FRENCH PRESS AND THE IMPOSTER. — The of the proceeding in Ireland, in collecting or O'Connell at a season like the present, has with astonishment even his ardent admirer, ris Presse. In speaking of the O'Connell tri-

ears that the amount collected this year exceed he past. It is inconceivable how a man who has income which would enable him to live in a manner, can have the heart to receive every year of 500,000f. or 600,000f., extracted sous by sous wretched earnings of the poor, who cannot sy procure a meal of victuals. The population sys this tribute is one of the most wretched of scarcely ever tasting either bread or meat, and n dens rather than houses. Thousands of families nsider themselves fortunate if they were treated sell as the hounds kept by Mr. O'Connell at his of Derrynane-abbey. But at the present time the cion of this tribute has something particularly rein it. Ireland is threatened by, or rather is suffering from scarcity. The potatoe crop, the food of the lower orders, has in many districts Liely failed; and it is at such a moment as this that onnell, who lacks no luxury, permits the agents of Association" to plunder those wretched creatures the purpose of swelling his civil list. How can he that his adversaries should place any faith in his and allow themselves to be gulled when he deoconnell, when the Protestant lords, forgetting agious prejudices, came forward and subscribed for the relief of the suffering poor, renounced and which he has hitherto received, he would have alanoble part, and would by so doing have proved to ment incredulous that his sympathy for his countryranial sacrifices. To harangue for hours together in Estion Hall is an excellent thing no doubt, but the people require something more substantial at the noment than this eloquence

DEE BLOOD. — Accounts from Valencia to the th instant state that the sentence of the court sanction of the 3rd had been carried into effect at ver.N. on the preceding day. A corporal and four ders of the Gerona regiment were shot in the fixedel Remedio, the troops of the garrison formiz a square, and immediately the execution was ga, General Roncali harangued the troops, who returned to their barracks. Seventeen soldiers the same regiment have been condemned to ten enspresidio at Ceuta, three to eight years presidio the Peninsula, and two to six years ditto. Ser-Suarcz, the head of the mutiny, was still in

The Madrid papers of the 18th state that General Variatez has been raised to the dignity of a grandee Spain, with the title of Duke of Valencia. General encali has resigned the Captain-Generalcy of dencia. Narvaez, notwithstanding his new dignity, ins not appear comfortable in his scat, and loses no operunity of getting rid of those whom he considers

PORTUGAL. We have Lisbon intelligence of the 19th instant. The disorganisation of society consequent on misterre and agriculture continued in a very depressed

LUSANNE, NOVEMBER 18 .- The Swiss Courier pub-Camen de Vaud between the executive government e Council of State will not be able to find a sufficient or students belonging to the canton itself, nor ergymen from the other cantons. The populace in meral take but little interest in the fate of the reding clergy; and the Government, seconded as it is great numbers to join the Circassians. Of course this the Communist Societies, and the Liberals who we the Methodist and extreme parties in the church, will remain in power. The retirement of dergy has, however, had a serious effect on the Sability of the Conservative party.

Letters from Zurich, of the 20th, state that the Everyment of Zurich has set Lieutenant Brunner, Leu. The Zurich government, after a minute treaty between the cantons for the reciprocal extradition of criminals.

The family of M. Casimir Pfyffer has applied to have that gentleman set at liberty on bail, but the committee of the Grand Council has refused to literfere.

The election for the half of the members of the Grand Council of Bale city, who go out by rotation, have turned out in favour of the Conservatives.

CONSPIRACY IN POSEN.

The German Allgemeine Zeitung gives the following hali official notification :-

"Berlin, Nov. 11. "According to authentic accounts from Posen, twenty-five persons were arrested there on the Sth listant, under strong suspicion of dangerous trea-

sonable intrigues, but, with the exception of a book-

A secret political association has been discovered

spirators, a locksmith, aided by a military person, The public treasury was next to be got possession of,

Locton S NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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whom, the conspiracy was discovered; one thing only We give the result in the Colonel's own words, in his of corrections. reasing deathers. Yesterday a company of is certain, that from forty to fifty persons have despatch of the following day: tregiment of the line was marched in quick already been arrested, of whom the few who belong to a higher class of society are all foreigners, which confirms the conjecture that neither the source of the conspiracy, nor its leaders, are to be found within the partially succeeded in opening the outer one, but the inward one resisted all their efforts, and being lined with men are implicated in the affair, are especially named the firing through loophioles on a level with the ground, and locksmith above alluded to (in whose loft seven persons were found concealed), a baker, several non-

> domiciliary search, which was yesterday set on foot by the police, produced no discovery."

> commissioned officers, a wine merchant, &c., &c. A

THE LEBANON DISARMED.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—We were all astonished here by learning, a day or two ago, that Shekib Effendi had disarmed the Lebanon. Turkish troops, it seems, had possession of all the strong positions of the mountain; the means were at hand suddenly to distance the means of letters, each bearing the letters and the means of letters, each bearing the letters and the means of letters and the means of letters and the means of letters and the letters and the letters are the means of letters are the means of letters are the means are th Porte has been tempted, by the facilities it thus en- eight days that he had been engaged in carrying on kindly feeling of the provincial trades towards the joyed, to execute a project which it has no doubt long operations against the place, one-fourth of the whole wished to see carried into effect. The disarmment strength of the British soldiers under his command (which if not already complete, will be completed in a few days' time) has taken place, it appears, entirely without resistance. Indeed, the mountain has not for many years been so tranquil as during the last few months; so much so, that there was not even a pretext for having recourse to the violent and extreme evacuation of the pah in the night time; but the course that has been pursued. At all the embassies story seems of very dubious authenticity.

AMERICA.

Transport for that number: from Mr. Golding, secretary of the Manchester district, announcing that the Manchester Committee was very great surprise and displeasure.

GREECE. Correspondence from Athens of the 10th inst. states that the Ministers were every day becoming more unpopular, and that considerable alarm prevailed throughout the provinces, in consequence of the number of brigands infesting them. To the present period, however, they had respected travellers. but they plundered villages indiscriminately. The large you an American citizen? Then you are a joint-12th inst. was fixed for closing the Chambers, after owner of the public lands. Why not take enough of your sitting fourteen months.

The French Government has received accounts from Buenos Ayres of the 18thof September, which state that the United French and English squadrons have forced the entrance of the Uruguay and the Parana. Guarebaldi, the commander of the Montevidean forces, has occupied the island of Martin Garcia, which commands the mouth of the Urugnay, and which is said to be the most important military sta-tion in South America. A part of the squadron had ascended the river for the purpose of occupying the islands in the neighbourhood of Monte Video. The sin eloquent terms the sad situation of his country? government of Buenos Ayres continued to publish decrees forbidding all intercourse and communication with the allied squadrons. None of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres could obtain passports to leave the city, except by giving security, and binding themselves to have no intercourse with Monte Video.

AN EMISSARY FROM RUSSIA TO CIRCASSIA ADJUDGED TO DEATH BY SHAMID .- The following is an extract called an ambassador, from the court of St Peters- Public Lands. burg (the Kaisasker or grand judge of the Mahometures, or at least proposals of peace with Circassia, till it for your own profit. Vote yourself a farm. has been put to death at the instigation of Shamil. Two pretexts have been alleged by the Circassians in where, from the heartless, irresponsible mastery of the justification of this act: the first is that the Kaisasker aristocracy of avarice? Would you disarm this aristodid not go straightly and openly to his professed cracy of its chief weapon, the fearful power of banishment object; that he did not address himself at once to Shamil, and declare distinctly the mission with form a true American party, having for its guidance the which he was intrusted, but conferred previously principles of the American Revolution, and whose chief with beys and chiefs possessing influence in Circassia, measures shall be—1. To limit the quantity of land that in a way to excite suspicion, and to give himself the any one man may henceforth monopolise or inherit; and, character of a spy (and that he did proceed in this | 2. To make the public land free to actual settlers only, each manner all the accounts agree in affirming); and the having the right to sell his improvements to any man not second is, that, being a Mussulman his appearance as possessed of other land. These great measures once carried called upon Mr. T. Winters, the secretary, to address envoy from a Christian power to a Mussulman people | wealth would become a changed social element; it would act of treason—incurring the penalty of death bour, instead of a hoggish monopoly of the products of of which an Islamite can be guilty. The God's labour; and the antagonism of capital and labour Kaisasker, as soon as his proceedings and for ever cease. Capital could no longer grasp the largest his ostensible purpose on the Circassian terrishare of the labourer's earnings, as a reward for not

be put on his trial. He underwent a regular trial or and all place to live in. To derive any profit from the examination, the result of which was that he was labourer, it must first give him work; for it could no publicly beheaded, his quality of ambassador from longer wax fat by levying a dead tax upon his existence Russia, which he pleaded urgently, affording him no | The hoary iniquities of Norman land-pirates would cease everyment was showing itself in the impunity of protection whatever. I must add, that this emissary to pass current as American law. Capital, with its power was not accredited from the court of St. Petersburg, for good undiminished, would lose the power to oppress; indicid on persons who had exercised their privilege that though he claimed the title of ambassador he had and a new era would dawn upon the earth, and rejoice a voters at the late elections, in opposition to the no papers to show that he was really one, and if, therethe souls of a thousand g
fore, it be true, that he had been tampering with the not to vote yourself a farm. no papers to show that he was really one, and if, there- the souls of a thousand generations. Therefore, forget receing on vigorously, two in one week against fidelity of the Circassian chiefs, endeavouring to coreaction, and three others hanging over him. Com-rupt them, or to sow division among them, his execution as a spy was certainly a justifiable act. Shamil rate, the Custom-house receipts for October less by may on this occasion have acted from the impulses of say contos than those of the same month last year. | a Circassian; but assuredly, supposing that fact I A sight earthquake was felt at Oporto on the 3rd have stated to be correct, he may justify his conduct failure at the Bourse a sum of 1,200,000 francs. by argument which will be held good by all civilised states. The effect of this bold measure will be, no has the speeches made in the General Assembly of obstinacy (which seemed to be relaxing) with which ta Chray of the Canton de Vaud, and the letter of he has ever prosecuted the Circassian war; and this residuation sent by the Protestant clergy of that effect has been probably aimed at by Shamil; for he has acuteness enough to see that the independence of Circassia may be greatly more perilled by peace, by ad the national church is the subject of great ex- the establishment of commercial relations between tement here, and may give rise to serious results. that country and Russia, than it can be by a conbefore Christmas the whole of the Protestant clergy continuance of war, in which Russia gets so dreadthe canton will have quitted their respective fully the worst of it, as to furnish a spectacle of dearges, and the government will probably be obliged feat and disaster to the world every successive year supply their places with members of the laity, for she wages it. At the request of the Russian ambassador here the Porte has sent a firman to the Turkish imber of successors, neither members of the church, provinces on the frontier of the Russian territory, desiring the Pachas of those provinces to take every measure to prevent the emigration of Mahomedans

into Dagnestan, whether they have lately gone in firman will produce no effect.

ALGERIA. PROGRESS OF THE ARAB INSURRECTION. - The Journal des Debats publishes news from Algeria of the 15th and 16th, from which it appears that the prospects of those parts of the colony where the insurrection has broken out are by no means improved. the refugees from Lucerne, at liberty. Lieu- The Debats even admits that the insurrection itself lenant Branner had been arrested, at the request of is spreading, and that the French troops continue List Lucerne government, as a party in the murder of still on the defensive, not being in a position to attack their enemies. Our contemporary states that Liury into the charges against Lieutenant Brunner, this state of affairs is likely to continue for some time ane to the resolution that there was not the slightest | yet. Accounts from Constantine state that a serious ridence in support of the charges brought against insurrection has taken place in the province of Conim, and that they therefore could not agree to de- stance. One of the cherifs has placed himself at the him any longer, or to deliver him up, as had head of some of the tribes in the part of the province sended by the government of Lucerne. This situated between Setif and the camp of Batua, on remination has caused a great sensation, and the the way to Biscara, and by the latest accounts that Deerne government considers it as a breach of the part of the country was in full insurrection. The Governor of Constantine has sent a strong column of troops in quest of the rebellious cherif, and set a reward upon his head. Marshal Bugeaud, in his reports to the Government on the state of the colony, does not conceal the serious nature of the insurrection. He has made urgent requests for additional reinforcements, especially in cavalry.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. THE PORTS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A bill declaring Port Adelaide a free port, by abolishing dues and fees of every description heretofore payable by vessels visiting or frequenting our harbours, passed the Council on Thursday, July 3, and takes effect from that day. Its operation is not restricted to vessels of any nation, but applies equally to all ships, from whatever part of the globe they may have taken whatever part of the globe they may have taken and treasure is stated at up and of £400,000,—what their departure. Doubtless the captains in command of the first arrivals will be as much surprised to hear the value of jewels, &c., may be is not known, but almost out of the water, which is, of course, shallow they will probably realize £100,000 so that not less of the first arrivals will be as much surprised to hear they have no tonnage dues, landing dues, they will probably realize £100,000, so that not less at the bank; the unhappy after-passengers plunged that they have no tonnage dues, light dues, harbour than half a million sterling will fall to be divided into the deepest portion of the canal, could not ex-

THIRD REPUISE AND SLAUGHTER OF BRITISH a long debate, by a majority of 47 to 5. in Posen, which is, to all appearances, a continuation of the conspiracy of last February, of which the Government was at that time unable to discover the ringleaders. The instigators of all these secret third attempt of the British forces to reduce the chief maneuvres are most probably to be found in Poland Heki has turned out a total and disastrous failure. and l'aris, where the restoration of Polish independOn the 1st of July, after a week of unsuccessful opeence is not yet despaired of; and the idea employed rations before Heki's pah, or stockade fortress—in the course of which the commander, Colonel Destriction of the idea employed rations before Heki's pah, or stockade fortress—in the course of which the commander, Colonel Destriction of the idea employed rations before Heki's pah, or stockade fortress—in the course of which the commander, Colonel Destriction of the idea employed rations before Heki's pah, or stockade fortress—in the course of which th spirits of the unhappy Poles. The insurrection on this occasion was intended to explode in the grand him from Auckland were quite ineffective for breachcuchy of Posen, in which all the Poles were expected ing, from their very defective carriages, as they fre to take part. The first act was to be the seizure of quently upset from their own firing"—it was deterthe powder magazine, to which it is said false keys mined to resort to more vigorous measures. Having had already been procured, through one of the con- reinforced himself with one of the heavy guns belonging to her Majesty's ship Hazard, which piece of who had given him access to examine the locks.

The public treasury was next to be got possession of, difficulty, over fifteen miles of "most execrable difficulty may be a supplied to the miles of the miles of the miles of the most execution of the miles and then the signal was to be given for a general road"—and having likewise received practical evirising of the people, to arm whom the public depots dences of the activity and resources of the "rebels,"

certain detection. It is not yet known how, or by to cut and pull them down, the assault commenced. prohibit, or at all events to restrict, the exportation

When the advance was sounded, they rushed forward in the most gallant and daring manner, and every endeavour was made to pull the stockade down. They partially succeeded in opening the outer one, but the inward from others half way up, our men were falling so fast that, notwithstanding the most daring acts of bravery and the greatest perseverance, they were obliged to retire. This could not be effected without additional loss in the endeavour to bring off the wounded men, in which they were generally successful. The retreat was covered by the party under Lieutenant-Colonel Hulme, of the 96th regiment; and too much praise, cannot be given to that officer for the coolness and steadiness with which he con-

or wounded.

A private letter, of a later date, speaks of a second

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND THE LAND The following pithy address, issued by the American National Reformers, is at present circulating terest for our readers :--

property to provide yourself a home? Why not vote your-

VOTE YOURSFLY A FARM.

self a farm? Remember Poor Richard's saying :- "Now I have sheep and a cow, every one bids me 'good morrow.'" If a man have a house and a home of his own, though it be a thousand miles off, he is well received in other people's houses; while the homeless wretch is turned way. The bare right to a farm, though you should never go near it, would save you from many an insult. Therefore, vote yourself a farm. Are you a party follower? Then you have long enough

employed your vote to benefit scheming office-seekers: use it for once to benefit yourself—vote yourself a farm. Are you tired of slavery-of drudging for others-o poverty and its attendant miseries ? Then, vote yourself

Are you endowed with reason ? Then you must know that your right to life necessarily includes the right to a place to live in—the right to a home. Assert this right, so long denied to mankind by feudal robbers and their attorneys. Vote yourself a farm.

Are you a believer in the Scriptures? Then assert that the land is the Lord's, because He made it. Resist, then, the from a letter from Constantinople, dated November blasphemers who exact money for His work. even as you 7th .—A fact has taken place in Dagnestan, which would resist them should they claim to be worshipped for

Would you free your country, and the sons of toil every

by the Koran, declared to be the highest then consist of the accumulated products of human latory were known, was arrested by order of doing him all the injury the laws of the feudal aristo-Shamil, and brought before a council of Ulemahs, to cracy authorise, viz., the denial of all stock to work upon

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ROYAL GAMBLING.—The Constitutional mentions a rumour that Queen Christina has lost by the late

CORN RIOTS IN ITALY.—Letters from Ancona of the 14th instant, state that some English merchants doubt, to strengthen the Emperor Nicholas in the having made large purchases of grain in that place, the public are in a state of great alarm, and are endeavouring to get the exportation stopped. At Ri mini the people are also in a state of commotion, and attacked some vessels in the harbour, loaded with

grain, which they obliged the owners to discharge. THE BUILDING OF THE PYRAMIDS RIVALLED,—The Pacha of Egypt has given instructions for the immediate construction of the barrage, a work that will occupy (if even then practicable) at least ten years before it is finished. Thirty thousand men have been ordered to the Delta; several thousand have been landed from the ships of war, and passed up the canal: several idle Frenchmen, and their families,

MAHOMETAN Schism.—A new sect has lately set itself up in Persia, at the head of which is a merchant who had returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, and proclaimed himself a successor to the Prophet. the form prescribed by the impostor, were apprehenmy. They were sentenced to lose their beards by fire sentenced the next day, to have their faces blacked likewise. and exposed through the city. Each of them was led by a mirgazah (executioner), who had made a hole in his nose and passed through it a string, which he sometimes pulled with such violence that the unfortunate fellows cried out alternately for mercy from the executioner and for vengeance from heaven. A HUSBAND FOR THE SPANISH QUEEN.-A Madrid

says his prayers as he is ordered." WHOLESALE ROBBERY .- THE BOOTY TAKEN IN

THE OPENING OF THE DIET IN MECKLENBURGH customed formalities. EXPEDITION TO BORNEO AGAINST THE PIRATES.—The

Agincourt, 72, with the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, and the squad-ron with which the Admiral proceeded on an expedition against the pirates of Borneo, returned to Hong-Kong on the 15th and 16th of September. They suca desperate resistance, in which the loss on board the combat, while lying at the raft, ten of them killed, and fifteen wounded. Among the officers, Mr. Leo-

THE PER SS IN ITALY. The Angsburg Gazette says. in its corresp, indence from Palermo, that the censure is exercised with great severity upon the journals. The Reveille dn Commerce had used the word "patriotism" in the conse of care for the general welfare. This expression is as cut out. The editor, after having spoken of cors, the price of which is constantly falling, had asked why the price of bread was raised from 5 to 10 der cent.? This passage was rescinded. In another article the subject was the mineral wealth of Russia. It experienced a similar fate.

Trades' Alabements.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.—The association, were laid before the committee. Amongst strength of the British soldiers under his command others the following are particularly worthy of no-(originally not exceeding 490) had been either killed tice:—From the Miners of Holytown, announcing the acquisition of 400 members from their body; from the Carpett Weavers of Ki'dderminster, anattack, some days afterwards, with the guns of the nouncing the number of members who had already Hazard, which is stated to have been followed by the given in their addresion as 1,392; and also containing active in sending deputations to the several trades in that yast industrial emporium; from Mr. Rogers, delegate of the Bristol Trades, announcing the adhesion of the Carpenters and Joiners; from Mr. through the States, in the shape of advertisements Humphries, of Nottingham, conveying the addesion and handbills. It will, just now, possess peculiar in of the Framework-knitters of that district; from Plasterers of that district; from Mr. Jones, of Holyand Shoe Makers of that town. At the conclusion of the business of the Central Committee, a mutual meeting of the Board of Directors and the Central Committee was held, for the purpose of making efficient arrangements for the agitation of the provinces on the joint principles of both associations. It was agreed that Mr. David Ross should deliver his first provincial lecture in Manchester on Monday next, December 1st. Upwards of fifty shares have been taken up in the association for the employment of labour since our last report.

> OPERATIVE TAILORS.—A document, drawn up with apparently great care by the Operative Tailors' Association, shows that in Liverpool 1,187 men, 333 women, and 41 boys are employed in their own houses, which are for the most part in a dirty and unhealthy state; while only 903 men and 139 boys are employed in workshops on their masters' premises. Of the dwellings used as workshops 522 are bedrooms and 127 are cellars; while in 222 courts parties are working at home for shops.

THE UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION AND THE LAN-CASHIRE FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS .- Sir, in the Star of Oct. 18th, 1845, under the head of "Trades' Move-7th:—A fact has taken place in Dagnestan, which will produce much sensation in Russia, and may have in produce much sensation in Russia, and may have in inprogramt consequences. An embassia, which has been as you ments, it there appears a statement to the effect that this holiness. Emancipate the poor from the necessity of the Leicestershire Framework-knitters have sent in important consequences. An embassy, who has been encouraging such blasphemy—vote the freedom of the their adhesion to the United Trades' Union. This Are you a man? Then assert the sacred rights of man in this county, and not 1,000 as yet have joined the missal, had been heard during the week to make use of thumanity—interest in the well-being of others—especially your right to stand upon God's earth, and to association. I send this that people may not be led the most violent threats towards Fitzgerald, and even go and to renounce Mr. so Connell's precepts of hatred street, Leicester, Nov. 25th, 1845.

> LEICESTER. - FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS. - The Framework-knitters of this town held a public meeting in the Royal Amphitheatre; on Monday last (when from 1,200 to 1,400 assembled), to read and analyse the speech of M. D. Hill, Q.C., delivered in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of Chawner v. Cummins, concerning the stoppage of wages for framerent, &c., contrary to the provisions of the Truck Act. Mr. George Buckby was unanimously called to the chair, who, after briefly opening the business, the meeting. He commenced by reading the speeches of the counsel, and argued that the whole of Mr. D. Hill's speech was a genuine piece of sophistry throughout, showing there was no analogy between the services of man and a machine. If the frame was a coworkman of the man, by the same rule every machine or tool in the kingdom was entitled to a part of the man's earnings. Mr. Hill had said there was no gross sum, but a net sum, while all the world knew that from the earliest history of frame-knitting, there had never been a gross and net sum. After reading a table of frame expenses under a Mr. Collins, of which the following is a summary, he concluded by appealing to the good sense of the meeting on the question at issue :- "Twelve frames; one, three at once; three, four at once; three, five at once; three, six at once; one seven, and one, eight at once, whose united weekly charges amounted to £6 4s. 5d. for which sum 135 dozens of stocking legs would have to be made, leaving the workman 4s. 11d. in debt, before they could earn one farthing for themselves. These twelve frames, multiplied by six, gives seventyof Thumaston, next addressed the meeting in a very effective manner, after which Mr. Kirby, of Great Wigstone, delivered an instructive address, enlivened at times by several amusing anecdotes. The chairman then delivered one of his usual effective speeches with great energy, fully demonstrating the baneful system under which we live, not only to the workmen themselves, but to the ratepayers. A few questions were asked, and satisfactorily answered when a unanimous vote of thanks were given to J. Briggs, Esq., for the use of the theatre.—Thomas Winters, Secretary.

MANSFIELD FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS .- The Framework-knitters, as a body, are, doubtless, aware that the Ticket Bill will become law on the 1st of have been engaged to superintend in some way or January; that is a bill compelling manufacturers to other the work of destruction to Lower Egypt. An give a ticket on the delivery of work, specifying the hospital is the first building to be erected near the quality and the price of the said work. This has spot. We do not recollect the exact amount of lives caused a great deal of confusion in the ranks of the lost in clearing out the Mahmoudiea Canal, but it is middle men or agents, as they are fully aware that it certain more than three times that number will be will expose their nefarious practices. Attempts are swept off. Several medical men extra have been sent already being made to make up the loss which they will sustain through the Ticket Bill, by reducing the men's already starvation prices. Men are beginning to see how futile are mere sectional unions-that they are incapable of coping with those gigantic evils which meet them on every hand. We have now The way they treat such matters at Shiraz appears in joined the National Association of United Trades, the following account (June 23):-Four persons being and are determined to support the Executive in their heard repeating their profession of faith according to laborious task. We called a public meeting on Monday, the 24th inst., for the transaction of the ded tried, and found guilty of unpardonable blasphe- quarterly business, when committees were formed to prepare statements of all kinds of work, preparatory being set to them. Not deeming the loss of their to the Ticket Bill becoming law. We hope the beards a sufficient punishment, they were further Framework-knitters throughout the country will do

DEPLORABLE CALAMITY IN IRELAND. At a late hour on Tuesday evening accounts reached Dublin of the following frightful catastroplie: The night-boat to Longford started on Tuesday afternoon, having on board eight passengers in the fore or principal cabin, and considerably upwards paper, El Ticmpo, gives the following flattering account of the young Neapolitan Prince Trapani, who is spoken of as a husband for the young Queen of to dine, and unhappily committed the rudder, as we Spain :—"He is a child that eats, drinks, walks, and to dine, and unhappily committed the rudder, as we have been informed, to a boy employed on board the boat. This boy, either knowing nothing of the proper mode of steering, or not attending to the serious Scinde.—We understand that a grant has been made duty unfortunately and rashly committed to him to the captors of the booty taken in Scinde, by the permitted the boat to run upon the bank of the canal, troops under Major-General Sir Charles Napier, in which caused her immediately to capsize, and February and March, 1843. The amount of bullion speedily to fill with water. The fore-cabin passen-

NEAR RICKMERSWORTH. -On Friday night, Nov. 21st. Schwerin took place on the 12th inst. with the acand Son, was returning from a part of the mill where alum is stored, to the engine-room, there being a shorter cut over an almost dry ditch, across which a plank is laid, than by the main road, the night being very dark, it is surmised the poor fellow lost his footing and fell headlong into the cavity, a depth of many feet; his head came in contact with one of the piles that support the bank, causing a violent ceeded in destroying a piratical fort at Borneo, after contusion. A man passing at some distance hearing a desperate resistance, in which the loss on board the squadron was severe. Twenty-five were put hors de tion thereof, but not seeing anything went forward with his work. Having again to pass the same way in a few minutes, he heard a groan, being much rising of the people, to arm whom the public depots were to be seized upon; and in case these did not suffice, pikes, expthes, and other similar weapons are declared to have been in readiness in several villages. This last circumstance leads to the conclusion that included moment of revolt was close at hand, offerwise such collections of weapons would have offerwise such collections of weapons would have been in readiness in several villages. This last circumstance leads to the conclusion that the most imprudently dangerous, as involving almost. The bakers of Breshen collections of weapons would have been in readiness in several villages. The master of the "cenery," as they are variously designated, or the "cenery," as they are variously designated, the poor fellow was removed to his possible will all dispatch, but the poor fellow was removed to his possible of the whole district be held on Sunday, Decay, Decay,

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

DETERMINED AND DELIBERATE

On Thursday evening, at about a quarter-past five o'clock, one of the most cool and deliberate, acts of murder that has been committed in the metropolis for many years, was perpetrated in Peacock-street Newington. At that time Daniel Fitzgerald, a labourer in the employ of Mr. Quennel, a respectable builder, in Kennington-lane, and a countryman of his, named Owen M'Carthy, were proceeding home after the labours of the day, and as they turned into Peacock-street they were met, at rather a dark spot, by a person who came in front of them, and deliberately presented a pistol to the breast of poor litzthe act and the flash of the powder upon his face, that he became powerless for a moment, and the assassin would have escaped but for the promptitude of two gentlemen ning about 500 yards or a little better.

On securing him those gentlemen took him to the Lockyer, the gaoler, saying that he had been shooting uttered a single syllable, and was taken into the station by Lockyer, where he sat down apparently quite comed. In a few minutes intelligence reached the station that Fitzgerald was no more, and that so deliberate was the Peacock public-house, at the corner of Peacock-street Mr. Orme, of Chester, bearing the adhesion of the Mr. Smith, a surgeon in the neighbourhood, was in immediate attendance, but the instant he saw the deceased well (Wales), who forwarded the adhesion of the Boot he pronounced him dead. On examining the body he found that the ball had entered the left breast, passed through (he had not the slightest doubt) the heart, and came out at the left side of the back, so that his death must have been instantaneous, and one of the policemen picked up the ball which had caused the fatal wound at the bottom of the staircase of the Peacock, it having fallen from the body while the deceased was being removed. The murderer, upon the charge being about to be en-

tered against him, gave the name of Samuel Quernel, and it was then ascertained that he was brother of Mr. been employed by him. While the charge was being seized his arm, and found that he had got a pistol in his hand, which was immediately secured. It was a good sized pocket-pistol, single barrel, percussion lock, and it was evident that it had been but just discharged. Upon the prisoner being further searched, some strong cording was found in his pocket, with twopence in copper, and some trifling article. On making inquiries as to the causes which led to so

deliberate an act of murder, it appeared that, for some cause or other, the prisoner had been discharged from his employment by his brother on Saturday last, sad, so far as to say that he would shoot him Poor Fitzgerald resided at No 11, Peacock-street, and

his assassin resided close by, so that the unfortunate man met his death within a few yards of his home; indeed, sufficiently near for his wife and five children to hear the report of the shot which deprived them of a husband and a father. The prisoner, who is a married man, is twentytwo years of age.

EXAMINATION OF THE MURDERER. On Friday morning, shortly after Mr. Henry had taken his seat on the bench at the Lambeth court, and disposed of the night charges, the prisoner, Samuel Quennell, was brought from the police cells which adjoin the court, and

placed at the felon's bar. The first witness called was Owen M'Carthy, a la bourer, of No. 10, Queen-street, Walworth, who deposed that he had formerly been in the employment of Mr. prisoner. Was at work at Mr. Quennell's the day before, and on coming out at his dinner-hour saw the prisoner standing nearly opposite, and close to the Horse and Groom public-house. About five o'clock he (witness) and Fitzgerald left Mr. Quennell's yard, went road, and got into the court leading to Peacock-street. The deceased was a little in front of him and point something towards his breast, and discharge a pistol at him. Witness's eyes were dazzled at the act of falling, exclaiming, "I'm shot." As soon as he recovered his sight, he saw the prisoner walk away, and he followed and called out, "He has shot the man. The prisoner then commenced running, but two gentletwo, making 810 dozens for charges per week, leaving men stopped him, and witness came up when the gentle-the workman £1 9s. 6d. in debt." Mr. W. Upton, man had secured him; but he did not hear the prisoner man had secured him; but he did not hear the prisoner say anything. Witness went to inform the prisoner's to the station. Witness did not know what had become of Fitzgerald. He did not know of his own knowledge whether there had been any disagreement between the prisoner and the deceased.

Mr. Wm. Henry Cullen deposed, that on the preceding he heard the report of a pistol, and immediately after he prisoner said, "Take me to the station-house." Henry Martin Allam, a barge builder, in Agnes-street. dence of the last witness. In reply to Mr. Henry, this witness said the only expression he heard the prisoner use was, "Take me to the station-house; there is where 1 against Denver, who was thereupon committed to

Ann Westwood, of No. 1, Peacock-street, deposed that about a quarter to five o'clock, she was in her own house, and heard the report of a pistol, and on opening the

Frederick, Bunn, shopman to Mrs. Tubb. who keeps broker's shop in the New-cut, said that on Saturday evening last, between seven and eight o'clock, a person, whom he believed to be the prisoner, came to the shop and exapistol he examined he drew the trigger without the cap being on, and so injured it that the witness charged him swear that the pistol produced was the same.

Mr. John Marne, a gun-maker in the Walworth-road, deposed that on Saturday evening a person, similarly attired to the prisoner, called at his shop, and first asked for a bullet-mould to fit a pistol he produced. He guaged the pistol and found it corresponded exactly with the pistol produced. The prisoner ultimately purchased a nuarter of a pound of balls similar to these produced and then left the shop. The pistol then produced corresonded in every respect with the one now produced, but e, witness, would not take upon him to swear that the risoner was the man.

The witness then fitted the bullet which had inflicted Mr. Wm. Papham, a surgeon, of Queen's-row, Kennington-road, said that he was passing near the Peacock The Scarcity in Holland.—The Hague, Nov. date the side of the left side of the left side of the seventh rib. He also found a wound on the breast, and had no doubt that both had been caused by a gun-shot. The following are the chief liberality on the part of his Excellency the Governor. States General to-day, the project of law for encourage.

The Scarcity in Holland.—The Hague, Nov. later themselves, and as no immediate assistance was at hand many of them have perished in the waters. The number drowned is fifteen.

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States General to-day, the project of law for encourage. seventh rib. He also found a wound on the breast, and von Nassau." passed through the heart, and were perfectly satisfied Mr. Henry said the grand jury at the Central Criminal Court was up, and therefore it would be impossible for

the prisoner to be tried at the present sessions. He should, under the circumstances, remand the prisoner until Monday next, The prisoner, who seemed a good deal affected, was

removed from the bar.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A FEMALE BY FIRE. On Fri- latter yesterday se'nnight. day evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Hannah Blackburn, aged thirty-six. The deceased was the wife of a carver season again, and the Halifax boats will run only and guilder, residing in the Kew-horse-road, Richmond, and about six o'clock in the evening of Friday, and fifteen wounded. Among the officers, Mr. Leo-nard Gabbard, mate of the Wolverine, was killed; and Lieutenant Thomas, Heard, (1840), of the Agin-court, formerly of the Samarang; and Mr. Pyne, Se-cond master of the Vestal, wounded. The Admiral has given the pirates a lesson which they will not

THE IRISH MOKANNA. IRRLAND'S LESSON. — The prospect of famine in Ireland has not prevented the collection of the O'Connell tribute, and probably has not much reduced the amount below the usual average. It is equally shocking and extraordinary that the tax should have been levied and paid by a people foreknowing that they were squandering the means of life itself in the money they gave. The improvidence, it may be said, is characteristic; the pinch of scarcity has not yet been felt, and the Irish peasant does not look before him; but that the thought does not look before him; but what is to be thought of the man who could take advantage of this improvidence, and diminish the wretched means of the poor creatures to swell his own income, knowing that the time must come when they must bitterly repent of their thoughtless generosity, and reflect that what they had given to Mr. O'Connell had by so much hastened the coming of the day of want? But what. cares he? If thousands are doomed to perish by famine or pestilence, what matters it whether it is a little sooner or a little later? The tribute kept in their pockets would not avert the calamity, would only postoone it; and if they must die, it is as well that he should have the benefit of the money,

sufficient to prolong the struggle, but not to carry the sufferers through it. This is probably the reasoning of the grasping man; heartless as it is, we can imagine no better. The peasant who this year has given his usual tribute to O'Connell has given in who, without the slightest parley or uttering a sentence, deliberately presented a pixtol to the breast of poor Fire. Of Connell must have been gerald, and discharged its contents into his body. he consented to the imposition, aware that the poor conscious of when he levied the tax, and nevertheless creatures know not what they were about, and were robbing themselves and their children for him. To take from the zoor the gift they could not spare would seem the height of cruelty and meanzess: but instantly pursued the assassin, who had taken to his thoughtlessness, have drawn on their narrowed heels. His pursuers, however, gained ground so fast means of existence 20 or 25 per cent, more than they upon him, that they succeeded in capturing him before he have been aware of, and sordid advantage has been had got far down Kennington-lane, and after remless, however, the salve to Mr. O'Connell's conscience is the expectation that England will supply all wants, police station in Kennington-lare, and gave him over to and he has never, as he zvows, been an enemy to the connexion with England for, in wath, he has no objection to her capital and charity. He is willing at was dead or not. The prisoner all this time never that Ireland should live with her or the terms, what's yours is mine, and what's mine's my own-Ireland for the Irish, and English and, when Ireland suffices not, for the Irish. For the last four years the Irish agitators have been reckoning with delight on the the act of assassination that the unfortunate mass never troubles and difficulties of England; they have uttered a single groan. The body having fallen closs to looked out for our misfortunes as their harbingers the Peacock public-house, at the corner of Peacock-street of good; they have prayed for the worst curses and kennington-road, was carried into that house, and on us that can visit mations; but the first calamity has fallen on the people taught to hope for their neighbours' troubles, and their only resource is in: the prosperity of the country wisse adversity was malignantly counted en as the sure source of advantage: If England wors now plunged in war, how hopeless would be the state of the people of Ireland ! The recruiting sergeant would not be able to take the multisude ready to serve for bread, and whatthousands of the aged, the women, and the children would be doomed to famine, England being drained by the demand for her self-preservation. Happy, most happy is it for Ireland, that England is at peace and comparatively prosperous. As Mr. O'Chmell believes that the reversal of his conviction was a Quennel, the builder, and, as well as the deceased, had miracle, lie should also, in consistency, felieve that the present calimity of livelined is a judgment on her for the guilty prayers lie lims taught her people to the pistol about him? and his reply was, that he had not, put up for embarrassments and misfortunes to Ehg-Immediately after, however, the prisoner was in the act land. He must not be like the pharisaical zentlewoof taking something out of his pocket, when Lockyer man described by Galt, who never failed to call the afflictions of her neighburs "judgments," while to her own she gave the mild name of "trials." And it is to be remembered that he distinctly ascribed the miracle of his deliverance from gaol to the effect of the prayors which had been Mered up; and to the same cause he may, with more scriptural authority, attribute the pending scourge, for we are taught that the unhallowed prayer for a neighbour's misfortunes is likely to recoil in curses on those that offend heaven by putting it up. Sweet are the uses of adversity, and profitable, indeed, to the Irish people will is not true. There are 18,000 Framework-knitters supposing that Fitzgerald had been the cause of his dis-

> FATAL ACCIDENT .- WOOD PAVEMENT CONDUCIVE TO TEMPERANCE:—On Wednesday evening Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Middlesex Hospital on the body of Thomas Ashton, aced 74, sculptor, of Great Marylebone-street, Golden-square. The deceased was, on the evening of the 21st ult., in the act of crossing Regentstreet, near the Quadrant, being worse for liquor, when he was knocked down by a cart belonging to Mes-rs. Gill and Coulson, ale and porter merchants, Beaufortbuildings, Strand, and the wheels of the cart passed over him. He was conveyed to the above hospital, where, on examination by Mr. Hetley, the housesurgeon, he was found to have sustained a fracture of the left thigh, and other severe injuries. He went on very well till Monday, the 17th instant, when he Quennell, builder, of Kennington-lane, and brother to the was seized with delirium tiemens, under which he sank, and died on Sunday last. The driver of the cart said that when within about two yards of deceased he called to him to get out of the way, but he seemed confounded and stood still, and before he (the driver) could pull up, the horse, which was along Kennington lane, across the Kennington- going slowly, knocked him down. A inver remarked that on the night of the accident happening it was wet, and it taking place on the wood paving, it would him (witness) when he saw the prisoner come in front of have been almost impossible to have pulled up so as to have avoided deceased .- Mr. Wakley said he considered the wood paying an excellent thing, as it the moment, and he first thought it was something to caused people to look about them .- Jurer: Yes, and frighten them; but, at the instant, he saw Fitzgerald in | causes many accidents .- Mr. Wakley : Fd have the roads as soft as feathers, and I am convinced it would promote temperance, by tending to keep pedestrians sober .- The jury did not consider any blame attributable to the driver, and returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

> THE GAME LAWS .- A POACHER SHOT .- PETWORTH--Some considerable excitement has been caused in brother what had happened, and the prisoner was taken this neighbourhood from the circumstance of a poacher having been shot in the night of Sunday last by the head gamekeeper on Barkfold estate, in the parish of Kirdford, near this town, the property of Mr. Richard Hasler, of Aldingbourne. shot was a confirmed poacher, having been once tried at the Lewes assizes and sentenced to one month's imprisonment for night poaching with others, and saw the prisoner run, and heard some persons call out during the last spring tried by the local magistrates Stop him." He (witness) instantly followed and took the and fined in the penalty of £5 for a similar offence, reprisoner. Some persons came up at the time, and the marking at the time he paid the money that he would soon make that up again. The name of the deceased was Benjamin Remnant, a single man, 29 years of Waterloo-road, corroborated the greater part of the evi-Denyer. On Wednesday an inquest was rolden which terminated in a verdict of "Manslaughter"

await his trial at the next assizes at Lewes. Suicide by An Insane Lady. — On Friday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Victory, Kingslandroad, on the body of Miss Frances Heath. Deceased door she saw the deceased lying close to her door all of a was a maiden lady, residing with her brother at No. 8, Orchard-place, Kingsland-road. About eleven years since her mind became affected, and she was obliged to be placed in Saint Luke's, where she remained for twelve months, and being incurable was . taken home. Her insanity was of a mild character, mined a pistol which was hung up for sale. The first and she did not require any particula restraint. On the morning of the 20th of September last, about six o'clock, she was observed by some persons in the 2s. for the injury, and the prisoner bought another for 5s. The pistol he had sold was a new one, and similar to the | window into the yard below. An alarm being raised, one produced, but he could not take it upon himself to she was found lying quite insensible, and bleeding profusely from a wound on the head, having fallen on some iron railings. She lingered until Sunday last, when she died. On being questioned as to what induced her to jump out of window, she said, "The devil came to her and rang the bell three times." Verdict—'' Unsound mind.''

DECREASE OF CRIME IN STAFFORDSHIRE. - The number of prisoners in Stafford gasd is now less than 300; there have been upwards of 800 prisoners in it. The whole of the additional buildings erected Buring the last two years are unoccupied.

WILLIAM COBURTT, Esq., a bassister, and the son of the late William Cobbett, now lies in the Opeen's, the fatal wound to the pistol, and said the ball was one of prison, for contempt of the Court of Chancesy, in not. paying, as ordered, certain costs.

THE DUTCH LIBERATOR .- The inauguration of an equestrian statute of "William the Silant," the. public-house, when he heard a loud report of a gun or great founder of Dutch liberty, took piege on the pistol shot, and immediately after saw a person run out 17th inst., at the Hague, in the presence of the of the court, and heard a man in a flannel jacket say, whole court and the great authorities of the kingdom. 'The man is shot." He (witness) went into the public. The ceremony of unveiling the statue, was perhouse, where he found a man lying on the table fast formed by the King himself, amidst the deafening dying. He removed his jacket and shirt, and found a shouts of appliause, and a salute of 101 cannon state, wound under the blade bone of the left side near the whilst the band played the National aired. Willielm,

> EXTRAORDINARY EWE. - An ewe slicen, break by Mr. John Whipeup, of Walshford, near Wetherby, was slaughtered on the 18th inst., by Mr. Thomas Ilill, butsher. Wetherby, and weighed the mormous weight of 1861b.

A line of Packets, of 600 tons hurden, is contemplated at Baltimore, to sail on the first of every month between that port and Laverpool.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE AT A DISCOUNT. Two gentlemen, namely, Robinson Watson, Esq., and F. Thompson, Esq., have already each paid £100 rather than till the office of Mayor of Strekton, to which the former was elected on the 10th instant, and the

AMERICAN STEAMERS.—Neither the Great Britain nor the Great Western will cross the Atlantic this once a month during the winter.

THE LAND .- At a meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held November 24th, at the house of Mr. Walter Thorn, 111, Reastreet, Mr. Butterworth in the chair, it was unanimously resolved :- "That a special meeting of deleUNDER ROYAL PATR' NAGE.



Part of the second of the seco

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS TO MEDICIN Efor the CURE of ASI HMA and CONSULAPTION, COUGHS, &c., was ever attended by such speedy and unfailing suc ess as Dr. 10000K'S PULMONIC WAFERS. In every newspaper and publication throughout the kingdom may be seen testimonials of their wonderful powers. Read the fe llowing recent cures in Manchester:-From Messrs. Lynch and Butterworth, Cheetham Hill, dated September 9th, 1845 .- Gentlemen, - The increasing demand for your wafers speaks greatly in favour of their being a most excellent medicine, and the enclosed is one of the many convincing proofs we have had of their efficacy.

(Signed) LYNCH and BUTTERWORTH, Chemists. CURE OF FIFIEEN TEARS' ASTHMA, communicated to the proprietor by Messrs. Lynch and Batterworth, dated Cheetham Hill, Sept. 6th, 1845.

Gentlemen,-I beg to acknowledge the great benefit my wife has received from the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers. For the last fifteen years she has been afflicted with severe asthma, and during that time has never been able to obtain more than temporary and partial relief. Since she has taken two boxes of the Wafers, her cough has quite left her, and her breathing is now as free as she could wish. In fact, such is the inestimable benefit she has derived from them, that she is auxious to make her testimonial as public as possible, in order that others similarly afflicted may participate in the comfort and relief she

now enjoys.

I remain, gentlemen, yours, &c.,

From the Rev. Owen Thomas, Holyhead.

October 9th. 1845. Dear Sir,—Dr. Locock's Wafers do a great deal of about thirty-five years ago, and my voice was very bad ever since; being great pain to me when preach ing or singing-and I am very fond of singing. I used many different medicines, and some of them

do good for a little time, but Dr. Locock's is the best of all-it clears my voice and stops the coughing instantly. I have never found anything yet to com-I have been thirty-three years a Wesleyan Minister

and all the Wesleyan Methodists in the Principality know me; (twenty years of which I have lived in Holyhead) and I am known personally to all the first men of that body, many of whom have admired the effects of the Wafers in clearing the voice, and stopping the cough, they never got such a medicine before. My wife, ever since Christmas, has been very well, after taking two boxes. I am a witness of their power to stop a frightful fit of coughing in an instant. I, as a Wesleyan Preacher, call upon all preachers and singers of every denomination to take these Wafers, for improving the voice and curing coughs. You may publish my testimonial for the excellent Waters if you wish. I am, yours truly, OWEN THOMAS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. W. Oliver, Bookseller. Blackwelgate, Darlington.

Gentlemen.—I never sold a medicine for asthma. cough, wheezing, &c., that has been so much inquired after, and so well spoken of as Locock's Wafers, and many parties who have been cured by them, have recommended them to others, but are unwilling to publish their names. I can, however, bear the strictest testimony to their

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845. Gentlemen,-A lady of distinction having pointed ont to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find, by allowing a few of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth. my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct They are decidedly the most efficacious of any

have ever used. **[Signed**] SAMUEL PEARSALL

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every agent throughout the kingdom and on the

Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs; they have a most pleasant taste.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. Price 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine Venders.

CAUTION .- To protect the public from spurious imitations, her Majesty's Honourable Commissioner have caused to be printed on the stamp, outside each box, the words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers," in white letters on a red ground. If purchasers will attend to this Caution, they will be sure to get the genuine

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach 1 Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845 :--To Professor Holloway. Sir,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility

of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a eminent of the faculty at ome, and all over the continent. had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) Aldborguen. A Wonderful Cure of Dropsy of Fice Years' standing. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chemist, Stockton, Durham, 17th April, 1845 :--

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Acklam, within four miles of this place, had been suffering from dropsy for five years, and had had the best medical advice, without receiving any relief. Hearing of your pills and ointment, she used them with such surprising benefit that. in fact, she has now given them up, being so well, and quite able to attend to her household duties as formerly, which she never expected to do again. I had almost forgotten to state that she was given up by the faculty as incuralle. When she used to get up in the morning it was impossible to discover a feature in her face, being in such a fearful state. This cure is entirely by the use of your

> I am, sir, yours, &c., &c., THOMAS TAYLOR. (Signed)

A Cure of Indigestion and Constipation of the Bowels. Copy of a Letter from G. Z. Wythen Baxter, Esq., Author of the " Book of the Bastiles," &c., &c. The Brynn, Bear Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 2rd, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-I consider it my duty to inform you that your pills, a few boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Bruggist, of Newtown, have cured me of constant indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which application to literary pursuits had long entailed upon me. I should strongly recommend authors, and studiously-disposed persons generally, to use your valuable pills. You have my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) G. R. WITHEN BAXTER.

A Cure of Asthma and Shortness of Breath, Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Roglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845 :-To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—The pills which I requested you to send me were 100k them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath! quite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and be is increasing daily in strength.

(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS. N.B.—These extraordinary pills will cure any case of Astlima or Sheriness of Breath, however long standing or distressing the case may be, even if the patient be unable to lie down is bed through fear of being choked with cough and phlegm.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases :-Female Irregulari- Sore Throats

Asthma Scrofela, or King's Bilious Complaints Fits Blotches on Skin Gont Secondary Symp-Bowel Complaints Headache toms Indigestion Tic Doloreux

Constipation Inflaramation Tumours Bowels Jaundice Gleers **Consumption** Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Debility Lumbago Worms, all kinds. Dropsy Piles Weakness, from Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause, Erreipelas Retention of Urine &c., &c.

Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple | Farringuou-street; Butter, 4, Oncapsuo, St. Paul's; Newbury, Bur Tondon; and Bar, London, and of most respectable Venders of McChicine, throughout the civilized world, at the following prices -15 114 and the following -15 114 a following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 23s., each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Be careful to see that the names and address of the Pro-

disorder are affixed to each box.

publisher, No. 219, Regent-street, price 2s. stiched. DR. DE PRATI on CHRONIC DISEASES of the SKIN, their CAUSES and CURE. The above work may be had, postage free, in any part

of the kingdom, by remitting the amount in stamps to Dr. de Prati. 4. Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square. HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS, SECURED BY THAT POPULAR MEDICINE

ble if there be now any part of the civilised globe where Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop This signal success is not attributable to any system of of Canterbury, and nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops, advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of and the Clergy, Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's filling decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, Church of England, many from distinguished . issenting and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and hours: in the majority of cases twenty-four, if arising Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and will remain firm in the tooth many years, rendering ex- from local causes. Navy, also from Members of Parliamene, Merchants, and traction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of last, though not least, from members of the Medical Pro- decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. All fession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedancum themselves the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. with ease, as full directions are enclosed. This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel.

described by an eminent physician, who says, "After price 2s. 6d. Sold by their appointment by the following particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am agents:—Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties:-

any one take from three to four or six pills every twentyfour hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be Easing wold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, passages, frequently performing, in recent cases, a perfect 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 good to my voice. I got a bad cold from a damp bed disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become fract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; By post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s. less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere | Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn,

> for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invi- part of the kingdom. gorating 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 | physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious sysinstead of beneficial.

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price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients. Sold also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheap-Buckwheat side; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornhill: Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishops-

named James Cotney had been discovered Moira road. It was supposed that a dreadful struggle must have taken place before the murder was accombeen engaged in it. The spot where the murdered

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE AT EDMONTON .- On Saturday, Mr. Higgs, coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster. held an inquest at the Angel Inn, Edmonton, on the body of John Joshua Stephens, aged 50, late a noncommissioned officer in the East India Company's Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Re- | Service, who destroyed himself under the subjoined that he expected from his brother, who was out in India; and on the faith of which he had borrowed a sum of money from a loan society, which he had exhis landlady. Since the arrival of the last mail from India, without any news from his brother, he had been in a very agitated state, and suffered from vio-lent pains in his head, in which he had received several wounds in action, and he was fearful he was going to have a relapse of brain fever, which he had in India. On Wednesday he was busily engaged packing up the goods for removal on the following morning, and went to bed about ten o'clock; on the following morning about eight o'clock, Mrs. Bennett went to call him, and receiving no answer at his bedroom door, she went to the bed-side, when she was horror-struck at finding him lifeless, and his throat cut from car to ear; a razor, open and bloody, was lying close to his right hand, with a piece of tape tied tightly round the blade and handle to make it more firm. The jury, after consulting together, returned the following singular verdict, "That the deceased was found dead with his throat cut, but there was not sufficient evidence to say by whom the wound was inflicted."

> THE ISLAND OF BARBADOES AND HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The 6th of Dec. last, William Gassett, a groom, of Bridgetown, Barbadocs, solemnly declares that for two years he suffered with fearful alcerations, which no medicine or treatment in that sland could cure. That he was in the service of Mrs. M'Caskey, who caused him to be attended by Dr. John Bryant, whose skill of healing wounds is well known, but failing to cure him, gave up the case. He, as a last resource, used Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which has completely cured him, to the astonishment of all: the cure being so astonishing and extraordinary, that J. Young Edghill, Esq., proprietor of the West Indian Newspaper, caused the particulars to be advertised in all the papers of

Barbadoes. The following are reasons why the Piqua Plant superior to Tea, viz :- Ist. Because it is beneficial to health. 2nd. It does not injure the nerves 3rd. Children may use it with advantage to health. 4th. It does not prevent sleep. 5th. A quarter of a Price 11s., or four bot les in one for 38s., by which 11s. pound will go as far as three quarter of a pound of the best gunpowder tea. 6th. It is strengthening and Venercal contamination, if not at arst eradicated, will nutritions. 7th. It is recommended by Physicians proves the voice; it is recommended to singers and public speakers .- See Advertisement.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.—One of the greatest legacies bequeathed to human kind, by the immortal Abernethy, was, no doubt, his wonderful discovery bushel. valuable remedy, though under the treatment of several doctors, suffered intensely for many years with the piles, and occasional bearings-down, "yet was the piles, and occasional bearings-down, "yet was no particular anxiety to press sale, the previous curnothing better, but rather grew worse," until he applied to that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy, whose fine qualities, which, in some instances, owing to the prescription completely cured him, and has since stocks of this description being in a narrow compass proved its powers to heal in thousands of cases of commanded a slight improvement in prices. There piles, fistula, &c. In fact, the medical profession, was a moderate consumptive demand for both oats always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues and oatmeal, and the latter article firmly maintained of any medicine not prepared by themselves, are late rates. At our market this morning there was now unanimous in recommending "The Pile Ointment," as prepared from the original prescription of that departed worder of the second transfer of the second that departed wonder of the age, Mr. Abernethy. Sold in covered pots, at 4s. 6d., by all respectable chemists and dealers in patent medicines in every market town throughout the United Kingdom.

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Nov. 24.-During last week the arrivals of English wheat, malt, and flour, were rather limited; those of barley, oats, beans, and peas good. Of Irish oats the receipts were on a very extensive scale; while the aggregate imports of foreign grain were large, especially of wheat and oats. Fresh up to-day, only a moderate quantity of wheat of home produce reached us, either by land carriage or samples; hence the stands were, on the whole, rather scantily filled with parcels of that description of produce. The attendance of buyers being numerous, the demand for English wheat was somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and at which a good clearance was effected by the factors, who appear to expect even higher currencies. The show of free fo eign wheat a better disposition in the wheat trade to-day, and was by no means large. This show of free for eign wheat a better disposition in the wheat trade to-day, and was by no means large. was by no means large. This produced much firmness on the part of the importers, and who refused to plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general sell except at an improved value of from 1s. to 2s. per occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of quarter. In some few instances this advance was the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely paid for very fine qualities of red and white, yet it cannot be considered general. Notwithstanding it is somewhat doubtful whether the duty on foreign wheat will recede below its present amount on Thursday next, the speculators were firm, and would not sell seeing the improvement in English, except at higher rates. Although we had a large supply of English barley on offer, the best malting parcels, from their scarcity, commanded a ready sale at an advance of 1s. per quarter. In other kinds only a moderate N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shot, Leeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Bu in of Syriacum, the Conductor barley was heavy, but not cheaper. The best parcels ever, had a slight advantage, but not sufficient to Only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allow side to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses were well supported. In the value of the middling in London, of whom may be had be "fillent Friend."

And inferior qualities we can notice no alteration of the middling and inferior qualities we can notice no alteration. and inferior qualities we can notice no alteration. sheep unsold.

The show of oats, both English and Irish, as well as free foreign, was large; nevertheless, as most of the dealers were short of stock, the oat trade ruled firm, and the quotations obtained on this day se'nnight and the quotations obtained on this day se'nnight of beang was seen and the quotations obtained on this day so might were well supported. The supply of beans was good, owing to which the sale for that article ruled dull, at white page were in fair book. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the Cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary; but grey and maple were a dull sale. Linsted, as well as cakes, sold freely at full prices. Others, as indeed, we may say, the practice of outting Corns is at all well as cakes, sold freely at full prices. Otherwise

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE,

BRITISH GRAIN.

Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 62 to 72 68 60 72 66 white 69 71 Northumb. and scoten

Malting

Service

Town-made (per sack of 280lbs Buckwheat, or Brank english seeds, &c. Red clover (per cwt.)
White clover (per cwt.) Raneseed (per last) ..

Rapeseed (per last) ... £26 % Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 9s to 13s; white, 9s FOREIGN GRAIN,

Shillings per Quarter, Free, In Bond, Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 70 extra 74 .. 57 — 62 Ditto ditto .. 65 — 68 .. 54 — 57 Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 63 — 71 .. 54 — 59 Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 61 - 67 .. 52 - 57 Italian, Tuscan, &c., red Odessa & Taganrog, hard
Ditto. sort Ditto, soft ... 58 Canadian, hard Ditto, fine ... 65 Ditto, soft - 63 .. 50 - 57 Canadian, na. 2 ... 65 — 67
Ditto, fine ... 65 — 67
Russian, Prussian, &c. 28 — 30
Canadian ... 26 — 30 Sold in covered pots, at 4s. 6d., with full directions for Dutch, feed (per barrel), fine 31 Canada, 34 to 37, United States States \$4 — \$9 \$0 — \$5

FOREIGN SEEDS, &C. ger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 62, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and retail by all respectable chemists and medicine venders in London.

MURDER NEAR LISBURN (IRELAND).—We regret to state that information reached our office in the course of yesterday to the effect that the dead body of a man named James Cotney had been discovered on the Per Quarter

AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the

20th of November to the 26th of November. Wheat Barley Oats. Ryc. Beans | Pear, s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. Oct. 11, 1845 ... 57 9 31 3 23 4 34 2 43 1 44 4 Veck ending Oct. 18, 1845 ... 58 2 82 0 28 5 34 5 44 5 43 0 Week ending Oct. 25, 1845... 59 5 33 0 24 11 34 5 45 5 44 1 Week ending Nov. 1, 1845... 60 1 34 3 26 2 33 2 45 3 45 10 Veck ending Nov. 8, 1845... 59 7 35 1 25 2 35 7 45 1 44 9 Week ending Nov 15, 1845 ... 58 6 35 0 26 3 38 2 44 5 45 7 age of the last)

London aver-!

six weeks ... 58 11 33 5 24 10 35 0 44 8 44 3

ages (ending Nov. 18, 1845) 63 3 36 1 28 6 28 7 43 2 50 1 Duties... 14 0 5 0 4 0 7 6 1 0 1 0 LONDON SMITHFIED CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 24,-Since Monday last the imports of live stock from abroad into London have consisted of 23 oxen, per the Caledonia, from Hamburg, and 180 oxen and cows, together with 700 sheep and 40 pigs, per the Columbine and Ocean, from Rotterdam. had on offer 130 foreign beasts and 400 sheep, in for the most part middling condition. The whole found buyers at full prices. At Hull about 180 beasts and sheep have come to hand from Rotterdam, but their quality is represented as by no means good. From our grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were on the increase, and of considerably improved quality; yet, ewing to the unusually large attendance of country buyers the beef trade was active, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8 lbs., the primest Scots producing 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs., and at which a good clearance was effected. The bullock droves from the north comprised 1,600 shorthorns, from the east 200 shorthorns, from the western and midland counties 600 Herefords, Runts, Devons, &c., from other parts of England 400 of various kinds, from Scotland 60 Scots, and from Ireland 140 beasts. The numbers of sheep being rather more than equal to meet the wants of the butchers, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, and previous figures were with difficulty supported. Prime small

calves sold freely at full prices; otherwise the veal trade ruled dull. The pork trade was again stead;

but no advance can be noticed in prices. By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. Inferior coarse beasts Second quality Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Coarse interior slicep Second quality Prime course wooiled Prime Southdown Large course calves . Prime small Suckling calves, each

Quarter-old store pigs, each 16 0 HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 3,524-Sheep, 27,040-Calves, 83-12gs, 360. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Nov. 22.- We had a large supply of grain in our market to-day :--Wheat sold from 5s. to 10s.; Oats, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Barley, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Beans, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Nov. 22.

Neat small porkers

-During the week the trade has been rather of a quiet character, but, holders of flour having evined in steady, but by no means extensive request, and choice superfine sorts must be noted the turn dearer. Oats met a slow sale, and the currency of this day se'nnight was with difficulty obtained. Caintal moved off in retail quantities only, at previous prices. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, Nov. 94. There is a good supply of grain, meal and flour, from Ireland, and we continue to receive large importations of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada. The wheat trade during the week has not been so active as of late, and the buyers have had rather the advantage as regards Irish new, at the same time holders have evinced much firmness Sales of flour have proceeded slowly at the rates of last Tuesday. Oats and catmeal have brought full prices, but the demand has been of a retail character, Beans have declined is, per quarter, with a limited sale. Peas support laterates. Malting barley has found a ready sale at full prices. The market for bonded grain and flour has been quiet; no transcetions in wheat have transpired, and a decline of the per barrel has been submitted to on flour.

WAREFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, Nov. 21.
The arrivals of all grain are very limited. There is prices of all descriptions must be quoted fully is per quarter dearer; extra samples in some instances made 1s. to 2s. more money. Good barley sell readily at last week's prices, but common qualities were unsaleable, except for grinding purposes, beans no alteration. We have more inquiry for oa's and shelling at previous rates. Malt as before.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY NOV. 24-The supply of Stock at market has been smaller than of late, which met with quick sale, at high prices. Beef old. to old., mutton 6d. to 7d. per lb.

SALFORD NEW CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.—The show was very great to-day, and buyer,

Boetrp.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. "CHILDE HAROLD."

Our extracts this week commence with the following lines on

PETRABCH. There is a tomb in Arqua :—rear'd in air Pillar'd in their sarcophagus, repose The bones of Laura's lever; here repair Many familiar with his well-sung-woes, The pilgrims of his genius. He arose To raise a language, and his land reclaim From the dull yoke of her barbaric foes! Watering the tree which bears his lady's name With his melodious tears, he gave himself to fame. They keep his dust in Arqua, where he died: The mountain village where his latter days went down the vale of years; and 'tis their pride-An honest pride-and let it be their praise, To offer to the passing stranger's gaze His mansion and his sepulchre; both plain And venerably simple, such as raise A feeling more accordant with his strain

TASSO. Ferrara! in thy wide and grass-grown streets, Whose symmetry was not for solitude, There seems as 'twere a curse upon the seats Of former sovereigns, and the antique brood Of Este, which for many an age made good Its strength within thy walls, and was of yore Patron or tyrant, as the changing mood Of petty power impell'd of those who wore

Than of a pyramid form'd his monumental fane.

The wreath which Dante's brow alone had worn before, And Tasso is their glory and their shame. Hark to his strain! and then survey his cell! And see how dearly earn'd Torquato's fame, And where Alfonso bade his poet dwell: The miserable despot could not quell The insulted mind he sought to quench, and blend With the surrounding maniacs, in the hell Where he had plunged it. Glory without end Scatter'd the clouds away-and on that name attend The tears and praises of all time; while thine Would rot in its oblivion-in the sink Of worthless dust, which from thy boasted line Is shaken into nothing; but the link Thou formest in his fertunes bids us think Of thy poor malice, naming thee with scorn-Alfonso! how thy ducal pageants shrink From thee! if in another station born, Scarce fit to be the slave of him thou mad'st to mourn.

Peace to Torquato's injured shade! 'twas his In life and death to be the mark where Wreng Aim'd with her poison'd arrows; but to miss. Oh victor unsurpass'd in modern song! Each year brings forth its millions, but how long The tide of generations shall roll on, And not the whole combined and countless throng Compose a mind like thine? though all in one Condensed their scatter'd rays, they would not form t sun.

DANTE. Ungrateful Florence! Dante sleeps afar. Like Scipio, buried by the upbraiding shore! The factions in their worse than civil war, Proscribed the bard whose name for evermore Their children's children would in vain adore With the remorse of ages; and the crown Which Petrarch's laureate brow supremely wore, Upon a fair and foreign soil had grown, His life, his fame, his grave, though rifled-not thine

BOCCACCIO. Boccaccio to his parent earth bequenth'd His dust,—and lies it not her great among, With many a sweet and solemn requiem breathed O'er him who form'd the Tuscan's Siren tongue. That music in itself, whose sounds are song, The poetry of speech? No ;-even his tomb Uptorn, must bear the hyæna bigot's wrong, No more amidst the meaner dead find room Nor claim a passing sigh, because it told for whom!

ANGELO, ALFIEBI, GALILEO, MACHIAVELLI. In Santa Croce's holy precincts lie Ashes which make it holier, dust which is Even in itself an immorality, Though there were nothing save the past, and this The particle of those sublimities Which have relapsed to chaos!—here repose Angelo's, Alfieri's bones, and his, The starry Galileo, with his woes: Here Machiavelli's earth return'd to whence it rose.

These are four minds, which, like the elements, Might furnish forth creation :- Italy! Time, which hath wrong'd thee with ten thousand

Of thine imperial garment, shall deny, And hath denied, to every other sky, Spirits which soar from ruin :- thy decay Is still impregnate with divinity, Which gilds it with revivifying ray; Such as the great of yore, Canova is to day.

Poetical Contributions for our "Christmas Garland" must be at the Office of this Paper by, or before, December the 15th.

Reviews.

THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES. A PRISON Chartist. London: J. How, 132, Fleet-street.

(Continued from the Star of Nov. 22nd.) Mithridates speaks :-

Lycurgus, though thy modesty would wave Our full soul's tribute,-he arose and said,-Yet here I laud thy wisdom deep, and sauve Forbearance 'mid the scorn that on thy head We in our rashness-by old pomps misfed And overblown—poured, when we should have praised Wisely thou say'st the lessons here outspread, Through hall and dome and aisle, have in us raised Wonder that we so long in ignorance on them gazed. For ages did the lesson us invite To contemplation, -but the soul was held In earth's old bonds of prejudice, nor right

From wrong discerned. In thraldom thus we dwelled Of self-deceit: vile throldom, though we swelled With blindly arrogant imaginings. Darkness and vagueness from the soul expelled,-Her chambers filled with Virtue's symbolings,-Reason disdaineth pride and its false glisterings. Sage Spartan, thus I read our visioned state.

Rehearsal, how our sufferings passed away, . And how old Earth became regenerate, I yield unto my brethren,-though I may, For opening of the theme, thus much essay: 'Twas conquest over Evil physical That ushered in Earth's glorious brother-day :-Whence came, by law of sympathy whose veil Is still unrent, our soul-state beatifical.

I judge that Earth had still in bondage been To Error, had the sons of enterprize And science, unobservant, failed to glean The truths Great Nature spread before the eyes Of heedless man, whose psssion for life's toys Robbed him of its true treasures, and so doomed Him all his days with pain to agonize, With want and woe; a creature spirit-gloomed,

Though tenanting a world where jocund beauty bloom A world whose elements were his to wield And govern. Now, -behold the storm-tossed sea His pathway! - see his chariots o'er it wheeled More swiftly than o'er land, by energy Electric-which men deemed a mystery, Or sign of wrath divine, till from the cloud A sage, with children's kite, and string, and key, Drew the winged essence, and the truth foreshewed,

Unwittingly, how, one day, men would tame the proud. All-scathing power, and dandle its huge strength With childlike effort! Mountain, stream, and mine Their wealth afford him: Earth, through all the length And breadth and depth of her rotund confine,-Th' impalpable and vital chrystalline Itself, are, each, his servitor! Of want Men talk as of some ancient fable: pine They cannot, for the soil, exuberant Rendered by art, of food is over-ministrant. The senses know no craving : neither strife

Nor guile to win indulgence, or obtain What all enjoy, embitters human life: Disease is banished—until mortal pain Approaches:—ev'n the bounds of life's domain Are trebly larger. Brothers, do I deem Aright that mortal men and spirits gain Their high beatitude, because supreme Men grew o'er natural Evil ? But I yield the thome,-

Caro follows, arguing that the fault of mankind's misery lay not in nature, but in man, the slothful ing many other useful things, which cannot be enupupil in her school, or the wild and perverse truant merated. There are 1,687,477 engaged in trade and comafter vice. He adds :--

Tis, then, unto the Few, the tireless Few. Who through all ages and in every clime Pursued the Good, our gratitude is due. Thus moral, mental conquest was the prime Of human victories: triumph sublime O'er outward elements sprang from the wreath Of moral victory; and through all time They shall be held glorious who did bequeath

Lessons of moral struggle in their lives or death .-ZENO, CLEANTHES, and METROCLES, it is intimated express views similar to those of Caro, but their

contained in the following stanza:-The march of Thought was onward from of old,-Onward, for aye, to Nature's eye,—though dense Film-sighted men no progress could behold: Thought spring from thought by chain of conse quence,-In old or newer clime,—till violence,

Fraud, ignorance, want, woe, and pain, and thrall Evanished at the new omnipotence Of Mind Nature brought forth : Mind that through all

The Universe now reigns by might immutable. ATTICUS, GRACCHUS, CURTIUS, CHARONDAS, COD-RUS, THEMISTOCLES, DEMOSTRENES, CONDORCET, and ROMILLY, are the remaining speakers, but the speech of Gracenus only is given. We reserve the concluding stanzas till next week, when we shall bring to an end our review of the "Purgatory of Suicides."

PICTORIAL PENNY BALLADIST. Part II., III. London: J. C. Moore, 12, Wellington-street, North

Since our first notice of this admirable publication we have received Parts II. and III., and a careful examination of their contents fully confirm the anticipations we had formed from a sight of Part I. The Parts before us contain several ancient ballads, and several of modern date, from the pens of Dr. Ley-DEN. SCOTT, CARLETON, and others. Here are "The Lists of Naseby Wold;" "The Children in the Wood;" "Sir Turlough; or, the Church-yard Bride;" "Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne;" "Sir Aldingar;" "Glenfinlas; or, Lord Ronald's Coronach;" "King Estmere;" "The Cout of Keeldar;" and "Lord Soulis." Ancient traditions, superstitions, union are but the types of a common understanding and to car feuds, customs and manners, are faithfully depicted in these ballads: even the food and dress of the generations of bygone times are set down in these poetic chronicles. Not the least interesting feature of this publication is the preservation of the old spelling, so quaint but so expressive. The illustrations, as we have before remarked, add much to the beauty of the work. We repeat our earnest approval of this publication, and most heartily recommend the Penny Balladist to the support of our readers.

PICTORIAL PENNY SHAKESPEARE. PARTS I., II., III. London: J. C. Moore, 12, Welling-

ton-street North, Strand. The Englishman who has not read SHAKESPEARE may doubt his nationality; he is, at best, but half an Englishman, when ignorant of the works of his greatest countryman : and yet, to how many millions has Shakespeare been but little, if anything, more than a mere name. It is painful to reflect that thousands, nay, millions have lived and died, and never known him, who, "though dead yet speaketh," and speaketh those words which, of mightier import than the words of priests or prophets, never fail to clevate the minds and purify the hearts of those who willingly list to them. Of late years a knowledge of SHAKESPEARE'S Works has been widely diffused through the medium of the many cheap and beautiful editions which Mr. KNIGHT and other enterprising booksellers have published. Still, an edition, which should be within the reach of the poorest of the people, was a desideratum unaccomplished. Half-crown and shilling parts, or numbers, of any work is, no doubt, cheap enough for many thousands; but such prices are above the means of a still more numerous class. To meet the wan's of this latter class the spirited publisher of the Pictorial Penny Balladist, has also commenced the publication of a Pictorial Penny Shakespeare, of which the first, second, and third monthly parts are before us. These parts contain the tained within its columns:-"Tempest," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Measure for Measure," and the commencement of the "Comedy of Errors;" and the three may be purchased for 1s. 2½d. But this is not all, the work, as the title bespeaks, is illustrated—and neatly illustrated too. A separate set of wood engravings, intended to form a pictorial biography of Shakespeare, will also be given with every alternate part; two of these have appeared, the first being, all the known portraits of Shakespeare; the second, two views of the house in which he was born. As an immense sale must be indispensable to enable the publisher to meet the expenses of this enterprise, we trust that the public will show their ap-

be without a copy of Shakespeure. We perceive that Mr. Moore is about to publish. or has already commenced publishing, a "Pi toral Penny Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a Pictorial Penny Robinson Crusoe." and a "Pictorial Penny having received one, together with a cap, exclaimed in the Pilgrim's Progress." We heartily wish him

the support it so well deserves. No man need now

A BOTANIC GUIDE TO HEALTH, AND THE NATURAL PATHOLOGY OF DISEASE. By look beautiful at the wake." A. J. Coffin. Leeds: Moxon. London: Watson,

Dr. Coffin is well known throughout Yorkshire, where his friends are numerous. Those friends applaud him as a "medical reformer," whilst his dear!" she added in the most appealing tone, "sure now enemies decry him as a "quack." He repudiates you wouldn't be so unreasonable." But we were "urmost of the remedial agents employed by the doctors, reasonable," and insisted on the garments being worn; and confines himself to those ordinary and simple means of cure which nearly every field, garden, and the old woman was so far advanced in years, they might hedge-row abound with, and which, while known to possibly last long enough to answer the double purpose. almost every village dame possessing ordinary intelligence, are unknown to or despised by, the great has proved the value of, it appears to us that the doctors are the "quacks." Dr. Coffix has travelled much in America, where he associated with the naturalist Thouson, and spent some considerable time with the Indians of that Continent, to whomhe professes to be much indebted for his medical and can be but one opinion as to the virtues of those medicinal plants and herbs on which his "system" throws light upon the too much neglected science of RHYME IN TEN BOOKS. By THOMAS COOPER, the medical botany it is valuable, and deserves our commendation. Unlike some gentlemen connected with the press, who assume to know everything, we must confess that our medical knowledge is extremely circumseribed, and, consequently, we dislike the task of reviewing medical books; we shall, therefore. content ourselves with recommending Dr. Corrin's work to our readers, leaving each to decide for himself as to its merits. The work is freed from all technicalities, and will, consequently, be understood by every one.

THE FAMILY HERALD. PARTS XXIX., XXX

London: G. Biggs, 421, Strand. These two parts of the Family Herald attest the continued talent of this publication, which still maintains its high and honourable position at the head of the penny press. The editorial articles are most eleverly written, and we shall be surprised if these admirable essays are not at some future time reprinted by themselves. From one of these we extract the following sensible remarks on-

BAILEOADS.

That much of the railway business is substantial, pro

ductive, and profitable business, there can be no doubt; but there can be as little doubt that there is a very large remainder that will be unproductive and ruinous. The mushroom rapidity with which it has shot up is rather suspicious and unfavourable symptom. It is a species of revolution, producing great constitutional changes, without giving the old interests sufficient time to accomodate themselves to the new system. It is a rush of blood to one portion of the body politic, which either creates a cor: sponding deficiency in some other, or produces inflam nation in the part affected. We have no means of ascertaining the amount of capital required for projects at present in the market, but if the Times, which has ample means of receiving the best imformation upon such subjects, it amounts to about five hundred millions sterling. This is five-eighths of the National Debt; and, as all the projects at present before the public comtemplate as speedy a realisation as possible, we may safely suppose that this enormous amount of money is expected to be lately living at No. 89, Ann-street, Kent-road, who, forthcoming, spent, and permanently invested in less than five years. Commerce never yet encountered a change so great and so sudden as this. It would be a commercial revolution. That it would ruin the country, we have no fear : but that it would ruin many interests and many individuals in the country, and give them little time and few opportunities to protect themselves from the storm witness's daughter to fetch some brandy for his thus let loose upon them, must be evident to all who only think for a moment, that activity, labour, and capital suddenly directed to one department, must be, to a corresponding extent, diverted from another, unless there be such a superabundance of each unemployed in the ran for Mr. M'Manns, but he being from home, witcountry as to supply the demand. Now this is not the ness went to Mr. Babbage, who attended, but she was case. Supposing a million of labourers were required then dead. The son told witness that his mother had for these railways, and this for 500 railways is only 2,000 been subject to a complaint in her throat, and he men to each; where are the men to be found ?- and if supposed it was a return of her old complaint. Witthey be found, where will they be taken from ! According ness did not see any blood about the place, nor was to the census of 1841, there are 1,082,165 male labourers in there any on her clothes. This witness made such Great Britain employed in agriculture. It would take the prevarication in her evidence, in endeavouring to whole of them to construct the railways contemplated; and keep back important evidence, that the coroner road-makers with rails —we shall want more miners, quarrelling. Witness went into the room, and there harvest."—North American. speeches are not given. Lucrettus follows, and wives, and four million children—six millions of the speaks at some length. The intent of his address is finest pizzants in the world imported into England! Itis

ginning to be aroused. The debts are not now so easily collected as formerly. The debtors want time; and many of the manufacturers are instituting inquiries respecting their customers, resolved to withhold their credit from those who are gambling on the roads. Whilst other departments of the revenue have fallen off to the amount of a million sterling in three months, the stamp and post-office departments have increased the latter to the amouns of £9,000, which represents upwards of two millions of letters. These additional letters no doubt chiefly consist of applications for shares, as we are informed that one company alone, in twenty-four hours, received 30,000.

That such a change is sufficient to regenerate a country

this era from the symptoms already discernible? It is Kastle. an era of more universal sympathy and interchange of kind feelings than any preceding. The iron links of abroad amongst the hearts of men. There is a striving -a powerless one hitherto, we must confess-after the realisation of the wish. Churches seek to unite with churches, sect with sect. They deplore their division. They meet to propose the terms of re-union. They make vows to observe hereafter more strictly than formerly the precepts of charity in controverting with each other. And in this they are not behind the commercial world. which cares for none of these things, for they are aiming at a virtue whilst others are aiming at a profit. In the literary world we see a determined resolution to suppress every appearance of bigotry, intolerance, and party spirit, and an indulgent feeling is prevalent there for all pecularities of opinion which do not show themselves in contemptuous, reproachful, persecutive, spiritually proud and scornful behaviour, but which mildly and politely maintain their own rights of thought, and accord corresponding rights to others. In the commercial world, monopoly, exclusiveness, and restriction are fast giving way to more generous principles. National interests are giving place in rank to imperial or humanitary interest. And though each individual in all these departments of activity is acting for himself and seeking an individual good in all that he does, yet, associated with this individual spirit of selfishness, of which he cannot be divested without being divested of life, there is growing up a largeminded, enlightened, universal spirit, which looks at the whole in preference to the parts-which seeks the good of humanity at large rather than the individual in particular, and which promises, when full-grown and well matured in experience and the power of thought, to be the great ruling power of the coming age. To this the individual pirit will be subservient, and the elder shall serve the

The above is a specimen of the original contents of this excellent publication. The following extract from a work entitled, Scenes on the Shores of the Atlantic, is a specimen of the selected matter con-

THE DECENCIES OF DEATH. There is one very striking characteristic of the Irish peasantry, and which I believe they possess in common with other nations in a backward state of civilisation, an extreme solicitude about their burial. To have a wellattended funeral, to be a " handsome corpse," and above all, to be interred with their own kindred, are objects of the highest ambition. Those who are totally regardless of the decencies of life hold the decencies of death in such estimation, that to procure a good coffin, grave-clothes, and the wherewithal for a "creditable wake," they will undergo the greatest privations. I have known a poor woman pawn her only flannel petticoat on a bitter winter's day to procure a meal for her starving children, reduced preciation of this spirited undertaking, by giving it to pinching want, rather than incrench on the sacred hoard kept carefully for the funeral expenses. Some there are who keep their coffin at the head of their bed for years, and old persons have generally some good clothes stored up to "dress their corpses in."

greatest joy—"Oh! such linen, fit for a lady; and a cap with elegant frills to it, bordered all round. The likes of them are much too grand for a creature like me to wear. I'll keep them for the day of my death, and they'll look beautiful at the wake."

Metel de people no man serve two massas; now most revolting description. I cannot express myself dis is de fuss story, 'case you seen ole Cudjo sarves you, most revolting description. I cannot express myself as strongly as I would wish with reference to it, and more particularly when I consider that that son is a clergyman—one whose duty was to endeavour to make other"—while the Lord knows, I hate you make the lord knows, I hate you make the lord when the family. It appears that while

"But," we remonstrated, "they were not given you for that. They are meant to make you comfortable while suggesting, however, as a mitigation of the case, that as This was a bright and happy thought on our parts, and

Murphy, a very faithful creature, but one to whom the French saying, "ses qualités surpassent ses charms," applied most strongly. He was a most ugly man; bigheaded, hard-featured, and forbidding-looking. His person was distorted from having fallen off a high ladder in botanical knowledge. Whatever may be thought of his youth, which had injured his spine and legs, and made Dr. Coffin's "system," which is, however, backed him a cripple for life. In short, to any one not accusup by several cases of well authenticated cures, there comed to his appearance as we were, he must have looked something monstrous. One morning, poor Murphy came limping up with a most rueful countenance, complaining mainly depends. At least, then, so far as this work of feeling very ill with "pains in every bone in his body, and such an impression on his heart (the lower orders always call chest affections by this name) that he could

scarcely draw his breath." He had evidently caught a violent cold. Various remedies were proposed, and he seemed greatly comforted by the prospect of approaching relief.

My dear mother recommended a warm plaster to his chest, and gave him one to put on. He looked very suspiciously at it. "This is a warming plaster, ma'am, is it ?" "Yes; a very good thing for your oppression." "May be so. Would it hurt a body, now ?" "Oh no: you will find it very comfortable, on the contrary." "Thank you ma'am; but will you tell me, would it leave any mark behind it!" "It reddens the skin a little, that's all." Ah, that's what I miadoubted all along, from the looks of it. I'm greatly obliged to you ma'am, and thank you kindly, every bit as much as if I had made use of it. But (returning the plaster) I wouldn't put a mark or sign on myself for all the gold you could give me, or do anything that would hinder me from making a handsome corpse, plaze God; and that's what I'd be if I was to die this night, without speck or spot, or any such thing upon my whole skin."

And no argument could induce poor Murphy, unsightly and crippled and ill-favoured as he was, to run the risk of spoiling a "handsome (!) corpse" by applying the warm plaster. It was a strange, but, among his class, a very common species of vanity.

EUGENE Sue's story of the "Wandering Jew," of which so able a translation has been given in the Herald, is, at length, concluded; but its place is well supplied by other well-written tales. In prose and poetry, from the first page to the last, each number teems with information and amusement of the best possible character. Great as is the support given to the Family Herald by the public, it is not greater than it well deserves.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE. - MANSLAUGHTER. - On Tuesday evening an inquiry of several hours' duration took place before Mr. William Payne, at the Sir John Falstaff, Kent-street, Dover-road, respecting cause of the number of snug berths to be found in it. the death of Mary Harrowin, aged sixty-seven years, it was alleged, died from injuries inflicted upon her by her son. Elizabeth Bryant, of No. 89, Annstreet. Kent-road, deposed that she lived in the same house, and had known the deceased for nine months. On Saturday night last, whilst in bed, witness heard John Harrowfin, the son of the deceased, call out for mother, as she was taken ill. It was then after twelve o'clock, therefore she could not obtain any. Witness got out of bed, and went into their room. She was standing against the room door. Witness

Tit Bits.

Positive and Comparative.—He who travels by the nick train is a Fast Traveller; but he who stays a hon e all day without eating or drinking is a Faster. The inoffensive Frog is often looked at with disgust an I trodden to death; but a Toad-in-the-hole is eaten by many.-Raphael is a very Fine Painter: but Stubbs, the informer, is a Finer.-A good husband and far ber is a good man; but he who bring himself, wife, and family to destruction through gambling is a be, ter.

A KURIOUS KULTOMER.-A correspondent of the Boston Post, from the Granite State, says :- "We are is what we should be sorry to affirm; but that it is a sick of suspense, and want the matter settled, so that a change which is indispensable in the work of mundane | we may next prepare to annex Kanada, Kalifornia, regeneration cannot well be gainsayed. It is a new me- and Kuba, which will be a very Kurious Kombinadium of intercourse between nations and individuals—it tion, truly!" "A Kute fellow—this," says the is the contribution of mechanics to the great work of Brooklyn Star, "he would be a Kapital Kandidate is the contribution of mechanics to the great work of social amelioration. * * A new era of mind is approaching, and the mechanical means are preparing kompany; a Kornetcy, Kornetcy, Kaptaincy, or Kolonelcy—would not make a bad Korps de garde— Can we discover what is likely to be the character of no Kommon Kase to Karry a Kannp or Kannonade a

A CONSCIENTIOUS OPPONENT TO HANGING .- A gentleman in one of the interior towns is so much opposed to capital punishment that he refuses to hang his

THE LAY OF LAZARUS. Hark! hark! to the begging box shaking! For whom is this alms-money making? 'Tis DAN-who is cramming His wallet while FAMINE Sets the heart of the peasant a-quaking. Man's food in earth's bosom is rotting, And charity's dole is allosting-To whom ? At church door The PAMPERRED, once more, To plunder the PAUPER is plotting. The priest from the alter inveigles. The peasant reluctant yet higgles, His children's support Is bagged—a year's sport Is in store for the Derrynane " beagles." 'Tis "godless" to give education, 'Tis "godless" to teach a gulled nation, But God-LIKE, oh! call it To shoulder your wallet, Swelling huge, in this hour of starvation! His rounds see the mendicant plying, To where in his cabin is lying, Death-stricken and gaunt, The victim of want, Go! enter-and pillage the dying! Take, take it, in meal or in metal-But, hush! where is infancy's prattle? On its mother's parched breast Lies the babe in Death's rest_ Pshaw! Come! give the box a good rattle!

The land is all blighted with famine!

The land is all blighted with famino!

Yet still doth he crave;

And like Ghoul at a grave,

Rakes rottenness, rooting for Mammon!

With a HAND from ABOVE to afflict him.

In his anguish implores,

Low Lazanus lies! while the victim,

But in vain, for his seres. That the BEAGLES of DIVES may liek them! London, Nov. 13. Saxon Revenge.-" England's weakness," says Mr. O'Connell, "is Ireland's opportunity."

at least, whilst her Agitator keeps a begging box. CANDOUR,-" Did you attend church to-day?" inquired an African planter of one of his slaves as he returned to his dwelling. "Sartin, massa," was for years, and old persons have generally some good clothes stored up to "dress their corpses in."

An old woman applied to us for an under garment, and having received one, together with a cap, exclaimed in the greatest for—"Oh! such linen, fit for a lady; and a cap greatest for—"Oh! such linen, fit for a la boff!"

us, he knocked three pulpits to pieces, and banged the life out o' five bibles."

our old friend departed, expressing a fervent wish that will your ladyship, by an unmerited and undeserved Our wish would have been to send the case to the scaffolding at the Victoria Tower, nearly forty feet body of medical practitioners. Now, in rejecting she might die before such "elegant clothes" were condescension of your infinite goodness, please to ex- quarter Session; but, as this is not wished by the shigh, some part of it gave way, and they fell to the tend to your most obsequious, devoted, and very hum- counsel for the prosecution, we award the utmost spound with frightful violence. Without loss of tend to your most obsequious, devoted, and very hum-When I was a child, we had a house-carpenter named | ble servant, that pair of ignipotent digests, that I may exasperate the excrescences of this nocturnal cylinour ocular optics more potently."

THE ANDOVER SMALL SONG. "WE want be bent!" was once our zong,-We 've found as how that we was wrong, But howsomedever, wrong or right, We wunt be hinder'd of our spite: Thof' Meenster we did va'ainly back, To Zurgeont we can gie the zack: Dwoan't let 's lave off till we ha' done 't. We'll zarve'un out: blest if we wunt! A Doctor in the feace to fly Of them 'a yarns his liv'n by! A purty zort o' feller he. To think for to crow over we! As well expect a hog to budge, As think that we'll vorget our grudge; Let's jine in one harmonious grunt!

" We wunt, we wunt, we wunt, we wunt!"

A PROMISING SPECULATION.—It is rumoured that company is in the course of formation to lease the contents of Lord Ashley's waste paper basket at a rental of so much per annum. The enormous number of persons who make Lord Ashley the poses, added to his Lordship's habit of throwing down his letters unread, must render his waste paper basket one of the most profitable as well as the safest investments of the present day. Supposing that only week, there will be an income of upwards of £100,000 per annum. Several of the waste paper dealers have

Chancellor of the Exchequer, which is called a or two before her death, he found her labour-Budget, because the Ministers must Budge if they cannot carry their measure. Some etymologists derive the word Budget from the old French word to which she made no reply, but the prisoner bougette, a bag; and it is probable that in the days of corruption the Minister bagged a considerable amount cumstances. He prescribed for her and saw her of the budget. Shakspeare speaks of a "sow-skin budget," which would seem to indicate that the public money had been formerly kept in a sow's car, before silk purses came into fashion.—Ibid. CABINET .- A common appellation for the Ministry, and supposed to be derived from the word cabin, be-

THE JOLLY OLD BEGGARMAN. Tune .- The Jolly Young Waterman, H! did you not hear of a jolly old beggarman, Who for Repeal was accustomed to ery; And he feathered his nest with such skill and dexterity,

Winning each heart, and delighting each eye? He talked so fair, and he vowed so steadily, His countrymen flocked to hear him so readily : And so charmingly eyed he the peasants around, That this beggarman ne'er was in want of a pound! What sights of poor victims he gathered together, Humbugging them out of their money—their all!

And how, too, would be blarney the fine Irish ladies, At a meeting on Tara, or Corn Exchange Hall! And oftentimes would they be giggling and leering, But 'twas all one to Dan, their jibing and jeering; True lover of Ireland he never was found, Jee Miller.

and each of them should not enter into recognizances £4,000. For a short time after the marriage they ived on good term., but subsequently matters wore a different aspect, Mr. Battersby refusing to allow his wife means for the support of the house. Counsel proceeded to say-Instead of being furnished with the tion, the ordinary duties of my client were more those of a domestic servant than of a wife. Mr. Batkitchen. Of course, such a line of conduct would not tend much to the comfort or respectability of himself or family. Mrs. Battersby remonstrates with him on his conduct, and, no doubt, spoke her mind plainly and strongly; and the consequence was, that after-wards they did not live in the most confortable manner. But there were other circumstances which led to breaches of domestic peace, which ke felt bound to state. Suspicions arose, perhaps not justifiable, that Mr. Battersby's attentions were a little diffuse; and the consequence was that servants had to leave the house under suspicious circumstances. There is no doubt that a servant in the family was delivered of a child. In November, 1833, and on a Sunday, Mrs. Battersby was sitting in her own parlour, with Mr. Battersby, and there was some altercation on a favourite topic, namely; the alleged drunkenness of Mrs. Battersby's father and mother. Mrs. Battersby remonstrated, and said that such conduct was inhuman, and that no child could sit and listen to it. Mr. John Battersby, her son, was present, and, instead of interfering to bring about peace, he caught hold of her, and in a most violent manner pushed her out of the room. Again, in the month of November, the father and son went to Belfast to dine. They came home at a late hour. When they came home they wanted some refreshment. Mrs. Battersby was in her bed-room, and hesitated giving the keys, but ultimately gave them to her servant to take down. However, her son, Mr. John Battersby, went up stairs to his mother's bed-room (I suppose in ignorance that the girl had got the keys), and took the chamber utensil, and, while she was lying in bed, emptied it upon her. (Great sensation.) In 1845 this young gentleman went to England, and in a short time after returned. would mention that at this time he had been ordained a clergyman of the Church of England. Well, he was not long home till he-this peacemakerhad an altercation with his brother, in the presence of his mother. The result was, that he got up and seized his brother by the neck; and, as was natural, Mrs. Battersby went between them. What was the merely mention this to show the court the violence which was used. On another occasion, in the year We 1845, this John Battersby assaulted his mother; and would reverse the maxim. Ireland's weakness is the I should state that his father was present on several opportunity of England; and we hope that England of the occasions on which these assaults were comwill take it—to help her. When her potatoes are mitted. Mrs. Battersby was examined, and fully gone, let us give her bread. But let us take special corroborated the facts stated by counsel. Mr. Jackcare that it shall be, literally, bread. Let us relieve son, for the defence, said that Mr. Battersby's inher in kind; but not trust her with a penny of cash; structions to him were, that he should not recrimimate. Let them measure the security in whatever way they pleased, and he was perfectly willing to make peace in the family. It appears that, while A POWERFUL PREACHER.—"Ah, Sir!" exclaimed his mother, that his father was looking of: his quite beyond the means of expression. My only re- a handsome douceer in money, as he promised. THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL .- A gentleman having gret is, that, as we have been requested to inflict occasion to ask a lady for the snuffers, addressed her summary punishment in this case, the limit of our in the following emphatic and enamoured strain: - | jurisdiction only extends to a fine of £5, or two

the peace towards Mrs. Battersby. LIVERPOOL.-CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER.-An Esqrs., on a charge of having in the month of May last, murdered Elizabeth Johnson. The deceased kept a grocer's shop in Kirkdale-road, in this town, The result was that Davis was apprehended, and, after evidence had been heard, he was sent to upon the body. There being no further evidence. Liverpool, by order of Sir James Graham, so that the case, which seemed shrouded in mystery, might be further investigated. Margaret Johnson,

Farm Acquest — On Monday last, a intal accident. an intelligent girl, about thirteen or fourteen years of medium of subscribing large sums to benevolent pur- age, deposed that one night, about six months ago, the prisoner came home drunk and quarrelled with her mother; that at last she came into the children's bedroom, where the quarrel was renewed; and that there Davies struck her on the breast and temple, two £100. notes find their way into this receptacle for his Lordship's correspondence in the course of a fined to her bed; she was attended by a medical man (Mr. J. Johnson), and at length died. Themas promised to join the direction, and an influential Davis, eleven years of age, and Richard Davis, provisional committee will be forthwith advertised. seven years of age, sons of the prisoner, corroborated bid.

Bungert.—The annual financial statement of the again the following morning, when she was still worse, with the same symptoms aggravated. He saw directed to any wounds or bruises she had received; assistance was rendered him, but he expired on Suche was never informed of them. His impression day last. Verdict, Accidental Death. was, that she was dying of congested fever, caused by mental agony. The injuries spoken of by the witness just occurred in Fablin, namely, Messrs. Williams, would produce the symptoms he had seen. Leeches stock-brokers, for a sum at between £200,000 and were not applied, nor was a post mortem examina-tion held. It was now too late for a post mortem examination to throw light upon the present inquiry. Alice Darlington and Elizabeth Wibbey, the women who had washed and laid out the body, deposed that they had found black marks on the temple and down the side; those down the side were apparently caused by kicks. The prisoner accounted for the mark on the temple by saying that the caseased, in getting out of bed for a drink, had fallen. The prisoner, who was undefended, declined either to somer was fully commisted for trial at the easuing lies new immates. PLEA FOR KISSING.—A lover gazed in the eyes of assizes. He still declined saying anything.

then what would become of the land? There are 193,877 threatened to commit her to prison. Jessie Edwards, to his heavy and the land to be between elever and twelve o'clock on Monday foresten what would become of the land? There are 193,877 threatened to commit her to prison. Jessie Edwards, to his heavy and the land to be been and the land to be be been and the land to be been and the la

Accidents, Offences, & Anquests. | burnt several articles of clothing belonging to Mrs. Colclough, in his revolting attempt to consume by fire the head of the murdered man. This portion of BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A LADY BY HER HUSBAND the startling narrative is sickening to contemplate. AND HER SON, THE LATTER A CLERGYMAN.—At the We hear that Dean, Mycock, and the boy slept in a Petty Sessions court of Carricklergus, on the 9th little room on the ground-floor, adjoining the cottage. November, Richard Battersby, Esq., and the Rev. John C. Battersby, were called upon to answer the der, the other inmates who slept up-stairs took the charge of Mrs. Battersby, the wife of the former and precaution of drawing up the ladder by which the the mother of the latter, for having committed upon chamber was approached. This plainly shows that her a series of assaults, extending from October last their fears were aroused, that Dean was considered er a socies of assaults, executing from the society of the society o be of the peace and good behaviour. It appeared placing him under effectual surveillance. The life from the statement of Mr. Davidson, of counsel for of one human being might, in all probability, have gretted that steps were not immediately taken for Mrs. Battersby, that his client was married to Mr. been saved. On the night of the inquest Dean was Battersby in the year 1818, to whom she brought kept in custody at the house of sub-inspector Price, at Audley. The guilty or unconscious man did not sleep for a moment. In the morning Price, assisted by the police-constable Webb, took the criminal to Stafford County prison. They were accompanied as necessary comforts of life in accordance with her sta- she knew him to be, and questionable as was their far as the Whitmore station, by Mycock. Guilty as connexion, Mycock could not leave Dean in his darktersby, in place of bringing up his family as he cought to do, for ten or twelve years had been in the panied by his "Fanny," as he called Mycock. To pacify him she got into the vehicle, and escaped at the opposite door. Seeing this he appeared prevish and disappointed, venting his spleen by throwing after her a portion of the vietnals he was eating at the time. His conduct during the journey was rude and incoherent; he frequencly made use of rambling and unmeaning expressions. Since his incarceration, Dean has written to Mycock, and the letter has been received by her at Alsager's bank. He expresses a wish to see her, and states that he is growing worse in his mind.

NOBLE INSTANCE OF INTREPIDITY. A SHIP'S CREW

SAVED .- About the middle of October last, the barg. Helen, Captain Clayton, of Belfast, left Quebec on her homeward voyage, with a cargo of timber. The weather proved favourable till towards the end of the month, when it began to blow a stiff gale from the eastward. Early on the morning of the 31st it ingreased in violence, but the vessel, under doublereefed topsails, rode gallantly on, and, as she was store and trim built, the erew felt little fear. About eight o'clock, while off the cast end of one of the Newfoundland banks, they discovered a vessel less fortunately situated, and Captain Clayton bailed the vessel, and asked whether they had any boat which might bear them on board the Helen? The answer returned was in the negative, accompanied with an earnest prayer that he would do his best to save them. Captain Clayton hesitated for a little what to do-The vessel was water-logged, without a rudder, and her mizen mast and foremast carried away; and if he abandoned her to her fate she must soon be buried. with her crew beneath the billows; on the other hand, if he ordered some of his own men to push off ima boat and attempt their rescue, they might perish, and his own vessel would be left with too few hands to work her with efficiency. In this dilemma he placed a boat at the disposal of any of his crew who would volunteer as a forlorn hope to the ill-fated versel. Three men, without hesitation, offered themselves: We feel pleasure in recording the names of the men who could thus cast aside all ideas of personal safety, that they might at least make an effort to rescue their fellow-creatures from a consequence? Why, she and her son Thomas were watery grave. The men who acted thus nobly, were, Daniel Mearns, second mate, a native of the north of Scotland; James M Kenna, the carpenter; and John Martin, of Belfast. Without much less of time they entered a small twocared boat, the only one they could command, and rowed on to the wreck, which they reached after encountering a host of dangers. "The ship hung heaving on the verge of death," and the crew, in number twenty-two, were standing on the poop, their voices rising loud above the air of the tempest, entreating deliverance. Seven of them were got withvessel, which proved to be the Harrison, of London, told the boatmen to return for the others, and he would reward them. But they did not require a pecuniary inducement to stimulate them in their mission of morey. Again and again they returned placed in comparative safety on board the Helen. A poor cat, too, it is worth while mentioning, which had shared the fate of the crew, also participated in the deliverance. About the 10th inst, the Helen felt in with a vessel bound for Greenook, which relieved the son was acting in the manner described towards her of nine of the crew of the Harrison, as the prothat. They are meant to make you comfortable while an elder in a tone of pathetic recollection, "our late father, who should have been the director and guide their supplies. On Monday week the Heir supplies. for, in a short time he delivered the work amongst but I cannot sufficiently express my horror at the vessel acknowledged the services of the three men conduct of the son, in acting as he has done—it is who had acted so heroically, by giving each of them

> ACCIDENT AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS:-In the early part of Wednesday morning, as two men, named Pa-Most beautiful, accomplished, and charming lady, months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, twick Malyn and Llenry Lote, were at work on some counsel for the prosecution, we award the utmost swound with frightful violence. Without loss of punishment in our power—that is, that Mr. Richard bime they were conveyed to the Westminster Hos-Battersby and the Rev. John Battersby, do pay a pital, where every attention was paid to them by Mr. drie luminary, in order that the refulgent brightness fine of #5 each; or, in default, be imprisoned for two Stockwell and the other surgeons. Main is sufferof its resplendent brilliancy may dazzle the vision of months; and that they give security, themselves in ing from a severe concussion of the brain; Lote has £500 each, and two sureties in £250 each, to be of one of his shoulders dislocated, and is otherwise much shaken.

PEATH BY DROWNING.—On Wednesday forenoon elderly man, of genteel exterior, named Thomas Mr. W. Baker helden inquest at the Queen's Head Davis, was on Wednesday week placed at the bar of Tawern, Poplar, on the body of Robert Carity, aged the police-court, before E. Rushton and J. Lawrence, 22, a carpenter. Lenisa Ward, of No. 60, Straightmouth-street, Greenwich, deposed that she knew the decrased, who resided at 35, Broad street, Greenwich: she saw him last alive on the evening of Sunday, tie and cohabited with the prisoner, by whom she had 2nd kistant; he had been spending the evening with two children. She had also a daughter by her hus- her, and left between eight and nine o'clock to go band, and these children were the chief witnesses in home; he was in perfect health, and, of cheerful the case. It appeared that after the death of their spirits when they parted, and she knew of nothing mother, on the 17th of May last, these children became chargeable to their parish, that of Ledbury, in near the river in his way home. She was to have Hertfordshire, and that in consequence of statements | been married to him in a week's-time. On Mouday which they made, the relatives of the deceased morning the dead bedy of deceased was picked up brought the case before the magistrates of that place. way to Billingsgate. There were no marks of violence

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Monday last, a intal accident occured on the York and North Midland raiway. It appears that a gest boy named Wm. Huseroft, in the service of Mr. Shilleto, innkeeper, of Bo toa." Percy, Lad been engaged in removing, some lug, age from a track attached to a train, which he did whist the train was in motion, and in endeavouring to leave the truck, his foot slipped, and he was thrown between the truck and a passenger carriage, with his back laid across the rolls : a passonger carriage, and three empty trucks passed over him, and the injuries inflicted were so serious as to produce death in about two hours afterwards.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday morning Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the King's Head Inn. Acton, on the body of George Graham, aged eighteen. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was the son of Mr. Graham, a carrier at Acton. Un the 5thinst. (Gny Fawkes day) in the evening, the deceased was in a cart with a younger brother, returning home frem town; when at, Shepherd's Bush his brother lighted and discharged a crasher firework. her again the same evening, when it was evident she by which the horse was so frightened, that he started was dying fast. The prisoner called him out of bed to her that night (Saturday), and in witness's preto her that night (Saturday), and in witness's presence she died. Witness's attention was never which passed over his body. Every proper surgical

EXTENSIVE FAILURE .- An extensive failure has.

FIRE-BROOM .-- A most destructive fire took place. on Monday evening, at Paroon, none Biggleswade, on the farm of Mr. Samuel Neal, by which twenty stacks of corn and hay, with twenty-one sheep, were destroyed, also the downlouse, do. There is little doubt. that the fire was the act of an incendiary .-Cambridge Actartizer.

Mauress in Enange.—Since the publication, says the Cazette de Erence, of novels in the shape of cross-examine the witnesses or to say anything in his "femilietons," and the boundless jebbing in railway defence. Mr. Rushton said his impression was to shares, mental decangements. have increased in so commit him for trial at the winter assizes, but he dradful a proportion, that the director of one of should order him to be remanded for the present. The most relebrated maisors do santo, et l'aris, is For the beggarman cared for nought else save his pound! He was accordingly remanded. On Friday, the pri- pair building a pavilion, in order to first room for

Two Boxs Killed BE FALLING, INTO A WILL. miners; but, if they were taken, who would supply the population with coals, and the engines with fuel, and the violent noise on the night in question, as if they were where the herrible deed was committed, has aban-pened in the yard attached to the Westeyon Medoned the scene of blood, and taken up her abode thodist School, Lever-street, Manchester. Some of population with coats, and the engines win rote, and use vicent more miner, whose canneters with rails 1—we shall want more miner, and there roads, but only continued the series of the country, which the exception of menserrants, processed rather than diminished. There are 74,575 engoged in manufactures. We cannot sparre one of these, where the manufactures we cannot be carrying hold, and paving streets, and the first of the country. This number is expected to be increased rather than diminished. There are 74,575 engoged in manufactures. We cannot sparre one of these, of the country, with the exception of menserrants, processed readers and the sparre of the country, with the exception of menserrants, processed of the country, with the exception of menserrants, processed and divide when he reached the house of the country, with the exception of menserrants, processed and divide when he reached the house of the country, with the exception of menserrants, processed and divide when he reached the house of the country, with the exception of menserrants, processed and divide when he reached the form the class of the country, with the exception of menserrants, processed and the country, with the exception of menserrants, processed and the country, with the exception of menserrants, processed and the exception of menserrants, pr by a sharp knife. The wound was about three-ing on the riext day, by appearing in their midst with doubt, but for the momentary a ceidental appearance fallen upon him. His skull was fractured and his

in taking the Eclair home. It is needless to

words in praising their noble conduct—a me

By approbation of Her Most Excellent Majesty Quee Victoria and His Royal Highness P rince Albert. THE LONDON and PARIS FASH ONS for Autumn and Winter, 1845 and 1846, rep ,dy early in October, by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street , Bloomsbury-square, London; Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London, and may be had of all Booksellers heresoever residing; very superb Print, representing the most splendid exhibition in Europe, an Interior View of the Colosseum, Regent's park, London. This, exquisitely executed and beautifully coloured Print will be accompanied with fullsize Dress, Frock, and Ridir g Coat Patterns; also, Patterns of the New Fashionable Polka Frock, and Locomotive Briling Coats, and an extra fitting Fashionable Waistcoat Pattern, with every part complete, and a full explanation of the manner of cutting and making them up; also 9 extra plates, ir cluding 3 sectors, 4 for cutting fancy coats, sfor waistecats, the other for cutting Coat Collar Patterns, in proportion, for all sizes, so that any person may complete the whole in the most correct manner, without a previous knowledge of any system of cutting whatever. Price (as usual) the whole, 10s., or post free today part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s. System of Cutting, 25s; Patent Measures, 8s the set. Patterns, post free, Is each; to be had of all booksellers. For particulars, see "Townsend's Parisian Costumes," "Gazette of Fashion," "London and Paris Magazine of Fashion," the "London and Country Press," &c.

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Persons summoned for small cebts should apply imn diately, as they may whereby seve themselves from fro quent and lengthened commitments to prison.

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EXTRAORDINARY ECONOMY TO TEA DRINKERS. THE DESIRE OF ENGLAND. The PIQUA PLAN

now sold at Is. od. per lb , is three times the strength of tea, and is also equal in flavour, more delicate in taste, nfinitely more healthy, as is proved by physicians and chemists of high standing, also by persons in great num. bers with the most delicate lungs and stomachs. It is most pleasant and invigorating, and is recommended to the debilitated for its invaluable qualities, to advanced age for its strengthening properties, and to the public generally for its moderate price and intrinsic excellence. THE TEST .- The proof of the efficacy and healthful effect of the plant in preference to tea or coffee :- Let a nervous or dyspeptic patient use two or three cups of strong tea upon retiring to rest, and the effect will be night-mare, disturbed sleep, and other violent symptoms

THE PROOF .- Let the most debilitated, dyspeptic, asthmatic, consumptive, and nervous patients use two, three, or more cups of a very strong infusion of the Piqua Plant, and in the morning they will awake refreshed with their repose. It is highly recommended by physicians to invalids and children as a most invigorating and pleasant

The following are reasons why the Piqua Plant is supe-

1st. Because it is beneficial to health.

2nd. It does not injure the nerves. 3rd. Children may use it with advantage to health.

4th. It does not prevent sleep. 5th. A quarter of a pound will go as far as three quar-

ters of a pound of the best gunpowder tea. 6th. It is strengthening and nutritious. 7th. It is recommended by physicians, and tea is dis-

approved of by them. It greatly improves the voice; it is recommended to

singers and public speakers. 50, Edgeware-road, July 1st, 1943.

Sir,-The beverage under the name of Piqua Plant I have drank for some time. It was first recommended to my notice as a salutary beverage by a friend, who is a great dyspeptic, and I have since recommended it to several patients suffering from chronic affections of the | Henry S. Barber, Esq. digestive organs, heart, and lungs, with manifest advan tage.—I am, sir, yours, &c.

18, Louther-street, Whitehaven. Sir,-I am nearly out of the plant again. My sale has doubled since I sent the last order; indeed, it is fast finding its way among some of the best families in the town, and is highly approved of. Please send me 50lbs. immediately.—Yours, very respectfully,

To Mr. Wm. Evans. J. BOUSTEAD. Dover-road, Southwark.

Sir,-I am much pleased with your Piqua Plant; and find that a portion of it mixed in the tea-pot with tea, is a very great improvement to any tea, particularly green To Mr. Wm. Evans.

Belvidere-place, Borough-road, July 17th, 1843. Sir,-I have great pleasure, and in-leed I consider it an imperative duty, in justice to you, and for the benefit of others, to bear testim my to the excellent qualities of the Piqua Plant. It has wholly removed a constant painful nervous debility with which I was affected, which produced restless nights, and consequently overpowering laugour during the day. Since the use of the infusion, the disease has entirely disappeared. I sleep soundly often for six, seven, and eight hours together, and am better in health than I have been for many years; and others, to whom I have recommended it, have experienced the same beneficial results. You are at liberty to use this testimonial, which I am ready to confirm in person any day you think proper.-I am, sir, your obedient

To Mr. Wm. Evans. G. TAHOURDIN. Numerous testimonials from physicians, and others, o undoubted authority, may be seen at Evans's depôt. The plant is patronised by many of the first families in

the land. The economy derived from the use of the Piqua Plant, compared with tea, is as follows:-- 11b. of the plant will

go as far as 1lb. of tea. Sold wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's, Evans's Warehouse, No. 18, Stafford-street, Peckham, in quarterwound tinfoil packages. None is genuine unless each package bears the signature of Wm. EVANS.

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square; Evans's warehouse, 18, Stafford-street, Peckham. AGENTS FOR THE COUNTRY .- Thornton, chemist, Boarlane, Leeds; Botterill, near Old Brewery, Burnley, Leeds; Lomax, chemist, Holmfrith, near Huddersfield; Houghton, 47, Westgate, Huddersfield; Frankland, seedsman, Hatton, near Skipton; Cawdell, 68, Queen-street, Hull; Gaüshr, Newall-buildings, Manchester; Preistley, chemist, Lord-street, Liverpool; Nott, Nelson-street, Bristolroad, Birmingham; Messrs. Ferres and Score, Chemists to the Queen, Union-street, Bristol; Mr. Noble, bookseller, Boston; C. Brown, Market-place, Grimsby; Mr. Bonstead, 18, Lowther-street, Whitehaven; Mr. Pearse, 24,

High-street, Sheffield; Mr. Cawdell, Queen-street, Hull. One Agent wanted in each town and village where WEST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

INTERMEDIATE SESSIONS. NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of a Winter Assize being about to be held for the County of York, the Intermediate Sessions for the West-Riding of the said County will not be holden at Bradford on the 8th of December next, or at Sheffield on the 11th of December next, as previously appointed: And that the business of such Intermediate Sessions will be disposed of at the Christmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said Riding, to be holden at Knaresborough on the 6th of January, at Wakefield on the 7th of January, and at Sheffield on the 12th of January, 1846,

bound by Recoguizance, Prosecutors and Witnesses, are required to atte ad at the General Quarter Sessions so to be holden at Knaresborough, Wakefield, and Sheffield, respectively, in place of attending at such Intermediate

And Notice is bereby further given, that all persons

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace. Werk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 21st of November, 1845.

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Thus, for example :- A person in the twenty-fifth year of his age, need only pay 18s. 9d. per cent. yearly for the first five years, and afterwards by paying up the remainabove rates, he will be entitled to share in the entire proto little more than half the original Mutual rate. The GREAT BRITAIN is the only Society in which this very great accommodation is given to the Assured. Transfers of Policies effected and registered (withou

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A. R. IRVINE. Managing Director.
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THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1845.

THE LEAGUE.

Ir is very natural that the high-sounding inducements of "high wag'zs, cheap bread, and plenty to do, should have secured the co-operation of those upon whose assistance the realisation of such fascinating prospects was said to depend, and for whose sole benefit the to:sk was undertaken. Strange, however, and parad oxical as it may appear, we find those for the improvement of whose condition the measure of free trade was intended, not only sceptical and dubiou's as to the promised results, but opposed to these by whose exertions they were to be realised. When vere silent upon a subject upon which a great majewity of the working classes had made up their minds; but now that famine and declining trade have

dient we find backed by memorials, resolutions, remonstrances, and even threats, from the normal schools of free trade agitation. It is of this expeand shut upon the mere caprice of our rulers. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, in his speech recently delivered at Southwark, very sagaciously observed, "If the ports are once opened who will shut them again?" gate the threatened famine, is relied upon for the accomplishment of the principle of free trade, and tion to the expedient should be as vigorous as our

The Times newspaper has recently used the same arguments against the League, that the League, the against Chartism. The Times says, that the prejudice against the principle of free trade is fast fading away, and that its accomplishment is only retarded by the prejudice entertained against its supporters. Let us carry your measure while you give us your support, but abstain from taking the lead lest the apprehensions of the weak-minded landlords, for whose England, Ireland, or Sectland, or to the Publisher, Mr. | destruction it is intended, should be aroused. In

> The avowed, the erect, the manly foe, Bold, they can meet, perhaps may turn your blow; While, if on us the lordly fools depend,

We'll cut their throats, for we have been their friend. Now such was precisely the argument relied upon by would-be-Chartists for the destruction of the principle through the destruction of the leaders. As it was well expressed by the late Dr. WADE, at Birmingham, when he said, "My friends, it is not YOUR NAME, BUT YOUR PRINCIPLES THAT THEY DREAD;" and precisely the same result which would have followed the abandonment of our NAME, would follow the abandonment of free trade agitation by the League. We, however, are placed in a different position to the Times. We are not more opposed to the principle of free trade under existing circumstances, than we are to the parties whose uncontrolled power must be established by the accomplish-

ment of the measure. In every instance where legislation interferes with a monoply of free traders, their existing interests are obstructively paraded; for example—when Sir ROBERT PEEL proposed cheap travelling by railway for the working classes, Mr. BRIGHT, and the free traders, were loud in denunciation of any interference with THEIR existing interests. When Sir Robert PEEL proposed his cattle tariff, some of the raw and undisciplined troops defended the existing interests of the landlords; and it is because we have a more lively and anxious care and solicitude for the existing interests of the working classes than for all other classes, that we ever have and ever shall defend them against the usurped authority of those who vestige of their rights. It matters not whether Sir ROBERT PEEL concedes the principle or acknowledges the expediency—in either case the accomplishment of the measure is the confession and the acknowledgment of the triumph of capital over labour.

Whether he carries the measure from his presumed convictions in its favour, or whether he carries it as the tool of its avowed advocates, it will not alter its character, nor will it less mark the power of its supporters; and it is against that power in its ulterior working, even more than against the principle itself, that we have ever contended. Cabinets are ever fashioned, and local power is ever modelled, according to the political dress and bias of that majority of which they are the administration, and that administration is the reflex of the power that creates it. The power makes the law-the administration sees to its due exercise—and to this end strengthens itself through every channel that may conduce to its support. Hence, as we have stated aforetime, if we have a free trade cabinet, we must | people are resolved to have their share in the next have a free trade House of Commons. If we have change—and that that share shall be the power to a free trade House of Commons, we must have free trade patronage extended to all who will support free | made in the Corn Laws to national and not to party trade principles; and if we have free trade principles purposes. its professors must have their triumph, and that triumph will be marked by the entire prostration of labour to capital, and the legal humiliation, degradation, coercion, and punishment of those who shall THEN DARE TO VIOLATE LAWS enacted for the ESPECIAL! and action are paraded as the rights of the subject, we

PROTECTION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES. ever, who toils for a precarious existence, will find but I HAVE MENTIONED." If, then, the noble lord calculates solved for him. If the whole of that corn which is may we not apply this rule of increased demand as would either be thrown as supplicants into the arti- in the Northern Star of June 1839, wherein we atficial market, or if a reduction in the price of pro- tributed the demand for the Charter to the nonduce was the result, their present poor pittance concession of those qualified measures with which the would be reduced by that sliding scale by which people would have been satisfied as the result of the LABOURER THEN EMPLOYED FROM CHARITY would find power, as a justification of our policy, nay, as an invithat it was more difficult to buy the cheap loaf with- tation to increase our demands. out money than to buy the dearer loaf with money wages regulated by the value of its price.

per annum to this country, and thus disposes of the American Giant, without taking at all into calculaments to cultivation.

Nations, like individuals, have some scale to regulate demand and supply; and while a total prohibition | By hook or by crook. against the importation of foreign corn may so regulate its growth abroad as to leave scarcely any surplus a revision of the taxes, as in their opinion may render above calculated requirements, so the invitation of the public burdens more just and more equal; let them there is none. Any respectable trade approved of. No to the Managing Director, at No. 14, Waterloo-place, Lonthe required.

The requirements of the necessitions. But how made approved of the Managing Director, at No. 14, Waterloo-place, Lonthe requirements of the necessitions. But how made approved of the Managing Director, at No. 14, Waterloo-place, Lonthe requirements of the necessitions. But how made approved of the Managing Director, at No. 14, Waterloo-place, Lonthe requirements of the necessitions. But how made approved of the Managing Director, at No. 14, Waterloo-place, Lonthe requirements of the necessitions. the requirements of the necessitous. But how mad, pulous forbearance may suggest." What will the

altered future from the past. If the invitation is Will he not suppose that it is our language? The given by the richest country in the world in money | very argument we used—the very course that we to the most productive country in the world to suggested in our speech in the House of Commons in furnish an exchange for that money, the altered cir- 1834—the preliminary step that we have from that cunistances will govern the future operations; and so | hour to the present advocated as indispensable to the far from America only producing 1,500,000 quarters | fair settlement of the question! Is it not the very of wheat for the English market for each of the next | principle for which we were consigned to a dungeon, six years, America, under the altered circumstances, | while in six years after our gaoler and persecutor is would in less than three years send 15,000,000 quarters annually of her untaxed, tithe free, army free. navy free, police free, monarch free, patronage free, and idler-free Wheat into this country-not only to ment between the power to buy food and the obligacompete against English rents, but to compete against ENGLISH LABOUR. For instance, although there may not now be a surplus of white horses in England, yet, prosperity had lulled the philanthropist to sleep, we if there was a bonus of £20 given for every white horse as fast as they could be bred, all other colours would vanish. Oh! but then freight and insurance! A flea bite. Oh! but the quantity of our awaked the "great fact," and brought its agitators | manufactured goods that Americans would then take! once more into the field of action, we venture, with A delusion. Americans are learning the secret that T the Metropolitan Coal Company's Shilling Club, cen all the odds against us that cheap bread to the it is cheaper to manufacture their own cotton than starving can present, to take the field against our old to send it to England with heavy expense and risk, and to get it back with double expense and risk. The great principle of free trade has new resolved | Therefore, if the thing to be fought for is bread, and itself into a momentary expedient, and that expe- if the land alone produces bread, and if those countries, under proper regulations of that land, are independent of us in times of peace and times of war, and free traders. Hence, so far from the noble while we must periodically rely upon their GENEROSITY diency, then, that we now write, lest our readers may or rollicy for its produce, let us have the land—that and illustrating the Social and Political Regeneration of suppose that the ports of this country could be opened land which is ours by right divine, by legal right, by the fitting time, we tell him, that, if public opinion was moral right, and by natural right. When the stomach is full, man will know how to keep his back warm; but when the back is cold the nerves are weak. For all these reasons we are opposed to the Hence we find that that expedient, intended to miti- expedient, because we are opposed to the principle; which the whimsicality, caprice, and consistency of and we are opposed to the principle because its the noble lord would suggest. Yes, ten thousand realisation would make bad men the arbiters of good times give us the Tory, who has humbled the church. hence the success of the expedient is equivalent to men's fate. Our principle ever has been, that when the success of the principle; and hence our opposi- the Corn Laws are repealed they must be repealed by voured to give us cheap foreign food that requires the whole people, and for the benefit of all, and not but little labour to produce it, to the Whig that has to mark the triumph of the few-the griping and the aimed heavy blows, but fears to strike, at the church, interested-over the lives, the liberties, and the that has pandered to the landlords, and would now properties of the many. And our triumph can be depress the national labour market by admitting as Sturgeites, and professing Radicals have exhausted only manifest in the possession of that amount of its competitor the produce of slave labour. We have land which will make every man his own producer- sworn in our wrath that never again with our conteach him the value of his own labour, and constitute sent shall there be any transfer of power-and least

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

would then be an honoured member.

The public has been favoured with a manifesto of Lord John Russell's present opinion upon the question of free trade in corn, through a letter addressed by his lordship to his constituents. This production is not only a gem in its way, but is a record of worthy of being preserved through all time. We have here a perfect illustration of that sliding scale to which the noble lord pompously submits the measure of his consistency, and not less remarkable than the writer's admission of inconsistency is the comment of the Morning Chronicle upon his great consistency The noble lord informs us that for many years he has been coqueting with the question of free trade, and that he is at length about to steer his vessel to the air," meaning thereby that a favourable opportunity more to secure the Government of the country.

The noble lord, in order to divide the responsibility degree, informs his constituents that the League, who, in 1841, had nailed "no compromise" to their mast, would, in the language of the writer, at that | ing :very period have consented to a fixed duty of 8s. a quarter. His words are:-"In 1841 the free trade party would have agreed to a duty of Ss. a quarter on wheat." Now we may fairly ask if this admission is not a condemnation of the free trade party; and we may as fairly conclude that the League of that day were creating an extreme public opinion which they proposed to receive and barter for the accomplishment of a less extreme measure than was promised as the fruit of a fiery, continuous, and extensive agitation. Is it likely, then, that opinions forced upon would have the greatest interest in destroying every the noble lord by a casual calamity will remain unchanged when the noble lord shall have achieved that power which his seasonable entertainment o them may confer upon him.

Has there ever been a question at issue between the public and the party in power, when that which appeared the most popular view has not been adopted by the other party contending for power? Thus Lord Jons Russell makes the present issue to depend upon the will and the requirements of her Majesty's subjects upon the one hand, and the disinclination of her Ministers to obey that will, or meet that necessity, To Readers & Correspondents. upon the other hand. In this view of the case we fear that the noble lord has fallen into the old Whig error as to who the people are! We presume that under the head subjects he includes the whole people; and as he has thus deferentially appealed to the whole people, we straightway tell him that the whole people will never again consent to that change which carries with it the mere transfer of power from the hands of one party to those of its opponents—that the whole convert any benefit that may result from any alteration

While the free trade rages we dread the crisiwhich may end in FINALITY. While the bowels of compassion are open, we stand aghast at his lordship's dietary table for the poor. While freedom of thought shudder at the recollection of our cold and chilly dun-Perhaps one of the most curious anomalies of the geon. In the epistle of the noble lord we find some present fruitful and inventive age is the great in- passages which may serve for what ought to be the terest attached to a sufficiency of corn produced in rule of his political conduct. He tells us that "THE foreign countries, and the slight interest taken in its | nesult of resistance to qualified concessions must production from the land at home. The labourer, how- BE THE SAME IN THE PRESENT INSTANCE AS IN THOSE little difficulty when the conundrum is properly upon the whole people as her Majesty's subjects. now produced at home was produced abroad, all those the result "of resistance to qualified concessions?" who are now engaged in its domestic cultivation Does the noble lord forget our letter to him, published employers ever regulate the rate of wages, and, as Reform Bill? And may we not now use Lord John cheap and dear are relative terms, the PAUPERISED RUSSELL's admission of this propelling and resisting

In that letter we told the noble lord, that, if the people had received the adjustment of na-The landlords are the most helpless, hopeless, igno- tional requirements, instead of starvation and rant, and unconnected class of society, and they coercion, the savageness of despondency would have being, under the Chandos Chause, the depositories of never been created, and that the people would much power, are now being fascinatingly tickled by have been satisfied with even fewer concessions than the fashioned words of their "candid friend" of the he and the leading Reformers had promised them. Times. Their friend not only knocks down all And, therefore, as the refusal of timely concession to European hobgoblins that affright them, but, like the free trade party warrants the adhesion of the Jack, would slay the American Giant so threateningly noble lord to the extreme principle of free trade, has orolific in that commodity which might be brought not his total disregard of petition, appeal, and remoninto competition with their home-grown produce strance, justified our demand for so much political Danger from European supply is argued upon present power as will secure those concessions that have ing half with interest, and the difference between the temporary inability to spare, and thus expediency is been refused? There is scarcely a line in this PROPPED. While the danger of the principle is met by memorable document that does not furnish us with a fits, which it is expected will reduce the future payments an assumption which none but an unaccountable justification for the past and hope in the future. Not ARITHMETICIAN would dare to raise. From an hope from the present mariner, who sees the baroelaborate table, showing us the results of American meter pointing to famine, and would use its HUNGRY produce for many years, the Times adduces the great | Howe to pilot him into port; but in ourselves, and in FACT, that for many future years America would not that concession which our position has reluctantly beable to export more than 1,500,000 quarters of wheat wrung from the Whig Minister. Russell would rather hold with a landed aristocracy, if his friendly connection would achieve his triumph and his party's tion the boundless resources and increased induce- share of national plunder; but, that being impossible, like Cataline, he is resolved to be victor,

Per fas aut nefas.

The writer says-"Let the Ministry propose such

how childish, how absurd to deduce prospects of an | Chartist reader think of this timely admission? distinguished as a great statesman for the discovery? Yes, we hold fast by every word of the above passage. and we tell the noble lord, that, besides this adjusttion to support a BAUBLE and its bells, we tell him that the only other provision that "caution and scrupulous forbearance" can suggest, is the provision against want, the provision against oppression, the provision against over-taxation, embodied and declared in that document entitled the PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

Under another head we have discussed the general question of free trade, and have shown the probable result of its achievements under existing circum-STANCES. (What a full meaning term!) Under that head we depicted the horrors which must inevitably result from a free trade cabinet, and those horrors will be a thousand fold increased and multiplied if the measure was achieved by a union of the Whigs lord having evinced policy by attacking Sir Robert PEEL in what he considered the tender point, and at ROTTEN ENOUGH TO BE RELIED UPON AS HIS ACCOM-PLICE, we and a large majority of her Majestv's subjects would much prefer the adjustment and application of details by Sir Robert Peel to those who has undeceived the landlords, who has endeahim a recognised unit of that society of which he of all to the old scotched snake Whiggery-in which the people have not their full share. We have vowed vengeance against Coercion because we are Irish. We have vowed vengeance against Starvation because, as an exile, we have been hospitably received by the English. We have vowed vengeance against the unjust and tyrannical incarceration of honest working men of all countries, because we are cosmopolite. and therefore do we vow vengeance against the truculency, wavering, linconsistency and folly triumph of a party who would once more make their victory our desolation, our home a dungeon, our Charter a by-word of scorn.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW DODGE.

Since the above article was in type we find from the report of a free trade meeting, holden at Leeds, that Lord Monreth, the great "rejected" of the West Riding, has taken the first step in the game of "follow my leader," by giving in his adhesion to the free trade port, "while the corn barometer points to cause of the cottonocracy. Of course these simulancous doings of Lords Russell and Morpeth have of famine presents itself to the Whig party once been decided on "without previous arrangement or concert!" An attempt at a revival of the Whig juggle of 1831-32 is evidently close at hand. Will it of inconsistency, whereby his own may be lessened in be successful? Will the people allow themselves to be humbugged again? We shall see.

The following letter was read at the Leeds meet-

Castle Howard, Nov. 24, 1845. My dear Mr. BAINES-I perceive that you are about to ave a meeting at Leeds to promote the qualification of electors, with a view to further the objects of the Anti-

You will probably remember being present upon an ocasion when, amidst very strong surrounding induce ment, I forbore from pledging myself to the entire extent of those objects. All that has since intervened, all especially that is now occurring, a fellow feeling with my old friends in the riding (although I less than ever antici pate any probable renewal of a political connection between us), and a sense of what has been effected by the Anti-Corn-law League to advance their great end, alike combine to put an end to all further doubt or reserve on my own part, and I write this without concert or consultation with any one else. The contribution I enclose for your immediate purposes is of very trifling amount; it would not be easy to foresee what calls may not be made upon any of us in the course of the ensuing year; but I wish to record in the most emphatic way I can my conviction that the time is come for a final repeal of the Corn Laws, and my protest against the continued

inaction of the State in the present emergency. Believe me, dear Mr. Baines, yours very faithfully, EDWARD BAINES, jun., Esq.

IMPORTANT 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.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. O'CONNOR. Mr. O'Connor having been taken suddenly and severely ill, has been prevented writing his usual "Letter." The communications of several correspondents must remain unanswered until Mr. O'Connor's recovery.

WHITE SLAVERY IN ENGLAND .- TRAFFIC IN HUMAN Flesh .- (From the Nottingham Journal) - We lately found the following cool announcement in a Derby. shire paper. It it related amongst the ordinary proceedings of the Chesterfield Board of Guardians, on Saturday the 25th of October last :- "The Clerk stated to the Board that a person from the silk manufactory of Messrs. Bridgett and Co., Derby, had been to view the girls in the Union Poor-house, and on their being arranged before him, he expressed his satisfaction at their healthy appearance, and selected fourteen of the age of ten years and upwards, which were to be delivered at the manufactory in Derby, free of charge in the course of the ensuing week. Some older girls of thirteen or fourteen were rejected as not being so suitable for his purpose." We whould have our readers to mark the precision of the terms upon which this little bit of slave-dealing is transacted: "Fourteen GIRLS OF THE AGE OF TEN YEARS AND UPWARDS TO BE DELIVERED MESSES. BRIDGETT'S MANUFACTORY IN DERBY, FREE OF CHARGE"-that is to say, CARRIAGE PAID!!! Now, we dare say, that many people will be incredulous, and have grave doubts whether anything so monstrous as that we have cited ever took place, and yet it is doubtless quite true. What an interest ing sight it must have been to see these young animals. fed up, no doubt, for the purpose, all ranged in proper order, so as to be shown to the best advantage to Messrs. Bridgett's slave-driver! Then how carefully the said slave-driver selects his stock. "Some older girls of thirteen or fourteen being rejected as not being suitable for his purpose." How unfortunate these older ones must consider the nselves in not being suitable to the slave-dealer's purpose! But what is his purpose? We wait for an answer. Alas! for the orphan poor of England. To be fed in an Union Poorhouse till ten years of age-then to be delivered carriage free at a manufactory, and afterwards—at the parish expense probably—consigned to the grave! Perhaps it will be said, that at Messrs. Bridgett's factory the operatives are treated with kindness and humanity -that their moral, religious, and intellectual, as well as their physical condition, is cared for-that, in short, it is a sort of boarding-school for the teaching of all sorts of accomplishments, and improving the education of pauper children. - We anticipate that some such defence will be set up. 'Many of the West India planters could have produced certificates of kind treatment of their slaves—and yet slavery was abolished in the West

A Contrast (From the Times) "Look on this Picture." -Not many weeks since the Eclair steamer anchored in Funchal-roads. The dread yellow flag drooped from her mast-head. A strange and deadly sickness had swept off two-thirds of her officers and men. Her captain and both her surgeons had perished. The wan, worn survivors, sought relief from the inhabitants of Madeira. The Governor of the island deemed it his painful duty to forbid any intercourse between the plague-ship and the shore. He sternly commanded them to weigh their anchor and depart. The scanty crew of the steamer, already insufficient to carry on the duty of the vessel, were daily becoming scantier under the attacks of the fever. The equinox was at hand. In this pitiable plight, without medical aid, they were on the point of being compelled to putto sea, and cross the Ray of Biscay. There chanced, however, to be at Madeira Sidney Bernard, an English surgeon, This man and se. "en seamen, volunteers from English merchantmen, cam e forward and offered their services

act of cool disinterested devotion is not The Eclair reached the Motherbank; the raged between her decks. Many had died passage from Madeira; the pilot who boarded the Channel died, and the heroic Sidney having accomplished the humane task he had himself, died also. Now Look "on This". chant at York speculated boldly and success railroads. He bought in as low as he could out as high as he could, and when he mage manent investment, he took the best care he con the concern in which he had placed his capital, be well managed. He was a clear-headed, on man. His gains were enormous. He is non a a large landed proprietor, and as for his posses railway shares, he and the Income-Tax Comp can alone guess at their amount. His name is Hudson. Many people have closely watched his tions in the share-market, and have imitated Many people have sought his advice and folk and many people by so doing have made much by and hope to make more by the same means, order to evince their gratitude for past and favours, the British public have got up a subst to offer a testimonial to the most successful specu of the day. In the list are to be seen the names. noblest, the wisest, the fairest in the land-a unblushing worshippers of Mammon, £20,000 already been collected for the Hudson testimonic money still pours in. Alas, for Sidney Bernard; the gallant volunteers of the Eclair; alas, for the widows and orphans! No testimonial is proposed record their daring humanity; no subscription is raise to provide for the families of the dead, and to reas the unselfish courage of the survivors. Our nohi and gentry crowd forward in hundreds to do home in purse and person to the railway king, but no. single individual has appeared desirous of reward; or even noticing, the high deserts and melaucholy in of Sidney Bernard and his companions in danger

THE DIXON FUND COMMITTEE wish to acknowledge following sums, viz.:-Manchester, per Mr. Suttons 10s.; Bolton, per Mr. Thomas Lomax, £1.

death. Verily, we are a nation of shopken

THE LAND .- To the Editor of the Northern Star .- S. Having been on board the Incincible for the lastque, of a century, I trust that, as captain of the same, will allow an old voyager to throw out a little of jaw-tackle to his brother shipmates—not to creat mutiny, nor yet to induce them to tack about, merely to caution them to steer clear of the multidinous rocks and quicksands that beset our room least we should go to Davy's locker at the very time. all descry the long looked-for land. Well, my hearts I presume we are all hankering after a bit of " tight little island," and anxious to cast anchore firm and sound bottom, and shelter ourselves from i blasts of poverty under our own blackberry bush, a realise the sweets of home, instead of singing-"Home, home, sweet home" mid diseased potatoes and short commons, and

these not secure from the lubberly pirates who fate

on that for which neither they nor their rotten for

fathers ever toiled or spun. Since we have by

making for the land, our ship has rode majestics

before a fair and steady gale, not a single leak has i-

discovered-not one of her timbers damaged, and p

have made more way than any of the boasted for sailors ever known to traverse the political ocra-But. notwithstanding all this, let us not lie down in the hammock of imaginary security. There are renigh the surface, and the nearer we approach haven, the greater will be the caution required, both the part of the officers and crew. A cluster of recicalled the crotchets, which are barely visible at his water, has been the destruction of thousands, at a very moment they were within reach of the objective their desire. To avoid these, every precaution is The progress made, and the success attendant on & voyage has been the result of a judicious discrimintion in the selection of officers-men conversant wi the intricacies of the course, and possessed of sufficient knowledge to guide the vessel in safety to its destina to subserve party purposes or private interest. fact ought to induce the crew to remain steadfast; their attachment to the officers, and to deter them free ringing changes at the suggestion of the Syrens vi sing of the sweetness of variety. Beware of the shais. These will play around the ship in shoals in hoped pickings; but let them taste the harpoon of your dis pleasure, and they will soon be left writhing in a distance. As the ship nears the harbour you wa perceive many strange pilots rowing towards the last cible, but give the rascals a cut or two with the cuts. of your indignation, if they attempt to mount the dec and they will soon understand that you have in ea nest taken the unintentionally-spoken advice of : pilot of the enemy's ship (the State), by taking your own affairs into your own hands. If a stor. should threaten to arise in the north-which son prognosticate, from the appearance of the little blace spot seen by the captain just emerging from the hor zon-be not dismayed; all is bright and serene every other quarter of the compass; and the genic under whose benign influence you have hitherto pre pered, will chase the speck to its original nonem As a consultation of the ablest hands is about to termine on the best mode of landing, it will be ex dient that they should be cool, and thoughtful, a fully impressed with the importance of their mission to beware of Babel-builders, schemers, and new-face led system-mongers. Let them be instructed to and feather novel nostrum-venders, after enquiris their come from; for, depend upon it, the trucular Tories, the wily Whigs, and the light-fingered League will all want a hand in the matter, for certain reasons In the description given of the Land and its capabila not the least exaggeration has been indulged in by the propounders of the measure, yet some men are apt: build castles in the air, and when their imagina felicity, or dreams, are not realised in every particular they are wont to indulge in outbursts of disappoint ment, chagrin, and, not unfrequently, hatred toward their best friends. A practicable measure has be propounded, and received unexpected support-: benefits resulting from a judicious mode of operation in the carrying out of that measure are many and in portant; but beware, least you kick your baske: brittle ware, and destroy the prospect of good at : Outset. Don't imagine that on landing you are at a to be ushered into paradise—that you are there to while the earth spontaneously pours forth its fulmi at your feet. No; labour, diligence, and economy be indispensable to the perfection of the object song Labour may then reap its reward-comfort may found in the cottage, and a basis laid for the temple universal freedom. The attainment of the Chara will be greatly facilitated, and the overthrow of potism accelerated. Always remember the Land : the CHARTER must be bound together to achieve happiness of man-the work cannot be perfected wi out the attainment of both-they are the two brets from which alone the body politic must derive suit nance and support. Let the shout and struggle for the LAND AND THE CHARTER,-Yours truly, LIAM RIDER,-London, November 26th, 1845.

ROCHDALE.—If the Council wish the address to noticed, they must send it; it may have been post but we did not receive it. We presume this is ficient "reason" for its non-appearance.

and wishing lo know the public of the Princes

R:CKMANSWORTH.—We thank our correspondent for " Exglish Freedom.—Sir.—Being a stranger in Lond

Theatre gallery, I went last night, and had the gofortune of seeing a very interesting spectacle-1 do: mean that going on the stage, but that of your " efficient police in presence of a free English public This is the way in which were displayed the efficient of the one and the freedom of the other. From first the gallery was rather full, all the scats be occupied, and some people standing behind; yes was quiet orderly, until the half-price rushed in crowds, forcing their way onwards behind the state over the opposite side, encouraged by the police, which I imagine, had promised some friends of theirs to the room for them. Now, the space between the seats 25 the wall was filled with a thick mass, which it " quite impossible to pierce; and the stout involve struggling onwards with all their strength, we wo obliged to make all possible efforts to avoid being are turned over the ladies, screaming on their scats at: alarming impending danger of being crushed by fall; but, unmoved by any pity, the policemen man on till they became at last convinced of the atter possibility of going through. Now, the free pall who were put to such a trial, did not offer anyon resistance than that of an inert mass—they did as venture to make any complaint—they allowed police to do with them what they pleased-failed experimentum in anima vili. Had it been possible top through (not between) their bodies, they would have I think, raised no objection. I called on a policetto who took the most prominent part in the alital, remember his number—to cease such a scandal. attention was paid to the voice of A SLAVE CITIAES

MR. WHEELER'S ADDRESS.—The members and officers the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and also city National Charter Association, are informed that all the respondence intended for the general secretary must addressed, T. M. Wheeler, 7, Crown-court, Dean-size Oxford-street, London.—N.B.—The officers of the activity ciations are requested to copy the address.

VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CR DREN'S FUNDS.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of from Mr. Stevens, of Trowbridge; of 5s. from Mr. Rolls. of Barnsley; of 1s. from "A son of Crispin, Rolling in the;" 1s, from "Two Teetotallers, Bradford, wild and 6d, from Mr. T. Whitfield (per Mr. Stallwood) beg also to remind all holders of collecting books, the their names will be read over at the constant published. their names will be read over at the quarter that meeting, in the City Chartist Hall, Turnagain and Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7th; when it will be seen what they have succeeded in doing for the poor sufferers. last committee-meeting, prior to the present committee-meeting, prior to the present committee-meeting, prior to the present committee quitting office, will take place at eight o'clock on Tack day night next, Dec. 2nd, at Mr. Cooper's, 134, Black draws'-road; all monies received ought to be paid got that time, or before. Receipts have been scanty of later and if we are in connect about desiring to relieve the and if we are in earnest about desiring to relieve the whom it is our bounden duty to relieve, it is time to shed it.—Thomas Cooper, Secretary, 134, Biackigiars again

2 letter by Mr. J. Gathard, the Lambeth district scretary, written in reply to the letter of Mr. Samuel Nov. 15th:—I rejoice much in having an opportunity the Scotch and other subscribers to the Chartist Land Society, we re-publish them this week: of reading that the working classes are actually discussing whether they will have a two or four act'd farm, on which to expendtheir labour. I am well pleased also to find that, although the working, or producing classes. have been cheated and disappointed time after time. yet there is awakening energy sufficient to adopt the good intentions of the last Chartist Convention. I am in favour of the two acres. In the cultivation of the Land time and space are in a great measure synonymous; that is, by spending judiciously your time on two acres you will obtain the same amount of produce as the same time expended upon four acres. The difference between the spade and plough, in the greater amount produced by the spade over the plough is time to better perform the work. Let us consider the extreme variableness of our climate. If the weather is unpropitious, say wet, for instance, it will injure corn crops; if wet and cold, the potatoes, cabbages, &c., will want much labour bestowed to avert or repair damage. If you have four acres you cannot, by any possibility, do all in time; but if two, you will have a much better chance of success, and, recollect, loss of crops is loss of time, season, and space too. I beg of all our friends advocating the four-acr'd allotments to weigh well the subject; search, and you will find, I am sure, more telling arguments than mine to prove my text. The two acres of Land will require all your time to develope its resources. The Land's value is not known, even our friend Feargus O'Connor estimates its value much, very much below the mark. In fact, agriculture instead of being in its

Poland.—A Liverpool correspondent desires to know whether he can obtain an impartial history of Poland to the lieutenants of counties—and the reader may in the English language, and if so, where it can be judge of the speed anticipated from its workings from in the English language, and if so, where it can be obtained. We have made enquiry of an eminent Polish patriot, who informs us that he has good reason to believe that no such work is in existence.

CARLISLE,-We have received an account of a meeting o members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, where held is not stated, but the letter bears the Carlisle post-mark. Most likely the letter would be found unobjectionable, and entitled to a place in our columns could we read it, but that is not possible. We beg to inform the writer of the said report, and other corresadopted:-"That the allotments should be divided according to priority of payment." "That the society be legally enrolled according to the opinion of counsel.' "That the Chartist Co-operative Land Society consist of an unlimited number of members, to be divided into sections of not more than 6,000 members each." "That a meeting of the society be held on Monday, Dec. 1st, to elect a delegate to attend the forthcoming Conferthe re-election of the present Board of Directors." Some other resolutions appear to have been adopted, but their purport it is impossible for us to make out.

THE FACTORY SYSTEM. -- A correspondent at Stockport writes that one George Fox, an overlooker at Mr. Howard's mill, gave publicity to a scandalous report respecting two young women that worked under him. S. Williamson, one of the young women, about fifteen years of age, told the master, and he sent for Fox, but Fox denied having set the scandal about. The employer said if any one said anything to her about the scandal, they should be immediately turned away from the mill, because the report was not true. But mark, in about a week or so after that, S. Williamson went to frain from giving the dialogue just as we find it. fetch some bobbins, the overlooker caught her out of her "alley," and forthwith he cursed her for all that was bad, throttled her, and dragged her out of the the 5th of November; there were three factory lords on the bench, Messrs. Howard, Gee, and Wilkinson, Mayor. After they had heard the two witnesses for the young woman, James Banester was called on behalf of Fox, who said, "he saw Fox dragging the young woman (S. Williamson) out of the room by the hair of her head." (The man was leaving, and therefore spoke the truth.) The Mayor told Fox his witness had done him no good; he must, therefore, be fined five shillings and costs. The witnesses returned to their work; but Fox sent one of them (Haunah Bradbury) away, at a minute's notice, saying, "He would see that she had no more work in the town." She has been to several places in the town, and they have refused her work, because she went against Fox. She has no home, and has been obliged to throw herself upon the streets to support herself. The other witness's name was Elizabeth Lomas, and Fox so abused her, that she has been obliged to leave. The overlookers have a union amongst themselves, and consequently are enabled to prevent any worker, male or female, obtaining employment, who may incur the displeasure of any one of this gang of petty, but cruel and heartless

MANCHESTER TAILORS.—At eleven o'clock on Friday morning we received a lengthy report of a public meet ing of the Manchester tailors, holden on Wednesday evening. It is impossible to give the report this week. OUR AGENTS will please observe, that it is only communications for the paper that are to be addressed to the Editor. All orders and other matters, not intended for the Editor, are still to be addressed as before, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Northern Star Office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

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PER MB. O'CONNOR,						
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CARDS AND RULES. LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE. PER MB. O'CONNOB. Dewsbruy, per J. Rouse ...
Sheffield, per G. Cavill ...
Norwich, ver J. Hurry ...
Plymouth, ver E. Robertson
Preston, per J. Brown ...
Wakefield, per Thos. Lazenby
Rochdale, per E. Mitchell
Liverpool, per J. Arnott ...
Carlisle, per J. Gil. bertson
Holmfirth, per J. Ch. 25 ...
Hucknall Forkard, p. 27 J. Swee
Swindon, per D. Moris on
Manchester, per J. Mur. 25

Chorley ... 0 3 v
Whittington & Cat 0 12 9
Colne, No. 1... 0 0 3 Ditto, 1 Gr. Bell Tiverton ... Dorking o 6 6 H. Carman NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIA TION. EXECUTIVE.

PER GENERAL SE CRETARY.

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Derby

Manchester, per J. Mur. ay Artichoke Inn locality, Brighton, per William

Flower .. D. P., Dowlais

J. N., Ditto ... Blackburn, per W. Sutcliff

J. N. Ditto

Dudley ... Westminster

Basford

East Ward, Leeds, per G. Williamson Several places having nominated members of the pre sent Board of Directors as candidates for the uuani-Conference, I have to announce that they have mously declined standing for that office. Having informed that bank orders can be procured at a ch. aper

can be procured for 3d.

The following sums were acknowledged in the later Goat, of Norwich, which appeared in this paper of editions of the Star of last week. For the information of

> THE LAND. PER MR. O'CONNOB. Selby, per William Mitchell ... ock, per R. Burrell.. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Farrington 10 13 6 Bacup.. .. LEVY.

PER MB. O'CONNOR. Greenock, per R. Burrell .. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. .. 0 0 6 Farrington 0 3 Thomas Martin Wheeler, Secretary.

Summary of the Week's Aews.

Monday.—Ireland.—The Potatoe Crop.—As we

predicted, it is now discovered that the disease is in the POTATOE, and that the whole crop stands in imminent danger. We have before directed attention to the several recommendations of the three chemists, which, we suppose, may be looked upon as the Precursor Association in the potatoe movement. They have contrived to heap such an amazing amount of rubbish together, that the appointment of a very large commission, consisting of inspectors of constabulary, military officers, inspectors of coast guard, Poor Law Commissioners and their under secretaries, with Capt. J. P. Kennedy as their secretary, has been considered necessary to aid in analysing the said rubbish. This, like most of Sir Robert Peel's measures, infancy, is not born yet. Nature has done nearly all, is a faithful following of Whig practice. The formation of this commission is announced by Sir Thomas Freemantle, the Irish secretary, in a kind of circular the following concluding passage of the secretary's letter. He says:—"Should your lordship be prevented, by absence from the country, indisposition, or any other cause, from giving your attention, personally, to this important question, his Excellency would propose to nominate one of the deputy-lieutenants of your county, on your lordship's recommenda-

tion." Now this panic is called an emergency : all cry speed, and all complain of the absence of a local directing influence to enforce proper economy and a pondents besides him, that we are not mesmerists, nor proper mode of preventing the spread of disease, have we been mesmerised. We can only read in the while we find the Irish secretary committing a most palpable Irish bull. He says in his circular, in accordance with ordinary sense we cannot read them, and consequently cannot give them insertion. At the said meeting the following resolutions were This is the way that Irish business is always transacted by English officials. Men that never saw a potatoe till it was boiled are appointed as commissioners, and absentees are appointed as the executors of their will. From all parts of the country the prospect of famine increases, while the Government acts upon the old principle "live horse and you'll get grass," and, reversing the nursery adage, "to snur ence." "That the delegate be requested to support | Your mouth, and open your eyes, and see what God will send you." LIBERAL CORPORATE ECONOMY.—Some months ago,

Mr. John Reynolds, a repealer, had the matchless against the immaculate liberal Corporation of Dublin. The Liberator (Alderman O'Connell), threatened to "Al that it was a regular poacher, and he considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the considered it to the last re annihilate him for this glaring act of contumacy. A meeting of the Town Council was held on Friday last, at which the Liberator determined to strike the last blow at the presumptuous Reynolds, and Reynolds was determined to have a kick at Dan himself. and the whole affair is so funny, and the manner in which Irish liberals answer charges of corruption with long varus is so characteristic, we cannot re-

"Mr. M'Loughlin observed that oratory had been very injurious to that corporation. It had given them a thirteen days' discussion, and had been the means of preventroom by the hair of her head. For this infamous ing them from getting their 4 per Cents. reduced to 31. assault she summonsed him before the magistrates on As for the debate itself, it had been transmitted all over the continent, and the eloquence of the members had, ere of the great good produced by his inimitable pictorial this, been wafted up the Rhine, and down the Danube, and up the Mediterranean to Constantinople, and across the Atlantic to America. (Loud laughter).

"Mr. John Reynolds said that his friend Mr M'Loughlin need not be so severe on the debate, since he himself had taken a very active part in it, and his own speech had probably been translated into all the languages in Europe.

"Alderman O'Connell .- That is an exceedingly small consolation to a person of his respectability, after being harassed and taunted by persons who ought to look to themselves how they address a man enjoying the high position of my friend, Mr. M'Loughlin. " Mr. Reynolds.—I presume we are all on a level here, and so long as I am a man I will not permit any remarks

to be made, no matter from what quarter, that will compromise my individual respectability with that of any other man. I am as respectable in every relation of life as Mr. M'Loughlin. "Alderman O'Connell.-Indeed, your are not; you were never more mistaken in your life.

"Mr. Reynolds .- That is your opinion, not mine neither will I permit any one to address such observations

"Alderman O'Connell.—As for permission, that is not required. Let us have no foolish bullying here. 'Mr. Reynolds .- I will not permit it, and-"Alderman O'Connell-Thirteen days ought to b

enough for you. "Mr. Reynolds .- I would do the same again.

"Alderman O'Connell.-I am sure you would. "Mr. Reynolds .- I occupied a part of that time in warding off an obnoxious tax with which the citizens were menaced. It is exceedingly improper to introduce

resident gentry are calmly looking on with folded arms at the dreadful cause of crime.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—The failure of one firm in Dublin has had the effect of depressing the price of shares in every line, and to add to the present distress, | more curious to see what the "boys" will do with | an incoherent manner. Inspector Collier, of the I it is confidently anticipated that many of the railway projects must be abandoned.

THE TRIBUTE.—This collection seems to have received an additional stimulus from the prospect of famine, and to the honour of the Irish people they are determined that the Liberator shall come within Mr. Prentis's category of those who will find enough

Roman Catholic hierarchy, six out of eighteen of the bishops having declared their approval of the GODLESS scheme of Government education, while all have agreed to leave the question to the final settlement of the Pope, and thus the question may be considered finally settled, as his Holiness will surely vote for

Peel against O'Connell. England.—There is nothing spoken of but the Oregon. It constitutes the conversation of all circles, and the standard of the Stock Exchange. Consols are going down, shares are going down, and, in the midst of all attempts to prop the tumbling concern, the leading papers are condemned to appear without supplements, and are, consequently, one and all furious with poor Jonathan, for daring to assert his right to his own. Our power to crush America is endeavour to foment strife between the Northern and Southern States, and now open their eyes to the abominations of slavery. We will say merely a word here upon the relative destructive capabilities of the two nations. Our fire ships may, in passing, pay their compliments to Sandy Hook, and may bury New York in its ashes, it is true, but if we consign their buildings to ashes, as the old women in olden 6 times cast their tea to the deep, may not their suc-Hilbachan ... 0 2 0 cessors consign their courtes to the same element?

... 0 2 8 Hamilton ... 0 1 2

... 0 7 0 Bridgton ... 0 0 10

Speculators, who know not the meaning of patriotism; rests, and the battle cry will not be "cotton and money," but "liberty and vengeance." Moreover, there is no war that would be so unpopular to the English mind as that war in which the hired mercenary may be called upon to shoot his father or his brother, in a struggle for that liberty which they were denied in their own country; and, thank God, the public mind has now some influence in public

matters. FAMINE.—Look on this picture and on this. From allparts of the country the daily papers continue to publish accounts of declining trade, mills working short time, hands turned out, provisions rising in price, and distress increasing. That's one picture; now look on this. We understand, that when the Court returns from the Isle of Wight to Windsor the being, as we stated some weeks since. in contemplations of the being, as we stated some weeks since. entertainments and festivities will be upon a scale of

damage the contrast by a word of comment. THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—This has been the dullest day that the banditti has had since the panic. The little spec in the west is hourly being magnified into drill, to be ready to assist in training the Suffolk mia portentous cloud, overshadowing the whole city, and paralysing every branch of trade. From Livergool we hear of no fewer than three distressing suicides within the last week, owing to disappointment in railway speculation, while every other town it, has made its appearance among both the foreign calfe, ditto; Wm. Carr, ditto; William Bailes, ditto; in the country contributes its full share to the sad

received two or three communications on this subject.
We can only find room for the following extract from We received two or three communications on this subject.
We can only find room for the following extract from the convenient than Post-office orders. A bank order for £5

Letter by Mr. J. Gathard, the Lambeth district convenient than Post-office orders. A bank order for £5

the strong lox of the Government Trade Associations on this subject.

Sons having money to send either to myself or to the turn in a run upon the savings banks, and that the military and police have been ordered out to protect the strong lox of the Government Trade Associations on this subject. the strong box of the Government Trade Associa-

THE POTATOR CROP Some Irish jobbers, who SOUND POTATORS, are beginning to discover that the potatoc failure is all romance, and that, in fact, there never was so abundant a crop. This change of opinion has been occasioned by two circumstances; produced by panic; and, secondly, from an appre-hension that their sound potatoes won't keep for a coming to our conclusion long since published, that the disease is more or less in every potatoe. MOLLY MAGUIRE.—We learn that, notwithstanding the "great exertions" of Captain Plunkett and the

rightful havoc in Cavan. 💎 THE TRIBUTE.—Accounts daily reach us of the success of the tribute, which promises to exceed any previous year in amount. Who would spoil such a commerce by making slaves independent? We take the following from a Cork paper:-"What to do

O'Connell tribute with them as in kind." ENGLAND.—Speculators appear resolved to rest upon their oars until the opinion of one little man in America respecting the Oregon territory shall be made known; and as the herald of war is not likely to arrive here before the middle of next month, we cannot anticipate a very lively action in the money or share markets, both of which, in the language of the Jews, are gone to the devil.

THE RAILWAYS.—Yesterday no fewer than ninety from Ireland, to deposit their plans and sections, and all sorts of humbug, in the proper place for receiving them, previous to the 30th, which is the last day allowed for that purpose. (Query—Did they bring the presence being fully brought home, the prisoner was committed to Newgate for trial at the next sessions at the Old Bailey, for this new mode of spreading population."

Singular Charge of Poaching.—At the last the presence being fully brought home, the prisoner was committed to Newgate for trial at the next sessions at the Old Bailey, for this new mode of spreading population." railway surveyors arrived at Euston-square station the necessary deposits in money or potatoes?) On the 1st of next month the London and Birmingham directors propose to make a large reduction in the rate of fares. Upon the Continent there are five classes-first, second, third, fourth, and fifth. The benefit of the breeze as well as a smash.

Foreigner's Opinion of English Distinction. sent his passport to an official, who happened to be a Frenchman, and well versed in politics, and, upon reading the name, he observed, "Ah, that's a famous must look for your great Men,

from taking their accustomed exercise on the slopes and in the parks, the Queen has been engaged in knitting stockings and cutting out warm dresses for the poor of the neighbourhood, while Prince Albert has been engaged in cutting down the usual allowance of the Royal stud, and otherwise economising the food of the poor.

To Punch.—A friend presents his best complients to Mr. Punch, and, from a thorough conviction laundry, with all the necessary utensils and implements of the craft—with the Irish Commissineors and Lord | np to him. Lieutenant and suite, GETTING UP the rotten potatoes for use. Mr. Punch may please himself as to costume, but would recommend a pleasing mixture of profescontemporary.

In our opinion a very just and proper proposition. Ition. The jury returned a verdict of Suicide under Mr. Smith O'Brien seconded the motion, and Mr. Temporary Insanity.

cluding by the Liberator declaring that he was no

their new Repeal playthings.

smelling bottle."

work in the week. Another acquaintance of ours, state. The jury returned the following verdict: — whose instruments were in pawn at the time of his . That the deceased had destroyed his own life, be appointment, has been for a longer period in receipt ing at the time, in a state of temporary mental dethirty-five guineas a-week, and on expressing our rangement, brought on by his habits of intemperastonishment at this large salary, he assured us that ance. it was rather moderate as the service was extremely dangerous, one of the conditions annexed to the office being that he should knock the brains out of any -y gamekeeper, or clodpole, that atttempted to resist his passage through the Squire's land. Two ruffians who had particularly recommended themselves by their daring and recklessness at the late a thing spoken of as if we were in possession of her sight between Bendigo and Caunt, were engaged at a ashes, while her power to injure us is laughed at; salary of four guineas a-week each, as the life guards

> STOCK EXCHANGE.—Every day our monetary concerns and share market become more and more distressing, and we regret to find that the ignorant poor, who had left good steady employment for the promise of railway speculation, are amongst the greatest sufferers. This is always the worst of panic. The poor, the unconscious, and unprotected, are ever the greatest victims to the rich and privileged.

great supporter of the fancy.

Foreign.—The Oregon spec increases with fearful pears in the remotest corners of the earth? Answer. When the people have the power to appoint the ministry, and when the greatness of the nation shall FOR THEMSELVES.

men from this force, capable of giving instruction at hand. litia, when their services shall be required. The destination of the militias, when embodied, is sup- young man; John Sugden, a boy; Oxley, a man.

posed to be Ireland .- Ipswich Journal. FRUIT MURRAIN.—The murrain, or something like that the apples and pears will not keep this year, as gardener's boys; John Oxley, a man; Orwin Thomas Tuesday.—To-day there is a complete dearth of the rot is making great and rapid havoc among them. ditto; Lumber, ditto; Downey, ditto; Wm. Lewis, ditto;

THE LATE MURDER IN THE PARISH OF BERKS-WELL.—COVENTRY, THURSDAY NIGHT.—The inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the think that they have laid in a sufficient stock of unfortunate man Tranter, who was murdered in his own house, on the 17th inst., took place on Wednesday, and was adjourned until to-day, when the jury tion in this district. The select vestry being apprised of returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." So far it is firstly, the damage sustained from a glutted market suspected that a man named Read is the murderer. The government Police Gazette contains the following hension that their sound potatoes won't keep for a legitimate rise. How melancholy, that a set of las almost Reed:—"The suspected murderer, who speculating ruffians should be thus allowed to regulate the price of the people's food. Upon the other hand, the sapient commissioners and professors are when talking has a smiling countenance; had on a pair of narrow cord trousers, which had a hole in the left thigh, and is supposed to have with him an old pair of plaid trousers and an old dark jacket. which he may be wearing. He is believed to be in the neighbourhood of Birmingham." magistrates, that Molly and her children are making

A NEW WAY OF SPREADING POPULATION .- A YOUNG man, named Charles Thomas Knight, a pressman in the employment of Mr. G. Peirce, printer, 310, Strand, London, was on Monday week brought before the magistrates at Bow-street, charged with stealing with rotten potatoes? Pay the repeal rent and obover, o'Connell tribute with them as in kind."

at various times from the warehouse of his employer, abovt 700 copies of a work entitled "the True Law of Population," which he had sold in sheets to various persons for what he could get. Mr. Peirce having occasion to bind more copies, was astonished at finding the entire work missing. The prisoner, however, having been seen by Mr. Levi, a Jew leaving Mr. Peirce's premises in a suspicious way, with bun-dles of paper, had watched him, and some of the Board of three Commissioners, it acknowledged the powers sheets were traced to, and found in the possession of tradesmen who had bought them as waste paper. The offence being fully brought home, the prisoner

person of respectable appearance, named William to give any assistance, direct or indirect, in the appoint-Stacey, attended to answer an information charging him with having unlawfully trespassed upon the carrying out under the direction of the Poor Law estate of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, missioners this hateful and most unjustifiable law. second is made comfortable with cushions and good at Coombe, near Kingston, in pursuit of game. seats; the third is covered and spacious; the fourth Arthur Dunford, gamekeeper in the service of his exception that there are no holes bored in the bottom, to prove the properties who could badly afford to pay third class fare into the second; and, moreover, those classes are alway attached to every train, and placed most advantage of the properties of the second to the attached to every train, and placed most advantage of the properties of the proper tageously for shelter, whereas in England the poor have and ran away. He followed the dog to one of peal, for in its administration the same treatment is people, whose only property is their time, spend fifwhere it joined two persons, who walked away accom- tunate applicant be a deserving or an undeserving chateen hours in going from London to Manchester, where it joined two persons, who walked away accombailed the wealthy, who plunder them, perform the same journey in five hours and a half; and when there is an open third class, it is invariably placed in the horse patrol, who followed the parties, and he there is an open third class, it is invariably placed in the horse patrol, who followed the parties, and he there is an open third class, it is invariably placed in the horse patrol, who followed the parties, and he there is an open third class, it is invariably placed in the horse patrol, who followed the parties, and he there is an open third class, it is invariably placed in the horse patrol, who followed the parties, and he there is an open third class, it is invariably placed in the horse patrol, who followed the parties, and he there is an open third class, it is invariably placed in the horse patrol, who followed the parties, and he there is an open third class, it is invariably placed in the horse patrol, who followed the parties, and he there is an open third class, it is invariably placed in the horse patrol, who followed the parties, and he there is an open third class, it is invariably placed in the horse patrol, who followed the parties, and he there is an open third class, it is invariably placed in the horse patrol, who followed the parties, and he is the horse patrol, who followed the parties, and he is the horse patrol, who followed the parties are the horse patrol are the "wind's eye," that the naked may have the up with the defendant and another person, and upon his asking who the dog belonged to, the defendant said it was his, and he at the same time gave his owing to its expensive machinery it will become, whilst When upon the Continent, Mr. O'Connor had to pre- name and address. In answer to a question from the less and less relief is given to the poor, the most costly bench the keeper said he took the dog from the de-mode of administering relief that was ever adopted in fendant and it was still in his possession. He added any age or country.—That the expenditure for the reliet that he had no doubt, from the way it went to work, "Ah, that is nothing, that is nothing," responded the official, "with all your boasted liberty in answer to the charge, said that the fact was, he did the total population of those unions.—The establish-England, it is to the DUNGEON, or the GRAVE, you come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, ments charges and salaries alone being £748,985.—In and when they got near the wood they missed the 1844, the whole expenditure of the township of Oldham COURT CIRCULAR.—We learn that the unpropitious dog, and he and his friend went to the gate, where was only 3s. 4nd. per head on the total population of the state of the weather, preventing the Royal family they were seen by the keeper, to look for him, and Township. shortly afterwards the dog came up to them, and they shortly afterwards the dog came up to them, and they walked away, not at all imagining that the dog had trates were charged with being instrumental in introductions. Arms, Circus-street, at half-past keeper, and on his stating what had happened, he relief of the poor, and their power to grant relief, except readily gave his name and address. With regard in cases of urgent necessity, has been wrested from to the alleged poaching propensities of the animal, them ;-but now their assistance as ex-officio guarhe assured the bench that he was perfectly ignorant dians has been resorted to, in order to indroduce the that it possessed them, and he was not even aware law into the Rochdale union, because a sufficient number that he was near a game nee dog left him and his friend. He assured the bench representations, begs leave to present him with the that if he had committed an offence it was quite unthree following subjects for cartoons:—No. 1. A intentional on his part. The magistrates after a gistrates of this district will not degrade themselves by group of all the monarchs of the earth, standing short consultation convicted the dedendant, but becoming mere puppets to register the orders and carry with their crowns in their hands, and above a large under the circumstances said they should only inflict out the regulations of an unconstitutional board; but rotten lumper crowned, and underneath, these words, a fine of two shilings and the costs. The amount was that they will insist on their power to grant relief to hill, at eight o'clock.
"Who rules the roast now?"—No. 2. A large immediately paid, and upon the application of the those they deem deserving of it, being restored to them defendant the greyhound was ordered to be delivered before they think at to act.

SUICIDE AT BIRMINGHAM .- On Saturday last an inquest was held on the body of a girl named Ellen articles of dress; but at night went out of the house WEDNESDAY. — IRELAND. — CONCILIATION - HALL. — and threw herself off an adjacent bridge into the canal. mittees should be transferred from London to Dublin. and her mother during the day on her altered condi- into the borough of Oldham.

set to between the Liberator and the Times' Commis- James Harding, of Brandon-street, Walworth, desioner—the Liberator walloping and belabouring the posed that he had known the deceased for some time absentee to his heart's content, and the affair con-cluding by the Liberator declaring that he was no longing to Mr. Riddle, a cab-driver. The deceased the Oldham Union. middleman, as he only held under a corporation, and was a breeder of pigs, and was well-known as a most only received £30 profit rent out of Cahirciveen, eccentric character. On Monday morning last, beand, characteristically enough, called to his aid a tween six and seven o'clock, whilst witness was in duty shall be to carry out the foregoing resolutions: obnoxious tax upon the citizens, the only penalty to the championship. The performance was meagre, in which its members is to be subjected is that of thirteen days jaw.

One of the consequence of the receipts for the week being annight previous, at the end of the yard, and in the mounced, amid great disapprobation, at the low figure much interviewed. One of the First Symptoms of Distress.—It is of £158 2s. 9d.

With sorrow that we find the crime of murder on the daily increase in Ireland, while the government and men, and early in the ensuing year the militia is to mer. He forced in the panel of the door, but be ballotted for ; and we understand that Repealers, was subsequently persuaded to go to his bed, which was or any who have contributed to the Repeal rent, will made of a blanket placed at the end of a large pig-sty. be rejected. If so, we are curious to know where the The deceased was of very filthy habits, and was very new force will come from, and, if not so, we are yet evidently in a deranged state, and generally spoke in division, stated that he was called by the last witness ENGLAND. - For the general news we refer to our to the deceased, whom he found hanging by a rope, more extensive reports, as it is deficient of that which was fastened to a beam over a pig-sty. The iquancy which would entitle it to a place in our place was in a horrible condition; and how any human person could exist in such a dreadful den, he could not The RAILWAYS. - Still each train brings its full conceive. The deceased sold his pigs on Saturday for number of surveyors, and here, perhaps, it may not £5. There were only 6s. and a few coppers in his be amiss to state one of those substantial causes that has led to the embarrassment of several railway comin the country if they have money to buy it.

The Irish Catholic Bishors.—It apears that the apple of discord has had the intended effect upon the panics. Our friend, Clarke, a land surveyor, of Southwark. The deceased was formerly a master Herefordshire, and one of the delegates to the cele- butcher, in a large way of business, in High-street. brated Conference of 1842, has for many months past | Southwark. but from his dissipated habits had been been in receipt of twenty-five guineas a-weck in sur- | much reduced. About three weeks since he called to veying one of the proposed new lines for seven days see her at the workhouse, he was then in an excited

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT THE BISHOPS WEARMOUTH IRON WORKS. SUNDERLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27 .- Yesterday a painful sensation was occasioned in this town, in consequence of an awful destruction of human life by the bursting of a large boiler at Bishopswearmouth Iron Works, belonging to Messrs. Richardson and Co. These works, which are situated a very short distance from of a gentleman whose lot it was to survey a line Sunderland, are very extensive. Upwards of 800 hands and the old system of divide and conquer is relied of a gentleman whose lot it was to survey a line sunderland, are very extensive. Upwards of 800 hands upon. Thus the leading journals of both sides would through the estate of a certain pugnacious Squire, a are employed, and about 200 men and boys in that portion of the premises where the accident occurred. At eight o'clock yesterday morning, most of the me employed at the works left for breakfast; about forty or fifty remained on the premises, the greater portion of whom were in the rolling-mill and the immediate vicinity, having their breakfasts brought to them. Five or ten minutes after the men had left the boiler burst with tremendous force, and was shivered to pieces by the explosion. Some of the pieces struck the roof, which was broken to fragments; others brought down a large adjoining chimney, "Pooh! pooh! nonsense, nonsense," respond the speculators, who know not the meaning of patriotism; "the Southern States know their own interest too well." True, so they may, but a war of pride will absorb all personal considerations and private interests, and the battle cry will not be "cotton and "ithout reference to the state of the state without reference to every Will-o'-the-wisp that ap-

their lives are despaired of, and fifteen or sixteen received wounds and bruises. A boy, who was entering the foundry gates with his father's breakconsist in a community of happy individuals, who, having their rights, will know how to defend them A woman who was near the place on the same ground. was knocked down, and her hand and arm severely cut.

Was knocked down, and her hand and arm severely cut.

Several persons had narrow escapes from accident; but understand that the late Lady Holland has left and the following is the most remarkable:—The pumping annuity of £2,000 to Lord John Russell, as an exher Majesty's Government have issued orders for engineman was sitting near his work getting his break- pression of the high respect which her Ladyship 42.000 sets of accourrements for the militia of the fast, having his two children, who had brought it, sitting English counties, the whole to be ready by the first on each side of him; the roof of the building was carried of March next. This order is supposed to be prelicompletely off, and yet not one of them was in the slightest

eing, as we stated some weeks since, in contemplation to abolish the ballot, and to raise the regiments will entail a heavy loss upon the proprietors. The entertainments and testivities will be upon a scale of by heat of drum. We are also enabled to state that works, too, will be necessarily only partially in operation the officer in command of the pensioners belonging to for some time, which will be extremely inconvenient, as the Ipswich district has received orders to select ten the company have large orders for iron rails, &c., on

> We subjoin a list of the dead and wounded :-Names of the killed-Phillips, a boy; Cornforth,

The wounded are as follow (22)-Mowbray, a boy Chapman, ditto; Pearson, ditto; Boswell, ditto; Metnews, and we wait for to-morrow's post to bring us The fruit-dealers, like the potatoe-merchants, are our usual amount of fun from Conciliation Hall. We hurrying their stocks to market.

John Shottin, a young man; Almand, ditto; Cornforth, ditto; Pegman, ditto; Thomas Pearson ditto

which took place in the Working Man's Hall, on Monday, the 24th instant, to take into consideration the best and most legitimate means of opposing the introduction of such an unconstitutional law. The spacious hall was densely crowded, and a more spirited and enthusiastic assembly we have not beheld for some time. The speakers seemed to vie with each other in their determined opposition to that inhuman and degrading measure. The meeting commenced by calling upon the High Constable, Jonathan Mellor, jun., Esq., to preside, which office he filled to the satisfaction of all present. He opened the business in a brief and appropriate speech the following resolutions were unanimously passed. Mr. Holliday, Mr. Tayler, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Quarmby, Mr. Hirst, and others took part in the proceedings. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, when the meeting broke up about eleven o'clock.

1st. That the New Poor Law being based on centralisation of power instead of its proper distribution among the rate-payers, is wrong in principle and at variance with what has prevaled in England since the time of Alfred-namely the division of England into counties, hundreds, wapentakes, parishes, and hamlets, each having the superintendence and management of its local affairs, and the raising and distribution of its own rates. 2nd. That when the Legislature enacted the New Poor so conferred to be unconstitutional, and limited the exercise of them to five year . And this meeting is of strongest man in the world. Re-engagement of Mr. opinion, that the attempt now making by that unconstitutional board to bring this and the adjoining townships under their control, ought to be opposed by every inhabitant with all the legal means he has at his command. 3rd. That the best and most effectual mothod to pre

ment of guardians or officers of any sort whatever, for carrying out under the direction of the Poor Law Com-4th. That the experience of ten years, during which the law has been in operation, has tended to show that in which Mr. Buck will appear. To conclude with the has seats, but is not covered; and the fifth resembles the old Leeds and Manchester third class, with the the evening of the 13th of November, he was on duty self-acting workhouse test, and by the refusal of out-door wherever it has been carried out by the application of the exception that there are no holes bored in the lin the game preserve at Coombe Wood, when he ob- relief to the able-bodied labourer, it has been the cause of great dissatisfaction to the poor; of loss of life to thousands, and of destruction of property to an immense

meeting of the Kingston bench of magistrates, a vent its introduction, are, for every inhabitant to refuse

5th. That under this odious law the poor have no ap-

the operation of the New Poor Law, and that this meet ing is of opinion, that if it be allowed to continue, that of the poor of 585 unions and parishes under boards of

7th. That before the passing of this law, the magisbeen doing anything, until they were followed by the ing all manner of abuses into the mode of administering f elected guardians to constitute a hourd could not obtained.

9th, That the treatment of the poor under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, in the Bridgewater, Andover, and other unions, and the guardians of the Steele, sixteen years of age, whose parents resided in Bradfield and other unions, the degrading employment of next, Nov. 30th. At three o'clock the Metropolitan Garrison-lane, and who had for five months lived at the poor in workhouses, and in many other ways, to District Council will meet for the dispatch of business sional and military, for machinery, vide 67th Report of the Irish Commissioners.—No. 3. A granary, with service with Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, in Camden-street, gether with their own recorded blunders in the formation of the Irish Commissioners.—No. 3. A granary, with service with Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, in Camden-street, gether with their own recorded blunders in the formation of the Irish Commissioners.—No. 3. A granary, with service with Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, in Camden-street, gether with their own recorded blunders in the formation of the Irish Commissioners.—No. 3. A granary, with service with Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, in Camden-street, gether with their own recorded blunders in the formation of the Irish Commissioners.—No. 3. A granary, with service with Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, in Camden-street, gether with their own recorded blunders in the formation of the Irish Commissioners.—No. 3. A granary, with service with Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, in Camden-street, gether with their own recorded blunders in the formation of the Irish Commissioners.—No. 3. A granary, with service with Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, in Camden-street, gether with their own recorded blunders in the formation of the Irish Commissioners.—No. 3. A granary with service with Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, in Camden-street, gether with their own recorded blunders in the formation of the Irish Commissioners.—No. 3. A granary with wheat, and the idle pensioners represented as fat duct summarily dismissed on the morning of her directing how relief shall be administered to the poor in act of destroying them. The costume of the rats we death. She had appeared somewhat cheerful through Oldham, than the rate-payers are; and this meeting, also leave to the acknowledged taste of our valued the day, and had been into the town to purchase some therefore, recommends every inhabitant to be strictly passive, and carefully avoid doing any act calculated to embitter the feelings of the poor, and to endanger the Mr. O'Neil again moved that the expenditure of A medical examination proved that she was enceinte, persons or property of those in better circumstances by nearly a million of money upon Irish Railway Com- and some words it appears had passed between her becoming instruments to introduce the New Poor Law 10th. This meeting most carnestly and sincerely re-

commends the head overseers to stand aloof from any act bring against them.

11th. That the foregoing resolutions be printed and posted throughout every township named as comprising 12th. That a committee of the following gentlemen be

appointed, with power to add to their number, whose

have and who may continue their valuable services in opposition to the New Poor Law.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. London, Thursday, November, 27th. - Parliament was formally further prorogued to-day by Commission to Tuesday, the 16th of December.

GREAT BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE. - CLASPER AND POCOCK. - NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, TUESDAY. - The great race between Henry Clasper, of Derwenthaugh, near Newcastle, and Pocock, of London, came off this day, on the river Tyne, the distance being five miles, from the Tyne Bridge to Lemmington Point, and the race for £100 a-side. Betting on Monday night in favour of Pocock, which changed on Tuesday morning, and before starting 5 to 4 on Clasper There was a strong breeze from the north-west, which made the water rough, and was considered favourable to Clasper, who was, of course, well acquainted with every inch of the course, and knew how to take advantage of the sheltering headlands. The men started themselves, and after a few strokes Pocock got a slight lead, but soon resigned it to Clasper, who did the same in turn. Indeed, for the first 200 yards the struggle was beautiful, the tiny skiffs battling with the waves, and the spray dashing over them, while each boatman exerted himself to gain a point over his adversary. After the first 200 yards Clasper got a decided lead, being a full boat's length a-head, when Pocock went up inside and ran into him, and both became entangled for a few seconds, and on getting clear Pocock went away with the lead, which he maintained about a quarter of a mile, till, on reach ing some posts in the river a little above the Shot Tower, Clasper came up inside and ran into him. being determined to pay him off in his own coin. Po-cock's boat had by this time shipped a good deal of water. On getting loose Clasper took the lead, and went away several lengths a-head, gradually improving his position, owing, no doubt, to Pocock's boat having become heavy and unmanageable from the quantity of water it contained. Pocock, in consequence, went ashore, and emptied his boat—an operation which occupied some time-which afforded Clasper an opportunity, which he readily seized, of leaving his opponent behind; and, when Pocock re-embarked, Clasper was more than half a mile ahead. This Pocock never could recover, so that Clasper had all the rest of the race to himself, and sent burdens of the support of the poor. won easily by more than a quarter of a mile. Pocock's boat was open, Clasper's covered with stout canvass, which kept the water out. Clasper wor the choice of sides, and selected the north, or Newcastle side of the river. A great deal of money has changed hands on the event. The crowd assembled in various craft upon the river, and on its banks, was immense. The distance was rowed by Clasper in about forty-two minutes.

entertained for the Noble Lord. On his Lordship's death, the annuity will be equally divided among the children of her late Ladyship's daughter.— Observer.

A PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA. - A present from her Majesty, was presented to the Pacha of Egypt by Colonel Barrett, the British Consul, on the 24th ult. under arms, in honour of the Royal giver, and Mohamed Ali received the picture standing, and raised it to his head as a mark of respect.

THE LAND.—Two Acres versus Four Acres versus Fou NEW POOR LAW INTO OLDHAM.

Great excitement has been manifested in this town and neighbourhood, in consequence of a report being in circulation that the Poor Law Guardians have issued an order to the overseers of the poor of this township, for the purpose of bringing the New Poor Law into operation in this district. The select vestry being apprised of it, immediately called a public meeting of the rate-payers.

Just published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition), and Infallible means, not only of overcoming, but also of completely destroying habitual Constipation, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever (discovery recently made in France by M. Warton), followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Eree by post, 1s. 6d.

Sold by James Youens and Co., Tea Dealers, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all booksellers in the United

IMPORTANT TO PORK BUTCHERS AND

OTHERS. TO BE SOLD, a new CHOPPING MACHINE, well 1 made, to be viewed at Mr. Piercey's, Church-street, Rotherhithe. The Article is of first-rate Manufacture; the lowest Price is £20.

TEETH. MASTICATION and Articulation Improved and Guaranteed.—Messrs. DAVIS, Surgeon-Deutists, 123, Pall-mall, opposite the Haymarket, and 1, New Bridge-street, corner of Fleet-street, continue to supply teeth, guaranteed never to discolour, break, or decay, and fixed without springs or wires, without extracting the old stumps, or giving any pain. A single tooth, 5s.; a set, £5. Loose teeth fastened. Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Stopping decayed teeth. Price 4s., Davis's Hermastican: all persons can use it themselves, as full directions are enclosed, and can be sent per

> ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE. LESSEE, MR. JOHN DOUGLASS.

GREATEST ATTRACTION IN LONDON. Last week of Mr. Canfield, the American Sampson, the Emery (son of the celebrated John Emery), who on this occasion will portray the favourite character of Giles, in the "Miller's Muid," the original character of his father. First night of the "Old Fleet Prison."

On Monday and during the week, Wednesday excepted, to commence with the "Old Fleet Prison." Characters by Messrs. Neville, Rayner, T. Lee, W. Phillips, Harrington, Lickford, J. Lewis, D. Lewis, Marchant, Polatay, Robberds, and Mesdames Campbell, Neville, Robberds, and Miss Pearce. After which Mr. Canfield will appear. To be followed by the Ballet of the "Cobbler and Sailor," "Miller's Maid." Giles, Mr. Emery. Supported by the company.

On Wednesday a variety of Entertainments, for the benefit of Mr. Rayner. On Friday to commence with the "Slave." Gambia Mr. C. H. Bright, of the Theatre Royal York. His first appearance at this theatre.

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

Forthcoming Meetings.

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

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, at half-past six o'clock .- City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, at six o'clock, - Westminster: at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at halfpast seven .- Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven—Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely. -Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-

MONDAY EVENING. Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth at eight o'clock precisely.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members.

TUESDAY EVENING. Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheath-

London.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street.-The public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten precisely, on Sunday morning next, Nov. 30th. At three o'clock the Metropolitan Victim Committee will meet, pursuant to adjournment. In the evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. Thomas Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides," will deliver the fifth of his second course of lectures. Subject, "Life, voyages, and adventures, genius, and character of Sir Walter Raleigh."

MARYLEBONE.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr.

Bartlet, formerly of Bath and Southampton, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, on Sunday evening next (to-morrow), Nov. 30th. Chair to be taken at half-past seven precisely.

Camberwell and Walworth.—A meeting will be 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, Dec. 2nd, at eight o'clock precisely.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE LAND SOCIETY .-

A Public Meeting of the shareholders residing in the city of London, Westminster, Tower Hamlets, Somers Town, Marylebone, or any other place within "Alderman Keshan said that he would not have allowed the debate alluded to to have gone on had he been in the chair, and the louse to have been treated with the contumely which had been bestowed upon it."

So then, if the Corporation of Dublin imposes an observing fax yugan the citizens the only nonelly to the charm of the charman keshan said that he would not have gone on had he whole, we think Dan had decidedly the best of and on looking in he saw the deceased suspended to one of the shed wide open, and on looking in he saw the deceased suspended to one of the cross beams. Witness raised an alarm and a dispute arising, Mr. Foster declares that he was upon the citizens the only nonelly to the charman keshan said that he would not have publication called the Sportsman, as umpire. Upon the whole, we think Dan had decidedly the best of and on looking in he saw the deceased suspended to one of the cross beams. Witness raised an alarm and a dispute arising, Mr. Foster declares that he was upon the citizens the only nonelly to the charman keshan said that he would not have publication called the Sportsman, as umpire. Upon the whole, we think Dan had decidedly the best of and on looking in he saw the deceased suspended to one of the cross beams. Witness raised an alarm and a dispute arising, Mr. Foster declares that he was upon the citizens that he would not have publication called the Sportsman, as umpire. Upon the publication called the Sportsman, as umpire. Upon the publication called the Sportsman, as umpire. Upon the closery out the foregoing resolutions:

Somers Town, Marylebone, or any other place within the yard, he observed the door of the shed wide open, and on looking in he saw the deceased suspended to one of the cross beams. Witness raised an alarm and summand was ultimately declared victor, but a dispute arising, Mr. Foster declares that he was upon the citizens and on looking in he saw the deceased suspended to to have a summand was ultimately declared victor, but the whole, we think Dan had decidedly 13th. That the thanks of this meeting is due to, and is hereby given to all those praiseworthy individuals, who chester. Shareholders bring your eards with you. A Public Meeting of the shareholders residing in the bororgh of Lambeth, Southwark, and Greenwich, and those on Mr. Wheeler's list, also all such as reside in the metropolitan district, or the South or Surry side of the Thames, will be holden at the South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road. on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, for the election of a delegate to the Conference, chair to be taken at seven o'clock precisely. Shareholders bring your cards with you.

AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY MEET-ING .- At the South London Chartist Hall, on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock precisely. The subject for consideration will be,—"The various soils, the methods adopted to analyse them, the properties requisite to insure full crops" &c., &c. The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society residing in the metropolis are invited to attend. MARYLEBONE LOCALITY. -- A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Auncyball, on Sunday evening, November 30th, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road, to commence at half-past seven o'clock. Subject:-" The past, present, and future condition of the working classes."

AN HARMONIC MEETING will take place at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road, on Monday evening, December 1st, at eight o'clock. WHITECHAPEL.—A lecture will be delivered on Sunlay, Nov. 30th, 1845, at the Brassfounders' Arms, Vhitechapel-road, by Mr. C. Doyle; subject—" The Land and its Capabilities."

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CITY CHARTIST Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street.—An important special general meeting will be held in the Iall on Sunday morning, December 7th. The chair will be taken at half-past ten precisely.

Lambeth.—The Land.—Messrs. Drew, Knight, and Hewitt, were nominated as candidates for this

district. The election will take place on Sunday evening next, at the South London Chartist Hall. THE COMMITTEE for defraying the expenses of the funeral of the late Wm. II. Bain will meet on Sunday next, at six o'clock precisely, at Mr. Drake's, Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, Spitalfields. MR. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, of the Executive, will

deliver a lecture at the George and Dragon, Blackheath-hill, on Tuesday next, December 2nd; chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock. Subject:-"To enable the poor to live independent of the Poor Law Union, and relieve the ratepayers from the pre-Preston.-A meeting of the members of the Preston branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will be holden on Sunda November 30th, at Mr. Haworth's Temperance Hotel, at five o'clock. The ballot for the district

delegate to commence at six o'clock, and close at half-past seven. MANCHESTER .- Mr. T. Clark, one of the directors of the Land Association, will lecture in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past six

in the evening.
FEADGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., will lecture in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday, December 7th, at half-past

SIX P.M. Dewsbury. — A special meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society in the Dewsbury district, will be held in the

Chartist room, on Sunday, November 30th.

THE EXILES.—A preliminary meeting of the friends of humanity and justice will be held at the Red Lion Tavern, Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, on Monday On the occasion an entire regiment was drawn out evening next, December 1st, at eight o'clock, to consider the best means of calling a great public meeting to petition for the restoration of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis. All friends are earnestly requested

The Beaumarnois Canal, which cuts off a set of rapids in the St. Lawrence, is completed, and will be opened very shortly. It is 11½ miles in length. Its width at the bottom is 80 feet, at the top 120, and its depth 10 feet.

Nottingham Coal Miners.—The Nottingham coal-owners are apprehensive of another strike among their workmen, and are preparing for it by laying up considerable stores of coal.

Solution of Lancashire denies are earnestly requested to attend.

Lancashire Miners.—The mest general delegate meeting of Lancashire delicity will be held on Monday next, Dec. 1st evidence sign; of the Bowling-green at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and solver alother general contribution, is 1s. 2d. per member.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

As American politics bid fair to occupy a large share of public attention in this country, we purpose giving every week, under the above head, the most important contents of the American papers. We commence our extracts with the important article from the American President's official journal, on

the Oregon territory question. THE OREGON QUESTION IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

[From the Washington Union.] During the last presidential canvas, it was said, lives of Robert Clive and of Warren Hastings, and in allusion to the Texian issue, "we are about voting read the pages which tell of their doings in Madras on a question of national identity—on the question as and Bombay! to what and where our country shall henceforth be?" So far as the Texian discussion is concerned, that question is now substantially settled—the recent unsuccessful attempt at protest by the Whigs of New York city to the contrary notwithstanding. But the same great question as to what and where our country shall be, may come up in another and a still more imposing shape in the approaching Congress, and, if so, it will form the great land question of this genera-

We allude, of course, to what we call, with the fullest confidence, the American territory of Oregon. On this great subject, within the last three or four years, public sentiment has ripened fast. In the judgment of a vast majority of this nation, the time is rapidly approaching-or say, rather, has now come -when clear right in relation to this territory should embody itself in positive law. For more than 20 years the people of the United States have seen what they regard as their indisputable title to this immense territory swamped in negotiation. It was to be expected from the wisdom and true policy of the British Government, that this negotiation, so barren heretofore of good result, when entered upon with a new Administration, which, in its identity of opinion on this subject, is as one man, and which is sustained in that opinion by an overwhelming mass and mastery of public sentiment—it was justly to be hoped of the wisdom of England, that the new negotiation, under such auspices, and in such hands, would, ere long, begin at least to secure, instead of defeating, as in past years it has defeated, the great ends

of international justice. But, however this may be, whether the negotiations succeed or fail, there can be no doubt that the democratic Congress now about to assemble will have a great duty to do in relation to Oregon; and we believe that, coming to Washington fresh from con-ference with their constituents, they will come together resolved to do it. With the strong resolutions of the Baltimore convention, and the manly and patriotic inaugural words of the President vet vivid in our memory, we cannot doubt that the Administration is fully pregared to perform with firmness its constitutional duty of recommending to Congress all such measures as may be deemed essential to the full and efficient protection of all our rights over every rood of that great domair, on the shore of the Pacific, which is by an accumulated mass of title, the rightful property of the United States. Of these measures and, indeed, of this whole topic

of the American territory of Oregon-we shall have frequent occasion to speak. And it may be well enough to consider for a moment, in the outset, the nature and the value of this our great territorial possession. This territory, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean-drained mainly by the Columbia river-bounded on the north, the east, and the south, by mountain chains, and on the west by the ocean—extends from latitude 42 deg. to latitude 54 deg. 40 min. north. It contains more than 400,000 square miles—that is, it is more than twice as large as France, and about half as large as all the states now subject to the Federal constitution. The American people claim; against all other nations, this whole domain as a part of their own soil. The climate, throughout nearly its whole extent, is mild and temperate. Accounts vary somewhat as to its fertility and its natural advantages: but no man

The present legal condition—the polity—of this important region is quite extraordinary as it exists. in theory, but it is far more extraordinary as it stands in fact. In theory, and by treaty stipulation, this land, with all its navigable waters, has been, since 1818, open to the free and undisturbed use and enjoyment of the subjects of England and the citizens of the United States. To terminate this state of things at the will of either of the parties, only

This common enjoyment by the two nations of all the advantages of a territory more than twice as large as France, being the somewhat singular theory and stipulated law of its condition, stands in vet more singular contrast to the state of things which has, in fact, grown up there within the last twenty years. Laying out of view the Indian tribes which make this territory a part of their range, we find its prepopulation to consist of about 800 or 960 British subjects, and about half as many thousand citizens of the United States. The bulk of this population, both British and American, is concentrated around the low waters of the Columbia river. occupying, in its mass, a region not much more than 100 miles in length, from east to west, and probably not much more than fifty miles in breadth, from north to south. The 800 or 900 men who compose the British portion of this people, are all of them understood to be in the service of the Hudson-bay Company, and are engaged as hunters, trappers, or factors, in the fur-trade. These men have their principal station—at once a trading post and a fort, called Fort Vancouver—on the river Columbia, about eighty miles in a straight line from its mouth. There may be two or three farms in the possession of these British subjects; but, as a general rule, they live by the fur-trade, and do not till the soil at all. Besides Fort Vancouver, the Bay Company has some twenty other stations in various parts of the terri-But these are merely fortified stopping places for hunters and traders, and have each around them a little nucleus of a community of from three or four

The American population of Oregon, on the other hand, numbering probably some 4,000, is collected in the valley of the Williamette river, which flows from the south into the Columbia, near Fort Vancouver. chanics. They are a fixed population. They live by the date of the last advices from them, setting up a provisional government for themselves, after the American fashion, and dividing out their new homestead into towns and counties, such as they had left

Such being practically the present political condition of the American farmers in Oregon, under the hunters and trappers of the same region? The answer may be given in a few words. These few hundred British subjects in the service of the Hudson-bay Company govern by their laws, enforced either in the courts of Canada, or by judical officers of the company on the spot, every inch of the whole territory of Oregon, save the few square miles actually under tillage by the Americans. Nor is this all These servants of the company have entirely monopolised, for some twenty years past, the whole of the most lucrative occupations in Oregon-fur-hunting citizen out of the business. Let an American trapper or hunter appear anywhere in the territory, and instantly two or three agents of the company establish themselves by his side, furnished amply with specie and merchandise, to outbid him for furs, to call in Indian The individual cannot stand against the organised poly of the great fur-trade there by one of the parties. save only the farms which some 4,000 Americans are

or white competition, and so break up his business. and powerful company. His business is broken up. and he goes to farming in the valley of Williamette. This is now the regular course of things. This is practically the common use and enjoyment of Oregon stipulated by the treaty—this, viz., the entire monoadded to ther exclusive government by the same party of the whole of the soil of that vast territory. tilling with their own hands. As early as 1328 the Hudson-bay Company had found their trade under these circumstances quite thriving. The proceeds of their trade for that year were, in round numbers, 900,000 dollars. Their shares then stood 140 per Our readers will remember that when the bill to extend a territorial government over Oregon was be-

other party to that stipulation-admitting itself to be as Great Britain has, time after time admitted, and now admits herself to be, the party out of possession, pending negotiation-how comes it, then, that this other disseized party, at this moment, has extended its laws in full force over the whole unoccupied territory? The mechanism by which this trick of political legerdemain has been played off, is at once very ingenious and thoroughly English. The British Cabinet has practised the manœuvre in Asia, in the west. The apparatus, machinery, and fixtures, are just alike in the two cases. A great trading cormaintain a military establishment, to collect revenue, to hoist a flag of its own-not the Queen's flag-to

is easily wrought. In the time of the "merrie monarch"-easy King Charles-English policy amused itself by building two of these magnificent playthings one for the East, which it called the East India Company; one for the west, which is called the Company of Hudson's Bay. How the one has worked in the east, the world knows pretty well. The other in the west has not long since been put in fine order, by uniting itself with its rival, the North-west Company. Does this country-does Congress-wish to know how it will work in the west, in Oregon, if we only sit quietly by as spectators and let it alone? The problem is easily solved. We have only to turn to the

OREGON MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL The democratic electors of New York assembled in Tammany Hall, on the 30th of October, and passed a series of resolutions on the Oregon question. The first, after eulogising the President, goes on to say:
We cannot but approve of his manly stand in relation to Oregon and Texas; that he has exhibited statesman-like prudence in sending our naval and military forces to protect Texas from invasion, and that we will maintain him at all hazards in maintaining our rights in Texas to the line of the Rio Grande, and in asserting the unquestionable rights of the United States to the Oregon territory, from the Mexican possessions on the south to the Russian possessions in the north.

Resolved,—That in our opinion Congress should adopt a resolution giving notice to the British Government of the intention of the United States to put an end to the joint occupation of Oregon, and also should pass such laws as may be necessary to protect our fellow-citizens who have emigrated to that country under the flag of the United States; that our duty to our countrymen, as well as the increasing value of the Oregon territory, in a national point of view, demand prompt and energetic action on the part of the United States.

"Resolved,-That we view with suspicion and alarm the interference of European powers with the affairs of the American continent; and that we trust President Polk will reiterate the policy of President Mouroe as to resisting European interference; and that in our opinion the mighty mission of the American Union requires she should not permit the ple of republican liberty, whilst struggling into full life on this continent.'

A NEW OREGON CLAIMANT. - It appears that the tember 26th.—The Russian Minister at Washington which is situate in Gray's-inn-road, and were shown has informed the Secretary of State that the Imperial into a waiting-room. In about an hour (this was ized cruisers to be established for this purpose along bours, and creeks upon that coast at any point north of the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes."—Torento

REPUBLICAN AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH INDEPENDENT OF ROME. [From the New York Herald.]

We perceive by the western newspapers that a movement has recently originated in Cincinnati amongst the Catholics there, which is singularly significant of the influence exercised by the republican larged liberty and power.

It seems that a church has been organised in the rising and flourishing city of the west, in direct and lodging till the next day; but the landlady had no avowed opposition to the domination of the Pope of bed to let them. But she, also, humane woman, fluential adherents to the Catholic faith in that the other sixpence. Again they went forth, and region have associated themselves together for the having learned the admission day at St. Barpurpose of worshipping the God of their fathers ac- tholomew's (a hopeless alternative, though, for the ancient creed, but in perfect independence of the do not, it is said, receive into their wards Papal see, and of all the dignitaries generally recog- cases of incurable pulmonary disease), at half-past nized in the United States by the professors of that two o'clock found a temporary haven at the hospitable faith in the United States. All allegiance to the Sun. There their chief complaint, excepting that of respectable successor of Peter located in the "eternal feebleness, was "pain in the side." At half-past four city" is thrown off by these reformers, and the o'clock they went to bed. At midnight the house was tinctive tenats of the Catholic church are to be son moving hastily without shoes. It was the rigidly maintained — the rites, ceremonies, and younger of the two girls. "Oh, come," she said, sacraments of the venerable ecclesiastical mother are "my friend is dying." A light was procured and to be retained; and in all respects, except Papal instant attendance given. For about an hour the allegiance, the new church is to be a dutiful and elder (Mary) had been "rambling;" presently she well-behaved child of the holy Catholic family. A turned round in bed and bit her companion in the priest, duly accredited, and regularly authorised to minister at the altar, is to preside over the congregated faithful in the beautiful city of the west, and the solemn and imposing ceremonial of the church is to be adhered to in every particular. But the Pope, and the Bishop, and the hierarchy are to be most undutifully and unceremoniously set aside. In fact, an she groaned. At a quarter to five o'clock thereafter independent Catholic church is to be organised, and death closed, for her-a skeleton,-the miserable each man walk to Paradise in his own way, with only scene. Never did coroner or jury look upon a more the bible and the burning and shining lights of the painful remnant of humanity. past to guide him on his journey. We are not sure but a movement of this kind will

pread very rapidly in this country amongst the Catholics. Hitherto the Catholic church in this country has adhered to its allegiance to Rome, chiefly because the supplies of clergy, and not unfrequently of money—the sinews of religious as well as of physi- tea and brandy and water, for she could not eat." At cal warfare—come from abroad. But as soon as the Catholics in this country are wealthy enough to found colleges, and manufacture priests, and build churches, and support their own seminaries of learning, and to receiving every attention that is required by a perraise up their own ministers to serve at the altar. allegiance to Rome, and organise their whole ecclesiastical system on perfectly independent principles. The natural and inevitable tendency of the repubican institutions of this country is to create in all departments of human life a spirit of freedom and independency. We see this every day in our scientific justitutions-in our literary associationsin all our unions of men for any purpose-and last not least, in our religious organizations. Thus, for instance, we see the Episcopal church in the United States, instead of being the insolent, overbearing. oppressive, ecclesiastical system that it is in Great Britain, a modest, humble, harmless affair, contining itself to its proper limits, and seeking to propagate its views and doctrines by the only weapons authorised by the founder of Christianity,-argument, garded in this country as commissioned by divine authority to rule over the consciences and actions of men. They are estimated at their proper value, in surgeon had crred in his belief. He inquired how proportion to their usefulness and fidelity. Thus it has been with the clergy of all the Protestant

thing like spiritual despotism, begins to manifest itself in the ancient Catholic church. Thus it would appear that the singular movement recently commenced in Germany, under the leadership of Ronge, has been communicated to the United States. We doubt not that, once begun, it will go on. It is one of those impulses of human nature that must proceed to a successful issue. It is one of those periodical uprisings of humanity against despotic authority—one day hurling a tyrannical king—another day deposing a spiritual despot—from his throne of oppression. So we have every reason to believe that the time is fast approaching when we shall have an American Pope-why not?-and an American Catholic Council, American Catholic Cardinals, and American Catholic every thing, on our

churches; and now, at last, the spirit of independence

and freedom-of rebellion, if you please-against any-

own hook. And again we ask why not? ATTEMPT TO MURDER. - In Ballyconnell, in the county of Cavan, a desperate attempt at murder has been made on the lands of Mucklagh, immediately beside the town, on a most unoffending, well-conducted young man, named John M'Teague. A noise was heard outside his door, and on his going to ascertain the cause, he was fired at from behind a hedge; fore Congress last session, its opponents protested against it, because, as they alleged, it violated the stipulation of ISIS. How comes it, then, that the lowed the fellows, and would have arrested one of them, but the cries of his family made him desist. ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN A GRAVESEND STEAMER. On Sunday at about a quarter to one o'clock, as the Railway Blackwall steamer was passing Erith, on her way to Graveserdt he passengers were startled by the report of a pistol in one of the deck cabins, the door of which was shut from the inside. On forcing it open a young man was found, his head resting on the table, and a pistol, just discharged, in one hand, he himself being apparently dead. In a few minutes, till now it has become wonderfully advoit. It is however, he was restored to consciousness, when he simply the Great East Indian juggle tried over again stated that he had shot himself deliberately, being driven to desperation. On the vessel arriving at the Terrace-pier, Gravesend, he was carried to the workporation, wielding millions of capital-with power to house, and then Mr. Saunders, surgeon to that estapass laws, to maintain a civil establishment, to blishment, and another medical gentleman of the town, proceeded to examine his wound, and found that the ball had penetrated through the upper part build forts, to keep six or eight armed vessels on the of the bridge of the nese, nearly between the eyes, incoast, to possess territory—all in the way of trade, of curse—and to do all this under the eye of the British Parliament, acting for itself when Parliament choses to disappear to the possess territory—all in the way of trade, of clining downwards. He was asked for his name and address, but refused to give either. On being untiches to disappear to the parliament disappear to the parliament of the parliamen ing for Parliament just when Parliament chooses to The lining of his hat also bore the same name. He scribers knew nothing of the distinction into any accept that responsibility; in one word, a great em- came on board the steamer at Blackwall, and a pas-

SHOCKING CASE OF STARVATION. DIS-EASE AND DEATH.

"FREE" HOSPITAL. On Tuesday, Nov. 18th, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, two young women (one bearing the Christian name of Mary, the other named Susan Stephens), one of them about twenty-four years of age, the other nineteen, applied at the bar of the Sun Tavern, in Gray's-inn-lane, next door to the workhouse of the Holborn Union, for a bed, to go to rest on that afternoon and night. The landlord replied, that he "did not accommodate women, but only gentlemen." The reply produced great disappointment in them. They looked exceedingly ill. The landlady (Mrs. Tiffin) was touched with their appearance. "There was death in their face," and their eyes were so unnaturally bright, that she could not continue to look them in the face." She advised them to apply at the workhouse next doer; but they expressed the greatest horror at the proposal. So she offered them to go into the bar parlour, and rest for a time by the fire; which they did. In a quarter of an hour one of them came again to the landlord, and begged to be allowed to sleep there for that one night, saying that they hoped to gain admission to the hospital (St. Bartholomew's) on the next morning, as it was receiving-day, and that "the night's rest would do them good." There was a bed at the top of the house fit for their use, and the landlord, loth to turn persons away who looked so ill, said they should have it. The charge was 1s. (6d. each). The girls said that they could only afford 8d. The landlord agreed to take it, and, as they were so poor, the landlady made and gave them some tea and bread and butter and an egg each, which they received most thankfully, and then told their unhappy story. They were cleanly and decently, but very humbly clad. On that morning they had arrived at Fetter-lane,

in a waggon journeying from Windsor. They were natives of Berkshire. They had been "unfortunate girls," and had lately lodged for a short time, in a state of the greatest destitution and suffering from illness, at the Bell and Crown, in or near to Windsor, where they had heard many people say that it would be "a good thing for them to go up to London and get into a place called the Free Hospital, which was advertised to be oven to all sick destitute persons, without trouble, on presenting themselves, no tickets despotisms of the old world to overwhelm the princi- or any recommendation from subscribers being neces-After thinking of it for two or three weeks sary." they determined to adopt this advice; but, having no means of travelling, some almost equally poor around them subscribed 2s. 3d. for the journey; of Emperor of Russia is in the field as a claimant for this, 2s. were given to the waggoner. They left the disputed Oregon territory. He maintains that Windsor at eight o'clock, travelled all night, and ar-his possessions descend to 54 degrees 40 minutes. rived, as before stated, at Fetter-lane on the next We cannot learn the ground of his Imperial Majesty's morning, with 3d. in store, which being as yet withclaim, but the following official document has been out food, they paid for two cups of hot coffee in a issued:—"Department of State, Washington, Sepbreakfast-shop. Thence they went to the hospital, Government, desirous of affording efficient protection of the Russian territories in North America surgeon said he thought it could not be so much) against the infractions of foreign vessels, has author- they were shown to the resident medical officer and a sargeon who had called to him, and examined with a the coast by the Russian American Company. It is stethoscope, when it was found that one, or both of therefore recommended to American vessels to be them, was in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, careful not to frequent the interior seas, gulfs, har- with an extensive abscess of the lung just under the clavicle, and thereupon they were told that they could not be admitted, as no bed was vacant in the wards and that they had better go to the workhouse of St. Andrew, Holborn, and, if refused there, then perhaps St. Bartholomew's Hospital would take them in, or, if not, they might try University College Hospital; and (the porter having brought word back from 'one" of the wards, as he said, that there was no bed vacant in the hospital) so they were bade to go. But it poured with rain, and the poor creatures (very much chagrined and distressed, having been so often institutions of this country upon the religious systems transplanted from Europe to the virgin soil of this new world. This movement, indeed, is one of allowed, for "they were very sickly-looking," and he doubts that it is capable of sustaining an immense population, nor that, when so peopled, it will control a new and exceedingly interesting field of investigation and how hungry, induced the cook to send them up the commerce of the Pacific, and the oriental trade tion to the attentive and philosophic student of the two mugs of coffee and pieces of bread. Then they progress of the human mind to an era of more en- left, and by and by, having no friend in all the town to keep them, nor any money, went into a publichouse to ascertain if they could be trusted with a Rome and the hierarchy of the ancient Catholic noticing their painful and forlorn manner, gave them church. A number of the most intelligent and in- a pint of ale, and to the one a shilling, and to cording to the prescribed form and ceremonial of the great endowed medical charities of London paternal authority of the bishops and priesthood is closed. At half-past one o'clock the landlady heard most independently set aside. But the dis- some sound of alarm in a faint voice, and some pershoulder, and then the latter rose in alarm, and searched the house for help. In her absence the dying woman had left the bed, procured a handkerchief. tied it round her face, as one would bind up the jaw of a corpse at the last breath, and laid herself again on the couch. Her eyes were fixed, she was insensible,

A surgeon, Mr. Edward White, of Lamb's Conduit-street, was immediately sent for, but the case was hopeless. So, also, then, was that of the survivor, who, however, remained up until five o'clock. "though," said the landlady, "she was very timid, to see her friend die, and could hardly be kept alive with nine o'clock Mr. White had her removed to the infirmary of the workhouse; he put her on a port wine diet, milk, and arrowroot, and where she now lies, son in whom phthisis has made all but its utmost ravages. Of her history all that was ascertained was that she had been in the Eton Union (?) workhouse for several menths, very ill, and left it of her own accord, not getting any better there, and joined her

On Friday evening an inquest was holden before Mr. Wakley, at the Sun inn, when the above facts

came out in evidence. It was stated by the coroner (Mr. Wakley) that the authorities of the Royal Free Hospital had been informed of the inquest, but one of them had merely sent a note to say that the applicants were not admitted, simply because no bed was vacant in the hospital; he therefore desired that the house-surgeon and the porter should at once receive summonses to attend, when, the foregoing statements having been made in their presence, and the written allegation in the note repeated personally, some circumstance seemed to induce the coroner to consider that the many beds there were in the one ward to which the porter said he was sent to inquire. The surgeon did not know. "How many were there in any other of the five wards?" He said he did not know. How many altogether in the hospital? He thought 130. How many wards? Five, two male and three female. After his examination the porter was asked how many beds there were in the hospital. He replied 148. Was he also certain that they were all full? He was. The horrible ejection into the streets of two dying persons here leading to some inquiries respecting the waiting rooms for patients, the union surgeon, Mr. White, was requested by the coroner to go to the workhouse, and ask the girl Sarah Stepainful circumstance became known, by her reply. that while the two unfortunate beings were waiting in the ante-room for better weather, a parish officer. or other agent of the City of London Union, arrived there from the offices, in Cannon-street, with three female syphilitic patients for adno specific reply was given to the question. He ex- such was not the fact. pressed the greatest mortification at "this abuse of Coroner: Did you at that time, or have you subs a the purposes with which the hospital was supported by the public," and said that he was perfectly con- matter?—Witness: Yes, I am induced to ascribe fident that the enormous sum, £11,000 or £12,000, which was last year subscribed in order to maintain mosphere, and I must say, that the house and pre-the institution as a "Free Hospital for the Sick mises, in the yard of which there are pigs, fowls, &c., Poor" never was designed by the contributors to assist is altogether an unwholesome place. in feeding and treating medically the invalid paube very glad to make it a refuse-house from their public to turn from the hospital two dving persons, the victims of disease, not produced by immoral conduct, and demanding instant aid, in order to find room for the loathsome patients from the union in- without exception, the worst drain in all London. firmar**y.**

An excuse was offered by the house-surgeon that it was not desirable to places cases of disease of the lungs in wards where there was venereal cases.

The Coroner refused to admit the soundness of the plea. There was not the least fear that either the morals or the persons of the patients could be affected by the disease. He was sure that the sub-

wards but male and female. On the subject of food, the Coroner asked how it

nutriment to applicants. I can only give them The Coroner.—Oh! confound the physic.

House-Surgeon. - Subscribe £5,000 or £6,000 ayear, and we'll find plenty of beds. Coroner.—Perhaps you have got too much money already. men and The Surgeon observed, with regard to his inability to order nutriment to applicants, that the porter broke the rules of the hospital when he did procure

the young women some, though he was very glad of it, now that he knew it.
The Coroner said that he also was very glad that somebody was at the gate who would break them. The House-Surgeon said, that no hospital in Lon-

don did give sustenance at its doors, however urgent the cases. In the present case, however, he really did not think that the applicants were in distress from want, but from disease. The Coroner said, that judging from the one body, their very appearance seemed to be enough to break any one's heart. He had never heard a more melancholy case. The very look of the poor creatures

had excited the benevolence of both landladies who had seen them. It would be gratifying to know who it was that gave them relief in the first instance. There could not be a humane man in London who would not like to go into the tavern and have a bottle of wine there. As for the statement respecting the venereal wards, he was quite sure that no such distinction ought to be persevered in in an hospital advertised as the hospital was in Gray's-innroad. The public did not suspect it. Did the authorities suppose, for instance, that Queen Adelaide would subscribe her £100 to any institution that thus beguiled the poor to its doors and then sent them away without even a spoonful of broth, to die in the streets, or where else they might? Could the house-surgeon tell him how many beds there were in the venereal

ward? The House-Surgeon said he could not. Mr. White observed, that it was a constant source of complaint in his and the neighbouring parishes that persons in the most diseased and destitute condition were brought to London in large numbers by the advertisements of the Free Hospital, and who, when they arrived, were not admitted. He considered that the advertisements and notices ought always to qualify the announcement by saying that applicants would be admitted "if there were room." The inquest-room was here closed against visitors, but it was re-opened when the jury had considered their verdict, which was returned to the effect, that the deceased woman had died from pulmonary consumption at a public tavern, after having, with a companion been refused admission to the wards of the Royal Free Hospital, and the foreman added, that "in returning this verdict they could not refrain from expressing their astonishment and regret at hearing it proved in evidence that the deceased women, and the companion who had travelled with her on the preceding night from Windsor in a state of extreme destitution and disease, were denied admission to the wards of the said hospital, when it was proved that immediately after that refusal three women labouring under a foul disease, that was not dangerous and urgent, sent from the City of London Union, were received into the hospital for medical

ALARMING DEATHS CAUSED BY AN UN-KNOWN AND HORRIBLE DISEASE.

On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Wakley, M.P., resumed an adjoarned inquiry, in the boardroom of Middlesex Hospital, relative to the respective deaths of William Lambert, aged 17, and Henry Lambert, aged 12, brothers, forming two of a numerous family, who had died in that institution under the following extraordinary and mysterious

At the former inquiry it appeared in evidence that the father of the deceased, who carried on business as a painter and glazier, at No. 33, Cumberlandmarket, died about twelve weeks since, subsequent to which his widow, three sons, daughter, and grand- he proceeded with the programme of the business. daughter, had been seized with a malady which they The following persons were elected for the Council: considered was the scarlet fever. The grand-daughter however dying, and the sons becoming daily worse, they were on the 4th inst. removed to the hospital. where on the 13th, William died, and on the 15th Henry. As the cause of their deaths could in no way be accounted for by any of the medical gentlemen who saw them, Mr. Corfe, the house apothecary, communicated with Mr. Wakley, and the result was the present investigation.

Mr. W. Corfe stated that the deceased were admitted into that hospital on Tuesday, the 4th inst., together with another brother who still remained there, and was gradually progressing towards recovery, they all exhibited precisely the same symptoms and had been attacked in the same manner The indistinctness of their articulation rendered it very difficult for them to explain the nature of their complaint. Witness considered them to be labouring under a poisonous effluvium arising from the sewer in the neighbourhood in which they had re-The eldest brother, John Lambert, still survived. There was a great swelling about the jaws and throat, with an excessively fætid discharge from the mouth and nostrils, and from the cause before mentioned they could not be questioned as to their condition. Another symptom was a most voracious appetite. Leeches were applied to the jaws, and the knees and elbows became very much swollen and painful. On examination of the body of the deceased. William Lambert, after death, he found both the of the larynx was reduced. Nothing unusual was found in the stomach. The lower part of the œsophagus was healthy, but there was a laceration about the gums. On a post mortem examination of the deceased Henry, ulceration of the pharynx was discovered. The veins did not exhibit any inflammation, and the stomach as well as the other organs

had never during his fourteen years' practice at that hospital met with so peculiar a case. Frances Amelia Lambert, sister to the deceased, was next called, and said that on the 4th of October last she went to nurse, during her illness, her sister, Mrs. Wingrove, wife of a brewer's vat maker, living in Whetstone-park, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Two or three days afterwards witness was seized with sickness and pains in her loins, with sore throat and a rash all over her. She remained there till the 10th. when, becoming worse, she returned home to her mether's, where her voice failed her, and on the 14th her skin peeled off. She was better the following day and very hungry, but was unable to open her mouth, and her sister (Mrs. Wingrove) was the same. Witness, however, eventually rallied and recovered. the 19th her (witness's) child, aged ten months, became ill under similar symptoms, which were stated by an apothecary in the neighbourhood to be scarlet fever, and it died on the 2nd ult. before which time witness's mother had been also attacked, but rethe deceased and her (witness's) brother John, whose age was twenty, had been seized in the like way as herself, and were removed on the day before men-

tioned to that hospital in a cab. Charlotte Lambert, mother of the deceased, corroborated her daughter's evidence. Mr. Edland, surgeon, of Guildford-street, Russell square, deposed that he was called about a month since to attend Mrs. Wingrove, who was suffering from swellings in the throat, which rapidly ran into suppurations. They occurred so quickly below both jaws on either side as to keep her mouth closed for fourteen or fifteen days, during which time she could scarcely swallow nourishment. Before twenty-four child, an infant at the breast, which had swellings of into large cavities, one in the face and the other in phens a particular question, and on his return the the neck. Witness believed that to the velocity of the suppuration was to be attributed the saving of life, otherwise the constitutional disturbance would have been so great from the frightfully infectious and contagious nature of the disease as to have caused their deaths. On his second visit he gave orders that all persons should be kept away from his patient exmission to beds in the hospital, and that they were cept a nurse, but no one seemed inclined to attend at once admitted, and on questioning the her, when Mrs. Wingrove sent for her sister (the house-surgeon and the porter, it was confessed that those three patients were at that moment On a subsequent visit he saw the witness at Mrs. lying in the wards, under medical treatment and Wingrove's, and thought she was ailing, and on his suitable diet. The coroner endeavoured to ascertain next calling she had returned home. It occurred to to allow each occupant to purchase his allotment whether the city of London contributed any dona- him as to whether these cases might not be some of when able." tions, occasional or periodical, to the coffers out of the forms of s-arlettever, but he could find no rash in which the expenses of the hospital are defrayed; but either case, and it was now his decided opinion that

> this malady to some special peculiarity of the at-By the Coroner: He had never met with any other

pers of any London parish. The union officers might such cases, although he had had for years a most extensive practice. It was one of the most extraordiown infirmities, but it was a most unwarrantable nary cases perhaps on record. Witness had done all misuse of the beds so humanely provided by the he could to prevent the spreading of this very peculiar he could to prevent the spreading of this very peculiar and unprecedented disease. He would further remark, that there was a drain in Lincoln's-inn-fields, near to the house occupied by Mr. Wingrove, which was,

The Coroner (emphatically): Ah! you had better mention that fact distinctly, because there are some very rich and influential people in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and that drain it would seem is in the very midst of the part they inhabit.

unaccountable to him as it was to the gentlemen who had spoken, and it would be remembered on the first assemblage of the jury there was reason to suspect.

Air. James Leach, of Manchester, is a fit and proper dying state from the want of proper nonrelative to had spoken, and it would be remembered on the first ference."

Carried unanimously.

Air. James Leach, of Manchester, is a fit and proper dying state from the want of proper nonrelative to help a first form the want of proper nonrelative to him as it was to the gentlemen who person to represent us in the forthcoming Confirmation of the skin, and went to bed in the skin, and went to bed in the skin, and went to be discovered by the skin and the assemblage of the jury there was reason to suspect that it had originated in the neighbourhood of Cumat the waving of the Minister's wand ("presto," as short time with the young man before the report of the jugglers have it), into a most demare, simple, harmless partnership of painstaking individuals, try-ling extraordinary in his demeanour, and that he hand the noily a cup of coffee and a bit of dry bread trade. This is the mechanism by which the miracio and the

The House-Surgeon.—I have no power to order | Mr. Corfe precisely corresponded with those of Mr. Edland, and it seemed true that it was a specific disease, which was communicable apparently by contagion as also by infection. Mr. Corfe, a gentleman of many years' practice at that establishment, had stated that he considered it to be caused by a poisonous effluvium from animal matter, and that the case was of an entirely new character. He (the Coroner), however, did not believe, although it was evident that the deaths of the deceased had been caused by poison, that anything of a deleterious nature had been administered. After some further observations, the Coroner concluded by complimenting the jury for the great attention they had paid to that which he considered an important public inquiry, and which he trusted would gain a publicity whereby the attention of her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers would be called to the immediate locality of Lincoln's inn-fields; and at the same time he hoped the dis-

LONDON. WESTMINSTER.—A public meeting of the share-

holders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, belonging to this district, was held at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Sunday evening, November 23rd. Mr. Hitchings was unanimously called to the chair. Four new shares were taken up, and a considerable amount paid as deposits on shares. Mr. William Cuffay was duly placed in nomination as the candidate of this district for the representation of the eastern, western, and northern divisions of London, in the forthcoming Conference. This business being concluded, a public meeting was held in the same room, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. Christopher Doyle, on the "Charter and the Land." Mr. Doyle took a rapid survey of the evil effects produced by the Poor Law, the law of primogeniture, and many other class made laws, and said as soon as the people possessed a sufficiency of virtue and courage, the Charter would be adopted, and those hateful laws would be swept from the statute book. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Doyle next pointed out the great advantges arising from the possession of the soil, and the easy mode of regaining the Land, through the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. At the conclusion of the lecture an amicable liscussion ensued, in which Messrs. Stallwood Richardson, Sturge, and the lecturer took part. A vote of thanks was given unanimously to the lecturer, and the meeting broke up.

THE LAND .- On Sunday night last Mr. O'Connor's letter on the Land was read to the audience, and elicited their applause. Mr. James Leach then commenced his lecture, which was very instructive,

showing the advantages to be derived from the small farm system, and a contrast between free labour expended upon the Land and slave labour, as now employed under grinding capitalists. There was a very espectable audience, and the lecturer rivetted their attention during the delivery of his speech, which lasted for an hour. After which Mr. R. J. Cooper spoke on the propriety of getting up a petition to arliament for the restoration of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis to their bereaved wives and families. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturers and chairman. SHEFFIELD.

On Sundar, November 23rd, a meeting of the members of the National Charter Association was ield in the Democratic Reading Room, Figtreelane. Mr. Samuel Clayton was unonimously called to the chair. After the chairman had exhorted the meeting to renew their exertions on behalf of the glorious principles contained in the People's Charter, Samuel Clayton, carpenter; George Goddard, bladetorger; William Holmes, labourer; William Dyson, grinder; Henry Taylor, comb-maker; George Cavill, sub-secretary; T. Briggs, sub-treasurer. balance-sheet was next brought up and read, which gave great satisfaction. The next business that was considered was the Veterans' Patriot Fund, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:-That the Council be authorised to receive donations, and that they use their best endeavours to add to the funds." At the close of the meeting a sub-

On Monday, November 24th, a meeting of the Cooperative Land Society was held at the above house. Ar. Samuel Taylor in the chair. The question of the rules was resumed, when it was unanimously agreed that a list of our resolutions should be made out, and placed in the successful candidate's hands. The following are our instructions :- " That the occupants be taken from the books according to the priority of payments." "That any number of allotnents that are laid out in the first location shall be ikewise the same with all the rest." "The delegate to vote that the members who are chosen to be ocated shall have the preference of building their own cottages, providing they belong to the building branches." The society be enrolled, providing the name and objects are not altered in consequence of enrolment." "That the Board of Directors be requested to form a Joint Stock Bank, and thereby

scription was entered into for the two funds.

ive the located members an opportunity of investing their savings, and receive a legal interest for the same." "That the successful candidate for this district be requested to pay the several localities a visit previous to going to Conference." "That the Board of Directors be elected by the Conference, and that are the particulars, as far as could be ascertained our delegate be instructed to support the re-election were quite healthy, but the breast and ankle joints of the present Board of Directors." "That we are had never during his fourteen years' practice at that THE LAND .- At an adjourned meeting of the

Preston branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Duckett in the chair, the following resolutions were agreed to:-"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Board of Directors; and this meeting considers that they are justified in the course they have pursued, by devoting ten shillings per week from the profits of the sale of the cards and rules,

towards defraying the expense of sending lecturers to make known the objects of the society throughout the country." "That the Board of Directors be elected by the Conference." "That the delegate for this district be instructed to vote for the re-election of the present Board of Directors, and that three of them be continued as lecturers for the society, one | train off to some yards distance, but they most form half of their salary to be paid out of the funds from | nately escaped with a few slight bruises. The gente the profit of the sale of cards and rules." "That man (being the only passenger) also only sustained the members go to their holdings in rotation, accord-severe shaking, but the engine itself was very mil stored to health. Between the 28th and 30th ult., ing to the number of their certificates." The thanks smashed, and the two hindermost trucks of the meeting having been given to the chairman,

the meeting separated.

THE LAND .- The members of our Land Society held a meeting on Sunday, Nov. 16th, for the general welfare of our Land Plan, when the following resolutions were agreed to:—"That the society should be ham and Worthing, is fit for traffic. The first the enrolled, according to advice of counsel, and if any trains from Brighton and the first two from Worthing shareholder takes two shares, that he pay up both the directors to purchase the Land in any locality where they can get it best and cheapest." Land be mortgaged instead of sold, and that those who pay up their shares first should be located first. That the occupant should have the £15 16s. 8d to buy such stock and implements as they think "That the present directors should be re-elected for the next year as they will best understand the management of the society." "That as regards the lecturers receiving ten shillings per week the precaution of holding the leading horse by from the Land Fund, we think the labourers in the good cause are worthy of their hire."

RADCLIFFE. AT A MEETING of the Chartist Co-operative Land

Society held at the above place, the following resolution was agreed to :- "That no one member be allowed to have more than four acres or two shares, We desire our delegate to support this resolution in Conference." "That there be a clause in the deeds passage. Fortunately, the pace of the train

ELDERSLIE.

November the 18th, in the School-room here, by Mr. M'Grath, on "The Land and Corn Laws." Mr. William Lochhead in the chair. Mr. M'Grath at the Blue-coat Boy Tavern, Lant-street, South delivered a most eloquent and powerful lecture, pointing out the benefits that would result to the working classes by becoming members of the Land working classes by becoming members of the Land Society. After giving a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman the meeting separated. A number of the rules were disposed of. We are Southwark. During the last five weeks she hard about to form a branch of the Land Society here about to form a branch of the Land Society hero.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.

adopted:—"That we are of opinion that the Chartists' Land Co-operative Society ought to be enrolled, according to the opinion of Mr. Macnamara."

"That we are of opinion that the deceased was generally in a weak state, arising a the want of the common necessaries of life. Single the want of the common necessaries of life. "That we are in favour of the plan that the estates should be put up to auction, according to the plan laid down in the rules." "That we are of opinion that the Conference ought to be the sole judges whether the quantity of Land ought to be two or four acres." At the same meeting it was proposed by the part they inhabit.

The Coroner remarked that the disease which ocasioned the deaths of the deceased was quite as unaccountable to him as it was to the gentlemen who person to represent us in the fourtheening of the decease of

(From Tuesday's Gazette, November 25, 1845,) John Warren, George-street, Hanover-square, dentistant Cooke, Egham, innkeeper—John Land Rochester, linendraper—Joseph Woodhams, High-street Portland Town, plumber—Charles Wadhams, Charlette Portland-place, New-road, carpenter—Charles Portland Town, plumber—onaires manning, Charlette, street, Portland-place, New-road, carpenter—George Little, Southampton-terrace, Camden Town, cornecting High-street, Shoreditch, change High-street, Shoreditch, change that Little, Southampton-terrace, Camuen Town, corn-chandler—John Evans, High-street, Shoreditch, cheesemonts—Richard More, Norwich, coal merchant—Charles Justenstein Lendon, sen. 51 jun., Exeter, curriers.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULIRD. John Suteliffe, jun., Halifax, Yorkshire, rectifier, DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

A. H. Chambers, sen. and jun., New Bond-street and Southmoulton-street, bankers, first dividend of 9s and first dividend of 5s 6d on the separate estate of and on Saturday, Nov. 29, and the the second of the seco inn-fields; and at the same time ne noted tressing condition of Mrs. Lambert, who kad so suddenly suffered a domestic affliction, would attract the notice of the benevolent. The jury then, after some consultation, returned the following verdict:—"That the deaths of the deceased William and Henry Lambert were caused by some poisonous efficient, to the jury unknown."

Southmoulton-succe, Canada of 55 6d on the separate estate of A. H. Saubers, sen., on Saturday, Nov. 29, and the three subscient Saturdays, at Mr. Grooms, Abchurch-lane.

Barber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber and Marshall walsall, bankers, second dividend of 65 2d on J. V. Barber's separate estate of A. H. Sauber an

A. H. Simpson and F. H. Irvin, Blackiriars-road, engineers, dividend of 3s 4d, on Friday, Nov. 28, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Follett's, Basinghall-street.

J. Bennett, Little Birch, Herefordshire, cattle dealer, first dividend of 8s 6d, any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Etc. mingham.

C. Sharratt, Walsall, sandlers' ironmonger, second dividend of 1s 101d, any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Bi. mingham.
C. Webb, Oxford, apothecary, first dividend of 2s,

G. Webb, Oxford, apothecary, first dividend of 2s, 6n Saturday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Edward's, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

II. Haynes, Scole, Norfolk, wine merchant, first dividend of 1s, on Saturday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Edward's, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

W. H. Baldock, Canterbury, banker, third dividend of 10½d, on Saturday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Edward's, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

J. Groombridge, Abbey-street, Bermondsey, licensed victualler—first dividend of 1s, on Saturday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Edward's, Frederick's, place, Old Jewry. place, Old Jewry.

T. R. Withers, Eling, Hampshire, brewer, first dividend of 7s, on Saturday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Edwards's, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

J. Lewis, Birmingham, card manufacturer, first dividend of 91d, on Friday, Nov. 28, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham. T. W. Green, Leeds, bookseller, second dividend of

any day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.
T. Bousfield, Liucoln, ironmonger, first dividend of; any day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.

B. Wrigley, Horest, in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, wooller, cloth manufacturer, first dividend of 7s 5d, on Tuesder, Dec. 2, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Math. E. Lawton and T. Kay, Rochdale, ironfounders, fire

dividend of 2s, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, or any subsequence Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester. DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 20, T. Shaw, Southampton, wine-merchant-Dec Dec. 20, 1. Shaw, Southampton, wine-merchant—Dec. 20, W. Parsons, Wood-street, Princes-road, Lambeth corn-dealer—Dec. 20, S. Davies, Bankside, Southwark and Times-wharf, Wilton-road, Pimlico, coal-merchant-Dec. 19. W. Best and J. Snowden, Southampton, printer and stationers—Dec. 20, R. Evans, J. Fester, S. Z. Lang. ton, and T. Foster, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, East India merchants—Dec. 16, T. Trapp and T. P. Trapp, Church street, Southwark, tallow chandlers and melters—bec. 16 J. Peak, Tolleshunt Knights, Essex, miller—Dec. 16, Miller, Stockton-on-Tees, patent sail-cloth and rope manufacturer—Dec. 16, W. C. Knight, Creat Suffolk street, Southwark, builder—Dec. 16, D. Bidmend, Breatlestreet Cheapside, warchouseman and shipping agent—Dec. I Cheapside, warehouseman and shipping agent—Dec. Is J. H. Limes, Richmond, Surrey, butcher—Dec. 19, J. Courtenay, Bristol, banker—Dec. 19, W. Jones, Cardia Glanmorganshire, ship builder and timber merchant—Dec. 19, J. Raleigh, T. S. Goode, and W. Holland, Matchestor, merchants—Dec. 17, J. Carruthers, Blackburg, lines and woollen drapper—Dec. 17, W. Brown and T. Warehester, gutton spinners, bear Preston, jun., Manchester, cotton spinners—Dec. 17, J Ashbarry, Holm Lacy, Hereford, timber merchant. CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the

contrary on the day of meeting.

Dec. 19, S. Elphic, Green Dragon, Bermondsey-stree,
Surrey, victualler—Dec. 19, R. White, High-street, Ports mouth, surgeon-Dec. 18, R.B. Clarke, Gower-street North plumber and glazer—Dec. 16, J. M. Pratt, Bernera-stree, Oxford-street, wine merchant—Dec. 18, J. H. Limes, Rick. mond, Surrey, butcher—Dec. 18, J. Middleton Aveler, Clements-lane. Lombard-street, master mariner-Dec. E. Barry, Bristol, victualler-Dec. 18, R. Sugden, Bo thorne, Yorkshire, manufacturer of worsted goods-1 16. W. Brown and T. Proston, jun., Manchester, com CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless

T. Peers, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, plumber-J. L. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

brokers-C. Barclay and M. A. Frost, Birkenhead, confed tioners-J. Musgrave and R. A. Brown, Leeds, share brokers-A. and H. Andrews, Islington, paper hangers-Road and Street Cleansing Company, Manchester a elsewhere; as far as regards J. Brogden-E. and Hunter, Huyton and Liverpool, quarrymen-J. Gartl waite and Co., Halifax, Yorkshire, flax and tow spinned—Dobson and Ellerkamp, Liverpool, stock brokers—V Lamb and T. Axford, Islington, ready-made linen war house—Everett and Woods, Battersea, builders—J. at T. Gossling, Cranborne, Dorsetshire, bakers-M. Pill and Aldermanbury, carpet manufacturers—G. H. Dosseh Walker, and Broadhurst, Stoke-upon-Trent, manufa turers of earthenware-Dick and Gibson, Kingston-upca Hull, brewers—Jones and Dyson, Huddersfield, sha brokers—Allhusen, Romyn, and Co., Stockton, Middle borough, and Hartlepool, commission merchants—G. an G, Woolcott, Gray's-inn-road, builders—Tosar, Brother and Co., Newcastie-upon-Tyne.

ACCIDENT ON THE BRISTOL AND BIRMINGHAM RAIL way.—An accident occurred on the above railway of Saturday night, which, although not attended with loss of life, betrayed an amount of carclessnes scarcely credible, especially after the recent dread but, from the mysterious silence observed on such of casions, it is very difficult to give any correct infor mation. A gentleman at Bristol, was desirous proceeding thence to Gloucester, in order to be time for the Welch mail, which leaves Gloucester: a quarter to two in the morning. The last train in the night having left Bristol for Gloucester! ordered an express train; this was soon in reading Ipon reaching Standish Crossing, where the Gree Western line joins the Bristol into Gloucester, abou eleven miles from the latter place, and where there is a slight ascent, the engine ran into something which proved to be the last truck of a goods trail standing on the rails, without any singal lamps, of any light whatever being shown, although midnigh a very dark night, and on the most dangerous parts the whole line, in fact, considered so dangerous that all engine-drivers have positive instructions to slacken speed over this place. The concassion threw the engine-driver and fireman of the expres

knocked to pieces.

ACCIDENT AT THE OPENING OF THE BRIGHTON Chichester Railway.—The Brighton and Chiches Gen. Pasley having certified that the line, although ham and Worthing, is fit for traffic. The first that went through, carrying a considerable number of passengers; but the third train from Worthis which starts 55 minutes after twelve o'clock, arriving at Lancing, within a short distance of the residence of the late Sir Thomas Lloyd, Bart, 18 with an accident, which interrupted the traffic the rest of the day. At the spot in question to horses were drawing a train of earth-waggons on temporary line of rails, or rather on the permanel rails, which are laid down for about half a mile! this locality; and the driver neglecting to obelif bridle, the animal started off into the permanent line rails just as the engine was coming up, and t tender, which was in advance of the engine, kneeds down the horse and ran over it. The tender capsized off the rails, and falling over the horse with between the fore and hine wheels, killed it on the spot. The engine was also thrown over, but it mained on one of the rails so as to obstruct slow, none of the passengers were injured; but consequence of the accident they were detailed about two hours, when they were removed to another A LECTURE was delivered on Tuesday evening, train and proceeded to Brighton. DEATH OF A MENDICANT. On Monday 8 1

inquiry took place before Mr. W. Payne the core years of age. From the evidence of seven witnesses, it appeared that the deceased had been wondings, it appeared that the deceased had been wondings. mendicant for some time past in the borough lodging at a low house in Mint-street. She half nightly for her bed, and was in a dreadful shelf half nightly for her bed, and was in a dreadful shelf nightly for her bed, and was in a The Land.—At a meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society the following resolutions were Caslake, the relieving officer of St. George's are state. She became worse, and continued in below

lear by year, by voice or pen, we have never lear of declare our solemn protest against the mitten to done to our Polish brethren by the smemberment and enslavement of their country,

its protest, did it speak the sentiments of the or me city or Polock, that it was found unsafe to continue the persecution of the nuns within its walls, and they the process, would be of no moment; but that probecomes of importance when it speaks the sentilin the province of Minsk. sof aparty, and makes known the sympathies and medical difference of the revolutionary section of English society, this scale ret be in the ascendant in this country. In the name, then, of the democratic masses of freat Britain, whose ideas and hopes we are privibrember, 1845, our unmitigated abhorrence of the materime known as "the Partition of Poland," our contry, our heart-felt sympathy with our suffering beliren, and our earnest resolve to aid them by every reans in our power in promoting the restoration of polish freedom and Polish happiness.

We have now to place on record in our columns a parative so horrifying in all its details that we hold refuse to give credence to its statements did of experience assure us that no crime is too in-MEHOLAS and his barbarous tools, when in pursuit of their darling object, the perpetuation and extension gue slavery and misery of their unhappy victims. But we must add, that the facts we are about to was not allowed to attend or console her mutilated sisters meent to our readers are too well corroborated to except on the condition of apostacy. rave even a sliade of doubt as to their truth.

It appears that in 1837 there still existed in the ay of Minsk a convent of humble nuns of the order St. Basilius. Their time, like that of the "Sisters Charity." was divided between their religious duties, attendance on the sick, and the education of poor children. Far and wide the suffering and needy iad learned to bless their unassuming benevolence, and people of all ranks regarded with veneration a mmunity, distinguished not by ascetic practices. but through its active and unwearying philanthropy. Between 1837 and 1845 forty-four nuns perished at the hands of the Russian despotism, out of fifty-eight in a convent of the black sisterhood, and divided into devoted to duties whose fulfilment appeals so directly malogous to their own had been spared even during the French reign of terror, which so pitilessly swept sway all social landmarks. Of the fourteen that strength to attempt, or fortune to effect their escape. The following particulars of this atrocious persecution we give from a work just published, entitled, "Eastern Europe and the Emperor Nicholas":-

The Emperor Nicholas, having profited by his influence and privileges in nominating corrupt and ambitious tools 19 the bishopric of the Basilian communion (that is to sy, the Roman Catholics with Greek forms), amongst three Semiasko, the bishop of the diocese in which the nevent of these poor nuns was situated, had apostatised to the Greek from the Latin church. Finding that the great mass of the clergy, and the whole of their congreration, refused to follow the examples of their chiefs, Nicholas ordered forcible means to be resorted to, and set en foot a persecution, which caused the females of this digious association great alarm, and induced them to rse the private influence of their friends in the Russian rejutal, to be allowed to retire from their convent into the bosoms of their families.

on this community, to induce them to pass over to the rises he was empowered to make in the vame of Nicholas, and the awful signature appended to a document which normanced him to adopt such measures as the interests of religion might require, to oblige all recusants to reform. Finding their determination unshakeable, he left them three months to consider the matter; and then, detaching from his breast one of the numerous orders with which the Emperor had rewarded his apostacy, he attempted to just on the bosom of the superior, to whom he held out a dazzling prospect of honours and rewards. These women, it must be remembered, in their devout

telief, now saw in their former pastor only an impious seeder from the faith of their fathers. Irona Mieceslas, the superior of the convent,) therefore, spurning this t.m;:tation, said tauntingly to the bishop-"Krep it, keep it; it would ill accord with the humble cross which marks my order, and with you it serves to hide a breast beneath which there beats the heart of an

These nuns had been fortified in their resolution by the exhertation of their confessor, a weak, but probably well-meaning man, named Michalewitch.

As the persecution became more rigorous around him between the threats and promises of his bishop, he was inducaced to desert to the Russian communion, and he was afterwards frequently obliged to take his seat as member of the tribunal which attempted to subdue the distinacy of these women. It is, however, probable that be yielded more to terror than seduction, for he strove agarently to bury his remorse in incessant intoxication; and in this condition he afterwards fell into a pool of water, where he was drowned.

Three days after the insulting refusal of the superior 19 apostatise, Semiasko came with a detachment of solders to turn the sisters out of the convent. Such was the violence employed—such the terror inspired by the account of universal persecution, that a sick nun of

marched to Vitepsk, where they were placed in a Russian convent of "black sisters." These black sisterhoods, which may, in some mea-

for the most disorderly prostitutes. Here the thirty-three nuns of St. Basilius, from Minsk, met with fourteen more of their order, transferred from another convent to this abode, where for two years they

were kept at hard lubour, chained in couples, and ex-

order. The whole number of these women, fifty-seven, were now brought up twice a week, on Wednesdays and Fridays, before a commission of the Russian authorities and clergy, and flogged before them, receiving fifty strokes a-piece. This was continued for months tegether, till the

wounds upon their backs was an open sore, and that sirces of the scabs, and then of the raw flesh, adhered to the instruments of torture. Three of their number died

They were then fed on salt herrings, and refused drink (a favourite Russian mode of torture), except on the condition of apostacy. This punishment, which it appears they found the most difficult to bear, was superseded by a system of starvation. They were only fed once every other day, and driven to eat nettles and the fodder of the

They were employed to dig out clay, and not understanding how to conduct an excavation, the earth fell in and baried five of their number. With incredible barbarity the Russian authorities not only refused to dig them out, la prevented the nuns from attempting to extricate their companions. They perished in this self-dua grave. The next labour in which the survivors were em-

loyed, was to aid the masons in constructing a palace Some of the Polish gentry, whose spirit no terrors will quell, terning to look on,—one of their number addressed Some words of consolation to these poor women. Within

twenty-four hours, not only this imprudent individual, but all these around him had disappeared.

linds soon after perished. These ten bodies were carried off by the people, and what you may do." hidden where all the efforts of the Russian authorities failed to discover them.

the nuns. Four of these men, Zawecki, Komar, Zilewice, and Buckzynski by name, all upwards of seventy your sex for the foul outrage ye did to both? AtYears of age, were at last, in the full severity of winter,

tempt not to shelter yours elves behind the paltry extempt not your extemp froze them it gradually congesied into ice, and place previous to the above better them to death; another named the Abbé Laudauski, known. These abominations are but part and parcel cicty. I, however, take the answer, such as it is, and his Severe Strictures or his Savage Sarcasm with Suitwill asked and infirm, whilst stuggering beneath a load of fire- of a system which has been long in operation, for the will make the best I can of it. I will also avail myself of a bill Simplicity, or ready to meet his SLY Scheming

died upon the spot. Basilins succeeded in making his escape; and Semiasko, irritated at this incident, resolved to conquer the obstinacy of the nuns, and publishing that they were about to read their recentation, caused them to be forcibly led by the cells:

Basilins succeeded in making his escape; and Semiasko, similar character. Ye knew that those noble women had been banished to Siberia, others flogged to death the nuns, and publishing that they were about with the accursed knout, and others, still more with the nuns, and publishing that they were about with the accursed knout, and others, still more with the public intimation of the circumstance given by the cells:

World. It is true, he did not early destined language. by the soldiery to the portals of the Russian church. barbarians and slaves who form the armies of Russia. World. It is true, he did not say in distinct language, The curiosity which this announcement caused, led the whole population of the city of Polock to assemble; notwithstanding the examples which had been made of those destroyer who had caused these horrors to fall upon sion unquestionably." Now, as I do not read the New

then seising one of the hatche's used by 'he carpenters of Victoria's reign—this feasting and fawning upon ment that the authority upon which you made such a who had been working at the reparation of the church, the ruffian Nicholas-will assuredly be remembered statement does not warrant you in bringing my name so

herd, to become the executioner of these whom he had not already done to death, and to strike off their heads before the threshold of that temple, which their footsteps rould never voluntarily cross.

So galling was the provocation of this rebuke to the Russian bishop, that unable to contain himself, he struck the superior on the face, and then flung the are indig-INTERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUHORRIBLE CRIMES OF THE RUSTION DESPOTISM. nantly from him. It chanced in falling to wound one of

Such was the effect of this scene, that nothing could restrain the enthusiasm of the people; and as the nuns were led back by the soldiery, the crowd followed them imemberment of the memorable, though ill-fated and the return of the memorable, though ill-fated Such, notwithstanding the repressive terrors of the Russian authorities, became the feeling of the population of the city of Polosis that it

This public defeat of the Russian bishop and authorities was, however, revenged on these poor women by an the society respectable, and very "common" indeed is where the which, as sure as time and as certain as act of such diabolical malignity as only the most under the surface of the niable evidence can render credible.

When the Russian soldiers, and the newly-made deacons had been rendered drunk with brandy, all these are surely of value now." Certainly, and the lesson is Great plants, we declare anew, on this 30th of helpless nuns were turned out amongst them as incurably obstinate, to treat as they thought fit. Then commenced a scene worthy of pandemonium—the shricks and prayers of the victims mingling with the oaths, blasphemies, and after all, they discover that all the time they have ribaldry of the crowd, to whose brutal lust they were abandoned.

When the fury of these demons in human form had been exhausted, it was discovered that two of these unfortunate females were quite dead. The skull of one had been crushed by the stamping on the temples of an ironplated heel. The other was trampled into such a mass of mud and gore, that even its human character was scarcely | the treasurer (!) and their brethren at the Board. on beons, no atrocity too hellish, to be perpetrated by recognisable. Eight others had one or several bones or half of whom Mr. John Cramp signs as secretary, inviting subscriptions. It is only a variation of the stanza quoted limbs broken, or their eyes torn or trodden out. Of the whole number, the superior, a woman of iron frame as well as indomitable resolution, fared the best; but she

They were afterwards marched out of Polock by night on foot, and chained two by two,-even those whose eyes had been torn out, and whose hideous wounds were festering. Those whose legs were broken, or who were lamed. were sent forward in carts under the care of Cossacks.

A gentleman of Polock, M. Walenkiowitch, having ordered a funeral service to be read for these victims, was seized in the middle of the night and sent to Siberia, his property being confiscated. A monastery of Dominican monks, in another part of the country, having ventured to pray for them, was immediately dispersed. On reaching Medzioly, the nuns were again immured

wall human sympathics, that a religious sisterhood, after boats in the water, which was allowed to rise to their mouth and nose. Three more of their number perished in this manner, either of cold, or fear, or drowned by incessant immersion. The inhabitants o remained, eight had either had their eyes torn out or Medzioly carried off their bodies in the night, as the their limbs broken, and of the other six only four had earthly coil of holy martyrs which men would some day venerate and hold precious.

After two more years' captivity of the fifty-eight nuns (thirty-four from Minsk, fourteen from Vitepsk, and ten from Polock) only fourteen survived, and of these eight were either lame or blind.

The superior, Irena Miesceslas, who had fared the best, had an open wound, from which she was obliged to extract with her fingers the carious bones, and which afterwards becoming filled with worms, from want of dressing, caused her intense agony. At length some relaxation of vigilance having opened

prospect of escape, this courageous woman persuaded three of her companions to attempt it with her. In this enterprise these four women all succeeded, enfeebled by disease as they were, and without money or passports, at distance of between 200 and 300 miles from the Austrian and Prussian frontiers.

At the commencement of the present year, profiting by the scene of riot and drunkenness to which the saint'sday of the protopope of the convent had given occasion, This boon the Emperor refused, referring them to their they effected their escape. Leaping down a high wall into the snow they alighted in safety, and immed Semiasko, after vainly using all his persuasive powers fell on their knees in thanksgiving. They then separated, to facilitate their flight. The superior, in the midst of Bassian church, showed them alike the threats and pro- all the severity of the season, was driven to hide for days together in the woods, without other food than berries, or anything to quench her thirst but the snow. Once, driven to extremity, she knocked at the door of a wealthy looking house, and being received with veneration by its owner, was provided with money, provisions, and a correct map of her route. She crossed the frontier disguised as a shepherd; but even then was not in security, as the cowardly government of Prussia gives up even its own subjects to the Czar.

It was not until she had reached Posen, in the midst of Polish population, that she felt in security; and here she had unobtrusively withdrawn to a convent of the Sisters of Charity, but she was considered too precious, as a living testimony of the horrors daily perpetrated in that Golgotha which the frontier of Russia encircles, to be left in her retirement. With her scars, wounds, and personal evidence, she has been wisely forwarded to Paris, where a deputation recently waited on her, to express their sympathy with her cruel treatment. In Posen she was joined by the sister Wawrzecka, and shortly afterwards learned that the other two had, in like manner, scaped the pursuit of the Russian authorities, and been safely forwarded by the zeal of the inhabitants to the Austrian frontier.

The above shocking narrative was copied into the observation-" We hope and believe these descriptions to be greviously overcharged." This observation called forth a letter from the been copied, from which we give the following ex- through his secretary, Mr. Cramp.

tract:-The authenticity of the revolting details rest, firstly, on accounts transmitted from the Archbishopric of Posen to Paris, recording the joint deposition, on oath, of the nun Wavrzecka and the superior Irena Mieceslas, and estabtheir number fell and expired upon the pavement of the lishing the trustworthiness of these deponents; secondly, on accounts received in Paris direct from Poland con-The remainder were heavily ironed, hand and foot, and firmatory both of the general features of the case, and of the estimation in which the character of the superior is held in her native city; thirdly, on the personal evidence of this woman (relating only what sure be compared to our penitentiaries, are places of regarded herself, and what she had seen with her own refuge for the widows of private soldiers, and receptacles eyes) as given by her in Paris, where, till the 10th of

last month, she was residing with the sisterhood of the "Assumption Impasse des Vignes," Ruedes Postes, a religious community now removed to a new convent at Chaillot, where any inquiries can be made into her story. The facts given by this witness (who losed to all the maliguity of the depraved associates with for thirty years has secured the veneration of all with whom these women of gentle birth were thus forcibly whom she came in contact), to the person from whom I hold them, is the foundation of my statement. Irena In 1839, all other efforts having failed to shake their | Mieceslas was, however, daily called upon to repeat her resolution, they were transferred to another Russian cou- evidence in Paris, substantiating the personal portions of her narrative, by the ineffaceable scars and marks recording the violence of which she had been the victim. On the 9th of October, the eve of her departure for Rome, where she might have perhaps met face to face with the Emperor Nicholas, she was induced to make her appearance in Prince Czartoryski's drawing-room, and to satisfy

> It would be too bad if the very excess of the cruelties of the Russian Government and its agents should, by outstripping the belief of the civilised world, screen the oppressors from its odium without further inquiry, and avert the sympathy due to its victims.

the atrocities which have been copied into your columns.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. "THE AUTHOR OF REVELATIONS OF RUSSIA," Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

It appears from an article published in the Journal des Debats, a few days ago, that Irena Mieceslas is now in Rome, where her appearance has caused a great sensation. The excitement is so great, that in many of the convents imprecations have been appended to the ordinary prayers, and amongst others the following: "A furore Nicolai libera nos, Domine." IRENA MIECESLAS was presented to the Pope, when

ledge of the atrocities practised towards her and her companions; but the abbess replied that she had addressed a memorial to Nicholas, describing her sufferings, and that some time afterwards the apostate Bishop Semiasko showed her the memorial, and with it a letter, which he had received in the Emperor The falling of a wall in the midst of the nuns injured handwriting, to the following effect:-" Holy and many, and killed eight of them outright. A ninth and Venerable Archbishop,-Your conduct has been holy and venerable. I approve what you have done, and

About this period, several monks of St. Basilius were Queen, that "paragon of a wife and mother," that have given to it; but truth is not easily hid; and we teazing, the last time as "William I wish I may get the defendant would not experience any real difficulty tus have been used by 29,080 persons. stripped and placed under a pump, where as the water was possed over them it gradually congealed into ice, and place previous to the above horrid facts becoming place previous the place previous to the above horrid facts becoming place previous the place previou wood, was struck upon the head with such violence by a purpose of utterly extinguishing all that is Polish in your implied offer to allow me to make "known my in- with Superior Subtlety. drunken descen that his skull was fractured, and he lated untionality, religion, mind, and feeling. Ye knew tention" respecting my "repudiation of all connection died upon the spot.

that the mothers, wives, and daughters of Polish with the undertaking," although this is very much like It happened that one of these surviving monks of St. patriots had been subjected to tortures of precisely a knocking a man down, and then saying you were mis-

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sm,—I shall feel very much obliged if you can did the thing, and I, as one of the Board, am clearly excitement by the discovery that the sum of £240 as all your readers are not readers of the lucubrations of the Cuttle Fish who does the dirty work in the Punning Print, I think it but fair that both sides of the question be stated

I am, sir, yours, &c. London, Nov. 22, 1845. JOHN ARDILL Extract from Leader in the "New Moral World" of Nov. 8th, headed the "New Organ," referring to a publication entitled the "Herald of Progress," pub

ished by the officers of the Rational Society :-

Mr. Holyoake says, "the organ is necessary to ordi-The possession of an organ in times past did not make the importance to be thus derived. He says "All these lessons, which during the last eight years have been instilled into us respecting the value of 'our own paper,' that a society may subscribe for years to sustain a publication, and besides purchasing it weekly, pay the salary of the editor, subscribe to purchase the printing materials been paying a person to mislead them and throw dust in their eyes as to the real position of their affairs. The lesson is one which is not likely to be lost on the mem bers, which it would be altogether if they were to adopt a similar course again, and subscribe to set up another paper, which is the advice given to them by Mr. Hetherington the publisher, Mr. Ardill (of the Northern Star),

"Dil, dil, dil, will you come and be killed!" On the above assertion being pointed out to me,] immediately wrote a note to the editor, which appeared in the next number of the New Moral World, dated November 15th, under the head of "Subscriptions for the Rationalists' New Herald," as follows:-

> SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE RATIONALIST'S "NEW HERALD." . To the Editor.

Sir,-A friend has just directed my attention to paragraph in the New Moral Horld, in the article headed 'The New Organ," in which you say I have advised the members of the Rational Society to "subscribe to set up another paper." I shall feel obliged if you will inform me, as early as convenient, upon whose or what authority you make such a statement.

I am, sir, yours, &c. Northern Star Office, 16, Great Windmill-street, London. November 8th, 1845.

[Our knowledge was derived from the public intimation f the circumstance given by Mr. John Cramp, through the pages of the New Moral World. It is true, he did not say in distinct language, Mr. Ardill advises the public to subscribe to set up a new paper, but that which he does state conveys this impression unquestionably. In No. 67 of this publication appears a manifesto, dated the 29th of September, from Mr. John Cramp to the members of the Rational Society, wherein he informs us that he had "stood for a long time watching the first glimpse of the sun," which at length had appeared. and our readers will smile at this sun being neither more nor less than the new paper. And, in order to give birth to this ricketty bantling, it is not announced who are the parent birds, (whether hens, ducks, or geese, is not mentioned,) who sat, and brooded upon the golden egg until it was hatched. First he says, "Our President has at length taken upon himself active duties on behalf of those who have reposed their trust in him." Those who have reposed their trust in him would have been And lastly, Mr. Cramp proceeds to say of himself, "I have been appointed general secretary." The previous communication of Air. Cramp had been signed by him as socretary of the Congress, but he seems on this occasion general secretary, without relinquishing the office of secretary to Congress. Who knows but what Mr. Cramp may become Secretary of State as well as general secre-Central Board have it in contemplation to issue a periodical," and he calls upon the members of the Rational Society to transmit funds to him, to be paid over to the treasurer, that treasurer being Mr. Ardill.

It must be acknowledged that this is very like a recommendation from Mr. Ardill, for the members to subscribe Times, the editor of that paper prefacing it with the and we find Mr. Hetherington and Mr. Ardill, one a publisher, and the other connected with the press, added to show him that if he did not publish it some one class the council on this occasion, as though for the express purpose of giving their aid and experience in the matter, author of the work, from which the narrative had and we find Mr. Ardill volunteering to hold the stakes,

> manifesto is a very unique production, certainly very getting farther into it. creditable to the Board on whose behalf it is signed, and essential to the well-being of the society to have a paper, and informing the members and friends what it is to be be, perhaps, proper to remark, that the parties to whose and very honest. Then he says, "The paper will be commenced at their own risk, and any loss consequent upon | number of subscribers, for I am not the only person it, will be borne by them individually." If none of them he has attacked by his Scurvy Scurrility. have any funds, they certainly are not risking much in the undertaking.

But though they are willing to take all the risk, it is plus arise from the sale, it will be used as the laws and statement by saying, that "neither in my individual constitution of the society shall prescribe." So that the Central Board are willing to give up all the profit of the the publication to the society, and bear the loss themselves, having told us they have no funds from which to defray the loss! and then the truth comes out occasionally, in broken sentences, "unless the members feel bound to contribute to a fund for general purposes," the curiosity of a numerous company by a repetition of And afterwards it is added, "Any deficiency that may arise from the paper will be the only thing charged to the general fund." Lastly comes the climax, "we earnestly entreat the society to rally round the organ."

On reference to the publication itself we find this announcement to be viewed of such importance that a large portion of it is re-published over the leading article both in the first and second numbers of the Rational Herald. If Mr. Ardill wishes to repudiate all connection with the mine upon; and in my particular case, it is worse undertaking, of course he can do so, and make known his even than this, for my connection with the Board is intention. His letter to us manifests that he is, very properly, rather ashamed to be connected with it; and, if we more will be expected than a simple disavowal from those ton, and Mr. Cramp, appointed or re-appointed to office on the very occasion when the project was finally resolved on hearing an account of her suffering, he affected to doubt that the Emperor could have had any knowthat others, whose names are less prominent, have been equally instrumental in producing this abortion.]

To this importation of special pleading from the Old Bailey, I wrote the following answer:-Northern Star Office,

taken with the person.

withstanding the examples which had been made of those who had expressed their sympathy with the sufferers.

The apostate bishop, in his episcopal garments, advance diowards the nums, and bidding the soldiers leave his near sisters at liberty, spoke to them with paternal kindness, and offering his hand to their superior, preparer to lead her into the church. Irone Micceslas then seising one of the hatches word has to respect the seising one of the hatches word has to respect the seising one of the hatches word has to reach a destroyer who had caused these horrors to fall upon ye! Scorn and Victoria, too! Rottoria, too! But she "can do no wrong." Well, well, men are growing wiser; millions of bearded men will not for paper." I know also that I did not advise in the matter; and I leave your readers to judge who has to did the truth in this affair. Further, your answer is an ack nowledgthen the authority upon which the sufferers.

When the day of "settlement" comes, this one act in this affair. Further, your answer is an ack nowledgthen the authority upon which the sufferers.

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When the day of "settlement" comes, this one act in this affair. Further, your answer is an ack nowledgthen the sufference of the Rational Society to subscribe to set up another members of the Rational Society to subscribe the setting the members of the Rational Society to subscribe the setting the members of the Rational Society to subscribe the setting the members of the Rational Society to subscribe the setting the members of the Rational World, I cannot tell what Mr. Cramp may have said the members

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FORGERY. Finding that the statement was not true of me individually, you seek to screen yourself from the conse-During the past week the inhabitants of Cardiff quences of having published a falsehood by dex-terously shifting ground, and saying, "The Central Board have been thrown into a state of some considerable

make room for the inclosed letters in your next amenable." I have not denied my responsibility as an had been raised from the Brecon Old Bank by means publication: I should not have asked for the inser- ca-officio member of the board, for bringing the paper of a forged cheque and that the person charged with died near Sternenburg (Berne). His poems are more tion of more than the rejected or the mangled letter into existence; but this is not "advising the members, de.," and my answer, but without the previous corres- yet, if you are desirous of knowing how far I did advise, pondence the letter itself would be incomplete, and I now tell you, and your readers, that neither in my individual capacity, nor as treasurer to the Rational Society, nor yet, us ex-officio member of the Central Board, have I given one word of advice in this affair; and if you had consulted some of your friends, who are cognizant of these matters, they, surely, for the sake of old acquaintance, would not have let you put your foot into it in so foolish a manner as you have done; however, if going so far out of your way to drag my name before the public, in a manner so incalled-for, has served your purpose, I cannot but be satisfied, and wish you joy of your new acquaintance; but you will find me rather a "queer" customer. With respect to iny "appointment, or re-appointment, to office on the very nary respectability and the commonest importance." Joccasion when the project was finally resolved on," I can only say, that I am not aware of any power but that of a congress that can "appoint," "re-appoint," or displace me; and if such a farce as my "re-appointment" has been enacted, which I very much doubt, I can only laugh

> The remainder of your long answer chiefly concerns Mr. Cramp, in whose hands I leave his portion to deal with as he pleases .- I am, sir, yours, &c.,

at the actors, and pity their simplicity.

In the New Moral World of Nov. 22nd appears the following jesuitical notice:-

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. fore quite optional with us to publish it or not, as it is fused to let him have the money, as there was somean hour to answer," in quoting which we distinctly disno force in this apparent anomaly. Mr. Ardill says he the clerk at the bank, and (actuated by that generous

splenetic expressions against ourselves, is a denial of in- the interesting young fellow from Mr. Thomas was in Blackburn-street, Little Bolton, was blown up by dividually advising the members of the Rational Society not quite regular; and that if Mrs. Harman would, an explosion of gunpowder, which caused great alarm to subscribe to set up a new paper, by attempting to on her husband's behalf, sign the cheque, the amount in the neighbourhood, and occasioned the death of a draw an artificial line between what he did as Mr. Ardill, and what he did as ex-officio member of the Central had accompanied to the bank.

Board. He says, "I have not denied my responsibility Mr. Evans, the manager of the bank, entered at as an ex-officio member of the Board, for bringing the this particular juncture, and having heard the deci- have commenced in the Channel. paper into existence, but this is not advising, &c." It sion of Mr, Richards, entirely concurred in it. Mrs. appears to us that the responsibility of bringing the paper into existence, and afterwards having his name given out as treasurer to a fund, the secretary of which calls for subscriptions, to be passed over to Mr. Ardill, from which

Now, I must acknowledge that I was not only 'surprised," but rather vexed to find myself figuring away among such dirty water as is known to be belched forth in the print which I have quoted. It is true I did not use Mr. Hill as he did me, and adbetter pleased if he could have realised a good dividend attacking a man, by an exposition of his private chafor them from the assets rather than bring out a new racter, in order to prove that his statements of me
was "so delicate" he yielded to Mrs. Harman's
Tuesday evening, in the theatre of the Western Inpaper, and some will be rather sorry that they have reposed so much confidence in him. Then he says, "Mr. proving a man capable of making mis-statements, or
posed so much confidence in him. Then he says, "Mr. proving a man capable of making mis-statements, or
and-water more." Mrs. Harman then placed his posed so much confidence in him. Then he says, "Mr. proving a man capacite of making missing facts, does not prove the falsehood of any but the particular statements; and I was desirous of him to the station-house, and when (the "young other gentlemen addressed the meeting; and resonance with the principles of the director!" Nothing is said about reposing trust in seeking to heap upon the head of the editor the errors Mr. Hetherington, but as he is the publisher for the of the man, or the errors of the editor upon the head of the actional Society, of course he is to be trusted for the of the individual. Had Mr. Hill done the same by Rational Society, of course he is to be trusted for the of the individual. Had Mr. Hill done the same by proceeds of the publication after the members have me, I should not have complained; had he confined subscribed to establish it, and doubtless, like all pre- his punning sarcasm (to give it no harsher term), or vious officers of the society, he is very trustworthy. what he calls his "severe criticism," to the party which had called the paper into existence, the birth of which seems to have given him so much pain, I should probably have never heard of it, or, if I had, should not have noticed it, so long as it was honest severe criticism;" but when he descends to personality, as in my case, I can only think there is "Something Sinister" intended; and, if such be the case, or if there be "Something Secret" at the bottom of tary, through the instrumentality of his organ. He then all this, the "Sad Scoundrel" will find that he has informs the members of the Rational Society, that "The to deal with one who, though he may not be "Something Superior," is not a Simple Simon, who will quietly bear the Spiteful Spleen of a Silly Scribbler, who appears desirous of making a Sanguinary Sacrifice of all those he Supposes Stand between him and

his objects. He declines my letter, and prophecies I shall pubto set up a new paper. We find the commencement of lish it in some other channel. It did not require the paper to be the act and deed of the Central Board, much foresight to prophecy this, for the letter he and we find Mr. Hetherineton and Mr. Ardill. one a pur-

He says my note did not require so long an answer: then why did he give it? The truth is more likely to be that it did require so long an answer, for it Then on the 12th of October, appears another manifesto | would not be convenient to say the statement was published in the form of a handbill, and addressed "To made without authority: and if it was a falsehood, the members and friends of the Rational Society." it was his, for which he was sorry. He chose the "Signed on behalf of the Board, John Cramp, Sec." This round about method of getting out of the difficulty by

I say, truly, "I never read the New Moral World. we regret that we have not now space at liberty to publish | and do not know what Mr. Cramp may have said it in full. After announcing their conviction that it is respecting me." I should not have known of the appearance of either the statement or my letter, had they not been both pointed out to me by a friend. I called, the secretary publishes the confession. "It may certainly looked for this number, and when my friend showed me the notice to correspondents, I sent to purchase the three last numbers, which are the first I have had; and if he intends from this to claim me as a reader of his print, he is likely to have a goodly

The next and last paragraph in his notice, is the most cool, impudent, and barefaced falschood I have ever read. I have not attempted to draw any line announced in the same document that "should any sur- at all; for I have given a plain denial to the whole capacity, nor as treasurer to the Rational Society, nor yet as ex-officio member of the Central Board, have I given one word of advice in the matter." Now what more does he want? it is plain and understandable, not mystified by a multiplicity of words,

like his answer to my note, its only fault in his eyes suppose to be its extreme plainness. With respect to my responsibility as a member of the Board, he knows that it is unfair to impute the acts of a body to any individual composing that body, where the majority rule the minority, for the individual accused may have been one of the minority; how much worse is it when, as in this case, the president has complete power, and the Board are merely appointed to carry out what he may devise and deterex-officio, I hold my appointment under the congress, by virtue of my appointment I am entitled to mistake not, there will be found many others auxious to a seat at the Board to receive the monies paid to me as treasurer, and to disburse such monies according to the order of the president; if Mr. Hill can persuade himself that this is "advising the members of the Rational Society to subscribe to set up another paper," or anything like it, he is easy to persuade, but I think he will find a difficulty in persuading on, therefore every one of them is clearly amenable for others to think the same way. My name has not been society, that I have ever heard of, except by Mr. James Hill, or the editor of the New Moral (?) World, for I find in looking over the number for Nov. 8th, that I figure again in that number as the treasurer to a fund, the monies for which fund are to be "paid into the hands of Mr. Ardill, (of the Northern Star), for

Angel Inn, where the magistrates hold their meetings, crowds of men, women, and children assembled. who were watching for the appearance of the supposed offender, as it was understood she was to be from disease of the chest. taken for examination before the magistrates. However, in this the crowd was disappointed, as the four legs, is exhibiting at Preston. party charged with the offence was declared by a medical gentleman to be too ill to undergo an examination that morning. It appears that about five weeks ago a young man, apparently in extreme ill health, called at the Gwaelod-y-Garth Arms public-house, Merthyr Tydvil, kept by Mr. Richard Williams, to inquire where Mr. Harman, a highly-respectable inhabitant, resided. The servant who answered the "young man" gave the required in-formation, but immediately added to her fellow-servant. "Dear me, did you ever see anybody so like Mary Williams, the Miss of - as this 'young The fellow-servant who was thus appealed to, said, "he is the very image of her. The pardon on the ground that "the conviction was bad." young man, however, proceeded to the residence of He will have a free passage to this country. Mr. Harman, but upon hearing he was not at home, seemed very unwell, was tolerably well dressed, and in J. Ardill.—Northern Star Office.—A letter has been the house, sat down, and then stated that having noise as the boat passed through. his former letter had been published. It was addressed sired by Mr. Morgan Thomas, of Ynisgoy, to procure to the Editor of the New Moral World, and not to us from the Brecon Old Bank the sum of £240. He individually, nor was it marked "private," it was, there- had been to the bank, he said, but the clerk had rewith that which we have this week received from him similarly addressed, and which, doubtless, he will publish which he had with him; therefore it was necessary he in some channel or other. We beg to decline it. He should be accompanied by some respectable person, who professes to think it strange that so short a letter, as that knew him, and who was likewise known at the bank, published last week, should have required so long an In this dliemma the "young man" said he suddenly unswer. It did not require so long an answer or recollected that he had often heard Mr. Morgan commentary, but we chose to make it serve as Thomas say that Mr. Harman was his particular a text or a peg on which to append a few remarks; friend; and therefore, as the money was required inbesides does he not know the proverb that, "a fool may stantly, he (the "young man") had taken the liberty say as much in five minutes as it will occupy a wise man of calling to ask Mr. Harman if he would accompany him to the bank. It is said that upon hearing the claim any intention of classing Mr. Ardill with fools, or "young man's" story, Mrs. Harman was quite indig. for early next year, and called out for training. ourselves with the wise, but merely to show that there is | nant that the money had not been instantly paid by never reads the New Moral World, which is rather difficult feeling which impels women to render assistance to Garner, were killed in a new pit adjacent to Duckto reconcile with his writing to us two successive weeks, any person in distress) instantly determined to ac- infield Hall. to call us to account for what is contained in that publica- company the "young man" herself. She did so.

should be forthwith paid to the young man whom she boy, aged seven years. Harman signed the cheque as required, and the 'young man" (whose illness at this time became disthe deficiency on the paper, it is acknowledged, is to be charged, does not essentially differ from recommending the members of the Rational Society to subscribe.

In the members picker. The did not seem to like holds to like holds the much, and therefore a large portion of the amount was in gold. "And now," said Mr. Evans, "as I never had the pleasure of seeing you here before, partook of refreshments; but the "young man" (poor fellow!) could only take half a glass of wine,

and expressed a desire to return home. Accordingly, Mrs. Harman left with him in a few minutes, but, dress my note to James Hill (of Wisbeach, &c., &c.,) the editor (!) neither did I mark it private. I addressed it simply to the editor, for it was in the capacity of editor he had abused me by making false statements. I did so because I was not desirous of and-water after tea he paid more attention, declaring that "it did him good." He then declared it attaching a man by an exposition of his private chaman") expressed a wish to go into a second-class lutions in accordance with the principles of the to give him his death, &c., and insisted upon his going into a first-class carriage, at the same time charging the guard to be attentive to him. He was booked for Pentrych, near Cardiff; but upon opened the door and the "young man" stepped out and ventaway. "Hang me," exclaimed the breaksman. 'if that ere fellow haven't got a voice like a 'coman.' something very queer about him. Three miles back he came in scarcely able to move, assisted by women, as if he was not going to live five minutes, and now, look he walks-there's a pace for you!" Some weeks after the "young man" had so strongly excited the sympathies of certain kind-hearted folks at Merthyr, Mr. Morgan Thomas went to Merthyr from Ynisgoy, proceeded to the bank, and having transacted his tons burden each.—Liverpool Times. business, was asked by the clerk if they had not better Of course this produced an explanation. Mr. Thomas | Church. most positively declared that he had not authorised

> proceeded to Mrs. Harman's residence. A variety one Mary Williams, a married woman, but who had transferred her affections from her liege lord to a dignitary of the order of odd fellowship, was the party who had personified the delicate, interesting, and amiable young man, and in this suspicion he was confirmed when he was informed that the party referred to had deposited at a bank in Merthyr the sum of £120 in the notes of the Brecon Old Bank. She was accordingly taken up and lodged in the station-house, where she now remains. She is, we are one time, moved in a respectable sphere.

IMPORTANT CASE IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH n this case was convicted under the 39th George II., c. 70, s. 15, for having received at the door of a house not licensed for the delivery of lectures a lecture delivered by a certain Emma Martin, upon the subject of "The Follies and Cruelties of the Christian Missions." The conviction was upon an act (the act of Victoria), and also provided that the Dr. Nicher, of Doctors'-commons, died on Monday statutes of George III. and that of Victoria should be last. constructed altogether as if they consisted of only a single act. The learned counsel contended that in such circumstances the effect of the provision that the acts should be construed together was that no information under the 39th George III. could be laid, except in the name of the Attorney-General, in conformity with the provisions of the act of the present Queen. In reference to the second objection, the learned gentleman observed that the prisoner had no means of ascertaining the person to whom a part of at Guildford Assizes. the penalty was to be paid, the effect of which may be to cause his imprisonment for an indefinite period. Lord Denman said that the recent act of the present | Bay, Jersey. case, as the clause in that act which required infor-16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.

November 15th, 1845.

To the Editor of the New Meral World.

Sir,—I did not expect that my note to you would have seen innourced with a place in the Punning Print; neither

17 of the Lithin, (of the Northern Star), 107 that Start, 107 that The other Judges concurred with Lord Denman, and the application to quash the conviction was accord- of December. ingly refused.

> FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILthe Abingdon-road station, under the following circumstances :-- A young woman, named Fanny Gos-Longevity.—On the estate of Lady Headly, within a few miles of Tralce, a woman named Julia Hickey at Clifton, which is a short distance from Abingdondied on the 4th inst, having attained the advanced road station. On arriving at the latter place, instead age of 112 years. She retained full possession of her of proceeding at once to Clifton, she attempted to faculties up to the early part of the present year. cross the line for the purpose, it is supposed, of see-There are now living of her descendants 84 granding some of her old acquaintances, who lived at the children, 160 great grand-children, and four great grand-children, and four great grand-children, and four great grand-children. While she great grand-children. was standing on the platform, the mail-train passed Hydrophobia.—I saw a young girl who, while standing at a hall door, had her apron torn by a mad foot on the second line of the rail, the fast down dog that made a snap at it in passing. She got a readle and thread and sewed up the rent, and not in contact with her; she was knocked down by it having a pair of scissors by her, she cut off the thread and killed instantaneously; her feet were severed with her teeth, and she got hydrophobia and died of from her ancles, and her body otherwise much muti

General kntelligence.

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DEATH OF A CELHBRATED SWISS .- Jacob Stutz, & Swiss writer, well known for his excellent Pictures of Popular Life, written in the Zurich dialect, recently than a mere happy imitation of German writers, and, having committed the offence (a female) had been taken into custody. On Wednesday morning, at the although somewhat eccentric, he possessed much talent. He built with his own hands a hut of small planks in the woods, which he christened Jacob's Cell, and here he ended his days, after a short illness

A PIGEON WITH FOUR LEGS .- A living pigeon, with MR. WILKINS, the barrister, is about to be made a

Queen's Sergeant. A MAMMOTH Horse, twenty hands in height. and weighing 2,500 pounds, is exhibiting in London. FAILURE OF THE POTATOE CROP IN NORTH CUMBER-LAND AND DURHAM .- The march of the potatoe disease in these two counties is fearful. It is supposed to be all but universal through the border districts.

FREE PARDON .- Samuel Chambers, convicted at Leicester in 1844, and now in Van Dieman's Land. under a sentence of transportation, has received a free

APPROACH OF WINTER.-Last week so severe was desired to see Mrs. Harman, who shortly afterwards made her appearance, and as the "young man" over a large portion of its surface with ice. The ferry steamer, in crossing from Inverary to St. appearance something like a minister of the Gospel, Mrs. Harman asked him in. He entered mile in extent, which cracked and broke with a great LIVERPOOL CELLARS. - Last week seventy-two in-

formations were laid against owners of property, and tenants of houses, for letting off cellars as places of abode, contrary to the provisions of the Health Improvement Act. The parties were, in most cases, fined 5s. each and costs, which the magistrates inti-mated would not be levied if the cellar occupants removed immediately. WARLINE RUMOURS .- DUBLIN, Nov. 24 .- It is re-

ported in town this afternoon that Government mean to increase the army by 20,000 men, 10,000 to be formed into second or reserve battalions. thus effecting a great saving in the number of officers required for the additional force. It is also confidently stated, in military circles, that the militia will be ballotted

FATAL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT .- On Saturday, the 15th inst., two miners, named George Hewitt and John

FATAL EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.—On Saturday ion.

Upon arriving at the bank she was told by Mr. afternoon, Nov. 15th, about half-past four o'clock.

The pith of Mr. Ardill's second letter, divested of the Richards (the clerk) that the authority produced by the house of a man named James Rothwell, situate

HURRICANES IN THE CHANNEL. Jersey has been visited by a dreadful hurricane. The winter storms

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF LORD CHANCELLOR LYNDnurst.—The Lord Chancellor has been seriously ill, tressing) received the £240, and placed it safely in and is not yet out of danger. He was first attacked his trousers pocket. He did not seem to like notes much, and therefore a large portion of the amount was in gold. "And now," said Mr. Evans, "as I character, and a general impression began to spread that there was no chance of his Lordship's recovery. Mrs. Harman, do step in and bring your young friend that there was no chance of his Lordship's recovery, with you." The party proceeded to the parlour, and It appears that his illness arose principally from obstruction of the bowels, an ailment by which he has on former occasions been assailed. On Wednesday symptoms of improvement were manifested. On Thursday and Friday he was much better; on Saturday last he was able to get out of bed; and since then has been gradually advancing towards con-valescence. Lord Lyndhurst is 73 years of age.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS .- A public meeting, constitution, Leicester-square, in furtherance of the association were unanimously adopted.

WARLINE PREPARATIONS.—We can state as a fact that a naval officer high in command has been privately engaged in taking measurements of the large steamers under mail contract service with her Mathe arrival of the train at Troeddyrhiw, only three jesty's Government, and with orders to report immemiles from Merthyr, he tapped the window of the diately to the Admiralty on their capabilities for carriage and desired the guard to open the door, as he was too ill to proceed. The guard heard him and Mail Company; also the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, together with the Great Britain and Great Western, are said to have been I tell you what is is," said the guard, "there's | quietly but officially inspected. A naval officer, well acquainted with the coast of America, has been summoned to London, to give information to the Admiralty. Such a combined force as these numerous and powerful ships would form, independent of the regular steamers of war, would be one of the strongest ever seen on the ocean. The West India Company's ships alone are twelve in number, and of about 1,200

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL IN AUSTRALIA.-A magnifiput that £240 straight?" "What £240?" said Mr. Thomas, "Why," replied the clerk, "the £240 we able magnitude, will, ere long, be commenced in paid to a sickly young man, who appeared like a preacher, who was accompanied by Mrs. Harman."

Of some of the clerk is they nad not better cent (Catholic) Cathedral, upon a scale of considerable magnitude, will, ere long, be commenced in Adelaide; ample funds having been munificently subscribed elsewhere, by friends of the Catholic

A ROMAN VILLA.—The remains of a Roman villa, any preacher to draw money for him, and instantly of considerable extent, have been recently discovered proceeded to Mrs. Harman's residence. A variety of circumstances induced Mr. Thomas to suspect that have been made under the direction of Dr. Bromet. French Duel.—The Journal de la Cote d'Or of the 18th inst. states that a duel, which created the utmost horror, took place between two privates of artillery in garrison at Gray. After one of the combatants had been slightly wounded, and the seconds had interfered to put an end to the combat, the wounded man took an opportunity to attack his adversary, who was not on the defensive, and passed his sword through his body. The victim had suffiinformed, the owner of several houses, and has, at cient strength to draw out the sword, and then fell

THE TEA TRADE, Nov. 24.—The deliveries of tea in London last week were 492,481lb., and this year, to the 1st inst., they wete 29,706,000lb. The stock on the 1st inst. was 30,360,000lb. The imports this year have been 32,418,000lb.—an increase of upwards of 2,000,000lb. The stock on the 16th inst., howsum of 2d. for admitting an individual to hear a lecture delivered by a certain Emma Martin upon had increased to 31,506,000lb., and the imports to

CALLING OUT OF THE MILITIA.—A report has been information laid by a common informer, and did not for some days current of an intention on the part state upon the face of it the name of the party to of her Majesty's Government, not to rely so fully as whom a portion of the penalty was to be paid. Mr. it has hitherto done upon the Chelsea pensioners in Parry now applied to the Court for a rule to quash case of any occasion for their services, but to call out the conviction, upon the ground that the 2nd Vic- the malitia for a short period of training. It is said toria, c 12, which amended the statute of the 39th that the expediency of forming a better school of re-George III., provided also that no information cruits for the army will be put forward as the ground should be laid for any offence committed under that for this measure.—Times.

TAR LATE QUI TAM ACTIONS.—The action com menced by Charles H. Russell against Mr. H. Hill, to recover £40,000 and £20,000 won on the turf. has been stopped on the payment of costs incurred, which were taxed at £10 4s. 10. The above named qui tam informer has since been captured and lodged in Whitecross-street gaol, for the costs of an action brought by him against Lord G. Bentinck, and tried

A Relic.—A rather interesting relic was discovered a few days ago upon the shore of St. Brelade's While Mr. Robertson, a gentleman Queen did not appear to be applicable to the present | who resides in that locality, was rambling upon the beach, his eye was attracted by a small dark and mation to be laid in the name of the Attorney- rusty-looking object lying amongst the shingle. General, referred expressly and exclusively to the Lifting it up he found it to be a drinking cup, similar offences connected with printing and publishing, in in shape and general appearance to those which are the circumstances prohibited by the act; and the to be seen in the paintings of the old Flemish masters. considerations arising from the words of the latter act | The date of its manufacture cannot be assigned to a in this respect were strengthened by the circumstance period less remote than 400 years. It has two handles, and is about double the size of a common claret

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING and venerable. I approve what you have done, and what you may do."

what you may do."

And now, ye unwomanly, heartless she-aristocrats, who jeined with your "lovely and interesting" that would have needed so long an answer as you word of the act, and as it was very probable that have given to it; but truth is not expect that my note to you would have been tatal it the continuous of having a side thrust at Mr. Ardill, (of the Northern Star), for what is best known to himself, perhaps it is for my connection was in the very form which was given in the statute; but as the conviction was in the very form which was given to it; but truth is not expect that my note to you would have been tatal it the continuous of having a side thrust at Mr. Ardill, (of the Northern Star), for what is best known to himself, perhaps it is for my connection was in the very form which was given in the statute; but as the conviction was in the very words of the act, and as it was very probable that have given to it; but truth is not expect that my note to you would nave the penalty might nave been tatal it the continuous of having a side thrust at Mr. Ardill, (of the Northern Star), for what is best known to himself, perhaps it is for my connection was in the very form which was given in the statute; but as the conviction was in the very words of the act, and as it was very probable that the definition of the warm-baths, wash-truis, and drying appara-About this period, several monks of St. hasings were queen, that of several monks of St. hasings were queen, that of several monks of St. hasings were queen, that of several monks of St. hasings were queen, that of several monks of St. hasings were queen, that of several monks of St. hasings were queen, that of several monks of St. hasings were queen, that of several monks of St. hasings were queen, that of several monks of St. hasings were queen, that of several monks of St. hasings were queen used by 29,080 persons. The build-the title deeds;" if it is so, he ought to know, that in ascertaining, in fact, who the person was to whom sings on the site for the first model establishment at from my position with that paper, I cannot have any-the hetter reason. The build-the deeds;" if it is so, he ought to know, that in ascertaining, in fact, who the person was to whom ings on the site for the first model establishment at from my position with that paper, I cannot have any-the hetter reason. The build-the deeds;" if it is so, he ought to know, that in ascertaining, in fact, who the person was to whom ings on the site for the first model establishment at from my position with that paper, I cannot have any-the hetter reason. The build-the deeds;" if it is so, he ought to know, that in ascertaining, in fact, who the person was to whom ings on the site for the first model establishment at the remainder of the penalty was to be paid, the converted was to whom ings on the site for the first model establishment at the converted was the converted was to whom ings on the site for the first model establishment at the converted was the converted was to whom ings on the site for the first model establishment at the converted was the converted w Nicholas, how will ye answer to your country and endeavours to make the worse appear the better reason. We note of half a dark that appears in it, any more than a list to be cleared away this week. The foundation stone is to be laid there on the 16th

THE IRISH COLLEGES .- Lord Primate Beresford ROAD. — Oxford, Monday. — This morning a fatal accident occurred on the Great Western Railroad, at the Abingdon of the three provincial colleges, towards the foundation of divinity schools for students of the established church.

> Modern Expedition.—A gentleman did business on the Corn Exchange, Brunswick-street, on the 19th of October, and sailed the same day in the Caledonia. He arrived at Boston, purchased a cargo of flour, shipped it, and returned in the Great Western. On Friday he went to the Corn Exchange, sold the cargo and in the course of the day the Joshua Bates, containing the flour, arrived, after the quick passage of fifteen days from Boston. IBRAHIM PASHA has quitted the baths of St. Julien.

near Pisa, for Florence, where he intends to remain ten days, and then proceed, by way of Marseilles, to the baths of Vernet, in the Pyrenees, where he hopes to complete his recovery. ROYAL CHARLIE. -Mr. Walter Akeroyd, of Preston.

lated. Several persons witnessed the accident, and has in his possession four hand buttons belonging to New House of Lords.—It is understood that at endeavoured, by calling out to make her aware of some of the rebel chiefs of Prince Charlie's army who had been working at the reparation of the church, the ruffian Aichelas—win assured before the public, as an individual who had the commencement of the session of 1847, the semiasko, told him—"After having been their shep
Semiasko, told him—"After having been their shep
Basilius.

The ruffian Aichelas—win assured before the public, as an individual who had the commencement of the session of 1847, the the great danger she was in, but to no purpose, the poor woman seemed quite paralysed.

They bear the Prince Charlie's army advised the publishing of the Heroid of Progress.

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Law Intelligence.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. Monday .- The Queen v. Henry Neerdham Schope SHRAPNELL. -In his case the defendant, a son of the inventor of the "Shrapnell shell," had pleaded guilty to four informations, filed, at the iastance of the directors of the Bast India Company, against him under the 49 Geo. III., for having written letters to divers persons, General Willock, General Robertson, and others, having, as directors, patronage of offices in India, to obtain from them some situation in the Indian Government, by means of promising to the said persons certain rewards for exerting their influence in his favour. There had also been letters written to the wives of the directors in question, offering them to pay certain sums of money when the defendant should obtain an appointment through the influence or act of their husbands.-The defendant was now brought up for judgment. He put in affidavits to the effect, that at the time the letters were written he was labouring under acute mental distress and excitement, arising from the loss of his father, and the derangement of his affairs by the dishonesty of other parties, for whom he had incurred liabilities; that while he was in this state he was induced, in the desperate hope of retrieving his affairs, to write those letters to the ladies mentioned in the informations, but when he did so he was not aware that he was committing any indictable offence, the parties written to not having in themselves any power of appointment. That he had no idea that a cadetship was an office within the statute; that in writing these letters, his object was not to obtain the cadetship from any person not qualified, but to procure an introduction to the directors, to whom his claims and qualifications might be submitted. He expressed his sincere regret for what he had thus impro-

the prison of this court.

FRIDAY .- THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK V. PEARSON .-The Dake of Brunswick conducted his own case.-Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Hugh Hill appeared for the defendant. plaintiff .- The Duke of Brunswick said that ever since Court.—A discussion here arese on the question whether he referred to them, because the present defendant had stated that all that the former proprietor of hard labour. the paper had said of him (the Duke of Brunswick) allegation of the formor libels, and as the plaintiff said he wished to refer to them, Lord Denman thought daring one, are shortly these. The prosecutor is a that they might be referred to.] The plaintiff therefore proceeded. The first indictment was in 1842. The defendant in these various libels charged him (the plaintiff) with murder, with infamous crimes, and matters of that sort. He had been charged with having murdered Eliza | bought, and whilst they were being brought to the cart, Greenwood. He was ready to met that and any other the prisoner was found making off with the pig which had charge. Mr. Cockburn objected to the plaintiff going into been left in it a few minutes before. The jury having these previous matters. The declaration began with setting out something published by Bernard Gregory. To the with the court was, whether it would be safe to leave such extent of the matters thus set out the plaintiff might enter upon the statement of previous matters, but not further. The plaintiff wanted all the case to be known to the jury. The subject of the present action was a libel contained in "Notices to Correspondents." It was published in the paper of the 3rd of November, 1844. Lord Denman read it. It spoke of the former defendant, Gregory, being better than might have been expected after the persecutions he endured, and of his being about to give to the world an account of his persecutions, and of the judicial tyranny practised on him. It went on to say, that the defendant Gregory had throughout exhibited great strength of mind, and that he had been enabled to do so, because his conduct had, from the commenc ment, been sustained in strong truth. [This seemed to be the paragraph which the plaintiff thought amounted on, that all that Gregory had written of him was, in fact, true.] Another paragraph referred to the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench [in reading this Lord Denman said, "I think I ought to have been the plaintiff in this part of the libel"], and spoke of the plaintiff as a foreigner despoiled for his vices of home and country. The writer took credit for gentleness of spirit, in noticing the follies of the duke, but described him as a wanderer on the world, with no country in Europe but England that would receive him; that he was shut out from court, the clubs, and society. The declaration went on to allege other writings of the defendant to the same effect. It seemed to him (Lord Denman) that the plaintiff complained that this defendant had stated that all that Gregory had represented was the truth. The Duke of Brunswick: That is so, my lord; and I have brought this civil action to enable him to prove the truth of it, if he thinks he can. He has not tried to do that.-The plaintiff continued: There was a whole series of libels, and he could not separate the one from the other. The plaintiff proceeded to comment on the unceasing malice with which he had been pursued by the Satirist newspaper, and expressed his hope and belief that the jury would treat this first paragraph as a libel. The second libel of which he complained was inserted in the paper of the 9th of March, 1845, and sought by the most shameful insinuations, to connect his (the plaintiff's) name with the murder of De la Rue and the crimes of Hocker .- Mr. Cockburn proceeded to address the court at great length in behalf of the defendant. He justified the Paragraphs in the Satirist, and was extremely severe on the conduct of the duke, who, he asserted, was actuated by motives the most vindictive and mean. After a reply from the plaintiff, Lord Denman summed up, the jurors retired for about half an hour, and then brought in a ver-

dict for the plaintiff. Damages-One farthing. BANKRUPTCY COURT. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26,-EXTRAORDINARY Doings in THE WINE TRADE. -- IN RE REAY AND REAY, BANK-ECPTS .- The bankrupts in this case had carried on business most extensively as wine merchants in Mark-lane, City. Their debts and liabilities together amounted to £219,000, and their assets to between £38,000 and £39,000. The estate is expected to pay a dividend of between three and four shillings in the pound. The bankrupts came up to day for their certificates. The firm consisted of John Reay, sen., and John Robert Reay, his nephew. In the case of the latter no opposition was offered, and consequently his certificate was granted at once. The certificate of John Reay, the principal in the concern, was opposed by Mr. Bovill, for the assignees, the bankrupt was defended by Mr. Edwin James. Mr. Bovill stated that the assignees opposed the granting of the certificate, on the grounds of an improper system of ballancing the books, which had been pursued by the bankrupt, a reckless system of giving credit, and extensive dealing in accommodation bills. It appeared from the books that between January, 1839, and February 1845, upwards of £148,000 in bad debts had accumulated, while the bankrupt set down his profits during that period at £5.000 a-year. Another complaint against the bankrupt was, that he had practised a system of pledging the property of case only occupied a few minutes, and a verdict of guilty his creditors by raising money on dock warrants to the amount of £70,000, thus placing such property beyond the reach of the assignees. His stock of wines in dock had been sold under the fiat for £8,000, out of which the claims of the dock company amounted to £7,800. He (Mr. Bouvill) was surprised that the dock company should trust a man who had so traded to such an amount. The bankrupt had even at the last moment, in February, 1845, tence was six months' hard labour. purchased wines to the amount of £30,000, a fact of which the foreign creditors heavily complained, and they were anxiously awaiting the judgment of the Court. With respect to the bad debts, it appeared that the bankrupt had credited a person named Wright, formerly dealing in Mark-lane, but latterly the proprietor of the Turk's Head Hotel, in the Strand, at one time to the enormous amount of £34,000. In 1839 Wright owed the bankrupt £7,800; in 1841, £8,300; and in 1842, £31,000. This amount was subsequently reduced to £11,000, by Reny's taking a mortgage on the Turk's Head for £21,000. This mortgage, however, had turned out valueless, the property having been previously encumbered; and although the mortgage was effected in a registered county, the bankrupt had neglected to make any previous inquiries of the register of Middlesex. The next case of reckless credit occurred in the case of a person named Blumenthal formerly trading in Birmingham, and who had been bankrupt there. Reay had trusted this man to the amount o £47,000 for wines for which the only security he had received was the acceptances of the Baron de Bode, to the amount of £37,000. The Court would judge whether such acceptances could be looked upon as good and sufficient security. The next man whom the bankrupt had taken largely into his confidence was Jarvis, whose case had been sorecently before that Court. This man had originally been ing at Chingford, in Essex, on the 1st of November in- willingness to give him employment by which he could him count the number of tails of the cat, and how many sorecently before that Court. This man had originally been clerk to Messrs. Allnutt and Arbouin, and in less than eleven months the bankrupt had trusted him to the amount of £19,000. It might be as well here to mention amount of £19,000. It might be as well here to mention that there was not a chance of a shilling in the pound for the creditors to Jarvis's estate. These were the three parish of Chingford. Has known the prisoners before. to Newgate for the escape, and a true bill was, yesterday ship in South America, confirmed the evidence of Scott principal cases which the assignees wished to bring under Jessop was once a servant in his household. On Satur- evening, about an hour after his committal for trial, in every particular and said there were three over-handed the notice of the Court, to mark how reckless had been day, the 1st of this month, witness had five £5 notes and found against him by the grand jury. the bankrupt's conduct as a trader. It appeared that in six sovereigns locked in a desk in a room at the rectory. 1841 the bankrupt had married a lady of large fortune, and, although it did not appear clear that he was solvent at the time, had made a settlement on her to the amount of £17,000. He was now living in luxury, on the produce of that settlement, at Wanstead. It appeared, further, that for a series of years the bankrupt had drawn accommodation biles on the parties with whom he had accommodation biles on the parties with whom he had accommodated by the parties with whom he had accommodated by the parties with whom he had accommodated by the parties with obstructing and assaulting the officers in the execution of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners was to the clemency of the court, under the belief that he had accommodation biles on the parties with whom he had accommodated by the parties with obstructing and assaulting the officers in the execution of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners was to the clemency of the court, under the belief that he had accommodation biles of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners was to the clemency of the court, under the belief that he had accommodation biles of the parties with obstructing and assaulting the officers in the execution of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners was to the clemency of the court, under the belief that he had accommodation biles are the parties with obstructing and assaulting the officers in the execution of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners was to the clemency of the court, under the belief that he had accommodation biles are the prisoners was to the clemency of the court, and the prisoners was the prometation of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners was to the clemency of the clemency of the court, and the prisoners was the prometation of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners was to the clemency of the clemency of the clemency of the clemency of the court, and the prometation of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners was the prometation of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners was the prometation of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners was the prometation of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners was the prometation of the prisoners was the prometation of the prisoners was the pro of £17,000. He was now living in luxury, on the prodealings, and as long as he could get them discounted his trade went on flourishingly, but the moment bankers and brokers became cautious, the bubble burst, and he was obliged to come to that Court. On all these grounds, then, an improper system of balancing his books, a reckless system of giving credit, and an extensive dealing in accomodation bills, he (Mr. Bovill) called upon the least to suspend it for a number of years. After Mr. E. giving a judgment till to-morrow.

judgment in the above case, when, after a long commencluded by giving judgment that the bankrupt's certificate be suspended for two years.

Central Criminal Court.

The first session in the present mayoralty commenced

Shopliffing.—Caroline Bay, aged 24, and Jane Scott, aged 18, were indicted for stealing seven handkerchiefs, otherwise seven yards of silk, value 30s., the property of the prisoners, according to custom, went to purchase a trifling article, and, while one was making the bargain, the other employed herself in abstracting the articles which he had taken from the prisoners. The jury, after long consultation, returned a verdict of acquittal in favour of Scott, supposing her to have been the tool of the more experienced thief. Bay was declared guilty. It was then proved upon a second indictment that Bay was convicted of "lifting" last year in this court, and senenced to six months' hard labour. The court now sentenced her to transportation for seven years. There when they heard the sentence of banishment passed.

TUESDAY .- BURGLARY .- Paul Cooper, aged 20, described as a French polisher, pleaded guilty to an indictment, for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling house of James Poulton, and stealing therein a quantity of wearing apparel, and other articles, his property. A former conviction of the prisoner, for a similar offence, was proved, and the Recorder sentenced to help me or a roof to the prisoner and the recorder sentenced to help me or a roof to the similar offence, was proved, and the Recorder sentenced to help me or a roof to the streets without a single friend to help me or a roof to similar offence, was proved, and the Recorder sentenced him to be transported for the term of ten years.

indicted for feloniously intermarrying with Caroline Has- was, that he be transported beyond the seas for the term well Jones, on the 15th August, 1841, his wife, Hannah of ten years, perly but ignorantly done, and he referred to his suffer. Dudley, being then and still alive. The facts of this case of the prosecutors and the court.—Mr. Justice Williams sentenced the prisoner to four months imprisonment in the narrow compass. It appeared that on the and described as a labourer, was indicted for a rape on the personer to four months imprisonment in the narrow compass. It appeared that on the and described as a labourer, was indicted for a rape on the person of his own daughter, a little girl of eleven church, in the county of Buckingham, to Hannah Dudley, years of age. Mr. Clarkson conducted the prusecution. ings and distresses, while he threw himself on the mercy lie in a very narrow compass. It appeared that on the who was proved to be still alive and in attendance. On The prisoner was undefended. The evidence was of a the 15th of August, 1841, he went through the ceremony of a marriage, under the assumed name of Thomas Thorne, at the parish church of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, with This was an action against the present proprietor of the Satirist newspaper, for two alleged libels on the instance of the wife, and the real sufferer, Jones, applandin.—The Buke of Branswick sant that ever since his arrival in this country, for ten years past, he had been peared in the witness-box, and stated that the prisoner held up to odium in the Satirist. The object was to inheld up to odium in the Satirist. The object was to infall up to odium in the Satirist infall up to odium in the Satirist. The object was to infall up to odium in the Satirist infall up to odium in t duce him to purchase a remission of these attacks in father to her child. The jury, after a short deliberation, money. He would not do so; but at length the imputa- returned a verdict of Guilty. The Recorder, in passing tions became graver and more serious than ever, and he sentence, remarked upon the circumstance of the prisoner preferred an indictment in 1842 at the Central Criminal having contracted the second marriage under the assumed name of Thorne, as indicative of a perfect knowthe plaintiff was entitled to go into statements respecting ledge that his wife was alive, and also of a concocted previous libels, published, too, by other persons, and not fraud. Looking at the whole of the case, the sentence of by the defendant. The Duke of Brunswick said that the court was, that the prisoner be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six calendar months, but without

STEALING A Pig.—John Coleman was indicted for was true. [As the present declaration contained an stealing apig, value £1 5s. 6d., the property of Alexander Brown. The facts of the larceny, which was a most butcher dealing at Newgate Market for meat. He had bought the pig in question and sent it down to his cart. which was standing at the corner of the Old Bailey and Newgate-street. Two more pigs were subsequently found him guilty, the Recorder said the only hesitation a character in the country, but as nothing had been known of him before the court would not go so far. The sentence of the court was that he be imprisoned and kept at hard labour in the House of Correction for one year.

> Edward Chandler, a sedate looking young man, 21 years of age, was indicted for stealing a shawl scarf, a wedding ring, and a purse containing gold and silver coin, the property of Caroline Amelia Robins, his sweetheart, and a hat, value 10s., the property of G. Robins, her brother. There were other indictments against the prisoner for felony and fraud. The prosecutrix, a smart little dress-maker, stated that she lately lived at Kensington. Has known the prisoner, who is a baker, for some time. He wooed and won her, and, as she supposed, they were on the eve of marriage when the robbery was committed by him. He told her he had published the banns in Paddington church; but it proved otherwise. On the day he robbed and abondoned her he took her to Paddingbrother to witness the ceremony, and give her away. He took her purse away, and obtained possession of her wedding ring, which she had purchased herself. He never came back to her, and his story about putting up the banns was fudge. (A laugh.) The purse and scarf which were found on the prisoner were here produced, and sworn to by Miss Robins. The hat she believed to belong to her brother. The police constable who apprehended the prisoner at the Jew's Harp public-house, some time after the elopement, said he found the hat on his head, the scarf round his neck, and the purse in his pocket. The prisoner cross-examined the prosecutrix with a great deal of pertinacity. He asked her if she had not lived deal of pertinacity. He asked her if she had not lived land, Esq., and other members of the court of Aldermen, with him as his wife. She denied it, or that any such intimacy ever existed. Common Sergeant: Supposing it were true, your offence would be aggravated. The prisoner made a long statement to the jury, and said that soner made a long statement to the jury, and said that he had not published the banns, nor did he ever intend to would be security for him to the amount of £1,000: this he had not published the banns, nor did he ever intend to court do hereby caution the public against paying any atmarry his accuser. He declared that she lent him the purse of money and the scarf, and bought him a new hat, in order that they should go out respectable on a day's pleasure.-Common Sergeant: Yes, she thought the day's pleasure was to get married. What say you to taking away her wedding ring and the shawl ?-The prisoner made a very lame attempt to explain this part of the transaction, which, however, he did not deny. The Common Sergeant told the jury that the case was clearly made out, supposing the young woman's statement were true, but they had heard the counter-statement of the prisoner. The jury consulted for ten minutes, and then

SECOND INDICTMENT.—The prisoner was then charged with stealing a diamond breast pin, the property of a gentleman in whose house he lodged. The facts here were clearly proved, and the jury immediately found him guilty.-Common Sergeant (to the Clerk of Arraigns): Go on with another case.

THIRD INDICTMENT.—The prisoner was again indicted for secreting 14s. Sd., and two other sums of money, which he had received by virtue of his employment, for and on account of Mr. Black, his master. The prosecutor stated pardon for his offence, and was actuated by a sense of that he is a baker, living in Lambeth, and the prisoner was formerly in his service. It was his duty to pay in procured from John Bellamy, Esq., the clerk of assize of daily all the money he had received on his account, but he had failed to do so in several instances, three of which assizes holden at Shrewsbury, in and for the county of he was about to prove. Three females were then called, to prove payment of the sums in question. Other cases were about to be entered upon; but the foreman said they were satisfied, and pronounced a verdict of guilty.—Common Sergeant: Gentlemen, I have been satisfied a good while. You have now discovered what the prisoner is. Sentence, transportation for seven years.

POCKET PICKING.—John Murphy, aged twelve, a very expert fellow, was indicted for stealing a silk handkerchief, the property of J. Murrell, from his person. This was returned. The Common Sergeant said the county could no longer bear the expense of prosecuting the prisoner, hence he must be put under the care of Government, who would probably teach him a trade. Sentence —transportation for ten years.

John Smith, a more diminutive urchin, was convicted of a similar offence: being the first conviction, the sen-

WEDNESDAY .- THE POST-OFFICE ROBBEBIES .- Francis Cope was placed at the bar and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing two post letters, one containing a sovereign, the property of her Majesty's gave the prisoner a very good character previous to the present charge. The learned Judge sentenced him to be transported for ten years.

John Gord, a letter-carrier in the branch Post-office at wit, a deed of transfer of shares of the Somerset, Wiltjesty's Postmaster-General. The particulars of this case acquitted the prisoner. A second indictment was then

There was beyond these 180 pieces of silver coin of every denomination, from the groat to the crown. The pri-soner Jessop knew where the key was usually deposited and Felling, were charged with creating a disturbance at that belonged to the desk. The jury returned a verdict the promenade concerts in Covent-garden Theatre, and geant told Ticer that he quite concurred in the view fine of £5 each, or go to prison for fifteen days, and the taken by the jury; the sentence therefore was, that he be other detendant to be sent to the House of Correction for kept to hard labour for one year. As to Jessop, he had committed an extensive robbery, and, as an example to were next put to the bar, charged with taking part in the for ten years.

ROBBING FURNISHED LODGINGS .- John Brown, 22, and Court either to refuse the certificate altogether, or at Mary Ann, his alleged wife, 18, were indicted for stealing a great quantity of household furniture, utensils, linen, James had been beard in behalf of the bankrupt, his &c., the property of James Sampson. The prosecutor, brought up for another examination on a charge of hav-hended the prisoners, replied a week. Mr. Broderip: Honour said that, as the case was one of great importance who lives in Gravel-lane, Southwark, stated that the ling robbed, or connived at robbing the shop of his master, ling robbed, or to the mercantile community, and as there were several prisoners lodged at his house, and he supposed them to Mr. Russell, in New Coventry-street, of between £700 and of the boys?—Judge: None whatever. Mr. Broderip documents he wished to look over, he should postpone be a married couple, or he should not have taken them Eson worth of jewellery and plate. The robbery occurred said the fact should be recorded in the depositions, and

property. The famale said at first "Forgive me, as this of the stock, it was presumed that the thief was some is the first time;" and then, "If you'll let me go I'll.re. one well acquainted with the stock and premises, and as store all the things I've taken away." The jury found the prisoner had only been a few weeks in Mr. Russell's them both guilty. Evidence was then given that the employ, and was not able to give a very satisfactory acfemale was convicted in this court on the first day of count of his movements on the evening of the robbery, he

clerk to the Solicitor of the Mint, and who had been employed in a confidential character by that officer for a was a dreadful wailing among some females in the gallery ing the same. The jury found the prisoner Not Guilty, and he was at once discharged.

THEFT.-James Lowe, 18, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing from the person. The Recorder said that there was proof that he had been concluded on the 12th of May, in the present year, of stealing I wish to be transported.—Mr. Bond: I am afraid you taken on the 19th of November in the act of picking a

FRIDAY .- RAPE .- William Edward Beard, aged 32, most disgusting nature, and quite unfit for publication.

After having been locked up for some time, the jury ultimately returned a verdiet of guilty. Mr. Justice Coltman sentenced him to be transported for life.

ROBRERY.—George Gamble, aged 31, and described as a watchmaker, was charged with having stolen sixty watches, ten chains, and other articles, value £500, the stolen. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. Mr. Justice Coltman sentenced the prisoner Gamble to be transported for the term of ten years, and Bodill to be transported for the term of fourteen years.

UTTEBING BASE COIN .- The undernamed were charged

Vials, alias Jefferies, alias Jefferies Doolan. The following were convicted and sentenced:—To three months' imprisonment, Eliza Russell; for one year, Catherine Hockells. The other cases were postponed to give time for a Crown prosecution of another description. It appeared, in the course of the inquiry, that the police disguise themselves in various ways in order to dodge and capture

Police Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE, WEDNESDAY .- THE NOTORIOUS JOSEPH ADY AGAIN .-Sir Peter Laurie came to the justice room yesterday, for claiming personal acquaintance with each of the aldermen, but actually referring to him (Sir l'eter Lauric) in the following manner :- " Voluntary referee, the Right Honourcheck similar to that which he had received some years ago from the court of Aldermen. The check alluded to by the Lord Mayor was the following advertisement, which been represented to this court that a person calling him-self Joseph Ady, hath for some time past been in the practice of sending letters to various persons in all parts of the kingdom, stating himself to be in possession of in-formation for their pecuniary advantage, and offering to afford the same on payment to him of twenty shillings, and in some instances of five shillings, and referring falsely in such letters for his character, integrity, and responsibility to Sir Wm. Heygate, Bart., Wm. Taylor Cope rity, or responsibility of the said Joseph Ady. (Signed) had paid Ady under the belief that Ady was authorised to refer to Sir Peter Laurie, as a valuntary referee, it was only necessary to prefer an indictment at the next Old Bailey Sessions, for obtaining money under false pre-tences, and full justice would be done; and any one might recover back the money paid without trouble or expense, by applying to the Whitechapel Court of Requests. Sir Peter Laurie then produced about fifty letters from different parts of the Continent, Ireland, England, and Scotland.

THURSDAY .- EXTRAORDINARY CASE. - A seaman of self at the bar in the custody of Bradley, one of the principal officers of the Mansion-house, a voluntary prisoner. The following evidence was given on the occasion:-James Bradley said: This day the prisoner voluntarily delivered himself into my custody as an escaped convict. He stated to me that he escaped in December, 1839, from Sydney, since which time he had been at sea. That he was tried and convicted at Shrewsbury, in the month of August, 1832, was transported for life, and received no duty to his God in giving himself up to justice. I have the Oxford Circuit, the certificate of his conviction at the Salop, on the 1st day of August, in the third year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the 4th, by the name of John Potter; and the prisoner confessed to me that he is the person referred to as John Potter in the certificate I produce, and which I saw signed by Mr. Bellamy. Sir John Pirie: What have you to say to this statement made by the officer, prisoner? The prisoner: I admit that his evidence is in every respect correct. The prisoner then said he had escaped from Sidney about four years ago; that he there witnessed the miserably immoral condition of his fellow convicts, whom, as he was now a reformed man himself, he should earnestly wish to assist as much as lay in his small power, in reforming; that he had been earning an honest living as a sailor, first in an American vessel, and that he afterwards was employed in the Hudson's Bay Company's service, and sent to Africa. He said that, after a laborious service in foreign ports, he became a seaman on board the ship John Grey, trading from Greenock to Bombay, and on the outward voyage he was induced by a special providence to turn over the pages of the Holy Bible, which wrought such changes in his mind, affecting the good of desire to do something for their advantage; and he considered himself competent, from the experience he had himself up to justice. He had, therefore, come to the

BOW STREET. MONDAY .- GENTLEMEN BLACKGUARDS .- Three young fourteen days. Richard Jone and Archibald Hamilton others, the judgment was transportation beyond the seas case, they were fined £5 each, or fifteen days imprison-

> MARLBOROUGH STREET. New Coventar-street. - Solomon Goldsmith was John Judge, inspector of Thames police, who appre-

last year, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. was suspected, and given into custody: Mr. Russell Susannah Eliza Crisp. It appeared by the evidence that months and a fortnight ago. The sentence on the man and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, named. They escaped at first without being detected, but give me eighteen months, send me for seven years instead. The prisoner on being told that he was discharged, de- arranging the business."—A. Pettit, Secretary. in the course of the day a policeman brought the silk, I don't like eighteen months hard labour." She was clared before God that he was as innocent as the baby un-

QUEEN SQUARE. THESDAY .- STARVATION AND THEFT, -John Bedsted, a considerable period, was charged with having uttered a poor miserable attenuated being, was charged with felony. considerable period, was charged with having uttered a sovereign, knowing it to be counterfeit. There were other counts in the indictment, charging him with having in his possession a number of counterfeit coins, and tendering the same. The jury found the prisoner Not Guilty, the pot was found to belong to the proprietor of ing the same. The jury found the prisoner Not Guilty, and have received that the had been received on the previous evening by the waiter at the Pine Apple, William-street, Pimileo, carry-ing a quart pot partially concealed in a bag, and on being stopped, the pot was found to belong to the proprietor of the Phonix, in the same neighbourhood. It was further waiter at the Pine Apple, william-street, Pimileo, carry-ing a quart pot partially concealed in a bag, and on being stopped, the pot was found to belong to the proprietor of the Phonix, in the same neighbourhood. It was further waiter at the Pine Apple, William-street, Pimileo, carry-ing a quart pot partially concealed in a bag, and on being stopped, the pot was found to belong to the proprietor of the Phonix, in the same neighbourhood. proved that he had been seen in possession of another po a night or two previously. Prisoner, upon being called upon to make his defence, said, "I am afraid I have not done enough." Mr. Bond: What answer have you to the taken on the 19th of November in the act of picking a shelter me. I am starving. I have scarcely a rag to cover me, and I have no food to eat. It is not true that I stole do any good in this country, and the sentence therefore the pot; I found it in the street, and took it to get a little milk in. But I am tired of my existence, and pray transport me if you can.—Mr. Bond committed him for a month. Prisoner: I am very much obliged to you even for that; but I was in hopes you would have done more. WORSHIP STREET.

FRIDAY .- DEBADFUL CASE OF STABBING .- Benjamin Freeman, a fellowship porter, was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, charged with having stabled a young woman named Mary Ann Webb with a clasp-knife, whereby her life was placed in imminent danger. It appeared from the evidence that at nine o'clock on the pre-ceding evening police-constable Long, B 77, was on duty in Coventry-street, Bothnel-green, when he was abruptly accosted by two boys, who requested him to hasten immediately to the house No. 3 in that street, where a woman had just been murdered by her husband. On reaching the house in question, and entering an apartment on the first floor, he found a woman lying upon the bed in a state of extreme suffering and exhaustion, and attended by a surgeon, and in answer to his inquiries he was informed that the prisoner, with whom the woman had collabited for several years, and borne him three children, had returned home in a state of partial intoxication, and sat with uttering base coin of every denomination below a sovereign, viz.—Patrick Bryan, Eliza Russell, Catherine Hockells, Robert Doolan, Caroline Williams, Mary Baker, "then, take that," and plunged the knife he was using B. White, alias Whiteman, alias Blackman, and John into her left side. She immediately fled for assistance to down to supper, which he invited her to partake of, and on her declining to do so the prisoner instantly exclaimed, the house of a neighbour, and the prisoner, apparently struck with remorse at the act he had committed, hastened himself to procure the attendance of the aurgoon who was then present. Upon hearing this statement the constable hurried down stairs to secure the prisoner, who was pacing about in a state of excessive agitation in the room below, and selves in various ways in order to dodge and capture smashers. One was attired as a cobler, and another as a costermonger, or green-grocer. The Recorder inquired (for the information of the public, he said) whether the commissioners always allowed of such disguise? The reply was in the affirmative They were not attached to the "detective force," but placed on the "plain clothes like the state of excessive agitation in the room below, and he at once surrendered himself into custody. The injured woman, by direction of the surgeon, was removed as speedily as possible to the London Hospital. In answer to the charge, the prisoner, who appeard to be greatly affected, declared that he had inflicted the wound in a moment of sudden passion, but that he had not the lightest intention to do the woman any springs harm. the "detective force," but placed on the "plain clothes in a moment of sudden passion, but that he had not the list," and they were allowed to wear such as they judged slightest intention to do the woman any serious harm, most likely to effect their object. It would seem that by resorting to stratagem a great number of persons are captured.

and deeply lamented the unhappy consequences that had by resorting to stratagem a great number of persons are captured.

MONDAY,-LOVE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. - James Morris, a young man, the son of a machine-maker in Newington-causeway, was placed at the bar before Mr. Cottingham, charged with attempting to commit suicide. It appeared that on Saturday night the assistance of a policeman was required at the house of Mr. Gardener, an estate agent, in Bridge house-place; and when the forthe purpose of stating to the Lord Mayor that the notorious Joseph Ady had resumed all his former activity, and had lately written a host of letters, offering his "advantageous intelligence" upon the receipt of twenty shillings, and, in the most audacious manner, not only shillings, and, in the most audacious manner, not only shillings, and the defendant, whom he was informed had taken poison. The policemen lost no time in conveying defendant to Guy's Hospital, and the sto-manner are shillings, and the most audacious manner, not only shillings, and the most audacious manner, not only shillings, and the most audacious manner are shillings. mach-pump having been used a quantity of laudanum was brought away. After some time the patient re-covered sufficiently to leave the institution, but he was detained by the police. The defendant's mother was called, and said that the prisoner was clerk to Mr. Gardable Sir Peter Laurie, Deputy Lord Mayor, at the Mansion called, and said that the prisoner was clerk to Mr. Gardhouse, every day before eleven o'clock, who will see justice ner, the house and estate agent. That gentleman had a house, every day before eleven o'clock, who will see justice done you free of expense, except postages, which you must daughter, with whom prisoner fell desperately in love, pay both ways." The Lord Mayor said he had scarcely and the passion not being reciprocal, was the cause, she providing the objects are not altered in consequence received letters from gentlemen inclosing Ady's offers of intelligence, which they had inclosed in the belief that the writer was imposing in a very extensive manner upon the public, and that of course it was necessary to give him a off, in a fit of despair he tried to terminate his existence. The defendant endeavoured to induce a belief that he had was about; but his assertions were contradicted by the inspector on duty, who gave evidence of his sobriety. Mr. Cottingham said it was dangerous to allow the defendant, fore he was discharged he must enter into his own recognizance for £40, and find two sureties of £20 each. The defendant, not being prepared with the bail, was locked

> FRIDAY .-- John Watson and John Samuels, two welldressed men, the former about 45, and the latter 30, years of age, were placed at the bar before Mr. Traill, charged with stealing upwards of £50 in sovereigns and silver, and besides watches, in a public-house called the Old Justice, in Bermondsey-wall, and slso with committing violent assaults, with a life-preserver, on policeman 297 M division, and a young man, maned Samuel Brown, on taken them into custody. They were remanded.

> > THAMES.

MONDAY,-THE CHARGE OF MURDER ON BOARD THE TORY.—This day Mr. Broderip received a certificate from the surgeon of the Westminster Bridewell to the effect, from his attack of crysipelas to attend his examination on Tuesday. Mr. Broderip consequently further remanded the prisoner to Tuesday, 2nd December, and desired notice to be given to the parties concerned. On the latter afterwell, the investigation will be proceeded with. In addition very intelligent appearance, named John Potter, who stated his age to be about thirty years, presented him wounding the scamen who were falsely charged with mutiny, will be gone into. The sailors have been dimutiny, will be gone into.

rected to attend and give evidence against their former WEDNESDAY .- DREADFUL CRUELTY TO A SAILOR BOY. -Alexander Gordon, the master, and John Cummings, the chief mate of the ship Mathesis, from Brazil, now lying and made him fast to the mizen rigging, and after he had | cumstances.—ED. N. S.] his fellow creatures, that he was at once seized with the let down his clothes, and hauled his shirt over his head, the captain gave him two dozen lashes with the cat, on his bare back. After he was released, and while his back had of a convict's pains and penalties, to read them a was bleeding profusely, the captain ordered him to go on strong lesson upon the nature and effects of their crimes his bended knees and implore his mercy. When he had and errors. There was one thing, however, to be got done so the mate seized him up to the mizen rigging a second time, and said he should give him another dozen. Charing cross, was indicted for stealing a post letter, which his mind and heart were fixed. He had been The captain, however, would not allow him to do so, but containing a half sovereign and a valuable security—to guilty of a further violation of the laws of the country, called one of the boys, who was ordered to give him a by making his escape from his place of punishment, and dozen lashes, and they were inflicted in the presence of shire, and Weymouth Railway, the property of her Ma- he could not satisfy his conscience without delivering the captain and mate. He was not ill used any more that night, but on the following night the master said he inappeared in our police intelligence last week. The jury determination to confess his escape, notwithstanding the tended to put some vitriol on his back, and called upon horror inseparable from the idea of a convict's life, and the mate to pour it over him, saying, that he was afraid entered into. This charged the prisoner with having the great probability that he never should be discovered of burning his fingers. The mate said he was also afraid stolen, on the 3rd of November, a post letter containing in the character which he had performed so long without of burning his fingers, and ordered him to go down on a sixpenny and a fourpenny piece. On this charge the having excited the least suspicion. After looking over his hands and knees. When he had done so he was jury returned a verdict of guilty. Lord Denman, after a the subject with the seriousness which belonged to it, he stripped, and the mate poured a quantity of vitriol out eeling address, sentenced him to be transported for ten applied, through the recommendation of a clergyman at of a phial over his back. The pain was excruciating, and Calcutta, to whom he had mentioned the cause of his he sung out for mercy. That night it was his watch on Robbery. - Isaac Jessop and Thomas Ticer, both uncasiness, to Sir John Piric, who attended to him with deck, and the mate compelled him to walk about on the smart lads, nineteen years of age, were indicted for steal- the most benevolent interest, and declared the utmost poop with a handspike over each shoulder, and also made rerend prosecutor deposed that he is the rector of the of the Secretary of State. The prisoner was committed Joseph Morris, a seaman, who was discharged from the knots in each tail of the cat. The lad's back was dreadfully lacerated. He rubbed the vitriol off his back with a flanuel, but the lad could not bear it to be touched, and shricked aloud with pain. The boy was very badly used all the outward voyage by the master and mate. Two lads belonging to the Mathesis were also examined, and corroborated the whole of Scott's evidence. The prisoners, by the advice of their solicitor, said they should reserve their defence; but Captain Gordon said he should be obliged if the magistrate would prevent either of the apprentices who had been examined from going on board ship again. Mr. Broderip said he could give no such order, and asked the captain his reasons for making such a request. Mr. Pelham said that Captain Gordon charged the boys with theft, and was really afraid, if they went on board, they would commit further depredations. Mr. THURSDAY .- THE RECENT ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY IN Broderip asked how long the ship had been in this port?

Chartist Intelligence

SOMERS TOWN.—AT A meeting of this branch of the Co-operative Land Society, on Sunday evening, No-

subjects, on Sunday evening last, at the South London Chartist-hall, to a numerous and evidently delighted audience. At the conclusion of the lecture, the district secretary handed Mr. Rosss a note, and the district secretary handed Mr. Rosss and the district secretary handed Mr. Rosss a note, and the district secretary handed Mr. Rosss a note, and the district secretary handed Mr. Ross a note, and the district secretary handed Mr. Ross and the district secretary hand hand h nouncing that since May 26th there had been collected for shares £146 3s. 2d. Fourteen new shareholders were added to this important branch.

WHITECHAPEL.—On Sunday last there was delivered an oration at this locality, on the death of W. H. Bain, by Mr. Drake, which was followed by addresses from Messrs. Shaw, Docksey, and others. A the malice of daughters and storms." Notwithstanding committee was formed to get up a benefit for his the disadvantages attending the tragedy of King Lear as an widow and fatherless children. CHARTIST FUNERAL .- On Sunday last the mortal re-

week the conduct of the parson, at Hackney, excited some | the old King was ably sustained by Mr. Phelps. It is not till week the conduct of the parson, at Hackney, excited some aurprise, by attempting to compel the widow to bury her husband on a particular day, which he named, and, on her non-compliance, declared that he should not be buried at all. The Chartists of the Tower Hamlets, buried at all. The Chartists of the Tower Hamlets, buried at all. The Chartists of the Tower Hamlets, buried at all, and the should not be buried at all. The Chartists of the Tower Hamlets, buried at all, and the should not be buried at all. The Chartists of the Tower Hamlets, buried at all, and the should not be buried at all. The Chartists of the Tower Hamlets, buried at all, and the should not be buried at all. The Chartists of the Tower Hamlets, buried at all, and the should not be buried at all. The Chartists of the Tower Hamlets, buried at all the scene where Lear fulminates his curses against the ingration of Goneril and Regan that an opportunity presents itself for the display of tragic excellence, and certainly we have seldom witnessed more chaste and better conceived piece of acting. The character, throughout all the scene where Lear fulminates his curses against the ingration of Goneril and Regan that an opportunity presents itself for the display of tragic excellence, and certainly we have seldom witnessed more chaste and better conceived piece of acting. however, to their honour be it spoken, were determined its trying positions, was delineated with a taste which in that the poor creature should not be coerced by the dicated the talent and judgment or the actor, and which "man of God," and resolved to bury their deceased brother at their own expense, at a suitable time and place. It was, therefore, arranged to assemble at the Green Dragon, Hackney, where the procession was formed, and moved in the following order:-The undertaker and two mutes preceded the coffin, carried by eight men, supported by six pall-bearers and eight pages, followed by the widow and children, and a number of friends who had known the deceased a long time as a zealous. honest Chartist. It was very gratifying to witness so much respect manifested on this occasion towards our deceased Brother Bain. At the conclusion, the company

adjourned to Mr. Drake's, and there formed a society called the "Philanthropic Emergency Society," whose Object is to provide for all future cases of this kind independent of parson or guardian. The proceedings of the day were very ably superintended by Mr. John Shaw, the "Chartist Undertaker," whose arrangements gave the "Chartist Undertaker," whose arrangements gave the in which he expressed the noble simplicity which brings utmost satisfaction. The committee, in order to testify forth the displeasure of Lear, excited general applause; their sympathy for the destitute widow and orphans, intheir sympathy for the destitute widow and orphans, intend to give them a benefit on Wednesday, Dec. 10th, at the Royal Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, and earnestly request the co-operation of all "good men and true." Messrs. Drake, Shaw, and Black would be happy to receive any subscriptions for the relief of the family.

STALEYBRIDGE.

The following rasolutions were passed at a meeting of the shareholders, held at their meeting room, Chapel-street, on November 25th:—Ist. "That an addenda be placed at the end of the resolution intervaled to be prepared to the Government of the resolution intended to be proposed to the Conference, by Mr. O'Connor, to the following effect:—"That the time allowed for members who may be dissatisfied with the rules shall be limited to fourteen days after the district secretary has received the amended rules; and that after that time no member shall be allowed to withdraw his money." 2nd. "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Board of Directors for their unswerving conduct in managing the affairs of the society, and think they are perfectly justified in appropriating the profits arising from the sale of cards and rules to the management of the society." 3rd. "That the Board of Directors be chosen by the Conference; and that the delegate who represents this district in the forthcoming Conference be instructed to support the re-election of the present

of enrolment."

The following resolutions were agreed to by the this locality at a meeting held on Monday, the 23rd inst.:—"That this society be enrolled." "That the members of this society be located on the principle of priority." "That a preparatory fund be got up, through the members, to serve such of those who may be a great distance from their places of location with the necessary means of removing thither if not prepared of themselves."
"That in the opinion of this branch, that the suggestion made by Mr. O'Connor in one of his letters, relative to the prohibition of all who should attempt to deal, or in any way connected with the sale of intoxicating liquors, or anything that may tend to damage this society, should be strictly enforced as a rule in this society.'

HALIFAX. THE LAND .- A public meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society was held

in the Long Room, Bullclose-lane. Members were present from the following places:—Hebdenbridge, Sowerby, Longroyd, Lower Warley, Stainland, Ovenden, Mountain, and Haliax. Mr. Hirst was appointed to preside, and the correspondence was read, when the meeting became very stormy, and much angry feeling prevailed in consequence of not having received the printed lists from the general secretary, and thus being deprived (by some unfair play as they thought) of the privilege of putting a candidate in nomination, the 22nd being the last day when the nomination of a candidate could be received. It appeared that not one of the above localities had got the printed list attended to, with the exception of Halifax, and they had written expressly for one. After much discussion, it was resolved to write to Mr. Wheeler, asking for an explanation, &c., and requesting further time for the exercise of their privilege. It appears, from the district secretary's notice to the secretary, that Mr. Hobson had been put in nomination by Huddersfield, and Mr. Crossland by Halifax. The following instructions were agreed to for longing to the same vessel, on the high seas, within the the delegate from this district :- "That the society jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. Mr. Pelham be enrolled under the Benefits and Buildings' Socities defended the prisoners. William Scott, a youth aged 16 years, stated that on the outward voyage, the day after possible." "That no person be allowed to hold more crossing the line, he was rather late in turning out of his than two acres." "That the association be divided berth, and the mate came down with the end of the fore into districts, and priority of the society's operations bowline (a thick rope), and flogged him with it as hard be ballotted for from those districts, and the occuas he was able. He was then driven on deck, and sent up pants be ballotted from the members residing in the aloft with nothing on but his shirt to take the rigging fortunate district." "That each member shall down. The mate followed him up, and while he was execute an instrument, &c., previous to entering on upon the fore-yard again beat him with a rope. After his farm, not to cease his connection with the society he had received three or four lashes he ran further upon until all his brother members are provided with a the yard-arm to save himself from the blows, and was farm similar to himself, and to pay any levy that followed by the mate, who continued striking at him. He then jumped off the yard-arm, and made an attempt to "That any occupant be allowed to make any extra catch the backstay, which he missed, and fell into the sea. Improvement in the erection of his dwelling he may think proper at his own cost." "That the first and she was put about, and he was picked up in an section of this society close when it reaches 5.000. almost insensible state. He had scarcely recovered his "That the present provincial directors be re-elected." breath before the mate recommenced flogging him with "That the number of trustees be three, and they be the same rope. The captain then dragged him to the after part of the ship, and exhibited a heavy cat, and said that was made for him, and gave him a lash with it. The Scholefield." "That the thanks of the meeting be mate sent him up aloft with the tar-bucket again, directly given to the present directors for their noble exertions he had put on a dry shirt, and he accidently dropped some in promoting the extension of the society, &c." of the tar on the top gallant sail, in consequence of the Thanks having been given to the chairman the meetrolling of the ship. He was called by a boy to go to the ing separated. [The general secretary has sent to wheel, and as he was about to do so, the mate seized him, the several localities an explanation of the above cir-

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. On Monday the 24th inst. the committee and directors of the Philanthropic Land Society land they have commenced buildifference than that which has been kept perfectly and difference than that which has been kept perfect directors of the l'hilanthropic Land Society laid the being laid, Mr. Broadbent made a most excellent speech on "the Land and its capabilities," which gave great satisfaction to all present. After the ceremony was over, and the party had taken a walk round the estate, they retired to the house of Mr. J. ing an apparatus for copying Photographic Portraits and Garforth, sign of the Halfway house, who is the lessee Daguerreotypes. This is, probably, the most important of the Land, and partook of some good English cheer. | invention connected with this wonderful art since its first In the course of the evening's entertainments, "Mr. introduction into this country. After obtaining a view O'Connor and the Northern Star" was drunk and or portrait in perfection, the same opportunity is afforded responded to very enthusiastically. On the health of the directors being drunk, Mr. Broadbent rose and period of time, and even after the death of the sitter, as presented them with a tape measure and case, mea- when actually sitting for the first time. Thus a portrait suring fifty-two feet. Mr. Thomas Booth, a director, of a deceased or absent friend may be renewed and copied and chairman for the evening, returned thanks. as often as we like. It is also a curious circumstance, After several other toasts had been drunk and return that the copies are more soft in their tone, and more that the copies are more soft in their tone, and more that the copies are more soft in their tone, and more that the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in their tone, and more than the copies are more soft in the copies are mo sponded to by Messrs. Barber, Wilde, Hall, and faithfully like than the originals themselves. This is

OLDHAM. THE LAND.—On Sunday last the weekly meeting of the shareholders of the Land Association took place in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall, when the following resolutions were agreed to:

"That it is the opinion of this meeting the Directors of the Land Association should be elected by the Conference."—"That this meeting have great pleasure in expressing their satisfaction with the course pursued by the present directors, in promoting the prosperity of the society with such untiring perseverance in the work of agitation, and we still rely with the same confidence on their fut are integrity and assiduity. We therefore recommend them as fit and proper persons for re-election for the ensuing twelve.

BANKRUPTS.

[From the Gazette of Friday, November 28.]

Lucy Long and Ann Bayley Smith, of 33, Charterhouse street, private boarding housekeeper—Thomas M'Laren Forester, of 8, Grahamistreet, lately called Lad-lane, City, woollen factor—Andrew Palmer, of Feltwell, Norfolk, druggist—Henry Robinson, of 2, Copthall-chambers, Copthall-court, City, share broker—George Bond, of Epsom, licensed victualier—Thomas shoe maker—Thomas Snaith and George Snaith, of Bishop Auckland, Durham, ironnousers—Mark Cook, of Den. when the following resolutions were agreed to:—
"That it is the opinion of this meeting the Directors proper persons for re-election for the ensuing twelve months to the forthcoming Conference." Clark delivered a very energetic lecture in the evening, the subject of which was—"Of what use are Trades' Unions." Mr. E.

OLDHAM.—On Sanday next Mr. A. Hurst will lecture in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening: subject-"The cause

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. The members of the following branches of the be a married couple, or he should not have taken them on Friday, Nov. 14th, between the hours of five and seven in. They icft together without notice, and the room had on Friday, Nov. 14th, between the hours of five and seven then ordered the prisoners to find bail, each in his own Land Society, namely,—Radford, Basford, Huknell, THURSDAY.—This day the learned commissioner gave been almost stripped. The juny acquitted them both. o'clock in the evening. It was discovered by the prisoner, recognizance of £200, and two good and sufficient sure. Lamle y, Carrington, and Nottingham, are respect. been almost stripped. The jury acquitted them both. They were then charged with stealing books and other shop, in King-street, but in consequence of the present session of the Central Criminal Court. The tary on the facts above detailed, the commissioner con-cluded by giving incommentation of the commissioner articles, the property of the same person. The evidence of the same person. The evidence of the same person. The evidence of the custody of the new Inn, Carrington, on Sunday next, Nov. 30th, in this case was less ambiguous, as the female was advoitness with which the robbery had been accomplished, prisoners were, then removed in the custody of the at two o'clock precisely. All must produce their C'ards of membership.

Hublic Amusements.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The tragedy of King Lear has by some been considered the noblest effort of Shakspeare; it has ever been, and will always continue, popular, for the passion which it embraces is one that takes its strongest hold on the human heart. Lear's affection for his daughters, based when the elements of our nature, presents a pinture of female was convicted in this court of the months' imprisonment, stated to the magistrate' that although he had used the young woman was questioned as to whether they were married? She said they were, at Lambeth, nine was six months and a fortnight ago. The sentence on the man months and a fortnight ago. The sentence on the man was six months' hard labour, and on the woman eighteen and clung to the bar, exclaiming, "Oh, my lord; don't against the prisoner was then discharged, and given into cuesary at the following resolutions were passed. "That Mr. Pettit be nominated as delegate to the man heart. Lear's affection for his daughters, based utman heart. Lear's affection for his daughters, based the months and a fortnight ago. The sentence on the man had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, and had even offered as delegate to the human heart. Lear's affection for his daughters, based unman heart. Lear's affection for his daughters, based u gives expression to. It is in the closet, therefore, that, perhaps, the mighty genius of Shakspere can, in this play, he best appreciated. "While we read it," says a celeacting play, it has nevertheless always in its representa-tion excited popular attention, and of late has been brought forward by the management of Sadler's Wells mains of the late W. H. Bain were interred in a deep grave at the North-east Cemetery. In the course of the surpassed, in our estimation, the performance of Edmund Kean, who, in Lear, gave way to a whirlwind of passion not consonant with the true modesty of nature. Kean's forte, however, lay in pourtraying the darker emotions of the soul, and hence may be attributed the cause of his failure. Miss Cooper, as Cordelia, was in her demeanour and tone of voice the prototype of candour and affection. Upon hearing the pompous and extravagant expressions of her sisters, in their love and respect for their father, she exclaims—

"What shall Cordelia do? Love and be silent," This was repeated by Miss Cooper with so much pathos as at once showed she was well fitted for the task alloted to her,—in truth, she ably and feelingly gave us, in all the scenes of misfortune through which the youngest daughter of Lear has to pass, a correct representation of the amiable but unfortunate Cordelia. The true character of the two elder sisters, by Mrs. H. Marston and Miss Huddart was sustained with a good deal of interest. The faithful Kene was in the hands of Mr. A. Younge, and the able manner the healthy with which Kent throughout autheres to the fallen fortunes of the poor old King was very finely pour-trayed. Edmand, the bastard, by Mr. G. Bennett, and Edgar, his brother, by Mr. H. Marston, deserve the highest praise. The scene of combat, where Edgar triumphs, was conducted with much spirit and ability. The costumes are in goodtaste, and the scenery splendid. The "thunder storm" produced an effect approaching to sublimity—never did we witness in any theatre such an impressive display; it truly accorded with the humane apostrophe that Lear, amidst the conflicting passions of his soul repeats, and which was given by Mr. Phelps in a strain of pathos and feeling which commanded universal

"Poor naked wretches, where e'er you are, That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm, How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides, Your looped and windowed raggedness, defend you From senons such as these? O, I have taken Too little care of this. Take physic, Pomp, Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel, That thou may'st shake the superflux to them, And show the heaven's more just!"

Shakspeare knew well how to appeal to the sympathies of our nature, his genius soaring far beyond the prejudices of the great bulk of mankind, he spoke the language of justice and humanity, and will continue to elevate and interest the street continue to the sympathic street continue to the sympa struct future generations. "He was not of an age, but for all time."

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

The indefatagible lessee has this week revived the drama of Martin Chuzzlewit, which is most excellently played, Mr. D. Lewis taking the character of the Pecksniff; more suited to his general abilities, yet he sustained the part very respectably. Mr. Emery, son of the celebrated John Emery, who is under a short engagement here, per-Mr. Montague Tigg of that very clever actor, Joseph Rayner, was unexceptionable. Honest Tom Pinch was well sustained by Mr. Neville. The little character of Nudgett was sustained by Mr. Philips in the way he does every thing entrusted to his care, with very great ability and truthfulness. Miss L. Pearce made a very smart, clever, and highly amusing Master Bailey. Mr. T. Lee's Saircy Gamp was equal to his great prototype Mr. H. Hall—the tea-drinking scene between him and Smithers, the Betsy Prig. was inimitable, and drew down shouts of laughter and bursts of applause. Mrs. Campbell sustained the character of Mary Graham with very great ability, frequently eliciting the applause of the whole house. The piece was well put on the stage and was eminently sucessful. Mr. Canfield, the American Sampson—who has been a source of attraction in the East and South of successful in the "Far West"-went through his feats of strength and agility much to the surprise and gratification of the audience. The evening's entertainment concluded with the successful grand spectacle, produced last week, entitled the "Red Lance," which continues to excite the highest interest. The house was exceedingly

ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE (SHOREDITCH). This elegant little theatre was built about a year ago proprietors, and fitted up in a very splendid manner. The interior decorations are of a light and pleasing character, and cannot fail to gratify the spectator. There appears to be a good company here, amongst whom we recognised our old East-end friends, H. Rignold, Banister, and Rogers, the latter quite as funny as ever. A new and "original" drama is being performed, in which Mr. Howard plays very ably. We were particularly pleased with the scene between him and his unprincipled bankrupt master. The virtuous indignation he displays on scornfully rejecting the latter's temptation to commit forgery, the many democratic sentiments he utters in reply to the expression, "He's but a servant," was much to be admired, and elicited hearty rounds of applause. Rogers and Rignold played their respective parts excellently. Mulready Moonskine's (Rignold) description of the formation of Loan Societies and Railway Companies was capital. We would advise our friends, who may wish to pass a few hours pleasantly, to visit this house. We perceive the Chartists take a benefit here on Wednesday, Dec. 10th, to assist the widow and helpless children of poor Bain. who was buried last Sunday. Our sincere prayer ismay it be a bumper. Tickets may be had of Messrs. Shaw, Drake, and the committee.

fuel, bearing the above title, has been exhibited during the week at No. 3, Trafalgar-square, in the presence of several scientific and practical men, who, one and all, duly appreciated the numerous merits it possesses. It consists of blocks of various sizes, which ignite immediately they are touched with a lighted match or candle, and burn with a pure and brilliant flame, giving out an intense heat, and is entirely free from smell or dirt. A block five inches square, having a square heat in the centre hurnt forty square, having a square hole in the centre, burnt forty minutes, with sufficient heat to boil four quarts of water This property will render it of great value to the poorer classes, who in warm weather make use of little fuel, unless for the purpose of cooking, and by its instantaneous ignition will entirely supercede the use of wood, which, in immense advantage to steam navigation, by it bursting in a few minutes into a mass of flame, consequently, steam can be got up in a very short space of time, infinitely less by advising our readers to make some enquiries for them-selves into its merits to their patronage.

Cork's Economic Fining .- A new description of paten

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—It is not generally known that Mr. Beard has succeeded in construct Another important feature is that the copies are not only taken of the same size as the original, but can be taken much larger with equal fidelity.

Auckland, Durham, ironmongers-Mark Cook, of Den ton, Laneashire, joiner — George Atkins, of Liverpool, brewer.

DEATH. On Wednesday, Nov. 19th, the Chartists of Newport, Isle of Wight, sustained a severe loss by the death of one of their earliest and best members, Mr. George Carter.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmin er at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, O'No. 18, Charles-street, Brandonstreet, Walnuth, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandonstreet, Wa street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 320, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the City of Wastminster.

City of Westminster Saturday, November 29, 1845