

	Odessa & Taganrog, hard	64	65	66
	Ditto, soft	58		
	Canadian, hard	68	69	70
	Ditto, fine	65	67	
Rye	Russian, Prussian, &c.	28	30	
Barle	Grinding	26	28	
	Ditto, distilling	31	33	
Oats	Dutch, feed	22	24	25
	Ditto, brew and thick		25	26

	Rinto, Drew and thick ..	..	32	..	39	..
	Rosen ..	..	26	..	29	..
	Danish & Mecklenburg ..	..	28	..	31	..
Beans ..	Ticks, 32 to 39, small ..	..	37	..	31	..
	Egyptian ..	..	37	..	44	..
Pear ..	White, 44 to 54, gray ..	..	40	..	42	..
Flour ..	Danish and Hamburg (gar barrel), fine ST	..	42	..	45	..
	36, superfine ..	..	32	..	38	..
	Canada, 34 to 37, United States ..	..	34	..	39	..
Buckwheat		..	30	..	33	..
FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.						
Linsced ..	Petersburg and Riga (free of duty)	..	Per Cwt	..	..	..
	Archangeal, 40 to 43, Memel and Königsberg ..	..	..	..	..	..

Bulg.									
Mediterranean	40 to 48, Odessa						\$9 - 60		
Rapeseed (free duty)	per last						\$7 - 40		
Ned Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent. on cost)							\$11 - 00		
White clover	" "						\$12 - 00		
Tares, small spring (free of duty) 31 to 38, large							\$11 - 00		
Lined cake (free of duty), Dutch, £38 9s, large							\$11 - 00		
Canebrake, per ton							\$13 - 00		
Rape cakes (free of duty)							\$20 - 00		
French, per ton							\$20 - 00		

AVERAGE PRICES

The last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from
5th of November to the 12th of November:

	<i>Wheat</i>		<i>Durley</i>		<i>Oats</i>		<i>Rye</i>		<i>Pearls</i>	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sept. 7, 1845,	55	5	20	2	22	23	38	1	42	5
Week ending	55	0	21	2	22	23	38	1	42	5
Oct. 4, 1845,	56	0	21	2	23	23	38	6	42	5

Week ending									
Oct. 18, 1845	57	9	31	3	23	4	34	2	43
Week ending									
Oct. 18, 1845	58	2	32	0	23	5	34	5	44
Week ending									
Oct. 20, 1845	59	6	33	0	24	11	34	0	45
Week ending									
Nov. 1, 1845.	60	1	34	2	26	2	33	2	46
Aggregate average of the last six weeks — London averages (ending Nov. 4, 1845)	57	5	31	11	22	11	33	10	43
Duties..	65	16	38	4	27	10	38	7	49
	15	6	7	0	6	0	6	1	4

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, NOVEMBER 17.—The past week's importation consigned into London have consisted of 269 beasts, 353 sheep from Rotterdam and Harlingen, 200 calves from Rotterdam, 100 lambs from the above ports, 296 from Haunting, viz, for the most part, muddling condition. At the outports, the cattle, beasts and sheep have been received from the agent. To-day we had on offer 150 foreign beasts and 130 sheep, the whole of which found buyers, all previous quotations. The following statements are taken from different sources, showing the total quantity imported during the last three years, ending on the 1st October :—

	1843	1844	1845
--	------	------	------

Oxen and bulls.....	780.....	2,283.....	7,781.....
Cows.....	334.....	675.....	4,166.....
Calves.....	35.....	53.....	82.....
Sheep.....	175.....	706.....	6,918.....
Lambs.....	6.....	16.....	11.....
Swine and hogs.....	289.....	216.....	323.....

Fresh up from our grazing districts the animals were, even the time of year considered, limited, and of poor quality, owing to which beef trade was brisk at an advance in the quote obtained on Monday last of quite 4d. per Stb. at which a good clearance was effected.

northern counties about 1,400 short horns came to hand : while from the eastern districts we received 150 Scots and shorthorns : from the western and midland counties, 400 Herefords, Devons, Romneys from other parts of England 300 of various kinds from Scotland 90 Scots, and from Ireland 500. The number of sheep being small, the market was somewhat active, and full prices were obtained in every instance. The veal trade was more active at Friday's improved currencies. In full average amount of business was doing at rates.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.	
Inferior coarse beasts	5, d.
Second quality	2
Prime large oxen	3 0
Prime Scots, &c.	4 0
Coarse inferior sheep	3 4
Second quality	4 0
Prime coarse woolled	4 8
Prime Southdown	4 10
Large coarse calves	4 0
Prime small	4 8
Suckling calves, each	13 0

Large hogs	3	10
Neat small porkers	4	8
Quarter-old store pigs, each	16	0

READ OF CATTLE ON SALE.
 (From the books of the Clerk of the Market.)
 Beasts, 3,230—Sheep, 23,490—Calves, 71—Pigs.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Nov. 15.—
 a fair supply of grain in our market to-day,
 sale was rather dull. Wheat sold from 3s.
 6s., 2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; barley, 4s. to 4s. 6d.,
 6s. to 6s. per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, Nov. 15.—

With the exception of wheat and flour, we have received upwards of \$200 quarters of barrels from foreign and colonial ports, the arrivals of grain, &c., are of light amount. The demand for wheat has prevailed throughout each day has presented a fair amount of and prices have steadily advanced for both and free. The best Irish new red has come and some superior old of the same country per 70 lbs. Our market is very bare of samples. The cheaper relative value of it compared with other articles of the trade, is

duced several purchases for investment. The flour has not been so active, holders requiring something like a corresponding improvement obtained on wheat. A few choice lots have been offered at 3s. 11d. per 45 lbs.; we have only had buyers amongst those of the middlemen whose wants are immediately supplied. Oatmeal must be somewhat dearer, 35s. 6d. per 240 lbs., of the top price of the manufacture. Barley and beans remain steady in value, whilst peas have commenced at 2s. 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

A feeling of greater confidence has been in the trade during the week, and we have a consequence, experienced an improved demand in which article a fair amount of business was acted at the currency of our last market day and oatmeal were likewise in steady request maintained their previous value. At present this morning holders of wheat, influenced by news from Liverpool and Wakefield, firmly maintained an advance of fully 2d. per 70lbs. Flour maintained free sale, but the quotations of this department was, however, somewhat lower than in previous

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. Friday, Nov. 6.—The supplies of all grain are liberal, mostly of barley. The wheat trade was firmer during the week, and all fear of any present alteration in Corn-laws having subsided, we had a good sale for the old and new wheat, at an advance of one quarter; common sorts also were easier sold than last week, at 7s. per bushel, and the best barley 1s. and inferior qualities 2s. per bushel. — *Foreign* 2s. 9d. per bushel.

cheaper. Beans dull, without alteration.
Oats rather lower, and shelling in demand.
Malt as before.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY.
We have little or no alteration to quote
last statements with respect to the prices and
quantity of stock at our cattle market. A few
beasts; quality generally inferior. A few
supply of sheep. Beef 5d to 5½ per lb, mutton
to 7d.

SALFORD NEW CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY.
The market for cattle was dull, and the prices were
lower than on Monday.

12.—we have had a very
good quality. The demand not being
supply, enabled butchers to purchase on
terms; still we do not vary our prices
last week. Beef, 6d. to 5½d.; mutton, 5d.
per pound.

THE LATE MILITARY RIOT AT WINCHESTER.
Nov. 17.—This day the magistrates ordered
a private room for the purpose of debarring
charge of riot and assault arising out of the
military riot in this town. Besides the

who had attended on previous occasions. He was present on this occasion Colonel Rees was Mr. Ashley. The room was densely crowded with inhabitants of the town, and, as it was not enough to contain all those who were anxious to hear the proceedings, the court adjourned, in accordance with the unanimously expressed feeling, to the Town hall. Townsend, a young man about 25 or 26 years of age, dressed in a smockfrock, and having a bandage on the left side of his head, applied to the court, and his recent wound was brought up, together with the case.

Richardson, otherwise known by the name of Thomas Millar, and William Webster (Guardsmen), all charged on the indictment with riot and assault. The evidence brought out on this occasion was for the most part a repetition of that which appeared in the Star of last week. After an inquiry which lasted upwards of an hour, the jury returned a verdict that Richardson was discharged, and Millar, Webster and Townsend, were committed to take their trial at the ensuing sessions. The bench agreed to grant the defendants bail for their appearance at the sessions, the sum of £100 for each.

£20 each, and two sureties each in
and the witnesses, ten in number, who shall
appear.

teers, and that they have not been coerced by in-

[illegible]

To Readers & Correspondents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Henceforth all communications for the *Northern Star*

To do soact from selfishness, or for the gratification of his own feelings or passions that would injure the future present, or diminish the future comforts, of those to whom he had given existence; and though last, not least, to recognise no natural distinction whatever between himself, lonely and humble as he may be, and the proudest monarch on the earth's surface.

Such are man's social duties as an individual. His natural duties are to see how he can best secure for himself and all others the uncontrolled power of faithfully discharging his duties as an individual, and the ruling maxim of his conduct should be—that when any one individual of the community is oppressed by the operation of law the whole community is also oppressed. It is his duty to make all requisite sacri-

aces for the preservation of those rights he does possess, as well as to struggle incessantly for the re-possession of those he has lost ; and not less for the acquirement of such new rights as change or necessity may render indispensable, for securing to him his equal position in an altered state of society . It is by the usurpation of new rights that governments control—it is only by the acquisition of equal rights that the people can resist. Reason points out the injustice of a society consisting of different classes, with the respective rights of both defined, being varied from the original contract by the assumption of new rights by one section. Such is precisely the position of the British people. Their natural, nay, their legal, rights, remain pretty nearly the same upon the statute book, while the usurped rights of the other sections of society have rendered all popular rights a mere dead letter.

Independently of the natural, the implied, and defined national duties of man, we should not lose sight of the great auxiliary, Expediency—a term which, though damaged by misuse, is, nevertheless, one of man's most powerful allies; and as we shall presently show, the time has arrived when it is expedient that each individual of the community should faithfully discharge these national duties, for the due performance of which he is naturally responsible. If, as is now generally admitted, there is philosophy in idleness, there is also criminality in apathy when the herald summonses us to action.

The immediate, the most pressing, and the most honourable duty that the working classes can now perform, and the most fitting time for its performance, is the duty that they owe to those through whose oppression the whole community has received damage. While we consecrate the memory of the departed, let us not forget the sufferings of the living, and, above all, let us not lose the opportunity which now presents itself of releasing them from that bondage into which the laws of oppression, and the non-performance of national duty, has cast them.

Hopeless as our expectations from remonstrance, memorial, and petition on behalf of Frost, Williams Jones, Ellis, and others have been, we have nevertheless fostered and encouraged that enthusiasm, come when it may, which can alone convince our fellow men that their duty is to be done.

While we attached but slight importance to the pledges the professions and the promises of men who supposed their seven years' tenure of power in part depended upon popular will, we nevertheless saw the necessity of jogging their memories upon this all-important subject, and of reminding them that a reckoning-day would yet come. We had no hope from a new Parliament vitiated by the proscription of seven years' lease, but we have hope that in the hour of expiration that Parliament will grant to itself fear what it has refused to stern justice. There were many who had high anticipations from the hustings pledges of those who declared themselves in favour of the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones : we had none, but we have hope, and confident hope, that such a change has come o'er the spirit of their dream as will remind them now of that reckoning-day which is of hand.

Parliament cannot last much longer. Let us test it in its agonies of death, and what in its strength it insolently refused to concede, perhaps in its weakness, it may ostentatiously grant. To this end, and as Government has evinced considerable embarrassment by calling Parliament together at an earlier period than is usual, let us see to the strict and honourable performance of that duty which now devolves upon society—the duty of demanding the restoration of men who would have been hung if they had been found guilty, and who were transported because they were illegally tried. Now is the time, not for one unwieldy national petition which requires cumbersome machinery and considerable expense to get up, but for a flood of national opinion running to the fountain-head in tributary streams from every quarter of the land. We will do our duty—we will be prepared with conditions from every corner of the metropolitan

and, if need be, to follow the shadow with the substance—to the door of the House. Let the country do likewise. Let the hands of Duncombe be thus strengthened. Let him whose courage is equal to the task,—let him whose eloquence will give it force, and whose resolution will give it effect, be the me-

Let our petitions be Parliamentary, but bold ; courteous, but manly; and then, should those who have been pledged to their restoration forget their duty when the reckoning-day comes, let us not forget ours; and, instead of placing false hope in dishonest men, let us take vengeance for their misdeeds by hallooing Foeser in their ear, and hooting them from the hustings. While we have implicitly obeyed the injunctions of our leader, in not again petitioning the present Parliament for the People's Charter, we are under no bond, or covenant, not to petition in favour of the Exiles ;—and thus will the people have discharged one of their most sacred duties—and, should they succeed, they will have re-possessed themselves of one of their dearest rights—the right of appeal from an unconstitutional tribunal to the judgment of the whole people.

SIGN OF THE TIMES.

CHARTISM.

WE have not space this week to do more than merely direct attention to the report of the very interesting meeting of London carpenters, which took

place on Monday last. When we take the speeches and sentiments delivered at the above meeting, in connection with the apprehensions of our rulers—the increasing energy of the Chartist body—the renewed exertion on behalf of FROST, WILLIAMS, and JONES—the anxious desire now to possess the Land—the dependency prevailing throughout all classes of speculators—the state of the West—and the once more near prospect visible in the land, it requires no great foresight to predict from such signs that some alteration, if not at hand, is expected. We have always asserted that the calm of Chartistism was not its grave, but, on the contrary, was its school-time. From 1835 to 1843, in vain did we use the lash of agitation to bring the carpenters and other trades into our political seminary. For eight years we failed, and so, if

To prove the value of the principle itself, two years' thought has had a greater effect than eight years' citation. We rejoice that the carpenters are volun-

Late Intelligence.

he said he, 'so much to blame as Royal, Hall, and May
who knew that Mrs. Candler had got money, and
they never would let me rest, but were constantly
asking me to let them into the house. They kept
that Mr. Catchpole was going to dine at the house
and they wanted to be let in at the last moment
bargain with them that they should not meddle with
the old woman, but that they should go in and

went for her supper beer, as she would sometimes have gone a quarter of an hour. They promised not to use her badly, only to get the money. They came as arranged, and I let them in between ten and eleven o'clock at the back door. Mrs. Candler was going about, and the shop was not closed. I, consequently, watched about the outside until they went for her beer, when I let them all in.

time there was a great noise, as if men were drinking at the Swan. I told them to go into the bedrooms first, as she kept her money there. Myself, the boys, Mapes, and Hall, were in the bedroom. I had a candle in my hand. Royal was secreted at the back of the counter. We heard Mrs. Candler come in, I put the candle out, and sat down upon the bed, where we continued for a few minutes, not knowing what to do.

ing what to do. Mrs. Candler sat down by the fireside, and when Royal moved behind the stove the noise attracted Mrs. Candler's notice; she went out and asked Royal what he wanted, 'I know you want some tobacco,' she said, 'I have some tobacco here.' She turned round to get the tobacco, and Royal struck her; then we left the bedroom, and Bill, who had a pair of pincers in his hand, beat about the house, and left her.

the money they expected. I and Mages went into the bedroom again, and 'Jigger' (Hall) nailed something over the light, and shut the door. They might have long sought a hammer, for it was 'Jigger's' pincers that did it, and any one might have seen there was no hammer. Having got all the money we expected, we determined upon going; before starting we looked at the old woman, and

dead, and listened to hear if any one was passing the
repassing. Mapes was the first to leave, and
went across to a girl on the opposite side of the
street; myself, Royal, and Flail, left together
and we three went up the Black Swan-row, and
Mapes and the woman he was with followed
us. Hearing a noise in the Swan, the woman went
in and called for something, to see who was there.

she said there was a great many of the Angel men drinking there, and, added she, 'Happy enough they are, for I heard them say, let us have another gin and we will make some old b—— pay for it; they never saw it.' After this we all started to hide the money; on our way we met different people whom we knew, and when we had got across the market we saw Layton, the policeman. 'Jigger' went down the back of the market.

through the flea-market into his father's house (the Father's place), and we went on to hide the money. We heard a noise like a whistle somewhere down by the beach, so I told them to go on and hide it, as my house would be sure to be searched first, and to give me a signal when they had done it. I went straight home, and I heard Mrs. Candler moaning and went in to see, for I was afraid, as I thought she must surely know us all. The lord's wife.

on the counter, and she turned her eyes upon me when I cut her throat with it; she put her hand to grip the knife, and that is the way her poor hand became cut." I then said, "Why, Yarlham, then you are the murderer yourself." He said, "No, it was Hall and Royal who beat her so with the pincers that she could not have lived." I asked, "Did not Mapes meddle with her?" He said, "No; he was

plundered the house.' Then I said, 'You ought to have spoken the truth at first, and then things would have been different.' I forgot to say that Farber said that after cutting her throat he went upstairs and washed his hands. His wife had had leeches on, though she was not very ill, as she was down the next morning apparently well, but whether this arose from agitation or any other cause he could say.

ten. When Royal came to give the signal he threw the window up, but he could not see him. He then went and looked out of the front passage after him, and saw him going past Johnson's shop, and Wallace the policeman coming down towards his house. Wallace passed Royal, and they did not speak. Yarham then went in again; he took his master in, but said nothing to him. Some one then called Yarham out, and he went to the door.

men earned farham away. I had no further conversation with him, and I have never seen him since. Yarham asked me not to say anything at all about it."

Yarham has left the town, and it is not known where he is residing. None of the prisoners have yet been indicted for the burglary—a circumstance which has excited surprise here, but now the case must be most materially strengthened against them.

THE CHARTER AND THE LAND.
MR. DAVID ROSS, of Leeds, Lecturer on Elocution, &c., &c., will deliver a Public Lecture on the above subjects, at the South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, November 23rd, 1845, at the hour of half-past seven precisely.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.
 LESSEE MR. JOHN DOUGLASS.
SUCCESS—BRILLIANT AND TRIUMPHANT. THE
RED LANCE at half price. Engagement of Mr
 Emery (son of the celebrated John Emery) for six
 nights only; also of Mr. Canfield the American Squa-
 son. On Monday, and during the week, to commence
 with **MARTIN CHUZZLEWITT.** Characters by Messrs

Emery, Neville, T. Lee, Rayner, W. Phillips, Harrington, Lewis, Marchant, Robberds, Lickford, Potale; La dames, Campbell, Neville, Robberds, Laporte, Ma Pearce—after which Mr. Canfield will go through his feats of strength. To conclude with the RED LANE, supported by the company.

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

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.
Shakspeare's Tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet* was recently produced at this elegant temple of the muses, on which occasion a young lady, Miss Worsley, said to be a pupil of Mr. J. T. Sclre, made her *début*, in the character of *Juliet*. Miss Worsley possesses those stage requisites of good figure, interesting countenance, and a ample share of confidence. She appeared to advantage in all the principal

of confidence. He appeared to have well studied a great dramatist, and, by her reading, evinced a good conception of the character. The balcony and tomb scenes were particularly good. Miss Worsley was well supported by Mr. Joseph Rayner as *Romeo*, who personated the character to admiration. Mr. Grattan Dawson, the popular tragedian of the minors, appeared determined to exhibit his great versatility of talent, by playing the perfection that prince of fops, the *Mercurial Mercutio*. He

able delivention drew down roars of laughter and
of applause. The piece was put on the stage in that
of excellence so characteristic of this establishment.
the conclusion of the tragedy, a unanimous call was
for Miss Worsley and Mr. Rayner. The delivention
appeared, led on by Mr. Rayner, and they were greeted with
loud and long acclamations. The house was well attended.

THE POTATOE DISEASE.—Dr. J. Ryan has been lecturing at the Polytechnic Institution on the potato disease, which has, of late, created so much anxiety among our continental neighbours as well as ourselves. As this subject has become of such vast importance we deem a short extract from the learned doctor's lecture will be acceptable to our readers. The potatoe once considered a vegetable of little value, is now one of the most nutritious properties to the starch which it contains.

parts of a fresh potato, denuded of its skin, are composed of—water, from sixty-eight to seventy-two; meal, five to thirty-two to twenty-eight. The meal consists of—starch, fifteen to seventeen; fibrous matter, eight to nine; and large, five to six. Therefore, if we can extract the whole of the starch, we may obtain from fifteen to seventeen per cent of that matter. The idea of employing starch as an article of food may appear to many exceedingly strange.

but the difficulty will, perhaps, disappear when they have seen that arrow-root, sago, tapioca, &c., are merely varieties of starch. Wheat, flour, rye, barley, rice, &c., also contain large quantities of the same compound. The process of obtaining starch from these substances is comparatively easy and rapid. Formerly all starch was obtained from wheat-flour and meal. That substance contains a considerable amount of gluten, and to separate it carefully

from the starch occupied upwards of ten days. The whole, all the meal had to be kept in cold water until fermentation set in. This fermentation was allowed to go on to the acetous stage, in order that the acetic acid formed might dissolve the gluten, and allow the starch to separate. The starch was then removed, washed repeatedly and passed through a sieve. This process was repeated several times, and then dried and rendered fit for use.

state use. To understand the process, it is noted that starch is insoluble in cold water, and if a potato is scraped, from which the skin has been removed, and agitated in cold water, everything will dissolve except the starch and fibrous matter. The water and mucilage soon disappear upon washing; and, therefore, there is nothing to get rid of but the fibre—this is to be done by passing through a sieve. Thus, although the tuber may be a diseased potato, still by this process a

large proportion of nutritious food may be obtained. The learned lecturer then adverted to the most difficult part of his subject, namely, the nature of the disease in the potatoe and its probable causes, which has been ascribed to damp and cold—to deficient electricity—to an insect—to a fungus—and to the use of guano. But the cause named, the doctor said, was most probably the real one, as all kinds of vegetables had suffered considerably

HARBOUR OF REFUGE AT DOVER.—Government has determined upon making a great harbour of refuge at Dover, and the works will be commenced at an early period.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great
street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the
Office in the same Street and Parish, for the pro-
prietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by
WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-
street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Seaport-
town, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 214,
Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the
City of Westminster

On Saturday, November 22, 1845

■ Samstag, 10. Juni 2017