry, in the Moselle, entered his master's

WHOLESALE BANK NOTE FORGERY .- A regular es-

tablishment for the fabrication of spurious bank notes has just been discovered in one of the suburbs of Vienna. The principal delinquent is aged 74 years and, up to the time of discovery, lived in first rate CAUTION TO NEWS AGENTS.-It is the opinion of

the solictor-general and Mr. Peacock, that a London news agent is liable to a penalty of twenty pounds for sending any supplement to a newspaper to the country news agent without sending the newspaper with it; and that the country agent is also liable to a penalty of twenty pounds for every supplement which he may sell or deliver, and without at the same time delivering out the newspaper to which the supplement

RECRUITING AT A DISCOUNT.—The Times states that difficulty is experienced at the present time in procuring a sufficient number of recruits for the Royal Artillery, and that the regiment is greatly short of the required strength.—" An officer of the corps has been in Scotland since the early part of August for the purpose of recruiting, and he has not succeeded in obtaining a single recruit." THE QUEBEC SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Canada papers

state that the subscriptions and contributions in all parts of the world for the relief of the sufferers by the two late destructive fires in Quebec, received up to two late destructive mes in Quebec, received up to the 26th of September, amounted to the sum of £62,136 18s. 5d., independently of a grant expected from the provisional treasury of £20,000. Of this large amount, only £900 came from the United States. OLD CLO'.—There died lately, at Kendal, a penu-

rious bachelor, named John Stalker, a labourer in a coal yard, who, left behind him twenty-eight complete suits of clothes, most of which he had never worn: fifteen new hats; fifteen new shirts that had not to be the best and most efficient plan that has yet once been in water; as much cloth as would make been proposed for making our rights a national law. We ground this assertion on the fact that there are teen tea cannisters; fifteen pint cans; and a collection of pots and pans which would set up a vendor, besides a considerable sum of money which he never

MOB LAW IN AMERICA .- A portion of the citizens of Lexington have formed themselves into a band, termed "The Regulators," painted and disguised as Indians, and threaten to drive every free black from the city and country. Their first depredation was committed on the night of the 19th Sept., when they took a black preacher, stripped and whipped him, and afterwards gave him a coat of tar and feathers. Every man feels it necessary to go armed in selfdefence, and an obnoxious word or sentiment exposes

THORWALDSEN'S STATUE OF BYRON, after being, like its original, so long homeless, has arrived at Cambridge, and taken up, it may be presumed, its final abode, amid the scenes of his earlier, and some of his happiest, days.

A NEWSPAPER IN ST. HELENA.—A newspaper was published for the first time at St. Helena in June

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS.—Intelligence from Asia informs us (says the Constitutionnel) that the Russians have just established themselves at Esterabad, an important port of Persia in the Caspian

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH between New York and Philadelphia will be completed on the 10th of November, and that between Philadelphia and Baltimore on the 1st of December, making an uninter-rupted line between New York and Washington. The wires are conveyed under the waters of the Delaware and the North Rivers.

LOWELL COTTON TRADE.—The number of persons employed in the cotton mills at Lowell is 9,235. POPULATION OF NEW YORK .- The census of the city of New York, just taken, places the number of inhabi

GERMAN EMIGRANTS .- Two hundred and eight German colonists arrived at Rio on the 26th August, in the English barque George. The

Brazilian Government is making great efforts to attract this useful class of emigrants to that country. Wolves in France.—Great numbers of wolves have lately made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, and done great mischief amongst the sheep and cattle. Those rapacious animals were pre-viously quite unknown in that district.

A GRAND SCHEME is talked of in Holland, being very peculiar circumstances. The individual, John no less than the draining up of the Zuyder Zee, the highly respected for learning and moral character. However, in the course of the last week two of the Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, M.P., at Limerick, on

gentleman to prefer a charge against Jaynes of a Romantic Story.—The Birmingham Journal states horrible character, in consequence of which a war- that a young American planter, named Da Costa, of rant was issued for his apprehension. The officer good family and immense fortune, recently came took him into custody on Tuesday, but he was allowed to remain at his own house until the charge of the most fashionable cities, spending his money



## Police Intelligence.

BOW STREET.

WEDNIEDAT. - EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE, Wm. Rowe, alias Ford, ancirand boy, aged 16 years, in the servive of Mr. G. Webb, silversmith and jeweller, 36, before Mr. Twyford, charged with stealing a double-botsilver lever watch, a double-bottomd silver verge watch, and also £10, the property of his master, under the following singular circumstances. The prisoner appeared at gown, a large red shawl, black velvet bonnet, and black veil. Mr. Webb being sworn, said that on the 28th of the Blackfriars road, with whom he had lived about nine site taste in disguising himself as a young lady of fashion. The prisoner, by order of the magistrate, then took off his bonnet, which caused considerable merriment in court, his hair being cropped in the fashion of a boy. Daniel Curran, a hatter, residing at 62, Brunswick-street, an apprentice to Mr. Lewis, printer, of Finch-lane, in the Blackfriars-road, stated that on Friday last the prisoner, who was then dressed as a boy, came to his house and sending threatening letters, some of them containing engaged a room, at 3s. 6d. a week, for his aunt, who, as he poison, to several of the inhabitants of St. George's, represented, was about to enter into business as a milliner in the neighbourhood. Witness shortly after left ! answer the alleged offence. It will be recollected that in home, and on his return in the evening found that the the early part of last month an application was made at prisoner, who was dressed, and whom he supposed to be this court by the householders of St. George's parish, the prisoner's aunt, was sitting in the room, where he re- Southwark, relative to several anonymous letters, mained until Monday, when witness accompanied him to some of them containing oxalic acid, having been make a purchase of some furniture for the shop about to received by some of the parishoners. The letters be taken: and on the way, having asked if witness knew were couched in language of the most threatenany person who would purchase some watches, he con- ing nature. A communication of a similar tendency ducted him to the shop of Mr. Dempster, a pawnbroker, had been transmitted by the same writer to the who set a value upon them, and with whom a silver watch parish clerk of St. George's church, urging him to give was piedged. They then made a purchase of furniture utterance to certain slanderous expressions against Miss to the amount of sixteen shillings, and the prisoner gave Spriggs, during divine service, and threatening to set fire him the duplicate of the watch for his trouble. The to the edifice if he did not comply. These infaprisoner then requested witness would assist him in dis- mous epistles naturally created a very considerable senposing of the gold watch, and knowing a friend in Green-; sation in the parish, and eventually the prisoner Killerby, wich who might purchase it, they paid him a visit, but he a youth, the son of a tradesman in White-street, near was unable to make up the amount, and they pawned it, St. George's church, was taken into custody on suspicion meantime inquiry were made of witness respecting the ham on that occasion, the prisoner's writing was comthere being some sovereigns on the mantel-piece in his tendance who could speak with confidence to the identity. room, they were used for the purpose of redeeming one of In the course of the examination it transpired that the arrested a trunk was found, which contained a quantity assisting in the ringing of the bells, and that while speakof ladies frills, a bustle, shaving implements, ladies false ing to one of the men on the subject of the anonymous hair fronts, ladies' sandals, petticoats, and other feminine letter received by the parish clerk, he (the prisoner) gave habiliments. The prisoner declined saying anything in utterance to language which would lead to the supposihis defence, and he was fully committed for trial.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. foreigner, named Desire Fayelle, of his watch, value £10. simply giving a denial to the charge, Mr. Cottingham rein Oxford-street. The complainant said he was walking in Oxford-street, about two o'clock in the morning, with a female whom he had accidently met, when the prisoner came up to him and asked him what business he had with his wife? The prisoner then made a snatch at his watchchain and attempted to run off. Prosecutor seized him, and called police. Two men came up and pretended to assist prosecutor, but in reality they so contrived matters | tolerable accuracy.-Mr. Cottingham then directed the but witness pursued, caught him again in Berwick-street, and Mr. Bowling, to be handed to the witness, in order

The case, as exhibited in the details, was a very distressing represents. and held him until the police came up. Prosecutor saw to ascertain if he could speak with any degree of certhe prisoner extend his hand and throw something away, tainty as to the hand-writing being that of the prisoner. court by Mr. Seaborne, the relieving-officer for Mile-End the prisoner extend his hand and throw something away, and the former then found that he had been robbed of his watch. Jane Wright, the wife of a copper-plate printer, who is foreman to Mr. Lewis, Finch-lane, printer, having doned her. Mr. Seaborne applied to the fellow on the deposed to being in company with the presecutor, and carefully examined the letters placed in his hands, stated part of the parish, demanding an allowance for his wife of the parish and the corroborated his evidence. Police constable Mitchell, C25, deposed to taking the prisoner into custody in Berwick-street. The prisoner dropped something into the remanded. area of a house where he stood, and witness, on going declared that this was totally untrue. The prisoner was an entire stranger to her. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

William Bodill were brought up for final examination, charged with having been jointly concerned in plundering Mr. John French, watch and chronometer-maker, of the Royal Exchange, of valuable gold and silver Wolfe public-house, in the City." Witness then told him mitted accordingly. he must take him into custody, on suspicion of being concerned with Gamble in robbing Mr. French of a large been redeemed. There was also a written paper on the be brought up again in a week on other charges.

CLERKENWELL. TUESDAY, CHARGE OF BIGAMY AND ROBBERY, -- Mr. Thomas Wright, a fashionably-dressed young man, who described himself as a master chair-maker, was charged with higamy, also with robbery, and with attempting to her shawl at Mrs. Thomas's, close by, and as the church obtain goods on false pretences. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutrix, Miss Lydia Emery, a genteel-looking young woman, was on a visit at the house of ready and be with her directly. In a short time he made a respectable housekeeper in the City-road in March last, where the prisoner was in the habit of visiting. An intimacy grew up between them, and the prisoner, representing nimself as a single man in good circumstances, proposed marriage. The proposal was accepted, and they were married soon after in Shoreditch church. They lived trackless and the statement of lived together until August last, when a person whom she lived together until August last, when a person whom she did not know went up to her in the street, and told her that the prisoner had been previously married, and that his wife was alive. Her suspicions were excited, and recollecting that the prisoner had cautioned her against visiting his sister, who he said was a very bad character, who he said was a very bad character, and the prisoner had cautioned her against visiting his sister, who he said was a very bad character, and told her britished to return, and she saw no more of him until the next Wednesday night, when he was taken into cut. 1 dy by Hillsden, 42 S, while dancing at the Jew's cut. 1 dy by Hillsden, 42 S, while dancing at the Jew's cut. she went to her, and was by her informed that the prisoner had been previously married at Nonwell, in Buck-inghamshire, where his lawful wife then lived. The prosecutrix then left him, and in order to screen herself from | rowed by her of a female friend, as he said he had not the prisoner, took lodgings, under a feigned name, at 30, enough ready cash by him to pay the wedding day's Jud-place, City-road. He, however, found out her abode, expenses; and he had also obtained of her a hat, which and strove to persuade her that although he had been previously married, he had been divorced by the magistrates He promised to cherish her more kindly than ever if she returned to live with him, and wroto some letters to her. which were read in court, breathing the most romantic attachment. She was, however, inexorable, and, finding this, he went to her lodgings, and, in her absence, with a forged order, purporting to be written by her, and addressed to the landlady, Mrs. Wilson, attempted to obtain all the furniture and other property belonging to the pro-secutrix. He had a cart and horse, but the landlady, having been previously cautioned, refused to deliver them up. He went away, and on Monday night last, at ten o'clock, meeting the prosecutrix in the street, he snatched the gold watch which hung by her side, broke the guard, and ran away with it. She, however, followed and gave him into the custody of a policeman, on the charges of robbery and him and a contract of the format measure of the forma bigamy. A certificate of the former marriage in Buck ishire was produced, and also of the second in Shoreditch church. Sergeunt Lester, 10 E, made a statement, from which it would appear that the prisoner is a Kensington, appeared before Mr. G. Clive, on a warrant, regular Count Fathom, having been chiefly engaged for at the instance of the parish officers of Kensington, for years back in intrigues with women. He seduced the having neglected and refused to maintain his wife. The years back in intrigues with women. He seduced the daughter of a respectable farmer in Nottinghamshire, and was on the point of marriage with the daughter of a respectable tradesman in St. Luke's, about three months before his marriage with Miss Emery. The banns in that case had been published, and the knowledge of the prisoner's real condition only reached the young lady's father in time to prevent the marriage. He was remanded for the attendance of his lawful wife.

A WANTEN COLLEGE TO MARRIE THE MA QUEEN SQUARE.

WEDNESDAY.—WHOLESALE PLUNDER BY A SERVANT.— Jane Hiscot, a woman about thirty years of age, under- (Mr. Madden), and in consequence of their application to went a lengthened examination before Mr. Bond, charged him he had called on the defendant, who most positively with plundering a number of families, in whose service refused to do anything for his wife. - The defendant, in she had lived as cook. The circumstances which led to answer to the charge, said that in August last he went to her detection and apprehension are briefly these. On the! France, and on his return to this country he brought with 19th of August, prisoner, who had been in the service of him a French nursery-maid, with whom he subsequently Mr. Colwell, of 33, Thurlow-square, Brompton, for three cohabited, and eventually married.—Mr. Clive asked the months, was detected in pilfering a small sum of money, defendant when he had married his present wife?—The and absconded, leaving her boxes behind her, and in condefendant said, if he was allowed to refresh his memory sequence of the immense number of articles which had from a memorandum he had in his hand, he should be been missed, they were searched that evening, when pro- more correct as to dates. Having done so, he stated and contents, your property. He emphatically asserts

apprised that lady, who recognised a portion of the sulted a surgeon, who gave the opinion that no blame was property. The case was then put into the hands attributed to his wife, and he therefore continued to coof Cornish, an active constable of the B division, habit with her until the 29th of September last, on which
who, after a diligent separate and active constable of the B. the prisoner, and discovering other property, with an 18th of October last. About that time his wife returned 

during the time time prisoner aved in the second and anum- and that he therefore could not live with her again, and an interview, and the papers (not in my possession) ber of other articles found in prisoner's possession, as her that she had better remain in France. Without, however, brought to my office within two hours afterwards. I property.—Mrs. E. Howarth, of 44, Wilcon-crescent, writing to him, she at once came over, and reached Loh- shall be in town on Saturday morning, but must return the service of Mr. G. Wedd, suversum and sure of the bar, identified a gold chain and fan, the former of which was Great Bussell-street, Bloomsbury, was placed at the bar, identified a gold chain and fan, the former of which was Great Bussell-street, Bloomsbury, was placed at the bar, identified a gold chain and fan, the former of which was don, he believed, on the 27th of October. The wife was again into Kent early on Wednesday morning, so I trust before Mr. Twyford, charged with steaming and the inter discovered the called forward. She was a very pretty young the matter will be arranged satisfactorily on or before, tomed gold half-plate lever watch, a double-bottomed in one of prisoner's boxes. The accused lived in her woman, and was evidently enceinted. She was informed I reckon the party is acting under the tuition of some tomed gold half-plate lever watch, and one of prisoner's boxes. The accused lived in her woman, and was evidently enceinted. She was informed I reckon the party is acting under the tuition of some service six months immediately before she went into that by the magistrate, in the French language, of the sharp practitioner. of Mrs. Colwell, and during that time property of con- nature of the accusation her husband had made against siderable value was missed.—Mrs. C. M'George, of Wiltoning singular circumstances.

singular circumstances.

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ing singular circumstances.

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ing singular circumstances. about three years ago, and during the time she was in had been attending the wife since her admission, if there her service articles of considerable value were missed. was in his opinion any grounds for the hutband's charge, veil. Mr. wend by the prisoner entered his service, and after October last the prisoner entered his service, and after She identified a very handsome amethyst ring, some very Mr. Gnazzaroni said he did not believe that the wife was October 1855 the particles only two days, he absconded with the articles peculiar glass salts, and other property found by the conso affected. It was here stated to the magistrate that remaining only the identified as his property. Mr. stable in prisoner's boxes,—The prisoner was fully com- there was a gentleman present who could prove that the In question, which is a gentleman present who could prove that the Twyford inquired if he had received a character with him. mitted for trial. Four boxes owned by the prisoner, are defendant was affected before he went to France; that The prosecutor replied that he had received a most in the custody of the police, containing valuable property witness was ordered to be called. Mr. William Taylor, excellent character with him from a milliner, residing in supposed to have been stolen. The property consists of who resided in the house where Messrs. Weare's offices a watch, jewellery, glass, china, very handsome ladies months. Mr. Twyford said that might account for his exquidresses, and very fine modern clothing of all descriptions, amongst which is a great quantity belonging to children.

SOUTHWARK.

MONDAY .- THREATENING LETTERS .- Henry Killerby, City, who has been out on bail, charged on suspicion with Southwark, appeared in discharge of his sureties to when he became the purchaser of the duplicate. In the of being the writer. When brought before Mr. Cottingwatch that had been pledged at the shop of Mr. Dempster, pared with that of the anonymous letters, and although while the prisoner was out purchasing furniture, and there was a similarity, still there was no person in atthe watches. It appeared that when the prisoner was accused was in the habit of attending in the helfry, and tion that he was well acquainted with the writer, and he requested the party with whom he held the conversation MONDAY. - HIGHWAY ROBBERY. - Isaac Moon was not to mention the circumstance to any person. After brought before Mr. Malthy charged with having robbed a the examination of numerous witnesses, the accused manded him for a month on bail. When the prisoner was replied in the affirmative, and said that the foreman of be entitled in a few years to £500. the prisoner's employer was in attendance, and that he was in a condition to distinguish his hand-writing with

into the area, found a watch, which was identified by the prosecutor. In defence the prisoner said the watch had Mr. Cottingham with committing an assault of an aggrabeen handed to him by the witness, Wright. Jane Wright | vated nature on Martha Wright. The complainant | entered the witness-box, but was so overpowered that she day morning, between four and five o'clock, she was walk. was handed to a friend wao accompanied her, and she THE CITY.—George Frederick Gamble and Adolphus on quicker. They proceeded along, when the defendant, and table, gave her evidence in a manner so calm and watches and watch appendages to the extent of nearly her nose, which made it bleed, and he also kicked her. constable Johnson, 296 R, stated that he appreciately should be also where she lodged, to escape lended the prisoner on the 26th ult., on the information of the late and present Mr. French was from further violence, and had not since seen her bonnet. dential employ of the late and present Mr. French, was from further violence, and had not since seen her bounet. indicted as principal, and Bodill was prosecuted as She added that, as she was outside the court that wife at the time he married with her. The prisoner, who accessory. The prisoners were apprehended, and their morning, waiting to be called in to give her evidence, a mode of living, apparently without any ostensible means of subsistence, drew the attention of the police upon to remain there any longer, as the case was disposed of. them, and after much trouble and ingenuity, as every She further said that on previous occasions she had been precaution was taken by one or other of the prisoners to assaulted by the defendant, although she was not aware elude detection, the police succeeded in obtaining evi. of having given him any cause for it. The complainant'e dence of their guilt. Mr. French was apprised of the information obtained by the police, but although he had
discharged the prisoner Gamble only a few days before his
apprehension, he had no suspicion that he had plundered

Tim to the apprehension of the response of the inthat the had plundered which she lodged proved that on her entrance her nose

To sale smart, on the ord of March, 1853. He also produced a certificate of his marriage with the complainant,
at Limehouse Churck, in July, 1844. The complainant
said she was married to the defendant on Sunday, the 7th
of July, 1844, at Limehouse Church. Five months after apprehension, he had no suspicion that he had plundered which she lodged proved that on her entrance her nose him to the enormous extent which inquiry afterwards proved. Betwen 40 and 50 pawnbrokers were in court, with property stolen from the stock of Mr. French by Gamble, and pledged for the most part by Bodill and towards the complainant. The defendant denied having man before he married her. He often told complainant, in the manner described. another. Police Constable Gray, C 10, said, on Saturday assaulted the complainant in the manner described .evening, October 18, from information of which he was Mr. Cottingham, after having made some remarks on the in possession, he went to the shop of Mr. Rochford, conduct pursued to women in the complainant's unprewer-street, and asked a person he saw there if his fortunate situation, against whom all hands were raised, ham to take her (complainant's) goods, and swear robanders and who rarely had a friend to appear on their behalf, bery against her. He left her after the birth of her child, said that they were entitled to the same protection as about five months ago. The prisoner was remanded. the person replied, "He had seen him an hour ago, at Mr. other females, so long as they conducted themselves Croft's public-house, Rupert-street, and that he had an peaceably in their miserable calling. He should senappointment with him at nine o'clock, at the General tence the prisoner to one month's imprisonment,-Com-MARYLEBONE.

FRIDAY .- A HEARTLESS SCOUNDREL .- A considerable quantity of watches. When the prisoner was at the degree of interest was excited at this court, in consefore Mr. Long, charged with having robbed Miss Caroline of pawnbroker's were examined, and their evidence taken. | ton, to whom he had promised marriage.—Mr. Duncombe and guard-chains, all of which were clearly identified by first occasion went to show that the prisoner had courted weeks previously at Paddington Church: and it was coffee-shep line in a street near Tottenham-court-road. ready and be with her directly. In a short time he made his appearance, and they partook of coffee and toast, which he requested that she would pay for; upon which sie took out her purse, containing £1 15s. in gold and silver, and laid it on the table. He took up the said purse, and after paying for what had been furnished, Harp public-house, Edward-street, Regent's-park. A portion of the money which he carried off had been borexpenses; and he had also obtained of her a hat, which she borrowed of her brother for him, in order that he might appear respectable at the altar. Prosecutrix, in her cross-examination by Mr. Duncombe, said, "I never told the prisoner to pawn my shawl for the purpose of enabling him to redeem a pair of boots. He and I never lived together as man and wife."-Prisoner: Did vou never sleep with me ?-Prosecutrix : No, indeed I never did. Prisoner:-You did, Caroline.-Mr. W. Hogg, the parish clerk of Paddington, proved that no instructions had been given with regard to the publishing of the banns; he had not seen the prisoner before to his knowledge. The prisoner stands committed for trial upon three charges, but will be brought up again on Thursday

HAMMERSMITH. FRIDAY .- EXTRAORDINARY CASE. - Mr. John Sayer Warrall Wilson, residing at No. 37, Pembroke-square, house On the previous day (Thursday) an application was give for them. They are, nevertheless, of real value; say, made at the court, on the part of the wife, by some friends instead of three dots after the £; . . fill up the sum in who had taken up her cause, and they referred to him redeemed them; but finding that they did not, and prequestion, and brought her to those apartments, where he suming that they might have been stolen from Mrs. cohabited with her. Nine days afterwards he found

her, which she idignantly denied; and on Mr. Clive asking were, deposed to the conduct of the lady being that of a virtuous woman, and, to his belief, that Mr. Wilson's disorder dated prior to his visit to France.-Mr. Clive. after commenting in severe terms on the infamous character of the defence set up by the prisoner, sentenced him to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

LAMBETH.

appeared before Mr. Norton, to answer to an accusation aged 15 years, and concealing her from her parent. From dictments. The learned counsel had made a statement in peared that she was the wife of Sergeant Everest, and Mr. Straight, the deputy-clerk of arraigns, then read the had resided for some years with her husband and following statement:daughters by a former husband at the police station. house in Park-place, Lock's-fields. Some weeks ago she had discovered that a more than ordinary intimacy existed between the prisoner and her youngest daughter Elizabeth, who was not more than fifteen years of age, and from that time she (the mother) had by words and acts done the girl left her home in a very mysterious way, and from that time to the present nuthing was heard of her, and though her mother and step-father had used the utmost exertions to find her out, they were unable to do so.-Frant, who seemed to treat the matter with great indifference, admitted meeting the girl at Vauxhall-gardens and her since Friday last.—The mother said she was pefectly convinced Grant had seduced her daughter, and prevailed upon her to leave her home. Mr. Norton remarked, that though the evidence was not sufficiently strong to establish charge of abduction against the accused, Grant, yet there was enough to excite considerable suspicion that he had induced the girl to leave her parents, and that he was not ignorant of where she was. He (Mr. Norton) should, however, take care that the matter should not rest where it was, but that the utmost inquiry should be made, and diligence used, to find out the missing girl. The magistrate here addressing Mr. Inspector Collier, requested that intelligent officer would cause the strictest placed at the bar on Monday, Mr. Cottingham, address- inquiry to be made, with a view of discovering the girl, ing Sergeant Kendall, of the A division, asked whether and that the result of such inquiries be made known to any further discovery had been made.—The sergeant him on a future day. The missing girl will, it appears, THAMES.

TUESDAY .- HEARTLESS CASE OF BIGAMY .- Stephen Pres-

cott, a gun-maker, residing at Cleveland-street, Com-mercial-road, was charged with intermarrying with Fanny Lambert, his former wife, Jane, being still alive. one. It was first brought under the cognizance of t the prisoner's hand-writing. The prisoner was then remanded.

Thursday.—A Ruffian Policeman.—A policeman. taken into custody on the present charge -The con nearly fainted away in the arms of the usher. The child was first before the court, witness had been to Birmingham, and procured a true copy of the registry of his mar-riage, which took place by bauns, at St. Philip's Church, to Jane Smart, on the 3rd of March, 1883. He also prowife, as she was previously married to another. When the prisoner was arrested, complainant saw this woman, who she understood had been brought up from Birming-

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. MONDAY .- EXTRAOBDINABY RAILWAY ROBBERIES .-Charles George Maynard was indicted, and the indictment charged that whereas one Daniel Garratt, alias John Garratt had, on the 15th July, stolen a writing-case, containing valuable securities, the property of Vaughan station-house he delivered to witness 110 duplicates, chiefly | quence of it having been the day appointed for the re- | Prance, and that the prisoner had accompanied and aided relating to watches and watch appendages. Witness also examination of the young man, Edward Chandler, who the said Daniel Garratt, in the commission of the said took two gold watches from the prisoner, which had just was brought up on Thursday and on Saturday last, be- felony. In a second count the prisoner was charged with receiving the writing-case and its contents, well prisoner, which witness now produced. A great number Amelia Robbins, residing at No. 4, King-street, Kensing- knowing it to have been stolen. Garratt, who had pleaded guilty, was also placed at the bar. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. They produced gold and silver watches, and some seals attended for the prisoner.—The evidence given on the Bodkin conducted the prosecution and Mr. Ballantine deand guard-chains, all of which were clearly identified by inst occasion went to show that the prisoner had counted the prisoner anymord. Mr. French. A great number of the watches had been pledged by Bodill, under fictitious names. The prisoners have married her on Monday, the 27th, ult. She had been informed by him that he had put up the banns some amongst other luggage had a leathern writing-case, which fended the prisoner Maynard. Mr. Clarkson stated the contained money, and valuable securities to the amount understood that they were going into business in the of upwards of £1,000. This writing case was missing en the arrival of the train at Paddington; and Mr. Prance At an early hour on Monday morning she met him at advertised his loss, offering a reward for the restoration of the property. On the 12th of July Mr. Prance, who was staying at Morley's Hotel, received a letter, which would be proved to be in the hand-writing of the prisoner Garratt, and a draft of which had been found at the house of the prisoner Maynard. The letter was as

follows :--"Saturday, July 12, 1845. "Sir-Your writing-desk, with leathern case, containing many promissory notes and bills of exchange, is safe. A liberal reward must be paid for its restoration. The present holder of the documents will search out an agent whose respectability and responsibility is unquestionable; and you must satisfy yourself by his references that he can be entrusted to negotiate an affair of so confidential a character, as it must be passed through some agency. You will please to reply to this letter in the Morning Post thus :--

"Alpha will give £ if all the papers are restored sa fe. "This advertisement will be understood; none but

principals will be allowed to interfere." In accordance with the terms of this letter, Mr Prance caused another advertisement to be published in the Morning Post to this effect :-"Alpha is at Morley's Hotel, but will leave Paddington for B. attwo o'clock to-morrow. Subsequent events have

the fellowing letter, in Garratt's handwriting :-

"Unless an advertisement, offering a suitable reward

appears in the Morning Post on Tuesday next, the valuable documents will be no longer under my control, and will be irrevocably lost to you," This letter was followed by another, which would be

"Sir-The agent whom I have solicited to arrange the matter referred to in the Morning Post of to-day, is, unfor- CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY tunately, at Sandhurst, Kent, and will not return till Saturday morning next; but I will address a letter to B., and you must name the amount of reward you will letters."

All these communications were addressed by Mr. Prance to the Great Western Railway Company, and shortly afterwards he received a letter from the prisoner Mayuard, purporting to come from Sandhurst, though it would te shown at the time he was not at Sandhurst at all. The letter was in these words :-

"Sandhurst, July 24, 1845. presented that he had found a travelling writing deak seven. who, after a diligent search, succeeded in apprehending day he married her, and they remained together until the has thrown out a hint that £100 ought to be paid as a the prison.

consisting of those-men, and other property of value; on the 21th of October, Whis wife in France, telling her jungs in the event of future occurrence. The cash may parel of every description, and other property of value; paret of every description, and state properties, were that he considered she had been the cause of his disasters, safely be deposited in my hands, as you will soon know on during the time the prisoner lived in her service, were that he considered she had been the cause of his disasters, safely be deposited in my hands, as you will soon know on amongst the property pledged, and the latter discovered then called forward. She was a very pretty young the matter will be arranged satisfactorily on or before,

"I am, sir, your obedient servant. "CHARLES MAYNARD. "House and Estate Agent. " V. Prance, Esq."

A correspondence was kept on, and eventually an apointment with Maynard was made, and the result was that he was taken into custody at the Guildhall Coffeehouse, after he had produced the necessary writing-case and its contents, with the exception of about £10 in cash. The learned counsel added, that it would be proved that day evening next, Nov. 10th, at eight o'clock prethe two prisoners were in constant communication with cisely. each other, and other facts would be proved to show that they were closely allied and connected with the guilty transaction. A number of witnesses were examined whose evidence fully substantiated the charge. The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of guilty of receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. A former conviction of Maynard was proved in 1816. The Common Sergeant sentenced Garratt to be transported for TUESDAY .- CHARGE OF ABDUCTION .- James Grant, a seven years; and Maynard to be transported for fourteen policeman belonging to the P division of police, No. 290, years. The prisoner Garratt was again placed at the bar, appeared before Mr. Norton, to answer to an accusation when Mr. Bodkin called the attention of the court to the of abduction, in taking away Elizabeth Cruret, a girl fact that he had pleaded guilty to no less than six other inthe statement of the mother of the missing girl, it ap- writing, which he (the prisoner) desired to have read.

"Prison of Newgate, Oct. 31, 1845. "I feel it to be useless to make any attempt to defend myself against these cases, and I desire to plend guilty, although I did not myself take some of the luggage produced against me, but they came to me afterwards; for instance, Dr. Daniel's, on the Great Western, I did not have for some period after the time he stated they were lost, as I have explained to Mr. Nash. I regret that I was in the moment of inebriation tempted to embark in so dishonest a traffic; but the first temptation having succeeded. I could only go on, and to habits of drinking do I attribute my first false step; for it was only when elevated with liquor that I was tempted to meddle in these matters. But I beg to appeal to those kind nobleother places, but denied knowing anything about her men and gentlemen with whom I for years lived, and present place of residence, and declared he had not seen some of whom are on the bench and in the court, as to my general character as a servant. Some of their testimonials are in the possession of Mr. Nash. who I believe has ascertained that I bore the highest character. Not withstanding the extent of these matters, I am left without a shilling; my thoughtless and careless habits, my love of dress and drink, have brought me to this, and those who have led me into it from an industrious course of life, have the reflection of doing so, and then leaving me without even contributing one shilling to defend one whose purse and liberal treatment (even to foolishness) they always experienced; and I leave them with that reflection on themselves, and on the insincerity of hum nature, in the hour of need and peril to which they contributed. Had I followed the advice and example of my present wife, I should now be a respected member of society; to her I shall ever feel great respect (though I have deeply injured her who is an innocent sufferer); and to the governor of Newgate, Mr. Nash, and my attorney, I tender my thanks for their kind consideration to her and my feelings, in the discharge of their duty to the public and to the companies whom Mr. Nash

> "Witness-W. G. Thwaites, solicitor, 4, Lyon's-inn." The Common Sergeant said, his attention having been alled to the fact that the prisoner had pleaded guilty to six other indictments, it became his painful duty to There was little but his head and tail to be seen, but we tence was, that he be transported for a further term of these, he would have said "that bull's a cow." The seven years, to be computed from the expiration of the highly-trained steed "Arienne" exhibited great sagacity,

CHARGE OF CRILD MURDER.—Sarah Hughes was indifficult feat to accomplish, and although the horse failed in this feat, yet the placing the two gloves together, and peared that the prisoner was in the service of a Mrs. Maidham, living at Stoke Newington. On the morning of day morning, between four and five o'clock, she was walknitted for trial.

Thursday.—Extensive Robbert of Watches in girl, when the defendant came up and desired them to go over body, as the complainant, holding on by the chair that she had given birth to a child. but she did so on her without giving any provocation, came up and struck distinct as to win the sympathy of the entire court. The the complainant, and tore her bonnet off her head. She distinct as to win the sympathy of the entire court. The mistress threatening to call a doctor. The body of the share of public patronage; the inhabitants of the western child was afterwards found in a box in the coachhouse district of the metropolis seem to appreciate the unceasing turned round to remonstrate, when she was again assaulted by the defendant, who struck her ablow on her nose, which made it bleed, and he also kicked her was then lodging in Cleveland-street, denied that he had further appeared that divers baby clothes were found in mine to fill their purses by nocturnal activity. A Mr. accessory. The prisoners were apprehended, and their accessory accessory accessory accessory accessory accessory accessory accessory acces state during the trial, was carried out senseless.

STEALING A WIFE, &c .- John Hopkins, a squalid looking cabman, 24 years of age, stood indicted for stealing a chest of drawers and a great variety of other furniture and valuable effects, the property of James Freeman, in his dwelling-house. It appeared, by the opening of the case, that the prisener had, previous to the date of robbery, been an inmate as a lodger with Mr. Freeman, and his conduct gave him great satisfaction until the late prosecutor, a respectable looking man, stated that during suspicion of his honesty, but unhappily for him he made a discovery which had completely disarranged his peace of mind and establishment in the world. He went out on the day of the robbery and did not return until late, when to his surprise and regret he found himself minus chairs, ables, bed, and indeed every valuable that was moveable. Upon inquiry he found that his property had been removed in a ran, and the house was left to the care of the other lodgers. He found also that the prisoner had "bolted." Common Sergeant: In fact, sir, you found yourself divested of all your furniture ?—Yes, my lord. Common Sergeant: Nor was that all, I believe ? Mr. Freeman (in solemn tone): No, my lord; my wife had gone too (laughter.) This levity met with a deserved rebuke. The prosecutor then detailed the "ups and downs," "ins and outs," which his foetsteps had marked in "search of a wife," and at the expiration of fifteen days he found them together, "snug tucked up." The Court: I believe upon your own bed? Mr. Freeman: Yes, my lord; and all the furniture in the room was mine. The prisoner tried to make him believe that Mrs. Freeman exercised her own will, and said the furniture was hers-he did not seem to be aware that she "was not her own property." The man who moved the "household stuff," said that they acted under the lady, who engaged them, but the prisoner was present at the unloading. J. Milne, the police constable who apprehended the prisoner, stated that he denied the robbery, and said Mrs. Freeman removed the goods. A gentleman of the bar reminded the court that it had been considered that, when the wife removed the property, her paramour was exempted from the larceny. Common Sergeant: Yes, but there is a case in the books where Mr. Justice Coleridge decided that, to steal a wife only was a felony-she wearing her husband's apparel. Here was a stronger case, for the property was found on the prisoner. The Learned Judge summed up, and without much consideration the jury found him guilty. His Lordship said they sat there to protect the public against wrong-doers like the prisoner; hence the judgment was, that he be kept to hard labour for one year. the wife of a surgeon at Pimlico, and Edward and John, stage. The scenery, by Mr. Neville, does him infinite her sons, aged 19 and 14, were indicted for conspiring to credit. The drama was, as it deserves to be, eminently obtain, by false pretext seven pairs of shoes from George

Gawthorp, with intent to cheat and defraud him thereof. The case has been fully given in the Queens-square reports. The stratagems by which the shoes were obtained were reiterated, and the shoes were produced by a pawnbroker. They were pledged by a female on the day they of Macbeth, from the text of Shakspeare, and with the were obtained. He would not swear that Mrs. Locke was the person. The jury acquitted all the prisoners.

Edwin Locke and John Locke were indicted for attempting to obtain other shoes upon similar pretences, and with the like intent; and Maria Locke was charged with counselling and encouraging her sons to commit the said altered the value of the papers lost, which Alpha, in an larceny. The evidence was nearly an echo of that in the dying scene was true to nature and called down bursts of interview can easily show, but a suitable reward is not last case. Mr. Huddlestone said that the prisoner at the applause. Joseph Rayner, personated Macduff. and bar, down to the time of this transaction, had borne a Mr. Prance, in answer to this advertisement, received respectable character, and she stood charged with on offence of a very grave description. The jury again acquitted them all. The Common Sergeant said there was another charge, but as the evidence was the same, it was Mr. Neville, Miss L. Pearce, Miss Laporte, and a chorus scarcely necessary to occupy further time. The jury quite assented, and the prisoners were all declared not guilty.-They were then liberated from custody. The court, at its rising, adjourned to Monday, the 24th inst.

## Forthcoming Meetings.

South London Charist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, at half-past six o'clock.—Westminster: at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half-past seven.—Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricklay art contends with nature for the palm of superiority. The conservatories are pleasing, and very prettily and taste.

Conclusion of the first piece Mr. and Mrs. Honner, and Miss Lacey, was called to the foot-lights and greeted with the loud applause of a crowded audience.

Concesseum.—This is, without exception the most splendid exhibition in London. We may fairly say that art contends with nature for the palm of superiority. The conservatories are pleasing, and very prettily and taste.

Fire NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—The Duke of St. Alban's, in Beardsall, at Bestwood-participation of the first piece Mr. and Mrs. Honner, and Miss Lacey, was called to the foot-lights and greeted with the loud applause of a crowded audience.

Concesseum.—This is, without exception the most believe to the Duke of St. Alban's, in Beardsall, at Bestwood-participation.

Fire NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—The Duke of St. Alban's, in Beardsall, at Beatwood-participation.

Concesseum.—Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Brick-level. seven—Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, fully arranged. The caverns, Mont Blanc, and the Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.

—Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-reigns in the caverns is sublime, and broken only by the grove, at eight o'clock precisely—Marylebone: at the dripping of a few drops of water, or the trickling of some

Marylebone : at the Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at eight precisely.

VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHILDREN'S FUNDS.—The committees of these two funds are desired to be punctual in their attendance at the joint-committee meeting, next Thursday evening, at Mr. Hughes's, 32, Barbican. Chair to be

taken at eight o'clock.
Westminster.—The discussion on the rules of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, with a view to amendments in the ensuing conference, will be resumed at seven o'clock precisely, on Sunday evening, Ney. 9th, at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane.e ev. 9th, at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin stances of the plentifully distributed in a country town, announcing Camberwell and Walworth —A meeting will be been plentifully distributed in a country town, announcing held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Mon

HAMMERSMITH.—A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook-green-lane, on Tuesday evening next, Nov. 11th, at eight o'clock precisely. LONDON .- CITY CHARTIST HALL .- The public discussion will be resumed at ten o'clock on Sunday filled with the less foppish and more sober of the good morning next, Nov. 9th.—The National Victim Comfolks of the town. The gods above had mustered strong folks of the town. mittee will resume their sitting at half-past four to greet a favourite, who really performed Dicky Deans, rittee will resume their storing have Tattersal's cas, an itinerant green-grocer, attached to Susan Hopkey and

and open the debate.

cisely: subject - "Present Prospect of the Move-

LAND SOCIETY.—The members of the City district are requested to meet at the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday next, Nov. 9th, at six o'clock precisely. in order to discuss the rules with a view to instruct the delegate at the ensuing Conference. All members who have not paid their levy are requested to pay the same without delay, or they will not be llowed to vote for the delegate to the Conference. MR. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, of the Executive, will lecture to the Somers Town locality, on Sunday evening, November 16th, at Mr. Doddridge's, Bricklayers'

Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road.
Sr. Panoras.—An harmonic meeting will be held on Monday evening next, November 10th, at the Fenthers Tavern, Warren-street, Tottenham-courtoad, for the benefit of Mr. Guest, who, through a severe accident, has for a long period been out of employment. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Somers Town.-The adjourned meeting of the Somers Town branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will be held at Mr. Duddridge's, the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, on Sunday, Nov. 9th, at half-past eight o'clock in the

### Hublic Amusements.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. The Bride of the Nile continues to attract numerous audiences. It certainly is a most imposing spectacle, and got up without regard to expense. The Palace of Memphis, the Hall of Dreams, and the Golden Hall of the Pyramids are splendid scenes. The whole is a most brilliant piece. The Sacred Bull was richly caparisoned. especially in taking up the two gloves, which is a very

wonderful degree of sagacity. ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

This elegant and commodious theatre, under the that she had given birth to a child, but she did so on her auspices of Mr. Douglas, continues to enjoy an ample mistress threatening to call a doctor. The body of the share of public patronage; the inhabitants of the western According to medical evidence the ribbon in question the Wife and Witness. The plot is of simple construction, might have been put round the neck of the child by the | but well worked out. The piece opens with a sort of mother for the purpose of facilitating parturition. It Dick Turpin carousal; certain worthics of the road detercottage of Mark Campbell he is secreted as dead. His pocket book containing a vast amount of notes, falls into the hands of Campbell, and the poor man's temptation is too great-though urged by the honesty of the wife to make a restitution. At that moment the child calling for bread, he determines to take from the dead to satisfy the hunger of the living. He removes the body. Bertrum has observed this from the window, and discovers that Mary Campbell is the very woman that formerly rejected occurrence, which had ruined his peace of mind. The his addresses, and made him the outcast that he is. He resolves on her husband's ruin, and succeeds in procuring his arrest and arraignment as the murderer of Leyton. By an ingenious manœuvre he obtains possession of the old man's money; thus armed, he makes vile proposals to Mary Campbell, which she with scorn repulses; and as Bartrum is rudely dragging her from the cottage, her husband, who has escaped from confinement, timely rushes to her rescue-Campbell is again secured, and taken to prison to await his trial. The agony of the loving wife is finely pictured-she determines on preventing the appearance in court of the only witness against her husband. She obstructs his path, fires at and wounds him-and exultingly leaves him. The court is sitting expecting the sole witness, who not appearing, the prisoner is acquitted; at this moment Bartrum by a last effort reaches the hall of justice to tender evidence. The unfortunate Campbell is about to be arraigned for the robbery, when one of Bartrum's associates, urged by the prattle of a child, denounces the real villains. Bartrum defies him to the proof, when by one of those strong incidents dramatic authors know how to invent, the supposed dead Leyton appears in court; his assistants are secured, and the innocent made happy. The foregoing is a sketch of the principal, though there is a minor plot, that materially aids the representation, in which Mr. T. Lee, as Sam Swivell, and Miss L. Pearce, as Bell Butterfly, keep the house in a continued roar of laughter. Their dancing duet, in act the second, was a fine comic effort, and elicited a most enthusiastic encore. Mr. Rayner as Bartrum, looked and acted the character with infinite spirit; he forcibly reminds us of the late Frederick Yates. and seems a thorough favourite with the audience. Mark Campbell was played by a Mr. C. Harrington; there is too much hauteur in his manner for the poor countryman. and too great striving at effort; still the performance was very creditable. Messrs. Smithers, Robberds, and Lewis, contributed their mite to the general effect, but the great charm of the piece was the manner in which Mrs. Campbell sustained her character—her love for her only child, her manifest devotion to the welfare of her husband, her struggles iu poverty, and subsequent despair, were masterly touches of nature, that proved her a finished actress, TUESDAY .- CHARGE OF SWINDLING .- Maria Locke, 50, and commands success. The piece is well put on the Rayner; Desdemona, Mrs. Neville; Emelia, Mrs. Campsuccessful, and cannot fail to have a long run. The

Death Ship is still attractive; the excellence of Mr. Douglass as a British sailor we have before noticed. His descriptive hornpipe is indeed a gem.

The spirited lesse has, this week, produced the Tragedy music of Locke. The piece was put on the stage with that degree of taste which has gained so much fame for this establishment. Mr. Grattan Dawson, a gentleman, who Torrent;" in which Mr. J. Lewis and E. Blanchard will earned considerable fame at the metropolitan minors appear, with his wonderful Dog Victor, about twelve months since was the Macbeth, and sustained the character with considerable ability throughout. His of the "Red Lance." added by his able delienention of the character much to his well-deserved popularity. Mrs Campbell, with more than her ordinary ability sustained the character af Lady Macbeth. Locke's music was very creditably performed by exceeding thirty performers. Mr. Grattan Dawson, during his limited engagement, will sustain the round of Shaksperian characters. This gentlemen bids fair to fill

been Pauline, The Spitalfields Weaver, and The Revolt of La Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and Vendee. The characters were ably sustained by Mr. and mansacting other business connected therewith are Mrs. R. Honner, J. Webster, and Miss Lacey, who bids him to-morrow, which he will answer to your residence at held every week on the following days and places:— fair to become a brilliant star in the profession. At the

conservatories are pleasing, and very prettily and taste-"A stranger called at my office last evening, and re- Coach. Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past small stream from a stalactite, or the gurgling of some rill which seems to partake of the stillness, and to mur-MONDAY EVENING.

Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, to find an outlet by one of the numerous subterraneous by the rope, when he lost his grasp, was precipitated been missed, they were searched that evening, when property to a considerable amount was discovered, a portion that he was clerk to Messrs. We are and Weare, No. 19, that he did not obtain possession of the same dishonestly, and an outlet by one of the numerous subterraneous for in fact he never received it at all. Now, the party has at eight o'clock precisely.

This branch of the Chartist the place; no soener does a person enter than he speaks

Connerative Land Society meet in the house of in subduced with the speaks passages. Everything seems infected with the quiet of to the bottom, and killed on the spot. Newcastle-upon-tyne: This branch of the Unartist the place; no scener does a person enter than he speaks Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, the place seems still. The whistle of the wind is a street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmin ar at the through my agency, you will be by good as to address to the companions. The very air of letter to my house, 19, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, London, stating the sum you will give on the papers being from seven until nine o'clock; for the purpose of restranger to its aisles. We question whether ever a redeemed them; but finding that they did not, and prestanding that they did not, and prestanding that they might have been stolen from Mrs.

Cohabited with her. Nine days afterwards he found to disorder, for which he constranger to its aisles. We question whether ever a

ceiving subscriptions and enrolling members. Mr.

himself afflicted with a disorder, for which he conshrewd man of business, and says the documents are

M'Grath has been lecturing here, and has done good

M'Grath has been lecturing here, and has done good

M'Grath has been lecturing here, and has done good

Service to the cause. reward, but he will take £50, which sum he will have paid

service to the cause.

THE SDAY EVENING.

TOWER Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, reward, but he will take £50, which sum he will have paid

Church Row, Bethnal green, at eight o'clock.—

where the water leaps from rock to rock, or rebounds from them into the lake below with the noise of a cataract. All here is animation. Even the birds seem to flit with lightened wing, while the stillness of death seems to reign

owner for a part of it. Mrs. Colwell said that her losses, to France, on a visit to ber friends; and after her depart into my hands ere he restores the papers, accompanied of the friends; and after her depart into my hands ere he restores the papers, accompanied of the friends; and after her depart into my hands ere he restores the papers, accompanied of the friends; and the former place. If anything alive does take up its consisting of table-linen, sheets, blankets, wearing apture he (defendant) became so much worse, that he owls and the owls are the restores the papers, accompanied of the first of the former place. If anything alive does take up its consisting of table-linen, sheets, blankets, wearing apture her depart of the owls and the owls are the owls are the owls and the owls are in the former pance. At any the owls and the bate, which shun the light of heaven and the bustle of day, Every visitor will be highly pleased and well repaid with the sigh

1845

ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY.—Professor Keller has for the last week, been delighting the visitors to this place of amusement with his "Poses Plastiques," from the ancient masters. "The Triumph of the Romans," from David, is a most imposing piece. "The Gladiators," from Canova, is a beautiful scene, and not less so is Studies," by L. Keller. The whole of the pieces are "Studies," by L. Rener. judiciously selected and exceedingly well sustained. The "Grand Tableau Final," a national piece, by L. Keller, is a fine display; the whole is well worthy of a visit.

A NIGHT IN A PROVINCIAL THEATRE. BATTLE OF

THE FLUTE AND FIDDLE.—During the week bills had

the re-opening of the theatre for the winter season. The

Green Bushes, and revival of Susan Hopley; Old Favourites and Fresh F. ces, on Monday evening, &c. So ran the

bill announcing this important event. On the evening named many parties had collected to witness the debut of

the performers for the season. The boxes had a decent

sprinking of would-be gentlemen, the pit was tolerably

and transact other business.—The second lecture of to his donkey, first rate. The performers, as might be mr. Cooper's second course—subject, "Shakespere's expected, were not of the first order. The young lady comic genius"—to commence at seven o'clock next who sustained the part of Miant promises better things Sunday evening.

Sunday evening.

An adjourned discussion will be held, on Sunday to an extra performance, which was produced by the after a time. Between each act the audience was treated morning, at the City Chartist Hall. Subject—" is movements of sundry feet and ancies behind the seenes, a cunning device to lead the people away from the agitation for the Charter?" Mr. Wheeler will attend selves as belonging to an age passed by. The forms by which these feet were moved were concealed from view, MARYLI BOXE.—Mr. C. Doyle will deliver a lecture but it was evident, from the rapidity of their motions, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New that all was bustle behind the scenes. Now, here was a road, on Sunday evening 1 ext, at eight o'clock pre- novel performance, affording material for reflection. We suppose the audience generally were employed in reasoning, from the distinguishing peculiarities of what they could see, and picturing to themselves the peculiar form, features, and character of what they could not see. At one moment a large boot appeared—that, of course, must belong to some hero in the piece, or some robber, whose face, well-bewiskered and plentifully moustached, was destined to perform great things in the killing way during the next act. Then would come a mere tiny affair, which, as it swept by, was sometimes nearly hid by the muslin that covered the form to which it was a necessary appendage. This, of course, must belong to the heroine of the piece; if it be her first or second appearance in the character, and could you be placed near enough, you might hear her heart beat more audibly as the preparations for raising the curtain became nearer their completion. The contemplation of how much paint would be laid on, to excite the pity or admiration of the audience, required great penetration; of course, she was tall and small, the foot bespoke her such, but as to the paint. that was a more difficult question to solve, and required more deep thought. There were other feet, large and small, some whose proportions bespoke the owners as "fat, fair, and forty," destined to play some humble housewife's part in the scene. All this appeared to us as got up expressly to please the more studious and grave part of the audience, and there was indeed sufficient for their imaginative fancies to revel in. Whether the scenery was too short, or was expressly prevented from going to the bottom, for the especial benefit of the parties we mention, it is not for us to say, but we should suppose the latter. The curtain, generally termed a green one, from its colour, had evidently seen the opening of many such seasons. It had, indeed, to lament its faded beauty, and to sigh for charms that had disappeared. It was truly in the decline of life, and had much shortened the days of its future existence. Its lower extremities, too, had been repaired with a piece of more recent fabrication, which, contrasted with the faded beauty of its superior, plainly told of the service of the upper part, and showed it had grown grey in its rising to the eminence it had attained; but, like its colleagues, it too was shorn of the usual proportions, allowing the studious part of the audience opportunity for exercising their imaginative faculties. Now, what more easy than while the lower ctremities of this veteran curtain were being repaired than to have made it sufficiently long to have effectually screened the parties behind, had it not been the intention of the persons engaged in the matter to give these opportunities between the acts for the studious to employ themselves. At all events, we arrived at this conclusion ; we considered this as a portion of the performance, and as such we made the most of it. After a time, the movements of the feet behind generally became less rapid: then came the tinkle of an apology for a bell, which, by its noise, we should suppose must, like the Green Bushes, belong to an age "one hundred years" gone by. After its click, click, had been thrice repeated, the noise of which you may imitate by striking the snuffers against the candlestick, the scene was raised, and displayed the necessary performers, all prepared to sustain the parts allotted to them. Then came the pleasure of contrasting the imaginative picture with the reality displayed to view; it was, indeed, as the novel says, an interest-exciting occupation. The first part, the Green Bushes, was tolerably well dragged through, and the usual quantity of cat-gut scraping nearly completed, when another novel scene was introduced. We suppose this part was intended for the gods, as it was only the pit gentry who could enjoy the full benefit of the contemplative scenes, and this, of course, must have been got up for the especial benefit of those above, as a set-off for what they had missed. Be this as it will, it seemed exactly to their taste; the flute-player enjoying his part-and why should he not, it was given to him to be played, and it the audience could not hear him, why he might as well not be there. Well, he was "tearing away with a vengeance," "puffing like a porpoise," so that the "second fiddle" became nobody, he could not be heard in the squall. He remonstrated with the flute, and called him hard names for usurping the attention of the audience. From words they got to blows, amid hisses from the persons in the boxes, mingled with clapping of hands and loud cries from the gods, such as "Go it, lad!" "Hit him again!" "Bravo, flute." It was soon evident the flute had the best of the battle: he, too, like the curtain, had grown grey in the service, and he dealt such hard blows upon the head of the poor second fiddler, that he soon became desirous of making his exit, which he did at the first opportunity, amid the execuations of the "upper classes" or gods, who appeared to have taken the flute into their especial favour, for they loudly cheered him after his opponent had disappeared from the orchestra. After a short time the feet again began to move behind the scenes, and we were soon lost in contemplating the forms of their owners. After sitting out the after piece, Susan Hopley, we slowly wended home, ruminating upon the incidents we had witnessed, and which we now chronicle for the

### vincial Theatre." ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

edification of others under the title of "A Night in a Pro-

LESSEE, MR. JOHN DOUGLASS. IRST appearance of Mr. E. Blanchard and his wen-derful Dog Victor. Resengagement of Mr. Gratton derful Dog Victor. Re-engagement of Mr. Grattan Dawson, who will appear in the week as Damon, Othello, and Mercutio. To commence on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, with "Damon and Pythias." Characters by Messrs. Grattan Dawson, Neville, Rayner, Harrington, Lewis, Lickfold, Marchant, Robberds, and Mesdames Campbell, Neville, Robberds, &c.

On Wednesday and Thursday, "Othello," Othello, Mr. Grattan Dawson; Iago, Mr. Harrington; Cassio, Mr.

On Friday, "Romeo and Juliet." Juliet, Miss Worsley, her first appearance. After the first piece on Monday and Tuesday, "Mary

Campbell." Mary, Mrs. Campbell; Sam Swivel, Mr. F. Lee. On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the Farce of "Turn Out;" in which Mr. F. Lee and Mr. Neville will appear.

To conclude with, every evening, "The Dog of the On Monday next will be produced the Grand Spectacle

Stage Manager, Mr. Neville .- Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

## BANKRUPTS,

[From the Guzette of Friday, November 8.] Charles Draper, of 140, Bishopsgate-street Without, Clty, licensed victualler—William Hay and John Alfred Titterton, of 103, London-road, Surrey, oilman—John Elliott, of the Pavement, Finsbury, surgeon—William Harding, sen., of 5, John-street, 23, Vincent-square, and Wastawharf Millbank, Wastawharf Millbank, Wastawharf Millbank, Wastawharf Millbank, Wastawharf, Mars Davids. Shaksperian characters. This gentlemen bids have to his up the gap left vacant by the demise of the lamented Elton.

THE CITY THEATRE,

Under the lesseeship and management of Mr. and Mrs.
R. Honner, neatly fitted up, thoroughly cleanised and redecorated. attracts large audiences. The performances have Gainer, of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, dyer-William Hope Lyon, of Liverpool, cotton broker-Evan Meredith, of Liverpool, linendraper-Henry Liptrot, of Wrexham, Denbighshire, bootmaker-Samuel Rhodes, of Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.

FIRE NEAR NOTTINGHAM. On Thursday last a tremendous fire took place upon a farm, the property of the Duke of St. Alban's, in the occupation of Mr. Beardsall, at Bestwood-park, six miles from Notsplendid exhibition in London. We may fairly say that tingham, which has levelled fourteen stacks of corn

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR BARNSLEY .- Last Saturday, being Barnsley "Statutes," a young man named Hopper, by trade an iron stone getter, who lived with his mother at Birdwell, near Barnsley, and has been her only support for years, rose early on the above morning to get his work done, in order to go to the "Statutes;" instead of waiting for the regular time

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City of Westminster Saturday Novembe 8, 1845