TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My Friends,-From the establishment of the "Northern Star" down to the present moment, my pride that it has been the only channel through is, that it has been the only channel through which your cause would be fairly and impartially discussed; that in fact, its columns have ever been open—not only to fair and generous opposition of my views, but to the most virulent abuse of me; and to this I have not the slightest objection, because when argument liament I could fails, abuse becomes the only available substitute. Nevertheless, it is just that you should for two reasons. slightest objection, because when argument in schemes which profess to guarantee a vast return nion of a majority of the branch. Notwithstanding for a trivial outlay; to eschew quack medicines for this caution they met, to the number of nine personal list it is dearer to me than life itself; and it is not in consequence of the Conference held at Snig's the moral to be drawn by working men from the history of the O'Connor levyl scheme. is the WORKING-MAN-CUSTOMER.

I have stereotyped my opinion as to the impossibility of forming an honest union between the capitalist employer, and the dependant working man, in these terms :-"As well may the lamb with the tiger unite, The mouse with the cat, or the lark with the

middle and working classes. It would be not only a crime, but a sin, upon my part, and upon yours, to meet arguments, however fallacious, by mere denunciation; as by argument alone-and by fair argument too-can we arrive at the proper solution of a question; and, therefore, I throw open we arrive at the proper solution of a question; and, therefore, I throw open the columns of the "Star" for the general discussion upon this subject, to James Leach, and every other person who chooses to discuss it, upon the simple condition that their matter for insertion shall arrive at the "Star" and other leads and other leads and the proper solution of a money daristocracy, in conjunction with the Malmeeting, as important business will be brought for the working man has been effected by a class of men moved by the superstitious feelings that they have a divine right to govern, from which father, mother, odoubtes, are the landed and money design the their money as a single condition that their father ward.

"Joseph Williams."

In the procession the hearse was preceded by a class of the working man has been effected by a class of men moved by the superstitious feelings thanks to all friends who have and are assisting thanks to all friends who have and

to its proper direction.

My friends, the one thing needed justnowand the one thing invited by Lord John Russell—is the NATIONAL SQUEEZE, Russell—is the NATIONAL SQUEEZE, ment" for the unemployed population, that the gratine pressure from without, and, to which alone, he says, he is prepared to yield. And, they would by taking that plan repeal the Act of having had some little experience in politics Union much sooner than by the paths they took. and ministerial tactics, let me assure you that in receipt of one million shillings, or fifty thousand there is no intelligence over which the noble there is no intelligence over which the noble pounds per annum—this would be no miracle if Lord and his Colleagues—the "Times" and they proposed a project of real utility. Were this its readers—the Landlords and their toadies the Money-lords and their dependants—the "Chronicle" and the Peelities—would so luxuriously gloat as the announcement that a rupture had taken place between the working and the middle classes. To the dissension and supply all their wants, if held at a reasonable rent large lease. disunion of your own order, rather than to the and long lease-for these constitute the real stimutyranny and power of your rulers, is to be lus to industry as the opposite do to idleness and ascribed your every grievance, and accursed be the name of that man who would now farms. These 312 farms given to idleness and divided into four acre farms, there would be 312 farms. throw any obstacle in the way of removing the labourers or evicted tenants, at fair rents, say £1 5s. tyrants' barrier.

laboured in vain is sufficiently proved by the tenance and employment of two male adults and admission of the middle classes, that without four females or children on the farm—for unquesns they would be powerless; and the fact that tonably that number would find ample employment the principles of this New Association are not on a four acre farm. Then there would be room based upon the mere policy of speculation, is for the creation of 312 Irish yeomen; and, at the irrefutably established by the GREAT FACT duals saved from the poor-house on grave at any of Lord NUGENT, Lord DUDLEY STUART, SWOOD. Sir Joshua Walmsley, Mr. Lushington, Again, suppose on the ensuing year the same Member for Westminster; George Thomp- amount of contributions received, there would be an Son, Member for the Tower Hamlets; not additional income of 1,872 shillings; for every person, Member for the Tower Hamlets; not adultional involved of 1,025 similars, to every per one of whom live upon labour or upon speculation, having joined the Association, not so acres, at £1 5s. per acre, all which would make the much from feeling to the middle class as from the first per acre, all which have been thus acres, at £1 5s. per acre, all which lead and with. Now much from feeling to the middle class as from consideration for the working people; and now see what their declarations amount to. They declare that any limit to the Suffrage beyond Manhood Qualification, is ridiculous; they declare for Vote by Ballot, for Equal Electoral Districts, No Property Qualification, and Triennial Parliaments; thus adopting all the points of the Charter, save Annual Parliaments and Payment of Members; and to both of which points the very first Parliament, cleeted by Universal Suffrage, would arrive.

I by no means state that without the co-ope-I by no means state that without the co-operation of the middle classes the working classes are powerless, but I do state that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick;" and that in this union and co-operation I see the more branches of trade and commerce grow, and flourish speedy realisation of my every wish-namely, among us. the earlier bettering of your condition.

My friends, it is a fact, which no man, the most audacious, will deny, and one that I have

VOL. XII. No. 622.

people by argument, rather than by slippery slyness, upon the co-operation recently formed between the middle and the working classes; that is, bear in mind—not between the labourer and HIS EMPLOYER, but between the labourer and HIS EMPLOYER, but between the fixed upon measured of the National Land company, we, the Mountain branch, have wrong, the good sense of your order would very speedily turn me into the right course. I could not damage it in Parliament because the labourer and HIS EMPLOYER, but between the fixed upon measured or Nottingham would effect." the shopkeeper and HIS EMPLOYER, who be fixed upon me; and upon their recall, based upon their suspicion, I would resign the trust I hold for them; but I believe, and I am proud to believe, that there is not a working

In conclusion, then, my friends, let me implore you, and let me beseech of you, not to dash the cup of hope from your lips. Let your motto be, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil which they are compelled to perform, in order to generate that state of happiness which hie is capable of enjoying. When we find that the great bulk of mankind are mentally and physically debilitated by the excessive labour which they are compelled to perform, in order to larks in the claws of the privileged cats and kites; and everythought of my life, both in England and in Ireland, has been how to wrench your order from their fangs; and the greatest difficulty against which I have had to contend, has been the strength of the against which I have had to contend, has been the strength of the cats and large in the strength of the cats and large in the claws of the privileged cats and kites; and everythought of my life, both in England and in Ireland, has been how to wrench your order from their fangs; and the greatest difficulty against which I have had to contend, has been the strength of the cats and large in the strength of the cats and the greatest in the strength of the cats and the great strength of the cats and the strength of the cats and their dependants with the large intended took its departure for its destination (the victoria Cemetery, Cambridge-heath, Bethalf-past three, the time at the shrine of principle; and long before and their dependants with the large intended took its departure for its destination (the victoria cats and the cats and the cats and their dependants with the larg has been the strength of the cats and kites, consequent upon the washing and ample upon the washing and ambition of the larks upon the larks of the instincerity of your new union, the jealousy, and ambition of the larks of the instincerity of your new confederates; but in the name of God in the ferrit is cultivated so an ample supply of confederates. confederates; but in the name of God, in the fruits. But from the existence of an iniquitous prinand the mice. Let me now explain to you my reason for thus addressing you. I understand that Mr. James Leach—recently released from Kirkdale prison—has invited the Manchester working men to resist sternly, the proposed union between the veritable the proposed union between the veritable and working classes. It would be not many common sense, and in pity ciple, a just share of those fruits doth not accrue to name of justice, of common sense, and in pity ciple, a just share of those fruits doth not accrue to an inquitous printage in the existence of an inquitous printage in the confirmation of the previous minutes, and after years of struggling and privation, he sees no other prospect, when his physical frame is reduced beyond the power of laboration of the previous minutes, and destitute, and after years of struggling and privation, he sees no other prospect, when his physical frame is reduced beyond the power of laboration of the previous minutes, and other many destination of the previous minutes, and destitute, and after years of struggling and privation, he sees no other prospect, when his physical frame is reduced beyond the power of laboration of the previous minutes, and other many destination of the previous minutes, and destitute, and after years of struggling and privation, he sees no other prospect, when his physical frame is reduced beyond the power of laboration of the previous minutes, and destitute, and after years of struggling and privation, he sees no other prospect, when his physical frame is reduce

Your faithful and uncompromising Friend and Representative, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

facilities for making home settlements for Irishmen, writes to us as follows:—
I always thought that if the Repeal Association

had employed its funds in forming a " Home Settlesum invested in the purchase of an estate, then per acre, or a little more than half the late acreable My friends, the fact that we have not value, and stringent covenants made as to improvelaboured in vain is sufficiently proved by the ment, spade husbandry, &c., especially for the main-

duals saved from the poor-house or grave at one

National Land Company.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849,

and it is with that view that I now open the comments and that I WOULD not, but I COULD not delend, refusing to arrange to pay back the subscriptory of the O'Connor land scheme.

The consequence of the Comments and that I WOULD not, but I COULD not delend, refusing to arrange to pay back the subscriptory of the O'Connor land scheme.

MONOPOLY OF THE LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir.—As man is constituted of two natures, a spiritual or intellectual, and a physical; both of which

disease it, upon the simple condition that their rof insertion shall arrive at the "Star" office by Wednesday morning, in order that my reply may appear in the same number; or make further and what it might be, if the monine office by Wednesday morning, in order that my reply may appear in the same number; or make further arrange—finite was, and what it might be, if the monine state they had a direct point of the location of the Irish people upon the Irish p we drink-or the sun's rays-private property. This being the question of questions, it should be thoroughly studied by every man calling himself a THE LATE VICTIMS, JOSEPH WILLIAMS reformer, being the key for solving the anomalous condition of the people; it will show them why they are poor, though they are industrious, and also produce in their minds a principle of faith, which is

> ful agitation. JOHN CULPAN, Jun. Halifax, September 11th.

FAILURE OF O'CONNOR'S LAND SCHEME.

(From the Weekly Dispatch.)

The entire failure of Mr. O'Connor's Land Scheme may now be considered to be an admitted fact. He s sued for losses occasioned by it, and he can only lent on his part, and that he has reaped no pecuniary with Sir George Grey. benefit from it. With a most edifying ignorance of law, he assumes that if he cannot be proved to have committed an actual fraud, he is free from all civil responsibility to those whom he has induced to spend money on his representations. It is true that the men who trusted in his scheme have been ruined; but then, he says, that was by no fraud of his, and they must submit to bear the consequences of a simple misfortune. The law does not take quite Mr. O'Connor's view of such a matter; for, when a projector assures people that if they will pay him so much money, they shall receive such and such advantages, the law holds him liable to make good his promise, or to take the consequences.

One part of the plea now set up by Mr. O'Connor hey paid nothing for it, shows how entirely illusory offences. was every calculation on which the system was Mr. WM. Dixon, in an excellent speech, seconded professedly founded. The fund which was to ensure the motion.

Chartist Intelligence.

Newcastle.—At a general quarterly meeting held on Sunday evening; Mr. M. Robinson in the chair, the following persons were elected to the council-John Hudson, John Brown, John Robertson, Martin Jude, Joseph M'Farlane, John Hamblin, John Kame, and James Nesbit; John Brown to be responding secretary. Moved by John Brown, seconded by Joseph M'Farlane:—"That a general meeting of the Chartists be held on Sunday, September 23rd, for the transaction of business of importance."

WHITTINGTON AND CAT.—At the weekly meeting

absence of the president, Mr. Kershaw (who was Sick), Mr. Higinbottom was called upon to preside.

After the confirmation of the previous minutes, and other minor business was disposed of, the secretary of the people, but rather aiding the progress of the respectively. In the correspondence from Rotherbam and other of the people, but rather aiding the progress of the respectively. The correspondence from Rotherbam and other of the people, but rather aiding the progress of the respectively. sick), Mr. Higinbottom was called upon to preside. not, as yet, come to any resolution relative to taking the management of electing members to the the misery generated by the gross injustice of man. Town Council, however, next Sunday evening, that And on a similar piece of glazed calico at the back An eternal blush of shame ought to be impressed question will, in all probability, occupy the atten- of the hearse were the wordsupon the countenances of those who are the cause tion of the council; it it expected that every of such misery, -who, doubtless, are the landed and member of the council will be present at the next

AND ALEXANDER SHARP.

GREAT MEETING AT THE HALL OF SCIENCE,

ibsolutely necessary to the carrying out a success-

Mr. T. Clark said, the battle had hitherto been

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

THE LATE JOSEPH WILLIAMS, THE CHARTIST MARTYR.

sions—unadorned simplicity. Thanks to the good impetuous temperament, and a daily witness of the men and true of the Cripplegate locality, and the sufferings of his fellow-men, it was no wonder that Finsbury, St. Paneras, &c., who rendered their political and social reformer. In succession to the valuable services with such alacrity; and the best bodies to which I have alluded, sprung "The Workarrangements, that time and means permitted, were | ing Mens' Associations;" but the more earnest and Martin Jude, Joseph M'Farlane, John Hamblin, John Kame, and James Nesbit; John Brown to be the financial secretary; and John Hudson the corresponding secretary. Moved by John Brown.

Martin Jude, Joseph M'Farlane, John Hamblin, made for conducting the remains of the deceased to his last resting-place. The funeral took place under progressed fast enough, Harney, Neeson, Beniowski, and others formed the "Democratic Associations," which at one time engressed so much of publical prisoner, John Shaw and Co., of Gloucester-street, Commertion," which at one time engressed so much of publical prisoner, where the firm of the political prisoner, John Shaw and Co., of Gloucester-street, Commertion," which at one time engressed fast enough, Harney, Neeson, Beniowski, and others formed the "Democratic Associations," but the more earnest and energetic reformers amongst them not thinking they have been progressed fast enough, Harney, Neeson, Beniowski, and others formed the "Democratic Associations," but the more earnest and energetic reformers amongst them not thinking they have been progressed fast enough, Harney, Neeson, Beniowski, and others formed the "Democratic Associations," but the more earnest and energetic reformers amongst them not thinking they have been progressed fast enough, Harney, Neeson, Beniowski, and others formed the "Democratic Associations," but the more earnest and energetic reformers amongst them not thinking they have been progressed fast enough, Harney, Neeson, Beniowski, and others formed the "Democratic Associations," but the more earnest and the progressed fast enough the cial-road, and gave very general satisfaction. At lie attention, to which Mr. Williams very soon two o'clock Golden-lane, and the streets, and other attached himself, and became an active member. avenues leading thereto, were crowded with a dense Then came the celebrated Chartist Convention of mass of persons, anxiously awaiting to pay the last 1839, of which Messrs. Cobbett, Henry Methering-tribute of respect to the man who had sacrificed ton, William Lovett, G. J. Harney, Feargus O'Conhis life at the shrine of principle; and long before half-past three, the time at which the mournful cavalcade took its departure for its destination (the representation of Surrey with a member of the victims, and to hear the delegates report of the Land Conference.

Sheffield.—The council held its usual weekly meeting in the Demogratic Temperance Hotel, 33; Queen-street, on Sinday, Septembor 1997.

and it is only fair to state, that the police, both City dense-moving body. At half-past three the hearse ardent temperament of our friend has caused him drew up to Golden-lane, in which the body was deto be regarded as a spy; but, surely, before such posited. Over the hearse was a red pall, of glazed calico, on either side of which was inscribed obloquy is thrown upon any one it would be well to

"He asked for freedom with his breath. Merciless tyrants gave him death.

"It is not Cholera, but Cold and Starvation." "JOSEPH WILLIAMS."

more right to constitute land private property than Alexander Sharp—the Tothill-fields' martyrs; after sons in the Chartist was tried, convicted, and sentenced to a lengthy be a stried, convicted, and sentenced to a lengthy caused by the convicted of the convic Executive Committee, had formed a portion of the correge) then addressed the assembled throng. Mr. Thomas Clark presented himself amidst the most breathless silence, and said : Friends, we are

casion, to perform a sad and melancholy duty. Our CITY ROAD.

object here is to pay a last tribute of respect the cause of death was "Cholera," and the Timesnewsto to the deceased patriot Williams, whose remains paper says, that cholera is caused by "Miasma, evening, to consider the cause of death of the above victims, and for the release of all political prisoners. Mr. Williams Davies was called to the chair. A letter was read from Williams Williams, which is involved the future welfare of our combant. A letter was read from Williams Williams, which is involved to the service of that great cause damp, and cold." The government some time since caused the prisoners to be removed from the Milliams. A letter was read from Williams Williams, who has a damp, and cold." The government some time since caused the prisoners to be removed from the Milliams. A letter was read from Williams Williams, who has a damp, and cold." The government some the Milliams of the following the following the first the solution of the country. Another name has a caused the prisoners to be removed from the Milliams. A letter was read from Williams Williams, the following the constitution of the country. Another name has a caused the prisoners to be removed from the Milliams. A letter was read from Williams of the country. Another name has a caused the prisoners to be removed from the Milliams. A letter was read from Williams with the constitution of the country. Another name has a caused the prisoners to be removed from the Milliams. Esq. ex M.P. for Coventry, apologising for non at- to the catalogue of those who have sacrificed them- a short distance from Millbank, yet the political tendance, and stating, that he and Sir Joshua selves for the benefit of their fellows. And although prisoners were left there, and Messrs. Williams Walmesley, had waited on the under Secretary of the station and calling of Williams were humble, and Sharp are dead. Tothill-fields is surrounded State, with a memorial on behalf of the political he has nevertheless earned for himself a niche in by factories, continually emitting their miasma. prisoners, and also conveyed a request that the that modest temple which will one day chronicle Those, who like himself, had suffered the glories of memorial should not be forwarded to the Queen, the fame of those who have fallen in this age, martyrdom, knew what the dark cells in a prison plead that the affair was bona fide, and not fraudu- until Sir Joshua had an opportunity of an interview struggling for the establishment of democracy. were; they were cold and damp; "and" says the Time was when martyrdom for truth's sake was con-TINDAL ATKINSON, Esq., Barrister-at-law, stated that Sir Joshua Walmesley had been called to features of these present times is, that the most and Sharp are dead, and he believed, were one of Eastborne, on a case of serious indisposition, or he lowly class has its champions belonging to itself, the late colleagues of the deceased in the Demo-would have been present to raise his voice in favour who have not hesitated to stand forth and to claim cratic Association now present, he would say that of the exercise of the brightest prerogative of the for their order the rights and privileges of man- they "Were done to death." But Williams did not Crown, mercy for the political offenders. (Loud cheers.)

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| Crown, mercy for the political offenders. (Loud cheers.)
| Crown, mercy for the political offender Mr. W. Davies, in a brief speech, recommended prudence and determination in the object they had some seth because the sublime; and there it is governors. The cell was cold and damp, cholera prudence and determination in the object they had met to night in support of. In the friends who surrounded him he had the greatest reliance.

Same path, because, though leading to the grave, it consued, and Williams died. When one man beat has secured immortality, if not for the victims, at least for their principles. Thus has it been with beating the man dies, the man who inflicts the fought nearly single-handed; but now, fortunately, compromised himself, and in so doing has made our accordingly! He (Mr. Stallwood) left it to we had the middle classes, whom, he hoped, would common cause his debtor. But why, I ask, should the consciences of the visiting magistrates, is itself the strongest condemnation of his project. Prove an able ally. In the same felon prison in these sacrifices be needed? What can be a greater to the government, to answer the He says that he is not liable to make good pecuniary which Williams and Sharp died other great, good, reflection upon the boasted freedom of our land question,—are you not guilty on the present occalessys that he is not liable to make good pecuniary closes in respect of a scheme from which he has received no pecuniary benefit. If he has not benefited by it, who has? If nobody is the better for it, then it is clear that this mighty plan, which was to regenerate the labouring community, to secure them, in fact, from a working into a proprietary class—was one encommons deception. It was not the less so because the case) as much deceived as any one clse. The project was put forward as something marvellously good, and now its author claims exemption from the bas not been able to make any profit out of its utter worthlessness. For, as the grand part losses in respect of a scheme from which he has and glorious men were still confined. There were than the sad proceedings here at this moment? sion? In conclusion, friends, there, alas, in the

of its utter worthlessness. For, as the grand part such distinction has not been made; this meeting of the scheme was that the "fortunate" holders of the scheme was that the "fortunate" holders of prizes in this land lottery were to be a more controlled to the following income and the term of incarceration which they have alculated the requirements. kind of rent or per centage on the land they held—
agitated by such emotions and impressions and that, from the fund thus raised, the means of of law; and this meeting emphatically declares as such a scene as this must naturally suggest;

The Memorial of the numerous Friends who followed the further purchases were to be obtained—their inabi- itself in favour of the release of all persons who are and I am prompted to ask, how long deeds like the lity to live on the produce of the land, even though at present suffering imprisonment for political death of Williams will continue to be executed in fame has dazzled the world, needs that such scenes as this should be enacted to support her power and leaving a widow and six children,—and Alexander Sharp, her pride? Are the institutions of England so coul- leaving a widow and three children,—to be be be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be be being a widow and three children,—to be be being a widow and three widow and th its continued existence cannot be obtained the men who were to furnish it are ruined—and the whole affair at the recent inquests, rose amidst loud appointment of the point and the point affair at the recent inquests, rose amidst loud appointment of the point and the point affair at the recent inquests, rose amidst loud appointment of the point and th of thing the General and the second product of the phylingial duter than example plants of the phylingial duter than example the phylingial duter than example plants of the phylingial duter than the phylingia attempt ends in the amassing, in the hands of the plause, and said he felt at a loss to find words to to be cemented by the blood of her toiling, but paprojector, of a large quantity of land which cannot be profitably worked in the way originally proposed.

But it does not necessarily follow that the land itself is worthless, or that the man, who in form of law is its owner, has obtained nothing of any value.

The authorite and said ne left at a loss to find words to to be cemented by the blood of her tolling, but papers to be cemented by the blood of her tolling to be cemented by the blood of her tolling to be cemented by the blood of her tolling to be cemented by the blood of her tolling to be cemented by the blood of her tolling to be cemented by the blood of her tolling to be cemented by the blood of her tolling to be cemented by the blood of her tolling to be cemented by the blood of her tolling to be cemented by the blood of her tolling to be cemented by the blood of

committee and the relatives of the deceased, delivered the following biographical and historic sketch of the deceased, and also his public career. He said that his friend Joseph Williams had expressed, through his aged parent, a desire to have an interview with him (Mr. Stallwood) in his dungeon, but, alas! he did not live to have his wish goon, but, alas! he did not live to have his wish gratified; and he had now the painful, yet melancholy gratification, of paying a last tribute to his friend's memory. Their friend Williams had not been removed from amongst them by any decay of nature; no, for he was a hale healthy man in the prime of life, being only in his forty-first year, having been born in April, 1809. My friends, it was but as yesterday we heard his voice amongst us uplifted in the cause of right to day we point to his lifted in the cause of right, to-day we point to his remains in the cold grave—to his bereaved widow to his six orphan children—to his weeping aged parents, and to you his numerous friends, cast down with grief and woe for the loss of an attached friend. Some fifteen years ago our departed friend egun to take part in political affairs, at which The funeral of this much-lamented victim to period the unstamped press, the national union of class-misrule took place on Sunday, September the working classes, and other bodies, had circu-16th. No funeral pomp or ostentatious display at- lated and made known the principles advocated by tended the last obsequies of the departed, but all those noble French Reformers, Babuef, &c., &c.; was as it should be on such mornful public occa- and Mr. Williams, being by trade a baker, and of an other honest democrats from the Tower Hamlets, he at once became a thorough-determined strong representation of Surrey with a member of the legates bad most judiciously appointed fifty men to amongst others at Abbey-street, Bethnal-green, at marshall and commet the procession to the grave; which the shyewings of the demograts defeated the which the shrewdness of the democrats defeated the wily crafty dealing of Whig spies, and saved the

examine well the ground, and to remember that spies are generally well rewarded, whereas our departed friend Williams - no doubt from feeling deeply, and giving expression to his thoughts strongly-could, with difficulty, furnish forth the daily meal, and very rarely was in possession of a "Sunday suit," his honest politics always keeping him poor. But as he had now given his life a sacriimprisonment in Tothill-fields Prison, where he has met with his death. And now for the cause of that death. A coroner's jury says, the cause was "Cholera." Mr. Williams, just prior to his death, assembled together upon this awful and solemn oc- exclaimed, -" I am a dead man; it is not cholera, but cold and starvation !" Well, but the jury says, Times newspaper, "cold and damp brings on diarr-

poor Williams. For the sake of his country he punishment is called a murderer, and treated

Bethmal Green, on the lith day of September, 1849, Snewern,-That your memorialists, with the most poignant anguish, have to lument the death of Joseph Williams, That your memorialists have too much reason to believe that Joseph Williams and Alexander Sharp fell victims to damp cells, and ted entirely on small quantities of bread and water for several days together, during the period they

Foreign Entelligence.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VI VIENNA, SEP. 10 .- The 'Wiener Zeitung' offieeially eially confirms the news of the surrender of Peterward wardein, in the following words:-

'i 'Ban Jellachich announces, on the 6th inst., from Vink Vinkowcze, that the fortress of Peterwardein surrend rendered on the forencon of this day to the besieging ing corps. 'The Commander of the City. Vieuna, Sep. 10, 1849.

T The emperor is not yet returned from Dresden. Con Comorn seems preparing for desperate defence. The gar: garrison amounts to 40,000 men, a number which otherwise sounds incredible. Klapka had issued a pro prociamation earlier, which declared in favour of sur surrender; but no sooner was the division which app appears to have broke out between the Austrian and Rus Russian governments known by the besieged, than neg negotiations were broken off.

1 BOMBARDMENT OF COMORN.—A letter from Pes Pesth, dated the 6th, inst., states that hostilities had pro probably recommenced at Comorn, as a heavy canno: nonade had been heard in that direction, and a nul number of wounded had arrived from Comorn.

The latest news is that Haynau has given orders for for the erection of as many gibbets about Comorn, as as he craves victims out of the unvielding garrison; an and the source from which this news comes forbidits its being accepted as mere grim jocular invention. Be Before Comorn there are, according to the best sor sources of information, at this moment 42,000 Austri trian troops. Concerning the number of the garri so: son, the report which at first appeared improbable the that it consisted of 40,000 men, is more and more co confirmed. A great number of dispersed Houveds juy to extreme grief, has lent more than ever a counap appear to have found their way thither during the ar armistice. The most determinated spirit pervades th these troops, and it is certain that their present inte tention is rather, at the end, to blow up the fortr tress than surrender. All the arrangements for p putting into ex-cution this desperate resolution have al already been made.

Letters from Bialo reported that Georgey had pi passed through that town on the 8th, a notice quite at at variance with the report of his having passed ti throngh Vienna, on his way to Klagenfurt. on

Several executions have recently taken place a P Pestin, and among the other sufferers was a priest. VIENNA, SEP. 11 .- The great news here is the d decided withdrawal of all the Russian troops imn mediately. Not a Cossack is to remain in any vari o of the Austrain dominions. Galicia, Transvivania a all land where the black and yellow flag floats, is to t be cleared of Muscovite auxiliaries. The devil has t been called in, and has done his work, and now he i is sent clout his business, perhaps to appear later with his little account. Of this, I mean the retire. 1 ment of the Russians, there can be no doubt; 7,000 1 trop : prossed the Russian frontier from Cracow in a single day; and all the locomotives on the Silesian and Polish lines were taken entirely up with tugging back the Bessian regiments to whence they came. In less than a month there will not remain a Russian soldier in the Austrian dominions. The seat of war will be swept clear of them as a chess-board of the pieces after a game.

The Austrian government has, on the ground of existing treaties, required Turkey to opvose the entrance of the Hungarian rebels into her dominion. and to give up all such as are already there, among whom are Dembinski, Kossuth, Perczel, and Messaros. Bem and Guyon have latterly also taken refuge in the territory of the Porte, so that all the leading men of the Magyars revolution are in the hands of the Turks.

Intelligence from Semlin of the 5th states that the Russian General Lovein had left Belgrade for Turkey on the 3rd, with the sultan's firman, to affect the arcest of Kossuth, Dembinski, and 190 other marked persons. 659 Honveds, who were brought to Semlin, although almost in a state or nudity, were in no want of money, for a Honved gave twenty four imperial ducats for a Turkish chibuk and mouthpiece.

The 'Wiener Zeitung' publishes a manifesto of Jellachich's, address to the populations of the united kingdom of Croatia Sclavonia, and the military districts, which is highly eulogistic of the new Austrian constitution, 'a boon,' says the Ban, that has been received with gratitude by all the provinces of the empire.' The document in question is dated July 28.

VICENA, SEP. 12.-LEGAL MURDERS BY THE AUSTRIAN DESPOT .- At a moment when it is understood that the Austrian government is about to adopt a lenient policy, and to deal mercifully with the prisoners taken in the Hungarian war, the colums of the 'Presburg Gazette' are daily filled with such official notices as the following, which appear in the latest number:--

Norbert Auffenburg, native of Debreczin, in Bohemia, aged thirty-six years, of the reformed religion, but formerly a Catholic, married, without children, as lieu:enant in Count Leiningen's 31st regiment of line infantry, condemned in the year 1847 for high treason by participation in the Polish and amnestied by the grace of his Majesty last year. entered voluntarily into the ranks of the Hungarian rebels, was aid-de-camp of Kossuth, and later colonel of the 1st Jager-corps of the rebellious army. The same having been convicted on the clearest evidence of repeated high treason, was according to the existing laws and proclamations, in the court-martial held Aug. 22nd, 1849, condemned to death by hanging, and this sentence executed upon him the

'By the Imperial Royal Court-martial. "Head quarters, Arad, Aug. 22, 1849."

Julius Hurby, Knight of Schwanenheim, native of Werschetz, in the Banat, twenty-three years of age, Catholic. single, upper lieutenant of the imperial Kaiser Feedinand I., Hussar regiment, has, by the support of the Hungarian rebels with armed hand, incurred the guilt of high treason, and having been on this account, after establishment of the facts, unanimously condemned by the court-martial held on the 20th of August, 1849, according to the existing laws and proclamations, in addition to the confiscation of his property and loss of his lieutenant's commission to suffer death by powder and lead, this sentence was executed upon him the same day. By the Imperial Royal Court-martial.

'Temesvar, Aug. 20, 1849.' Samuel Murmann, native of Oedenburg in Hungary, aged thirty-two years, Evangelical lieutenant colonel, on half-pay in the Imperial Royal service, went over to the ranks of the rebels, and took part in the insurrection. The same having been convicted of high treason, was unanimously condemned, by the court mactial held on August 25th, in addition to the confi-cation of his property and loss of his commission, to suffer death by powder and lead, which sentence was executed on him the same day.

'By the Imperial Court Martial. 'Temesvar, Aug. 25, 1849.

VIENNA, SEPT. 13 .- The following important particulars concerning the new organisation of the Hungarian army are gathered from a good source. Henceforth there will be no Hungarian regiments. All the Hungarian soldiers and officers, from colonel downwards, will be emptied into the Austrian army as privates, and dispersed throughout the same, so Schleswig arms, with the two lions, shall be worked as to lose their nationality as much as possible. The in upon the upper part of the field, close to the officers will be, as far as that is possible, German. The same system will be pursued towards other leges of the most favoured nations having treaties More Murders.—The Hungarian mails cease

not to bring daily the accounts of fresh executions. The last news of this kind is the shooting of the and Gen. Lenkey, formerly Commandant of Peterwardein, manded, through the organ of the conseils generaux her exit without picking it no. Immediately the French large of the singer, who made her exit without picking it no. Immediately the French large of the singer, who made further than the borders of the island of St. Georgio front of the council-room, where, after a short while, brave Col. Kiss, the Commandant of Peterwardein, PARIS, SATURDAY, -One department only has de. taken by the French. After the rondeau the bouquet who were sent prisoners to Arad. This intelligence that the constitution should immediately be revised. is not, however, yet confirmed from official sources. This wish has been put forward by too few amongst which form valuable historical documents, have been | any weight can attach to it, but it must be remarked

published in the 'Oesterreichische Correspondent.' that the department that has signalised itself by put-The first of these is addressed from Arad on the 11th ting forth an eccentric desire, is that of the Gironde, of August. to the Russian General Rudiger, to whom which in the old revolution furnished so many retwo days later he surrendered unconditionally. The second letter written from Grosswardein on Aug. 16th, to Klapka, is undoubtedly the most valu- guage sgainst the bastinedoes of Milan. able documents which has been published upon the

latter events of the war. In it two main facts are editor of a republican journal, was conducted from brought out which throw the strongest light upon brigade to brigade, chained like a felon, to take his the personal schism between Georgey on the one trial at Rouen for a political offence, are nothing in hand, and Kossuth and his Polish friend on the other. Kossuth is accused of having secretly appointed Bem | jected M. Collett, a person who was arrested on the to be commander-in-chief, while his answer to the 25th of July last, on the presumption of a political diet's motion, naming Georgey for that office, was so evasive as to lead them to suppose that he had complied with this proposal. Then again, Dembinski's extraordinary move in retreating to Temesvar, went this punishment for forty-five days, and a fortress garrisoned by the enemy, instead of Arad, reached Dijon on the 4th of September. On his

Wallachian territory. official confirmation.

the 'Soldaten Freund,' says that the aggressive has charge of exciting to hatred and contempt of the reagain been taken up before Comorn, and a general publican government. advance of troops in order on Dotis, Pupta-Ezem | PARIS, SUNDAY.-It seems that, after all, the reand Herkaly, and the Acs forest; then in Schutte signation of General Rostolan will not be accepted. Major to Sz-Pal and Ujfalu. All this took place General Randon's protestantism is said not to be Pott's brigade pushed on to Ekel and Koszegfalva. Changarnier, when he heard of the nomination, The Russian general (Grabbr) has a concentrated position between the Wasg and the Danube, on the table-land of Heteny, facing Comorn, while the General Randon was a protestant. Cossacks do the outpost duty. Klapka has released all Russian prisoners.

The state of siege has been removed from Trieste and the Istrian coast.

In compliance with the demands of the Porte, the Austrian government has prohibited the exportation of arms and munition along the Croatian and Sclavonian frontier, in order that the Bosnian insurgents may be deprived of this resource.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, SEPT. 12.—The news of the Grand Duke Michael's death has reached us to-

day from Warsaw. The first answer to the categoric question, put latterly by Prussia to the German governments, whether they will adhere or not to the league of the three kings, has been received from Bavaria. The calinet of Munich has met the Prussian proposal with a direct negative.

The death of the Grand Duke Michael has affected the czar deeply. The violence with which the emperer has been snatched suddenly from the excess of terly entertained, lest the reason of this extraordinary troops and military stores on board landed. sovereign should give way. The violence with which the symptoms of his grief burst out was equal to the extravagance with which he manifested the opposite despatched on Sunday morning to that city with sentiment, upon hearing of the decided successes of Russian arms in Hungary. The physicians exhausted the resources of their art to tame the furious expression of the passion of sorrow which dominated this overgrown will. Only by the continued application of ice to his head during a whole night could the Emperor be calmed; or rather, but for this remedy, editor prosecuted for having published an attack port, and many persons occupied boats for the pur- and she was backed off, and proceeded up the harwould have fallen a victim to the same malady which class of citizens against the other. struck his brother.

BERLIN, SEPT. 14.—The Prussian special envoy that was sent to Warsaw, has brought back such acduced a most painful impression upon the mind of the King. The tone of the Russian autocrat was mitted to prison. exceedingly harsh and haughty. He disapproved of matter of the Bundestaat in terms of arrogant displeasure, which have been deeply galling to royal sensibility at Berlin. It seems that the Czar refused to listen to the representations made to him of the L'Orient. In consequence of this release there are inevivable necessity of these steps in consequence of the unconciliatory conduct of Austria. He recognised at L'Orient. no urgent ground whatever for the concessions in avour of popular institutions, which had been made by Prussia, and condemned unequivocally the draft of a German constitution drawn up at Berlin. Finally, his mood was most ungracious, and he said several things which were deeply wounding to the King. Nevertheless, on General Neumann he was pleased to bestow the order of the White Eagle.

The Russian losses have been considerable in Haugary, insomuch that a new recuitment of eighteen to the thousand has been proclaimed. All who are pondent there, under date the 10.h inst., state that culprit was immediately shot. His son, however, adscripting lebæ. all who can get out of the greatest anxiety was visible amongst the struck with remorse, gave himself up as the real the greatest confidence in the officers and crew.

| Shoots from the main spring of the culprit was immediately shot. His son, however, culpating Capt. Stone from all blame, and expressing der it coursing rapidly through its various channels, and the greatest confidence in the officers and crew. proprietors have their incomes pared prodigiously by our correspondent himself expresses the fear that revealed the plot of his mother. The commandant Our accounts by the Canada are fourteen days as the slave to the planter. Large dispersion of do anything. The Pope has already been from already been shot; but he ordered both mother and pated insurrection and invasion of Cuba. This troops will be necessary to carry this oppressive Portici to Naples once, to be present at a religious son to be well bastinadoed meanwhile. At the third matter has assumed more consistent proportions, the measure into execution.

The court of Berlin go into mourning for fourteen days for the Grand Duke Michael. This prince was remarkable for a singular union of brutality and sonal abuse as well as punishment spent a princely fortune in pensions to poor retired officers and their families.

To-day the Chambers did not meet. The next steps of the government on the German question are awaited with impatience. The attitude of the democratic party on this subject is apparently passive, pursued.'-Daily News. but really a great hindrance. for their present aim is to play into the hands of the Russian party, whom they wish if possible to bring into power, feeling sure that after General Gerlach; revolution has once more a chance.

HAMBURG, SEP. 17 .- It has been decided by the commission in Schleswig to refuse the Schleswig-Holstein paper-money as payment for taxes-the decree says 'till further arrangements.' The natural consequence of such refusal will be, that the commission receives no taxes at all, the paper-money will be taken as hitherto in mercantile and other transactions, and the commission will become bankrupt by revolution, to incarceration in irons for fourteen years, its own act. The merchants and dealers in the different towns of the duchy have declared to take such paper-money as payment. The order of the regency of the 18th October, 1848, by which Danish vessels are treated as unprivileged in the Schleswig-Holstein harbours, has been annulled by the commission, likewise the payments to the compulsory loan of May 2nd, 1849; most of these have been made, and are in the bands of the regency. The campaign against the civil officers goes on. The city of Husum has been threatened with a fine of 2,000 dollars, to receive M. Davids as burgomaster. Troops are sent to Tonning and Fridrichstadt to introduce the new civil officers there, and to force the old ones to send their cash to the central office on the frontiers of the canton of Tessin are on the in Flensburg. Eckernforde is certain to receive a similar visit, for the authorities there refused to deliver their cash to such office. - M. Wiggers, customhouse-officer, in Fleosburg, has thrown up his office-He was to alter the Schleswig-Holstein arms on board the Schleswig vessels, which he refused. The France, or going to Genoa. redoubts near Duppeln, which were to remain untouched during the armistice, have been destroyed by disguised Danish soldiers from Alsen, the few Schleswig police officers were obliged to run away, and the Prussian troops did nothing to prevent such

> FRANKFORT .- The 'Cologne Gazette,' of the 16th, gives the following, under the date of the 14th, from its Frankfort correspondent: - 'The proposals of the Vienna cabinet have already reached Berlin. Austria and Prussia are each to appoint two members, and Austria is to preside. In cases of difference that cannot be settled by themselves, the governments of the other four German kingdoms, in their turn, are to decide as

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The question of the flags and marks to be carried by Schleswig vessels, so as to enable them to enter ports under the same advantages as Danish vessls, has been settled, in a certain degree satisfactorily to the Schleswic ers; inasmuch as a second decree of the commission relative to the subject orders that ships shall carry the Danish flag, but that the staff. This interim flag will entitle to the priviwith Denmark, and the same rights as Danish vessels in Danish ports.

FRANCE.

two very remarkable letters of Arthur Georgey, the mass of the French people to render it possible that markable men to the Constituent Assembly. M. de Tocqueville has protested in energetic lan-

The circumstances under which M. Furet, the comparison to the treatment to which has been suboffence. This man was tran mitted from Paris to Dijon on foot, and from brigade to brigade, chained to criminals condemned to the galleys. He under-

an appeal to the people (for which article the jour- partial amnesty, and payment of all the paper A letter from Acs, of September 10, inserted in nal was seized), he would be prosecuted on the money.

without opposition being made. In like manner the real cause of his non-departure to Rome. Gen. opposed it energetically, and it was then that the

M. de Falloux's illness is bad enough to cause the terim of his ministry.

M. André, a barrister, against whom a warrant had been issued on the 14th of June, and who had evaded the pursuit of the police, was arrested on Saturday at the Barrier of the Chopinette, and placed at the disposal of the Attorney-General of the High Court of Justice. M. André was a member of the Committee of Twenty-five, who replaced the Socialist Committee after the last general elections.

The Court of Cassation has ordered that, to prevent disturbances, the trial of the persons concerned n the emeute which took place at Montlugon in June last, shall be tried by the Court of Assize of instead of that of Toulouse.

PARIS, MONDAY.—THE EXPEDITION TO MOthe French fleet, which had weighed anchor on the M. Mercier, Secretary of Legation, who has been

several times employed on missions to Rome, was fresh instructions to General Rostolan, who remains | legal forms, and are effected by sbirri frequently in in command of the army.

The health of M. de Falloux is improving under the care of Doctors Recamier and Blache.

Several arrests were made at Lyons on the 15th for political causes.

A clandestine manufactory of gunpowder has been

the release of 225 of the insurgents of June, 1848, confined in the pontoons of Brest, Cherbourgh, and

were laid before it, the substance of which generally

cion, he would again draw back. ceremony.

The faccounts given of M. de Falloux's health tragedy ended. were not altogether so favourable last evening as

hack to Venice.

SWITZERLAND.

We have news from Berne to the 12th inst. The federal council has determined that all the refugees who have figured as chiefs of movements in Germany shall leave the territory of the confederation within three days. Other refugees also are com-

The 'Suisse' of Berne says, that, according to Vorariberg only amounted to 10,000 men, most of whom were in barracks. This was an answer to the exaggerated statement of the 'Deutsche Zeitung.' It is admitted, however, that the Austrian garrisons

The Swiss government has ordered the expulsion of Heinzen, Struve, Brentano, and Mierolawski, chiefs of the insurrection of the Grand Duchy of Baden. They have the choice of passing through

ITALY.

that an accomodation was possible with the Pope, who was brought to make several important con-Code Napoleon still stuck in the throat of his

The 'Nazionale' of Florence, of the 7th, states,

The 'Nazionale' of Florence of the 8th inst. publishes the following letters from Rome:-'I) have politico-theatrical news to give you. The singer, Madame Rebussini, had been loudly applauded for some time past by the French who crowd the Argentina Theatre. The rondeau of Marino Faliero one evening excited the most enthusiastic applause, in the midst of which a French captain threw a bouquet on the stage from his box. The singer did not pick it up, but as scon as she had retired behind the scenes she sent a servant to pick it up; she reappeared afterwards, but without the bouquet. The French officers were offended at this, and resolved upon revenge for the affront. The next evening the theatre was nearly full of French; there were only about 100 Romans in the pit, and very few in the boxes, which had almost all been stage by assault, forced the singer to appear with nation of these political outcasts he bouquet, the cause of so much tumult. Madame Rehussini appeared pale and dishevelled, with tears in her eyes; she held the bouquet in her left hand.

The French then loudly applauded, in the midst of

the whistles of the Romans, and of the violent

anostrophes they had addressed to the singer who

ROME.—The ' Piedmontese Gazette' of the 10th instant says, in a letter from Rome, dated the 8th instant, that the ultimatum of the French govern-

A letter from Rome, in the 'Nazionale' of Florence, lucky chance turned up, and it was found out that states that the director of the Argentina theatre had been obliged to close it on account of the late disgazetting this morning of M. Lanjainais in the in-) was to be re-opened on the 8th. Great ill-feeling, according to this letter, existed at Rome between the French and the Romans. Thus at the theatre Valle, in a new piece, one of the actors having a pun calculated to cast ridicule upon the inconstant characfrantic enthusiasm.

The 'Riforma' of Lucca, of the 10th, states that the Holy Father intends taking up his residence at Benevento, after the festival of Pie de Grotta. Letters from Leghorn of the 9th announce the

arrival there of twenty-four of Garibaldi's men. The famous priest Maineri is of the number. The 'Concordia' of Turin contains the following

Riom, instead of by that of the departm nt of the from Rome, Sept. 17:- Several Spanish soldiers Allier, in which Montlugon is situate. The accused lately entered a house at Zagarolo, in order to carry in the outbreak of Albi are, for the same reason, to off a young woman. Her husband defended her he tried by the Court of Assize of Tarn-et-Garonne, some time, but at last, seeing that resistance was vain, he killed her with his own hand. Several peasants, attracted by the noise, hastened to the Rocco.-Letters from Toulon, of the 13th, state that spot, while more Spaniards came to the assistance of their comrades. A fray ensued, in which the All fears for the safety of the Hibernia are at an end Zagarolo has become a desert, every one having retired to the country to avoid similar scenes.'

Things are still going on unsatisfactorily-wholesale arrests take place without the observation of

plain clothes. The 'Concordia' of Turin quotes a letter from Garibaldi was really on board of her.

ANCONA, SEPT. 10 .- There is at present a garrinow no more insurgents in the naval establishment son of about 1,500 men here, commanded by Gen.

visit pipe-clay pec adilloes, with intemperate per- lief. He is to be removed to the country as soon sea-coast, after landing to escape from the attack of information of their scheme. The assemblage under as his strength will permit the fatigue. The 'Eve- the Austrian fleet, as our readers will remember. | Colonel White at Round Island had been ordered nement' states that the illness of M. de Falloux is a The peasants sent to Ravenna for a physician, but off by the naval officer commanding in that vicinity, Evenment. 'that M. de Falloux will not retire heavy blow, wandered for thirty-five days, under delayed nearly a week by unexpected hindrances from office before the discussion in the assembly, in different disguises, in the fields, among the woods | We understand that the expedition is to consist of which he will defend the line of policy that he has and mountains of the Appenines, sleeping by day, 1,500 men, who are to land upon a part of Cuba WEDNESDAY .- A case entirely similar to that table of the Croatian, at other times walking un. landed they will proclaim a provisional government; in which Mr. More O'Ferrall has made himself heeded among the very men sent to apprehend him; those among the people and the troops who are conspicuous has occurred at Ancona. Four vessels till, at last, having crossed the Tuscan Maremme, favourable to their cause will join them; with the arrived there the other day with 800 refugees from he succeeded in embarking in a fishing boat, and in increase of their numbers they will move forward; Venice; they were refused an entrance there, and the disguise of a fisherman arrived at Chiavari. The and, lastly, if all goes according to their anticipawent on to Pescova. The Neapolitan authorities intendant had the simplicity to ask him for his tions, drive the Spanish government from the tunates returned in a state of destitution and famine haldi unhesitatingly gave him a passport which a take the measures necessary to establish a Republican to Ancona, where they arrived on the 11th. They fr end had forced upon his acceptance, and observed Constitution and government. were again refused an entrance, and have been sent that he had unfortunately met with no Sardinian Consul in the forests and ravines which he had crossed. Our readers know the rest. At Genoa Garibaldi inhabits an apartment belonging to the questor, where both he and his companion, Captain Leggero, who had served under him in America, are treated with every mark of consideration, though in fact they are under a sort of arrest.-This prised in this measure. France allows them to pass through her dominions. The refugees who are at through her dominions. The refugees who are at Geneva will thus be sent away.

| Arrest has caused a fierce scene in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin. Liberal orators demanded his immediate liberation. Pinelli, the minister, pleaded that Garibaldi by taking service under the Roman body of Mason, killed in the attack on La Fontaine's that Garibaldi by taking service under the Roman body of Mason, killed in the attack on La Fontaine's tions. arrest has caused a fierce scene in the Chamber of the latest accounts, the Austrian troops on the thus be treated as an alien. In despite of this mean Republic, had ceased to be Piedmontese! He could and beggarly defence the chamber voted that the

arrest of Garibaldi was an outrage on the rights of a citizen, and an insult to the Italian nation. A letter from Genoa of the 11th inst. states that Garibaldi had been placed on board the frigate

place. NAPLES, SEPT. 10 .- The King, who has shut himself up from public gaze for nearly eighteen months, appeared in the streets on the 8th, to celebrate the great national festa of Piedigrotta. It was a well-chosen moment for the appearance of his ROME.—Accounts of the 6th mention the Majesty, since the whole of the road on the present arrival of M. M. De Rayneval at Rome, with hopes occasion (as is usual.) from the royal palace to the church, at the extreme end of the Chiaja, was lined with soldiers, and beyond this every precaution had der the existing emergency. cessions in the sense of the old Statuto. But the been taken by the police, who obliged the owners of houses to give a list of the company they expected searched, and every possible means taken to protect with all possible reserve, that it has received letters his Majesty from the assassin. The cortege passed by express from Rome, announcing that the mi- with solemn pace down the Chiaja, and his Majesty litary commandant has definitively taken the power having received the benediction of the church, the of the state into his own hands, and deposed the bious pageant returned, without any unusual manifestation of enthusiasm. Many families had left Naples expressly to avoid the show. Domiciliary visits of the police were attempted on the apartments of British subjects, but, in most instances, very properly resisted.

VENICE.—By a decree of General Garzkowski, dated Venice, the 31st ult., the province of Venice is restored to its former limits, and the political administration of the districts comprised in them again belongs to the provincial delegation of Venice. The Swiss Consul at Venice has delivered pass-

ports to the refugees who from that city desired to seek a refuge in Switzerland. They are about 150 in number, and have in general sufficient means to live upon. The Federal Council consents to receive in towns in the interior of the country if it thinks ally hissed.

sisted, and the act of 'Columella' began. About their bodies, the surgeons decided that their malady fifty Romans then re-entered, when the French re- was not cholera, as was at first apprehended. The commenced their clamours; a Roman then exclaimed, refugees received their clearances for Corfu and Let all Italians leave the place!' But instructions Pedracca, a little port on the Neapolitan coast. At had been given to the gendarmes who were at the the former place they will certainly not be received, door, and who prevented the Romans from leaving. and will most likely be repulsed also from the latter. Meanwhile some French officers, having taken the England or Turkey will then probably be the desti-INSURRECTION AT CORFU.

Corfu. The last accounts from Cephalonia represent the he was incessantly hissed at, hooted, and thrown at

insurgents have been shot and hanged, and four more are to-morrow to suffer the same fate.

Council of state with a deliberative voice in internal Tomasco, and others, which arrived by the French affairs, partial amnesty, and payment of all the paper steamer Pluto; but on account of the prevalence of cholera in Venice all passengers from thence were subjected to a quarantine of twelve days. The Lord Commissioner, in a note to the French turbance about Mme. Rebussini, but that the theatre on this occasion to make an exception in favour of transported to this colony, and then came the blue calculated to cast ridicule upon the inconstant character from the ter of the French people, the public encored it with going to London, Pepe to Paris; many of the Mauritius only would be sent, and then, a few days majority remain in Greece.

MALTA.

THE ROMAN REFUGEES .- SEPT. 8 .- The poor Roman auxiliaries are still in quarantine, supported by the benevolence of private individuals. A few pounds from some of the numerous London committee, in aid of foreign refugees, would be well applied to the unfortunates now lingering out their wretched existence in our quarantine harbour .-Daily News.

AMERICA.

The Royal mail steam-ship Canada, Captain Jud.

kins, arrived at Liverpool on Monday afternoon The following is a report of the accident which tenance of reality to those fears which have been lat- manded, had again anchored in the roads, and the seized and shot on the spot. Since this event, befell that vessel :- On the 31st ultimo, the Hibernia was proceeding towards Halifax at low speed, the weather being foggy. She had a sea pilot on board, and at six a.m. received a harbour pilot, under whose charge she was then placed, and continued to proceed on the same reduced speed. At 6.30 a.m. she struck on Chebucto Head rocks, point of law, to delay the landing of the convicts and sprang a leak forward. The engines were im-Genoa of the 12th, stating that it being known that mediately reversed, and the ship trimmed by the The Attorney-General has ordered the 'Almanack Garibaldi was to leave for Nice on the 11th on board stern. At 6.55 the port anchor and fifteen du People' for the year 1850 to he seized, and the the San Giorgio steamer, crowds assembled at the fathoms of chain cable were dropped under foot, it was the opinion of his medical attendants that he against property, and excited the hatred of one pose of seeing and cheering him. The boats had bour to her station. After undergoing repairs she been in waiting for upwards of an hour around the resumed her voyage on the following day with her steamer when she suddenly had her steam up, and passengers and the mails. On the 4th inst. she moved towards the mouth of the port. On being experienced unfavourable weather, which caused her questioned, the sailors declared that Garibaldi was to labour heavily, and the leak to increase to three counts of his interviews with the Czar, as have proseized at Toulouse, in the house of an operative not on board. Before leaving the port, however, feet an hour by nine a.m., up to which time her machinemaker, who has been arrested and com- she stopped; a boat left the St. Michael frigate, and four bilge pumps, with the aid of one injection every P A R R'S approached the steamer. The people in the boats, hour for eight minutes kept her free; she had now The President of the Republic, on the proposition perceiving this, cried: 'There's Garibaldi! make increased nine inches in fifteen minutes upon the the steps taken by the Prussian government in the of the Minister of the Interior and by the advice haste, ply your oars! Vive Garibaldi! But before four bilge pumps, being at the rate of three feet per of the Commission des Mises en Liberte, has ordered they could reach the steamer she had resumed her hour, as above stated. Circumstances having rencourse, and they only arrived in time to learn that | dered it necessary to use the injection for ten minutes every quarter of an hour, an attempt was made to place a thrummed foresail over the leak, but it was unsuccessful. A consultation was then Pfanzelter, and consisting of part of the Hohenlohe held between the Admiralty agent, her commander, PARIS. TUESDAY .- There was a council of mi- regiment, with detachments of artillery and Hunga- and the chief engineer, who having maturely connisters held to day at the Elysee, at which M. O. rian cavalry. Martial law still prevails, and an un-sidered the imminent risk of continuing on her Barrot was present. Despatches received from Rome fortunate wretch was shot a fortnight ago under a course, agreed upon the urgent necessity of bearing combination of most horrible circumstances. It up for Halifax, where she arrived at 5.20 a. m. was, that the pope was ready to accede to the appears that his wife, in order to indulge more freely on the 7th.—On the 8th inst., at 3.30 a.m., the desire expressed in the president's letter to M. Edgar in an intrigue in which she was engaged, resolved Canada arrived from New York, and after having Parr introduced to King Charles I .- (See "Life and Times Ney; but that, if the French government urged their to get rid of her husband by concealing a musket taken on board her own mails and those of the Hidemands with the least appearance of force or over the hor soul in his record and then do her voyage to England, at six demands with the least appearance of force or coer- (belonging to her son) in his room, and then de. bernia, proceeded on her voyage to England, at six (belonging to her son) in his room, and then denouncing him to the military authorities. A search was made, the gun was found, and the presumed was made, the gun was found, and the presumed sengers by the Hibernia was held after her return to held the presumed sengers of resolutions were passed, expenses of the same morning.—In Encorate the first the circulation of the ganisation of the human system, the circulation of the bornia, proceeded on her voyage to England, at six ganisation of the human system, the circulation of the bornia, proceeded on her voyage to England, at six ganisation of the human system, the circulation of the passed of the pas Letters from Naples, received from our corres | was made, the gun was found, and the presumed | sengers by the Hibernia was held after her return to Halifax, and a series of resolutions were passed, ex-

these levies, for every man is worth to them as much Pius will stick out against diplomacy which caunot was rather puzzled what to do, as one man had later. The subject of most interest is the anticiblow on the stomach the woman died, and so the time fixed for the denoument having arrived. A fortnight since Colonel White, with 400 or 500 of SARDINIA .- The 'Concordia' of Turin, of the his followers, went from New Orleans to Round the day before. He was seized during the day with 10th, adds some particulars to these already known Island which lies off the mouth of Pascagoula River, remarkable for a singular union of hrutality and kindness. The same man, who would put under a shivering fit, afterwards followed by fever. A concerning Garibaldi. His wife, it appears, really not far from Mobile, to wait for the time of sailing. Unless its replenishments are freely and purely communicated the vital fire becomes clouded—burns dimly—and died from fatigue, in a state of pregnancy, on the life that the light and in this light. nervous intermittant fever. 'It is certain,' adds the he came too late to save her. Garihaldi, after this and at New York the sailing of the corps had been and travelling by night, sometimes a guest at the where there are no troops to oppose them. Once there refused to allow them to land, and the unfor- passport, legalised by the Sardinian Consul! Gari- island, proclaim it a free and independent state, and

CANADA.

From Canada we have no news of special interest. A new paper is about to be undertaken there for the complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of express object of advocating the independence of the good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use; British North American Colonies, with a view to whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratura ultimate annexation to the United States. Everything was perfectly tranquil. Lord Elgin visited stead of beneficial. Montreal on the 2nd. Messrs. La Fontaine and house, reprehended the neglect of precautions by the authorities.

'Five hundred houses are vacant at Montreal, and rents have fallen considerably. Many labouring people are finding their way to the United States, not being able to get employment in Canada.

'MONTREAL, AUGUST 31.—The opinion is be-Saint Michael, to be conveyed to Nice, his native coming general that differential duties will be imposed on American goods, unless the government of the United States will continue to reciprocity in navigation-laws.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In consequence of the resolute apposition evinced at the Cape against the government plan for the in-

Holiness. Pius has created Cardinal Oudinot Duke to witness the fete. Some few arrests took place on the occasion; buildings were examined, drains well as of the measures adonted by the distance of the public. governor to allay the popular excitement :-(From the 'Zuid Afrikaan,' July 12.)

On Tuesday, July 12th, contrary to expectation, the Legislative Council met for the transaction of

The Governor stated that the vacancies which had occurred by the resignation of Messrs. Ross and Harris, and by the decease of Mr. Van der Byl, had

A report having gone abroad that Messrs. Let. terstedt, Cloete, and De Smidt had refused to accept the seats offered to them, in deference to the popular wish, the very large concourse of people present on the above occasion were not a little staggered and indignant at their appearance to take the usual oath and assume their seats; the consequence live upon. The Federal Council consents to receive them, but reserves to itself the right to place them of which was, that, prior to, and at the conclusion in towns in the interior of the country if it thinks of the sitting they were thoroughly and continu-

her exit without picking it up. Immediately the French drew whistles from their pockets, and commenced a most terrific concert mingled with cries of Take the bouquet! All the Romans who were in the theatre, on the contrary, applauded and cried, Bravo! bravo! no! no! Show them our symptom arrived here a week ago, but General Pfanzelter percenptorily refused to let them land. Two of the contrary of the the French land. Two of the contrary of the the French land. Two of the contrary of the the French land. Two of the contrary of the the French land. Two of the contrary of the contrary of the Governor, made his appearance, leaning on the arm of his aide-de-camp, followed by some other gentlemen, amongst whom, were the neighbourhood; and pay the import duty.—Daily News.

This Excellency, the Governor, made his appearance, leaning on the arm of his aide-de-camp, followed by some other gentlemen, amongst whom, were the neighbourhood; and the same of his aide-de-camp, followed by some other gentlemen, amongst whom, were the neighbourhood; and the crowd by 'How are you all, gentlemen? I am percently cared. Truly, "Halse's Scorbutic Drops' is a wonderful medicine; and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the scurvy if they knew its value.

I have recommended these Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I glad to see you; my heart is with you. Depend upon it, that in all my measures, I aim at your 'Impunity of the Blood The Cause of Scurvy, &c.—It welfare. This called forth a universal shout of ap- is really astonishing that so many persons should be conprobation, but was at the same time the signal for renewed hisses, cries, and shouts, attended by a Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. general shoving, thumping, and kicking of the three No one is better enabled to judge the value of the medicine new officials. Laurens Cloete made his escape, after as to its effects on the bulk of the people than a vendor of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can contain the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can contain the article. being rather roughly handled about the posteriors. the article; and, as venuors of this medicine, we can conscient recommend it to our friends, for there is Abraham de Smidt took shelter in the office of the Central Road Board, and Jacob Letterstedt in the other advertised medicines without the least success, and council-room. After the latter had remained here yet, on resorting to this preparation, the now justly celebrated time, he was attended to the brated Halse's Scorbutic Drops,' the disease has yielded The Vienna paper of the 14th inst. contains the street by the Attorney-General, and accompanied as by magic. We again say, try 'Halse's Scorbution following later particulars of the insurrection at to his office in Plein-street, by Messrs. Lynar and

This intelligence require publication of an article by M. Remy, recommending State with a deliberative voice in internal affairs, were also sent. It seems that Mr. Ward had a where he was placed on the table. The cheers now side. The courts-martial are in full swing: seven cured, and, after the spectators had been addressed by Mr. Ebden, sen., Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Advocate Ebden, the crowd separated, after having The government of the Ionian isles has allowed again and again cheered the worthy patriot for his ment had been reduced to the following demands: the debarcation of the Venetian emigrants Manin, manly resolve to resign his situation, and thus cut protect its own honour.

Up to the 16th inst. the colonists were led to believe that they had to grapple with civil convicts only; but, lo! by mere accident, it was discovered consul, expressed the willingness of the government that military convicts from Hongkong were to he the refugees; but that, as a general rule, fugitives | book, which told them that they would have to rewould not be allowed to land, on account of the ceive those from the Mauritius also. We shall not small force present in the islands to remedy any dwell upon the unwarrantable proceeding of Earl mischief that might arise from the agitation of Grey in telling Sir Harry Smith, in his despatch of such dangerous guests. Tomasco and Manin were the 10th of September 1848, that convicts from the thers to Constantinople and Alexandria, but the afterwards, ordering the Governor of Hongkong to send the convicts thence also. We desire to come to the fact that Earl Grey, in his subsequent despatch of the 2nd of March, 1849, thought nothing of again violating his promise of the 10th of September. 1848, and ordered, that all white soldiers from Ceylon and the East Indies, should also be trasported to this colony-in fact, making this country the cesspool of moral corruption.

What is most strange, however, is, that when the decuments relative to the convict question generally were laid on the council-table on the 10th of July last, Sir Harry very pertinently asked Mr. Montagu, whether all (papers) were there, as he would have no secrets or mysteries in his Government; and this, mark, in the face of the fact, that the military despatch with the reply, for the first time published in the 'Gazette' of Thursday last, had then been in his possession for a space of twenty-eight days!

In an official notice dated July 25th, and signed John Montagu, Secretary to the Government, his Excellency says, that 'he entertains no reasonable doubt whatever, that it will be within his power, in expected by the Neptune until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.' The notice concludes with the assurance that his Excellency will not land them pending the announcement of her Majesty's pleasure in regard to the whole question, respecting which her subjects of this colony are at present filled with so much anxiety and alarm.

THE POPULAR REMEDY.

LIFE PILLS.



plicated windings, for the nourishment of the frame; we cannot avoid being moved by an involuntary thrill of asto-

"And we exclaim, while we survey the plan,— How wonderful this principle in man!" What the sap is to the tree, the blood is to the anima

frame; and inasmuch as the strength and verdure of a tree the health and vigour of the body are indispensably con-nected with a pure and free circulation of this important alone, did the venerable Parr, (the messenger of health and longevity.) regard the important office of this essential fluid; and this, as a consequence, led him to attend, in an especial degree, to the best means for its constant freedom and purity. The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus

described by an eminent physician, who says:—"After particular observation of the action of Para's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties:-"First—They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty-four hours, and, instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have im-

parted a lasting strength to the body.
"Secondly—In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take; and if you will persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the

system
"Thirdly—They are found, after giving them a fair trial

None are genuine, unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s.each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box. Sold by all Chemists.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.

SURE CURE FOR SCURVY, BAD LEGS, AND IMPURE BLOOD. Another surprising cure by means of Halse's Scorbutic Drops.

DECLARATION OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON. We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rollins, (one of our parishioners) commenced taking "Halse's Scorbutic Drops," he was literally troduction of convicts into that colony, it has, we believe, been determined to send out further instructions for the guidance of Sir Harry Smith under the existing emergency.

The following extracts from the Cape Town papers, received by the Inflexible, will put our bis labour as well as any man in our parish. From other Signed by Joun Elliorr, sen., Lord of the Manor : John

MANNING, WILLIAM PEARSE, HERRY GOODMAN, and ARTHUA LANGWORTHY.—June 21st, 1843.

This medicine has the same action on the impurities of the blood as an antidote has on a poison—viz., by immediately robbing it of all its evil qualities. Its effects are indeed astonishing and will scarcely be credited until tried.

To the Proprietors of "Halse's Scorbutic Drops."

Holt, near Wimborne, May 21st, 1849. Sin,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years been filled up—the persons appointed being Jacob Letterstedt, Pieter Laurens Cloete, and Abraham de Smidt. The seat of Mr. Ebden, who has also resigned, remains open.

A remains open. providentially saw the advertisement of "Halse's Scorbutic Drops," in the Salisbury Journal. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial; and, accordingly,

fit.—Times.

The Free Harbour of Venice now extends no further than the borders of the island of St. Georgio Maggiore. Goods warehoused elsewhere must be Maggiore. Goods warehoused elsewhere must be his Excellency the Governor made his annearance.

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, &c .- It

Drops."

N.B.—Be sure to ask for "Halse's Scorbutic Drops."

ond in pint bottles, containing Fitzpatrick. A very large crowd followed him, and Price 2s. 9d. per bottle; and in pint bottles, containing he was incessantly hissed at hooted, and thrown at nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s.

a fortress garrisoned by the enemy, instead of Arad, is attributed to jealousy of him (Georgey.)

Advices from Bucharest, of the 4th, announce the same effect from the Russians. A report to the same effect from the Russians authorities at Bucharest addressed an inquiry.

Each de Dijon on the 4th of September. On his apostrophes they nad addressed to the singer who is attributed to jealousy of him (Georgey.)

Advices from Bucharest, of the 4th, announce the Russians. A report to the same effect from the Russians. A report to the same effect from the Russians authorities at Bucharest had reached Constadt; adding that Bem had escaped from the Turks, who probably were glad to be relieved of all responsibility, and caught on the section, and was told that, in consequence of the section, and was told that, in consequence of the section, and was told that, in consequence of the section of the following demands: Council of the Commercial Hall, so the section of the Commercial Hall, so the Herengracht, and addressed to the singer who insurrection as on the increase. On the 2nd a proventhe seamer returning from that island to Corfu brough the the unable of Corfu brough the demands of the Heerengracht, and, accidentally the Edwards, St. Paul's, St. Pa

Poetry.

IMPROMPTU NS BAS RECEIVING AN EAGLE'S QUILL FROM LAKE SUPERIOR BY J. G. WHITTIER.

> Upon my heart have lain, Like shadows on the winter sky, Like frost upon the pane! But now my torpid Fancy wakes And, on thy Eagle's plume, Rides forth likes Sinbad on his bird,

All day the darkness and the cold

Or witch upon her broom! Below me roar the rocking pines, Before me spreads the Lake, Whose long and solemn sounding waves Against the sunset break.

I hear the wild Rice-Eater thresh The grain it has not sown; I see with flashing scythe of fire The prairie barvest mown! I hear the far-off voyager's horn;

I see the Yankee's trail-His foot on every mountain pass, On every stream his sail. He's whittling round St. Mary's falls, Upon his loaded wain;

His fresh tobacco-stain. I hear the mattock in the Mine The axe-stroke in the dell, The clamor from the Indian lodge. The Jesuit's chapel bell!

He's leaving on the Pictured Rocks

I see the swarthy trappers come From Mississippi's springs; And war-chiefs with their painted brows And crests of eagle-wings. Behind the seared squaw's birch cance The Steamer smokes and raves: And city lots are staked for sale Above old Indian graves.

By forest lake and water-fall I see the pedler's show: The mighty mingling with the mean, The lofty with the low. I hear the tread of pioneers Of nations yet to be;

The first low wash of waves where soon

Shall roll a human sea. The rudiments of empire here Are plastic yet, and warm; The chaos of a mighty world Is rounding into form! Each rude and jostling fragment soon

Its fitting place shall find-The raw material of a State, Its muscle and its mind! And, westering still, the star which leads The New World in its train, Has tipped with fire the icy spears Of many a mountain chain.

The snowy cones of Oregon Are kindling on its way; And California's golden sands Gleam brighter in its ray! Then, blessings on thy Eagle quill,

As, wandering far and wide, I thank thee for this twilight dream And Fancy's airy ride. Yet, welcomer than regal plume, Which Western trappers find, Thy free and pleasant thoughts, chance-sown, Like feathers on the wind.

Thy symbol be the mountain bird. Whose glistening quill 1 hold: Thy home the ample air of Hope, And Memory's sunset gold! In thee let Joy with Duty join,

The warm heart of the dove. So, when in darkness sleeps the vale Where still the blind bird clings. The sunshine of the upper sky Shall glitter on thy wings!

And strength unite with love: The Eagle's pinions folding round

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW; A TALE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. BY THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Late Secretary to the National Charter Association and National Land Company.

CHAPTER XXV.

The sails are filled, and in pride she turns From the red west where "The sunset burns," And the streamers have caught the glowing hue, As they sport in joy o'er the waters blue. Listen again to the gladsome song Sent from the hearts of that joyous throng. Welcome, ye waves, and thou restless sea, Land of our birth, we return to thee! The jarring elements unite to urge The buoyant vessel through the boiling surge; 'Gainst adverse winds she holds her steady sway Nor calms retard, nor tides her course delay: The skill of feeble man triumphant braves The power of air, and lords it o'er the waves. But whence that skill? let gratitude be given Where it alone is due—to working men Who had the sense that taught us to aspire, To rule the world by water and by fire. And nature's laws contracting to a span, Plac'd power gigantic, in the bands of man.

I do not vouch the fact; but 'tis too clear, Things are not as they should be: such as pause To think upon these matters, cooly, swear There never was effect without a cause: And if old England be gazetted, there Must be a—; well, I hope not! the new laws Should keep the people quiet, or, as some Are pleased to call the lower class—the sound The latter term is somewhat incorrect, And, therefore one I wish my friends to drop; For both by cook and chemist I suspect, The seum is mostly found upon the top. Indeed, without the slightest disrespect, I may as well observe, before I stop, That worth—like plumbs in pudding when we've

Is often apt to settle towards the bottom. On a June morning in the year 1842, the sun shining as it chines only in warmer climates, and throwing its splendour far across the broad waters and ability with which their arguments are enof the Manhattan, reflecting its rays on the crowd forced .- Liverpool Mercury. of sails that adorn this glorious bay of the New World, bringing into broad outline the whole surrounding coast, and the islands with which it ap- which we learn that the Kawau Mining Company pears to be indented, making it not far inferior in point of beauty to the proud bay of Naples itself, The Southern Cross says: "We have good grounds whilst in commerce, and as an agent of civilisation, for supposing that the Kawau mine will turn out a state of the content of the co point of beauty to the proud bay of Naples itself, it is fast outstripping its boasted rival, even in its palmiest days, Arthur Morton embarked on board so rich, yet it will be obtained at a very much less the "George Washington" steam vessel, and left New York to return to his native laud. There is The inland carriage will be saved, which of itself some mystic tie that ever binds the heart to the would form an excellent profit. From inquiries land of its birth, to the home of its early recollecland of its birth, to the home of its early recollect which we have lately been making, we find that tion; and though Arthur had no friends to greet operations are so forwarded at the Kawau, that the him on his return to England-though a felon's digging out of the ore will now proceed with great doom perhaps awaited him, and he left friends be- rapidity after the calcining and smelting works are hind kinder than any he could expect to make in his own land—yet did his heart bound with joy at levels driven, and the latter are said to have laid the thought of once more beholding the white cliffs of Albion, and again embarking in the arduous enterprise of achieving the long withheld rights of her injured sons. The residence in the New World, and sinking the shafts are stated to have varied from the change of appearance incidental to the early £40 to £80 per fathom, and £10 to £16 for driving stages of manhood, would, with a fictitious name, he felt convinced, entirely obviate any danger from the surface ready for smelting. It is estimated that his connexion with the Birmingham riots; and thus listening to the dictates of Hope, he left a good week. There are only about six miners on the home in a free land, to return to the uncertain fate works, no fewer than sixteen having left for Sydney. that awaits all the sons of labour in our own boasted but as those six could raise, it is estimated, sixty country. The "George Washington" was a splen- tons per day, they will be able to do much more did vessel, fitted with every convenience that a resi-than keep the calcining and smelting works in full dence even on land could contain, and contrasted operation.—Adelaide Observer, April 18. favourably even with the comforts he had received during his voyage in the "Esmeralda." What a re- is not the recently constructed tube at the Menai volution has steam effected in the affairs of man! Straits suggestive of a plan of sewerage? Let us "it was considered to be an act of grace on the Steam, thou mighty agent, that hast more than suppose a series of tubes laid down on each side of part of His Royal Highness Prince Albert to abpart to the Albert Prince Albert to abpart to the Albert Prince Al realised the deceptions of the necromancers of old—thou annihilator of time and space, that clasps the whole world in the embrace that joins island to island, continent to continent, the Old World to the level with or only one or two feet below the bed of New—that art destined at no distant period to unite the river. There can be no difficulty in sinking all the sons and daughters of men into one great these tubes; any derangement might be quickly family compact, in which neither king, bishop, remedied, and the saving in expense, as compared nor noble will be named or known—great and varied as have been the advantages thou hast contions could be easily made, and at any time closed veved unto the capitalist and the worshipper of or altered, pro re nata. These tubes could be car-Mammon, and evil though thou hast inflicted on the ried from Hammersmith to Woolwich Reach, at a sons of toil, who have strove in vain to compete distance from each shore of about forty feet, or say with thee—flesh and muscle against steel and steam (vain yet gallant struggle)—yet even the democrat can afford to sound thy praises, for thy true mission is only now commencing; like thy brother worker, Man, thou hast been made the fool of the selfish and the designing, but thou art outliving the period of thy nonage, and becoming too powerful for thy masters—thou wilt not much longer obey the will of the few, but wilt minister to the worker, and erown the wishes of the many—no the winds and the designing to make the many—no the worker and erown the wishes of the many—no the water and low water—marks, the water—marks, the bearer of these presents, £181. Is. 8d. costs, "the bearer of these presents, £181. Is. 8d. costs, "the bearer of these presents, £181. Is. 8d. costs, "the bearer of these presents, £181. Is. 8d. costs, "the bearer of these presents, £181. Is. 8d. costs, "the bearer of these presents, £181. Is. 8d. costs, "the bearer of these presents, £181. Is. 8d. costs, "the bearer of t with thee-flesh and muscle against steel and about half-way between high and low water-marks.

During his residence in the West Indies and Ir was been remarked that "the climax of human America, his accumulated savings had amounted to indifference has arrived, when a woman don't care am very thankful. a decent sum, he had, therefore, no occasion to seek how she looks."

Liverpool.

Le accomplished, thy mission fulfilled; steam, the the ebb to get rid of the superfluous moisture.

regenerator, will have rewarded the exertions of the Corford Chronicle states: "The original those who invented and brought it into practical Bear and Ragged Staff public-house, at Cummer,

operation. Such were the reflections of Arthur, as Berks, has been taken down. This was the house the steamer triumphantly held her way through the of which mention is made in 'Kenilworth,' where

blue waters of the Atlantic. Swiftly sped the vessel the parties concerned in the tragical fate of Amy

o'er the bring waves, and in less than a fortnight Robsart met and partook of a cup of sack, from

from leaving New York our hero was landed in the tap of Giles Gosling, in the days of Queen Liverpool.

immediate employment. After spending a few days in Liverpool, he proceeded to Manchester; here, as in Liverpool, misery abounded, most of the mills and manufactories were running short time, and trade of every description was in a depressed state; in Burnley, Colne, and other parts of North Lanca-shire, the distress was still greater; thousands were unable to procure even bread sufficient for their cation.

tige of their power was superior, because their cha-

racters as magistrates and employers was only par-

tially known, and it needed but the tocsin of revolu-

paramount object with the working men, they pro-

pagated their doctrines through the agency of

scattered that once formidable body. Frost and his companions were in exile; Lovett, Collins, and

League had sprung into existence, and was then at

the zenith of its power—strong in its organisation—rich in funds—powerful in talent—supported by the majority of the Press of the kingdom—it soared

plan adopted. Meanwhile, day after day passed,

(To be continued.)

PRIZE ESSAY ON DIRECT TAXATION .- The essay to

which has been awarded the prize of £70, offered by

the National Confederation for the best essay on the subject of "National Taxation and the Equitable

Adjustment of the same," has just been published.

We have barely had time to glance into its pages

here and there, but that glance has been sufficient

to convince us that it is a most interesting history

of the process by which the burden of taxation has

been gradually shifted from land and real property

to the shoulders of the industrious classes, and a

most powerful argument in favour of the justice and

can do no more than indicate that the basis of taxa-

unspeakable advantages of freeing industry, com-

merce, and manufactures from the incubus of the

Customs and Excise, the checks upon jobbing

patronage, and needless expenditure, the doing

away alike with smuggling and the preventive service, and many other advantages, social, moral, and

political, anticipated from the proposed change, are

most ably set forth; and even those who may not be

disposed to agree with the writers in their conclu-

sions, cannot withhold their admiration for the zeal

MINING IN NEW ZEALAND .- By way of Sydney we

have received a file of New Zealand papers, from

are erecting extensive smelting works at Kawau.

second Burra, for, though the ore may not be quite

expense than from the great South Australian mine.

completed." Four shafts have been sunk and several

open an enormous quantity of ore, estimated at

100,000 tons, and now calculated at being produced

the levels. There were about 1,000 tons of ore on

the calcining-house will calcine about 144 tons per

IRON SEWER FOR THE THAMES. - The Builder asks,

weeks disclosed its many hued events.

racter, had called upon these men, whom misery had goaded to desperation, to rise and overthrow the tyrant aristocracy, and ensure cheap bread, high wages, and plentiful employment. Well was it for giving such explanations as are now rendered so the responsibility recessory. The responsibility recessory the responsibility recessory the responsibility recessory. The responsibility recessory the responsibility recessory. The responsibility recessory the responsibility recessory the responsibility recessory. The responsibility recessory the responsibility recessory the responsibility recessory. The responsibility recessory the responsibility recessory the responsibility recessory the responsibility recessory. The responsibility recessory the responsibility recessory the responsibility recessory the responsibility recessory. The responsibility recessory the responsibility reces the peace of England that Chartism was the pre-valent creed of the operatives in this district—that forwarded a copy of his letter to the Times, which they knew the fallacy of the reasoning of their in-terested employers, and had too often been led with the following editorial comments appended: astray by their pretended friendship to put trust in their physical force leadership. Still hunger was listed a few days since a letter from Mr. Judge, powerful, frenzy was beginning to supersede reason, and it needed all the influence of the Chartist leaders to counteract the insurrectionary doctrines propounded by the emissaries of the League. Nor was this state of things confined to Lancashire alone; the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, subject to listed a few days since a letter from Mr. Judge, which seemed primâ facie to establish a case of hardship. Our readers will see by the following letter from Mr. Anson how unfounded Mr. Judge's of Mr. Strange, so prominently put forward in Mr. statements were, and with how much kindness and charity he has been treated by the royal objects of his unwearied calumny." the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, subject to the same influences, were alike bordering on a state. Such was the impression which was very natural of incipient revolution. But it was in the mining rally created by a perusal of the letter (when left unexplained) of Her Majesty's Privy Purse. was brought most actively to bear; there the pres-

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—Permit me, I beg of you, to trespass upon

your valuable space, and to request, very respectfully, the favour of your inserting this communi-

Windsor, Monday, September 17th, 1849

In order that the public may arrive at a fair and ust conclusion, I beg leave to append a copy of the letter from my wife to her Majesty. Mr. Anson's reply having already so extensively appeared, I need not occupy space by copying it here. My wife's letter to the Queen was forwarded to her Majesty, tion to be sounded, to have thrown the whole district into convulsion. Artfally had these results been brought about; aware that the Charter was the under cover to Mr. Anson, and was as follows:-

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, THE QUEEN.

paramount object with the working men, they propagated their doctrines through the agency of Chartist orators and preachers—needy men, who had deserted the cause of principle for the pelf supplied from the coffers of expediency; and these men, but half renegades, so mixed up the two questions, and appealed so strongly to the religious and fanatical sympathies of their audience, that these poor dupes were easily led away by their promises of the Charter, and a repeal of the Corn Laws, within a few weeks, provided they carried out the measures propounded by the League. Such was the state of the political world, in which Arthur Morton, under an assumed name, was about to embark. How changed the scene and actors, during the few years of his absence; scarcely one member of the Convention of '39 was now active in the Chartist movement, exile, persecution, desertion and death, had scattered that once formidable body. Frost and his companions were in exile; Lovett, Collins, and Vincent (the heap ideal of his youthful againstians). his companions were in exile; Lovett, Collins, and Vincent (the beau ideal of his youthful aspirations), had sunk into the obscurity of mere sectional partisans; O'Brien, a victim to his own jealous feelings, was lost to the movement; O'Connor and M'Douall were the only men of note of that large array of enthusiasm and talent, that he found attached to the Chartist party. The Anti-Corn Law League had sprung into existence, and was then at fell into my views. Means were taken, (they might peropinion in the course of conversation, and my husband fell into my views. Means were taken, (they might per-haps be considered rather circuitous, but they were the only ones under various circumstances, which I will not at present enter into, as they would occupy too much of your Majesty's valuable time, and my object is to be as brief as possible), to obtain your Majesty's consent; and Is sent to it is power—strong in its organisative rich in funds—powerful in talent—supported by a singlority of the Press of the kingdom—its cared an equality with the government of the country.

As seemed to challenge it to a trial off its powers, had assembled 800 dolegates as its representatives in Westminster, forming a rived Parliament to interest the country of the press of the strings of the another, and the pressure of the country interest in Westminster, forming a rived Parliament to interest the pressure of the country interest the pressure of the pressure of the country interest the pressure of the country interest the pressure of the pressure of the country interest the pressure of the country interest the pressure of the pressure

secures to them the love of their people, but is registered in Heaven, where it confers everlasting glory. My husband, to avoid the ruinous expenses, was comand no decisive steps were taken; the people would pelled to appear in forma pauperis. The Vice Chancellor decided against him; he was adjudged to give up the etchings and the catalogues in his possession, which he has done, and to pay costs (although a pauper) to the amount of upwards of £300. This bill of costs was taxed by the not rise to please these valiant talkers. Contempt was beginning to supply the place of fear, when they wisely broke up their Conference, and sought refuge among their constituency. Chartism was to Taxing Master, and reduced to the sum of £181, 1s. 8d. powerful, the influence of the Northern Star, the In the case of Mr. Strange (my husband's publisher) organ of Mr. O'Connor, and the Chartist body too your Majesty's Royal Consort consented to forego his costs, and was publicly thanked in court, by the counsel, for his leniency and kindness—but to our utter dismay and astowidely spread for the inflammatory speeches of the League orators to have their desired effect. Open rebellion having failed, the first act of the drama nishment, that very sum, so forgiven by the Prince Albert, and thus publicly obtaining His Royal Highness thanks and eulogiums for his kindly feeling, is tacked on to my husband's costs, and he is compelled to pay it. If this is justice I have done. I cannot bring myself to imagine, that it was the intention of your Royal Consort, to impose the payment of those forging costs upon my husband. closed, meanwhile the riot proceeded, and a few

nent of those forgiven costs upon my husband. Your Majesty must allow me to observe, that up to that period in the proceedings, during which those costs were incurred, my husband had been perfectly passive; not doing one single act to compel His Royal Highness to expend one farthing of the enormous sum that he has done, for the benefit of the lawyers; for I see none accruing to others. And yet, for that sum, to us an enormous one, nearly £200, he was actually arrested, and dragged to Reading Gaol, on Tuesday last, (although he had previously made an affidavit that he is not worth #5 in the world) leaving me, his wife, and seven boys, wholly dependent upon him for support, with nothing but the prospect of a workhouse before us, and himself imprisonment for life. I will not, I cannot, think, that either your Majesty, or the Illustrious Prince, your husband, would, if you were acquainted with the facts, allow such policy of retracing our steps, and making direct taxation, on an equitable principle, the rule, instead of an act of injustice and cruelty to be committed in your

Royal names. the exception, in our fiscal system. At present we It is in the humble hope that your Majesty will exert rour Royal prerogative, and command that justice should tion proposed is the capitalised income derived from be done to one of your Majesty's subjects, whose only crime is poverty, and that my husband may be restored to me labour, and all sorts of property, estimated at so many years' purchase :-- for example, the wages of and his family, to avert the horrors of a workhouse and : real property, consisting of houses, at 15, and land at 20 years, which for Great Britain and Ireland is affliction. I could be some Majesty. As a wife and a mother, I ask your Majesty. As one of your own sex in trouble and a nothing of the strength of t estimated at £6,274,508,125; a tax of \$\frac{3}{4}\$ per cent. on which would realise a revenue of £47,058,811. The reign, and in the full confidence that my Sovereign, in listening to the details of my wrongs, will also be graciously enormous saving in the expense of collection, the

I beg leave to subscribe myself, Madam, With feelings of the deepest veneration, Your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful subject, (Signed) MARY JUDGE.

My most excellent wife having been accused by Mr. Anson (and that accusation having gone forth throughout the world) of descending to utter that which is not strictly true, I feel myself imperatively called upon to protect and defend her.

In begging the attention of your readers to such explanations and corrections as I hope you will allow me to place before them, I need not remark upon the term "petition" which has been applied to the letter of Mrs. Judge; for I am not disposed (and it would ill become me, seeing its effect,) to cavil just now about terms. I will now proceed to notice the mistakes in Mr. Anson's letter.

Mr. Anson states :- The "allegations" brought forward by Mrs. Judge, in her letter to the Queen, "are wholly unfounded." I solicit Mr. Anson to point out one single "alle-

ation" which is not strictly and fairly founded in

Mr. Anson states :- Mr. Strange's costs have not 'been added to mine."

Let me call your attention, sir, to the following confirmation of Mrs. Judge's allegation (in this respect) by Mr. Mills, who taxed Prince Albert s bill of costs, reducing it from upwards of £300 to £181. 1s. Sd.:—"I attended with my solicitor, on Monday the 6th of August, by appointment, at the office of the taxing master, to tax the costs of His Royal Highness. When I found that, according to the order obtained by Prince Albert, His Royal Highness demanded from me Mr. Strange's costs, as well as my own, I said to Mr. Mills, "Mr. Strange having been absolved, it now appears that Prince Albert has thrown all his own costs upon me. Am I so to understand it, sir?" " Certainly," said Mr. Mills. "Then," I observed, "His Royal Highness Prince Albert applies to me to pay Mr. Strange's costs as well as my own!" "That is so," was the reply of the taxing-master. "Why, sir," I said,

solve Mr. Strange from, and to forego, the whole of his costs." Mr. Mills replied, "Then it is an act of grace which has not been fulfilled." Mr. Anson states-My debt (i. c. the costs for which I was incarcerated) is not "owing to His Royal Highness Prince Albert."

The writ which was served upon me by Mr. Secker the town clerk of Windsor, on the 15th August last, proceeded thus:—" Victoria, by the grace of God, &c. We command you that you pay or cause to be paid, immediately after the service of this writ, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, or the wants, and crown the wishes of the many—no spacious dock, in which the accumulate sewage which has gone abroad, without intending to utter longer to them a curse but a blessing, thy end will could be drained and solidified, taking advantage of one offensive expression) that the costs must have been claimed from me by the Prince Consort, I have only to remark, that, had it not been for a private note, kindly written for Mrs. Judge by His Royal Highness's solicitors, to Mr. Blandy, the under sheriff, at Reading, I should have had to remain in gaol until the Prince's own signature had been obtained, (from Balmoral) for my discharge from custody. As it was, however, this strictly legal form was dispensed with, in kind deference to the anxious feelings of my wife; for which, on that account, I

Mr. Anson states:—"The suit against Mr. to another.

Strange was dropped from his having made his sub-mission." Indeed, the suit was never "dropped" against Mr. Strange. It went through all its various stages up to the day of trial on the 2nd of last June, when the Vice Chancellor's judgment was finally pronounced. Mr. Strange made no "submission," as will thus appear:—Mr. Strange moved by counsel (on behalf of himself only) for the dissolution of the injure of the results. sustenance—many actually died of starvation. The Anti-Corn Law League, taking advantage of this circumstance, had, at their various meetings, attributed cumstance, had, at their various meetings, attributed public, but, in the letter written by Mr. Anson (Her Them Mr. Strange appealed against the decision of the product of the public, but, in the letter written by Mr. Anson (Her Them Mr. Strange appealed against the decision of the public, but, in the letter written by Mr. Anson (Her Them Mr. Strange appealed against the decision of the public, but, in the letter written by Mr. Anson (Her Them Mr. Strange appealed against the decision of the public to the public to

the whole of this destitution to the working of the bread tax; and, in language of the most violent chacommunication Mrs. Judge transmitted to the lord Chancellor confirmed the decision of the lord Chancellor confirmed the decision of the lord Chancellor confirmed the decision of the lord Chancellor confirmed the lord Chancellor confirmed the decision of the lord Chancellor confirmed t sulted on the subject) agreed that Mr. Strange should give up the catalogues, and consent to the injunction being made perpetual against him, upon her Majesty and Prince Albert paying their own costs—those very costs, in the case of Prince Albert,

Mr. Anson states—"In consequence of my not having made any "submission," I obliged the suit to proceed against me, "by following the opposite course;" and that "the heaviness of the costs are entirely in consequence of my pertinacity."

I would beg to ask Mr. Anson what he really means by stating that I pursued an "opposite on the costs are entirely in consequence of my pertinacity."

The other day, one of widow B.'s admirers was complaining of the tooth-ache. Mrs. B.'s smart by immediately spoke up—"Well, sir, why don't would as ma' does? She takes her teeth out and

I would beg to ask Mr. Anson what he really means by stating that I pursued an "opposite course" to that taken by Mr. Strange? The inference he appears to wish to be drawn, by so ambiguous a term, is, I think, manifest. I never moved one single step in the matter to induce the Prince Consort to expend one farthing "for the benefit of the lawyers" (as Mrs. Judge has very properly remarked) from the moment the Injunctions were obtained against me until the suit came on for trial and final hearing before the Vice-Chancellor on the 2nd of June. All I did was to file my answer, in 2000 and with the order of the court. and no more.

That the costs are due to Prince Albert's Soliitors (but not from me to them) there can be no surely, must know better!

alted and noble feeling, displayed towards my anxious wife and family by her Majesty, in order that they should not "suffer in a cause with which their names are in any way connected." I again most urgently demand the proofs of these foul charges. To paraphrase the termination of Mr. Anson's publication), may I be permitted to support my amily by "honourable industry;" and may I, also, be allowed to struggle on at Windsor, unmolested

the future. In concluding this necessarily lengthened communication, I must beg to remark, that I am still strongly impressed with a firm conviction that her Majesty has never been made really aware of the were taken against me in the name of the Sovereign; and that my conduct (not only as regards the "Royal Etchings," but in other respects) has not been fairly represented to the Prince Consort. If the truth had been faithfully and undisguisedly placed before her Majesty and her Royal Consort, it is my firm conviction that my unfortunate family would have been spared the endurance of all the misery to which they have (for months past) been so painfully subjected. I trust, however, they will now be permitted to look forward, with hope, to more cheering presents and better deep last of the painting were vain, and he could only mumble out "Drunk, by Jove, drunk!" "Ah, madam," cried the Abigail, as soon as the physician had stagged out "The painting were vain, more cheering prospects and better days.

conferring a lasting and valuable favour upon Sir, your most obliged and faithful servant, JASPER TOMSETT JUDGE.

[We have seen the copy of a letter sent by Mrs. Judge in reply to the letter of Mr. Anson, in which she very justly complains that her letter (or petition) to the Queen was not published, and in which she contradicts Mr. Anson's assertion, that her statements were wholly unfounded. The letter is written in a firm but inoffensive style, and refleets great credit on the writer. We much re- answered correctly. "Why, look you here," quoth gret that want of space prevents us giving it publicity.—Ed. N.S.]

MEN WITH TAILS !- M. E. Du Couret, who has it is a great while, measter, sin' I wur made." des Sciences of Paris, some curious particulars of a see a coach box ?-Yes, and I have seen a ship('s) race of Ghilanes who possess the appendage of a spar. tail about a decimetre in length. His description | BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The extensive quadrangle of the instance which he examined is as follows: - formed in Buckingham Palace by the creetion of "To convince me of the existence of this species of the east wing is, by the express command of her man having this exterior prolongation of the vertebral column, the Emir sent for one of his paving, which prevents the noise of rumbling wheels. slaves named Bellal, who was about thirty years of The quadrangle contains ample room for the inage, who possessed this tail, and who belonged to spection of a squadron of horse or a battalion of this race. This slave spoke Arabiae perfectly, and infantry.
was very intelligent. I examined him, and was The Way to Win.—At one of the anniversaries who explore the countries on the borders of the "In honour prefering one another,"

Red Sea " Blowing up of the Ship Minerva,—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's of the destruction of the ship Minerva, Captain Hovenden, master. The ship left Sydney on the 6th of February last, bound for Portland Bay, having on board, besides passengeners, 200 barrels of gunpowder, and a large quantity of rum, brandy, and sulphur. She was obliged to put into Jervis Bay to undergo repairs, and left that place on the 20th of March. On the following day, at four o'clock a.m., the hold was discovered to be on fire, and the crew being aware discovered to be on fire, and the crew being aware and sulphar the party to whom the same is addressed, will be returned to the same is addressed, will be returned to the happiness or misery of those which requisition of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those which reads and jars between martical complete are traced to depend, in the majority of interest and effect and loss of time will be prevented.

The Duke and the causes which the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who h BLOWING UP OF THE SHIP MINERVA,-Intelligence

thousand pounds. Antiquities for the British Museum.—A vessel which has arrived at Chatham from Bombay has Syke, Cumberland, performed the feat of making brought twenty tons weight of antiquities from one thousand bricks in one hour-one hundred in Nineveh, which are intended to be forwarded to the five minutes—and twenty-six in one minute.—Car-British Museum for deposit in that national estab- liste Journal. lishment. The authorities of the Treasury have given the necessary directions for the unshipment has the secret of becoming rich who resolves to live and free delivery of the antiquities to the Museum, and arrangements have been made for the packages containing these valuable relies to be forwarded direct to the Museum without being previously disturbed, and there opened and examined by the proper authorities, in order that every care may be taken It is very cheap, next to nothing if you raise it from that no damage should be sustained by them. are those which occasionally prevail more or less joices the eye, links you with nature and innocence, generally in a community. Hence the cholera is and is something to love. If it cannot love you in those which are prevalent in particular districts, as, ful word, even for neglecting it, for though it is all

are communicable in any manner from one person

Varieties.

"FATHER," SAID a little boy in a theatre, "ain't that a band box where the musicians are?' A LADY was asked to join a Union of Daughters f Temperance. She replied, "It is unnecessary,

tised during the past week for a sharp boy. One applicant grounded his qualification of sharpness on the fact of having "cut" from four places.

A GENTLEMAN observed upon an indifferent pleader the bar, the other day, that he was the most

ffecting orator he ever heard; for he never attempted to speak but he excited general pity. THE OTHER day, a merchant, in emptying some iquor from one barrel into another, clapped the funnel into his mouth, and did not discover his mistake until he found himself running over. A man advertises a house to let, immediately alongside a plum garden, from which an abundant

has not been called upon to give up a single catalogue: I have not only given up the catalogues I had, but the whole of the "Royal Etchings," agreeably to the decree of the Vice Chancellor; and they have now been in the hands of Mr. White, her Majesty's solicitor, for several weeks.

Solicitor, for several weeks.

Supply of the most denotes I had, but during the season.

WE once heard of a traveller at an hotel, who rose from his bed at night to examine the weather, but instead of looking out on the sky, thrust his head through the glass window of a cupboard.

you do as ma' does? She takes her teeth out and puts 'em back whenever she wants to." A few minutes afterwards, the boy was whipped on some pretence or other.

A FRENCH gentleman having been rescued from a ducking in a river, and taken to a neighbouring

ONCE A gentleman, who had the marvellous gift doubt; but surely Mr. Anson does not mean to maintain that if I am unable to pay, Messrs. White (the Prince's Solicitors) have no claim against their illustrious clients? Her Majesty's Privy Purse, surely, must know better!

Yankee peculiarity, of answering one question by asking another. To decide the bet, a down-easter was interrogated .- "I want you," said the better, to give me a straightforward answer to a plain question."--" I kin du it mister," said the Yankee. -"Then, why is it New Englanders always answer letter to Mrs. Judge (written evidently, I think, for a question by asking one in return?"—" Du they?" was Jonathan's reply. SPECIMEN OF THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL. - A

member for Indiana rose and said, "Mr. Speaker, in my labour and my efforts to obtain a living for the wolf is the most ferocious animal that prowls in our western priaries, or runs at large in the forests of Indiana. He creeps from his lurking place at the hour of midnight, when all nature is locked in the arms of Morpheus, and ere the portals of the east are unbarred, or bright Phoebus rises in his precise nature and extent of the proceedings which golden majesty—whole litters of pigs are destroyed." nome highly primed from a dinner party, was called cleven till two, and from five till out to see a lady, dangerously ill. "So," said the on Sundays from eleven till one. out to see a lady, dangerously ill. "So," said the doctor to his man, "by Jove, I can't go at all; if I do, you must lead me." He was led to a room where the patient lay stretched upon her bed. The doctor got fast hold of a bed-post with one hand. and with the other seized the lady's wrist; but, alas! all attempts to note the pulsation were vain, as the physician had staggered out, "what a won-Your kindly inserting this communication will be derful man! How soon he discovered what was the matter with you!" Memory.-A country elergyman meeting a neigh-

bour who never came to church, although an old man of above sixty, gave him some reproof on that account, and asked him if he never read at home. "No," replied the clown, "I can't read." "I dave A little boy coming by at the same time, "Who made you, child?" said the parson. The boy the honest elergyman, "are not you ashamed to hear a child of five or six years old tell me who made him, when you, that are so old a man, cannot ?' "Ah!" said the countryman, "it is no wonder that he should remember; he was made but t'other day; been for some time engaged in the exploring of Tom, DID you ever know a bell to do anything but Central Africa, has communicated to the Academie ring?-Yes, I have seen a bell pull.-Did you ever

perfectly convinced. He informed me that his of a Sabbath school in London, two little girls precountry was beyond Sennear, through which he had sented themselves to receive a prize, one of whom passed-and that a language was there spoken had recited one verse more than the other, both which he had completely forgotten. He estimated having learned several thousand verses of scripture. the number of his race at about thirty or forty The gentleman who presided inquired — "Ann, thousand. He said they were cannibals, and that couldn't you have learned one more verse, and thus they worshipped some the sun and moon, some the stars, others the serpent and the sources of a great blushing child replied, "but I loved Martha, and kept blushing child replied," but I loved Martha, and kept the stars, others the serpent and the sources of a great blushing child replied, but I loved Martha, and kept the stars, others the serpent and the sources of a great blushing child replied, but I loved Martha, and kept the serpent and the sources of a great blushing child replied, but I loved Martha, and kept the serpent and the sources of a great blushing child replied, but I loved Martha, and kept the serpent and the sources of a great blushing child replied, but I loved Martha, and kept the serpent and the sources of a great blushing child replied, but I loved Martha, and kept the serpent and the sources of a great blushing child replied, but I loved Martha, and kept the serpent and the sources of a great blushing child replied, but I loved Martha, and kept the serpent and the sources of a great blushing child replied, but I loved Martha, and kept the serpent and the sources of a great blushing child replied, but I loved Martha, and kept the serpent and t concludes his narrative by stating that it would not be difficult to procure some individuals of this race of men, by application to the slave merchants who explore the countries on the borders of the

By a recent Post-office regulation, any letter having the writer's name and residence engraved on

of the dangerous nature of the cargo, launched the crofter expire, he adds their few acres to the neighboats, and made their escape in them without delay, | bouring farm. The Earl of Fife is of an opposite accompanied by the captain and passengers. Within disposition. Nothing delights him more than to see life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary fifteen minutes of their leaving the vessel a trement the curling smoke from the little cottage on the indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic; dous explosion took place, carrying the decks 500 roadside as he sweeps through his estates. His its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of ner feet into the air. The rum and brandy, &c., were factor complained of the number of persons from your and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, imposency, barignited, as the vessel, after kurning to the water's the Duke of Richmond's estate requesting a cow's remess, and debilities arising from veneral excesses, has ignited, as the vessel, after burning to the water's the Duke of Richmond's estate requesting a cow's edge, sunk. The boats made for Port Fairy, and, meat and a small cottage. His lordship, of course, after being tossed about in a tempestuous sea for desired him to supply them, and to send none away. six days, and having nothing but a keg of water and At last these applications became so numerous that some baracootas to subsist upon—the baracootas the earl desired his factor to write to the duke, that for 33s. proved poisonous and were thrown overboard—succeeded in reaching Port Philip Heads, were assistance was obtained. The loss is estimated at several them." It is said that this intimation had the deneral contamination, and is recommended for any of the sired effect.

Quick Work.-Last week, Joseph Rush, at Peter THE SECRET OF BECOMING RICH.-Every man

within his means; and independence is one of the most effectual safeguards of honesty. FLOWERS.—Why does not everyhody have a ge-

ranium, a rose, or some other flower in the window? seed or slip, and is a beauty and a companion. As Useful to the Uninitiated.—Epidemic diseases charming Leigh Hunt says, it sweetens the air, renication; and infectious diseases are those which can you neglect it?

the Ohio. It is 1,010 feet in length.

YOU MAY BE CURED YET HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. CURE OF RIEUMATISM AND RIEUMATIC GOUT.

A LADY was asked to join a Union of Daughters of Temperance. She replied, "It is unnecessary, as it is my intention to join one of the Sons soon."

A MAGISTRATE having doubted whether a little boy, who was offered as a witness, understood the nature and obligations of an oath, proposed to examine him on that point. "My boy, can you repeat the Lord's Prayer?" "Yes, sir," was the instant reply; "Can you?"

A SHOPKEEPER in Bold-street, Liverpool, advertised during the past week for a sharp boy. One applicant grounded his qualification of sharpness on the fact of having "cut" from four places.

A GENTLEMAN observed upon an indifferent pleader now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business for more than seven months without any symptoms of the return of my seven months without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint. Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a cornoral. I was two years in the was eighteen years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsula War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd of September, 1833. The commanding officer at the time was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Hon. Henry Baring.—(Signed) Thomas Brunton.—To Professor Holloway.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Audrew Brack, Blacksmith Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848, Sir,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for twenty-one years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted at different times every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently madded works with a bad leg. unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life, by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure.—(Signed) Andrew Brack.—To Professor Holloway. fessor Holloway. AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

It did was to file my answer, in accordance with the order of the court, and no more. Had I not done so, I should have been apprehended for "contempt." There was no "pertinacity" on my part. I remained perfectly quiescent; prepared, at all times, to obey the orders of the court, which I have done most strictly.

Mr. Anson states—"The costs are due to the Solicitors employed in the cause;" and that "any payment of costs, therefore, on the part of her Majesty and the Prince, will be a gratuitous donation to your husband."

I hat the costs are due to Prince Albert's Coli.

That the costs are due to Prince Albert's Coli.

That the costs are due to Prince Albert's Coli.

That the costs are due to Prince Albert's Coli.

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THE MANCHESTER VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE.

We have received a communication from the Sheffield Secretary, that the 2l. 11s. received by Mr. O'CONNOR, at Sheffield, is to be applied to the relief of the Kirkdale prisoners; and upon application to Mr. WILLIAM RIDER, "Northern Star" Office, the Committee will receive that amount.

To Correspondents.

R. M. F., Castle Eden .- The charge would be 4s. 6d. for each insertion.

Mr. E. Brown, Camelford, Cornwall,—The postage of the Review will be 4d.

Mr. H. Parnott, Mitcham-green.—Received.

J. S. N.—Seren shillings and eleven pence.

J. LENNON, Preston; W. Tekkin, Sutton-in-Ashfield; R. BROOK, Huddersfield; W. Wilson; W. Davies, Edinburgh. BROOK, Huddersfield; W. Wilson; W. Davies, Edinburgh.

—Received. T. N., Saxmundham.—Not received.

Leicester Chartists, —George White has received 10s, from the Leicester Chartists, through Messrs. Francis Kirk and Charles Bentley, for which he returns thanks to the subscribers.— (This communication was received on Saturday last—too late for insertion in our country edition. One shilling's worth of stamps came to hand, which we acknowledged last week, as desired, for the Hungarian refugees, but we are not in receipt of anything for the Italian exiles.—Ed. N. S.]

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849.

THE PRESS AND THE LAND

SCHEME.

most profit by puffing and advertising bubble embarked every farthing of his own money in schemes, should be most virulent in its attacks the Land Plan. Let us ask Sidney, under In the case of Mr. Sharp, however, it appears speech on temporalities and church leases, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, upon the only honest and practicable plan the Democratic School Room, Croft-street, Wakefield-road, Bradford, on Sunday, the 30th of September.

A person will have to be elected to fill the situation of working classes; and to this fact we must astrophysical street and practicable plan the only honest and practicable plan ever propounded for the regeneration of the working classes; and to this fact we must astrophysical street. upon the only honest and practicable plan those circumstances, whether Mr. O'Connon that the illness which followed his being placed August 2nd, 1848: ever propounded for the regeneration of the or the defaulting members violated the con- in solitary confinement, and fed upon bread working classes; and to this fact we must as- tract? the friends of the people.

> ago, an article upon Mr. O'Connon's Land not go. He launched into high encomiums proposed. upon the discovery and improvement of agricultural machinery worked by steam; and men who have received two, three, and four disposing causes of Cholera is insufficient or laid great stress upon the profit to be derived acres of the best description of Land, with a by the complete substitution of steam power house in the centre of each allotment—Land witnesses at the inquest upon Mr. Sharp,

> the course of twelve years was metamorphosed to live, and juggled by Mr. O'Connor during ever, il cusual appearances of true Asiatic from a drunken idle pauper into a sober in- two years of such a depression in their trade, Cholera were present, and the Jury returned dustrious squire, has another fling at that as would have driven nine tenths of them to a simple verdict of death from that disease, alone the industrious can be released from the Contrast this fact with the position of the and low diet were the primary causes of the grasp of the profit-monger, and the dissolute "Gravel Pit man," paying high rent for a pond attack which hurried the victim to a premafrom the fascination and temptations of the and a gravel pit—scraping enough to buy a ture grave. hired scribbler. Murders, drunkenness, and pony-turning it into a prime horse-having

gotten the great benefits that were promised it would come out gold in the morning." But there were in the House of Commons, even It is true that the returns of the Bishops brated Sidney Smith, who would not know a LION PLAN. cucumber from a handsaw, although, like from Mr. O'CONNOR, at Chelsea.

every word that appears in the "Northern potato failure.

However, to return to Mr. SIDNEY SMITH'S landscape and portrait, which will be found at land become sterile. and when the reader has perused it, the only knowledge, says:conclusion that he can draw from it is, that conclusion that he can draw from it is, that under any circumstances, however reproductive, the Land Scheme must be a failure, because we are told that even those who are located, must endeavour to return to the content of the prison?

In the land scheme from it is, that which the conveyance did not trouble himself, and which, on the face of the deeds transferring, the property is, in all probability, not even incidently mentioned.

According to the extent and letter of the section referred to, was all that was required from Joseph Williams, why was he not employed the deeds transferring, the property is, in all probability, not even incidently mentioned.

But the fact is, that such an addition is in The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters of the world. The following have been just reworkhouse. Now let us ask, in the name of workhouse. Now let us ask, in the name of common sense, how this prediction of last this money? That sovereign smells awkward, pronounced on any person by a judge in an statement, that the income of the Church from Cially cautioned.

Hours—10 till 1, and from 4. till 8.

Rev. H. Walcott, Higham Ferrers, writes:—"The person for whom you sent your remedy is quite cured, and you will be good enough to send me two more for others."

The patients of consult flow.

Gentlemen,—Your Wafers I can speak of myself with the wild week tallies with that which we published from the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have all will be good enough to send me two more for others."

The patients of consult flow.

Gentlemen,—Your Wafers I can speak of myself with that which we published from the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have all ways afferded relief when everything else has failed, and in which the reader was told to be of good spirit—that the plan was good—that by it alone, agreeable taste. &c.—(Signed) John Manyon, Surgeon 13 all trades and handicrafts could be placed in the greatest confidence, having recommended them in which the reader was told to be of good spirit—that the plan was good—that by it alone, agreeable taste. &c.—(Signed) John Manyon, Surgeon 13 all trades and handicrafts could be placed in the greatest confidence, having recommended them in the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a few weeks since; and the same prophet but a f spirit—that the plan was good—that by it alone, all trades and handicrafts could be placed in their legitimate position if the thing was only placed under the control of HONEST TRUS—the two and a-half acre "Gravel Pit man?"

To be chary of believing in extravagant promises of impossible advantages; to put no faith in schemes which profess to guarantee a vast return for a trivial outlay; to eschew quack medicines for social ills; and, above all, to keep clear of to letteries" of every sort and kind—such, as we read it, is the moral to be drawn by working men from the two and a-half acre "Gravel Pit man?"

To be chary of believing in extravagant promises of impossible advantages; to put no faith in schemes which profess to guarantee a vast return for a trivial outlay; to according to possible advantages; to put no faith in schemes which profess to guarantee a vast return for a trivial outlay; to hadove all, to keep clear of to letter out our remarks. The observations we extend our remarks. The observations we had last week apply to both. We learn with pleasure that the Chartists of the Metropolis intend to honour the remains of this additional martyr to the cause of political free-those sources, the Clergy have invented dom with a Public Enneral on Sanday port agreeable taste, &c.—(Signed) John Mawson, Surgeon, 13, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—December 5, 1848. Vicar-choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Gentlemen,—A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find by allowing a faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to grandle faw of the wafers (taken in the course of political free-the history of the O'Connor Land Scheme.

If any danger is to result from the Land dom with a Public Function of the history of the O'Connor Land Scheme.

The history of the history of the original factor (Gravel Pit to Connor Land Scheme.

Where now is the hope of the history of the history of the the most efficacious of any I have ever used.—(Signed) hope upon the more profitable employment of Scheme—if faithfully carried out—than Mr. hope upon the more profitable employment of the agricultural labourer upon the soil occupied O'Connor or the "Northern Star."

Inches along Uniswell-street, Finsbury Pave—leech, whose cry is still, Give! Give! Surplice ment, Moorgate-street, Princes-street, Corn—fees and Easter offerings were originally he most efficacious of any 1 have ever used.—{Signed}

AMMEL PEARSALL—Lichfield, July 10th, 1848.

The particulars of many hundred cases may be had for his own benefit? This class, to be located the practical agriWhitechapel, Dog-row, and Bethnal-green, of christenings, weddings, funerals, and obla-The particulars of many hundred cases may be had grown every Agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent.

Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and are a rapid again re-state the position of this much reviled again re-state the position of this much reviled doubt that there will, on this occasion, be voluntary offerings. But they were soon Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and are a rapid tuted a greater source of wealth than all our colors of the breath and dungs.

Land Company. The Press is making the another display of respect for the dead, and of exacted as a right, and enforced by civil attachment to the cause in which by died and enforced by civil

coffee had literally extracted all that was glorious uncertainty of the law deny that prosensible from the columns of the "Northern tection to the poor which it never refuses upon In reply to numerous applications, relative Star;" and feeling convinced that he and his a quibble to the rich, Parliament is bound, by terms so frequently stated in the "Northern Star;" and further to inform all who are anxious to become proprietors of any portion, that the money must be forwarded immediately; that the price, as I have over and over again stated, is 37l. an acre of which 7l per descants upon the legal position of the again stated, is 37l. an acre of which 7l per descants upon the legal position of the again stated, is 37l. an acre of which 7l per descants upon the legal position of the again stated, is 37l. an acre of which 7l per descants upon the charge of honourable. Upon the charge of honourable upon the charge atery; that the price, as I have over and over Company, and tanks of the charge of honourable, upright Trustees, to be applied to ecclesiastical corporations, generally termed again stated, is 37L an acre, of which 7L per attempt to exempt himself from the charge of honourable, upright Trustees, to be applied to ecclesiastical corporations, generally termed again stated, is 37L an acre, of which 7L per attempt to exempt himself from the charge of honourable, upright Trustees, to be applied to exclesional and capitalar extense. again stated, is 3/t. an acre, of which 7l. per attempt to exempt minsen from the charge of monourable, upright trustees, to be applied to expended to episcopal and capitular estates. They were acre will be returned, and perhaps more, but fraud, and would make it appear that those the sole and only benefit of the members. We episcopal and capitular estates. They were

We answer, "Those only who could make a must have another "FLY SHEET." and contentment are concerned, by contrasting appointed. the appearance of the occupants with those of But let us conclude with the assurance, their order who are still working for slave that, however the law may oppose—the press

But let us analyse the position of the foun-lattempt to damage the Land Plan-that it is, covenants therein contained? Mr. O'CONNOR power, holds them. a chapel, or a free trade hall, a school-house, class and party. or any other building, upon condition that a We have frequently shown the difference certain number of subscribers would each pay between the profit—both individual and naa given sum, and suppose that sum to be tional-created by the free labourer, as com-100,0001. Now, if 99,9501. of that amount pared with the profits of the feudal serf, was paid up, and if there was a deficiency of universally and nationally; and in confirmation from 1834 to 1838. The net aggregate in-501., Sidney would not lay the foundation- of our opinion, we cannot offer stronger proof come from this source, according to these restone-the greater portion of the capital than is contained in the following passage, would be divided amongst barristers and law- extracted from an able article which appears many of the dignitaries were known to be conyers (none, of course, would stick to Sidney's in the "Nation" of last week :fingers); while the "Dispatch," and many other papers, would describe him as a martyr, as a philanthropist, and a demi-god, and revile his dupes for having sacrificed him to his own credulity. But suppose further, that SIDNEY had devoted four years of his time, and nearly 7,000l. of his money to the realisation of his darling object, there would be a niche predarling object, there would be a niche pre- lord. pared for him in Westminster Abbey as the great philanthropist and martyr of his day. Well, then, let us measure Mr. O'CONNOR'S

The "Morning Chronicle" had, some days the Land Plan. Here it is :-

Their inability to live on the produce of the land, even Scheme, which must have been written by Lord Broughan, whose boast, at a recent founded. The fund which was to ensure its continued agricultural meeting, was, that he might be existence cannot be obtained—the men who were to furnish able to distinguish between an ox and a sheep, but beyond that distinction his knowledge did which cannot be profitably worked in the way originally Now, reader, what say you to that? The

cultivated, and money at the rate of 7l. 10s. stated, that he would not keep a person con-The "Dispatch" of last week, wholly un an acre paid as aid money—and no rent yet fined, even in a parlour, upon a bread and mindful of the "Gravel Pit farmer," who in demanded—and all paupers, booked up, unable water diet, at such a time. In this case, howdiabolical Scheme, by the realisation of which the workhouse, and not a few to the grave. though there can be no doubt that confinement vice of every description is the stock-in-trade of the "Dispatch" and many other papers, and hence all dread the plan which would magically reduce their stores:

The readers of the "Dispatch" are told, that great inducements were held out to those who would join the Land Scheme; but alas! they have failed. Our readers have not forthey have failed. Our readers have not forthey have failed. Our readers have not gold in the morning."

But headed by Sir Joshua Walmsley has taken up these cases of deliberate homicide. At a meeting of the Council of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, held on Wednesday night, it was stated that they had memorialised the Home Office on the subject, and that it was hoped good would result from the remonstrance. It was further stated, that they have great heading that were promised it would come out gold in the morning."

But the Commissioners of Church Inquiry. Mr. Finlayson the added by Sir Joshua Walmsley has taken up these cases of deliberate homicide. At a meeting of the Commissioners of Church Inquiry. Mr. Finlayson the financial Reform Association, held on Wednesday night, it was stated that they had memorialised the Home Office on the subject, and that it was hoped good would result from the remonstrance. It was further stated, that the remonstrance. It was further stated, that the remonstrance of the Rishons and the remonstrance in the House of Commons over the first the remonstrance in the House of Commons over the first the remonstrance. It was further stated, that the remonstrance in the House of Commons over the first the remonstrance in the House of Commons over the first the remonstrance in the House of Commons of the Rishons of the

Now what will the reader think of a lawyer receiving payment for an estate, asking the cial? No inferior authorities ought to have in matters of finance.

the great value of Free Trade upon cheap upon a more extensive scale; and should the deprivations,

MORE PARSON PLUNDER.

Having shown, by evidence drawn from a In reply to numerous applications, relative to the purchase of portions of the Mathon Estate, I beg to refer the applicants to the O'CONNOR Land Scheme, he eulogised the to legalise it by special Act of Farmaniche, and alone, cannot be less than six millions sterling, Plan, but it was in BAD HANDS. But let grant Mr. O'CONNOR powers to wind up; and alone, cannot be less than six millions sterling,

certainty notices, when the timber and building who have invested their money in the sound have invested their own money in heaven could be propitiated through these do.

Insterials are disposed of; and if I had bought have been deceived—nay, that they are ruined; ciates would have invested their own money in have been deceived—nay, that they are ruined; ciates would have changed such mations and the intervention of the latter and really and the intervention of the latter and really and really and really are ruined; and really and really and really and really are really and really and really are really and really and really are really and really and really and really are really are really and really are really and really are really and really are really are really and really are really and really are re materials are disposed of; and if I had bought have been deceived—nay, that one of the priest—that estate myself, and sold it out in parcels, I that there are no Trustees, and that the names such a project, and would have observed such intervention of the priest—that there are no Trustees, and that the names are dead faith with those who had reposed configurations are disposed configurations. could have realised over 10,000l. profit; but of the parties from whom the money came good faith with those who had reposed confi-Poor Bradshaw, who looks like death's these estates was entirely unknown until deposit upon confidence in their order, I am a that he is not sure whether such a course head upon a broomstick, and is out of sorts Henry VIII. appointed a commission of indeposit upon connuence in their order, I am a that he is not sure whether such a course with a turnip because it looks less like a ghost quiry into the ecclesiastical revenues, upon with a turnip because it looks less like a ghost quiry into the ecclesiastical revenues, upon with a turnip because it looks less like a ghost quiry into the ecclesiastical revenues, upon with a turnip because it looks less like a ghost quiry into the ecclesiastical revenues, upon with a turnip because it looks less like a ghost quiry into the ecclesiastical revenues, upon with a turnip because it looks less like a ghost quiry into the ecclesiastical revenues, upon which he founded his school for the ecclesiastical revenues. name, I can make a clear and inquestionable who professes to be a public instructor, is some few weeks ago; and amongst other strictor of new bishoprics. In accordance with that conveyance to every purchaser of any portion; and, as I before stated, I have been offered 16l.

any, indispensable—that the folly of such any portion and any portion in any portion and any portion in any portion and any portion in any portion in any portion and any portion in a public lew weeks ago, and among a public lew weeks ago, and among ago, We are asked, "If Mr. O'Connor has not such thing; what he said was, "That they such an inquiry and redistribution having We are asked, "If Mr. O'Connor has not such thing; what he said was, That such the made a profit of the Land Plan, who has?" cost from 600l. to 800l.:" so poor Bradshaw auspices of the State, is sufficient proof that The "Dispatch," the "Chronicle," and all those estates must be looked upon as public and most healthy valley in England populated we would ask this scribbler to visit those seve- other papers omit to announce the fact to the property. They were, in fact, confiscated by independent proprietors, every one of ral Estates, not for the purpose of seeing the public, that the New Land Plan is duly En- from the time of the abolition of the Romish whom, in less than twelve months, could crops—as, like HARRY BROUGHAM, he would rolled under Act of Parliament, upon the very Church, and their ownership vested in the double their money, if they were inclined to not be able to distinguish between wheat and same principle as Building Societies, and State, which exercised uncontrolled power in rye—but to judge of its value, as far as health that the officers and trustees have been legally their disposal. In the subsequent administralost sight of, and returns of the periodical in. crease of the value of these estates were not insisted upon as they ought to have been. may revile - or the most fortunate may With the usual policy of the parsons, wherder and members of this society, and we will nevertheless, Mr. O'Connon's fixed resolution ever their interests can be promoted by it, do it by contrast. If Sidney is a lawyer, or to go on, in spite of all opposition; not they have shrouded the subject in darkness; understands anything of law, is he not aware juggling, but benefitting the working classes, and hence the Liber Regis-or record of that there must be two parties to a contract, until he releases them from the slavish bon- HENRY VIII.—is still the only authorised acand that each party must perform the several dage in which the press, more than any other count of the value of monastic, episcopal, and cathedral property. Of course, the value of was the contractor to perform a certain amount \ As a newspaper proprietor, Mr. O'Connon that property has enormously increased since of work; the shareholders were the contract has devoted every fraction of his money to the that time; and if we could precisely ascertain tors to pay a certain amount of money to support of the Charter and the Land. The the amount of that increase, this portion of enable him to complete the work. Suppose a Charter as the political means, and the Land the Church revenue would then be seen in its case in which Sydney Smith stood in Mr. as the social end, to make himself, and those full dimensions, spite of subterfuge or fraud. O'Connon's position, and undertook to build for whom he struggles, independent of faction, Its rate of advance has been variously stated. The returns of the Ecclesiastical Commission. ers for 1831, gave an increase of only seven.

would account for; and several bishops, when negotiating for large Parliamentary loanswhich could only be obtained on condition of the episcopal estates being equal to their repayment within a specified period—acknowledged themselves to be in receipt of incomes which proved these estates to have increased in value from twelve to fourteen-fold. The general calculation is, that property has increased more than twenty-fold in value during the last three centuries; and as the Church implements, including one sow with tweive young ones, five weeks old, and a fine young sow nine months old; also an ass and cart, and a great variety of tools, &c.; there are also many additions to the house and premises.

The quality of the land is the very best on the Estate, being turned up from rich meadow land, and bearing most being turned up from rich meadow land, and bearing most and it is a most remarkable fact, that that a sound of the first victim had not time to subside, of preparty. Alexander Sharp has followed Joseph property can only be leased tor short periods, and sine young ones, position by this contrast. The subscribers who entered the Company, and who were bound by the feeling of indignation and horror caused by the death of indignation and horror caused by the death of the first victim had not time to subside, of preparty. This assumption is horne out by For terms, apply to J. Gilbert, 34, Brizenorton-road, very portion of the Press which has derived than 100,000l., while Mr. O'Connor had before a second fell a sacrifice to the same of property. This assumption is borne out by Charterville, Witney, Oxford; if by letter, prepaid, enclosing by puffing and advertising bubble ombarked every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing of his own money in detectable and arred every farthing every farthing arred every farthing every farthin

ANOTHER CHARTIST MARTYR.

It is a fact admitted by all medical men-

subjects-that one of the most powerful pre-

innutritious diet, and one of the professional

fold from the time of the Reformation, which

contrasts marvellously with the four-fold in-

crease of the value of tithes in the four years

turns, was 435,049l. But the incomes of

siderably larger than such a rate of increase

1 believe few people have any idea of the value of the episcopal and capitular estates. No return of them has and water, did not follow that treatment so cribe the vituperation of those organs, who re
We cannot refrain from reprinting the folpresent the enemies of labour, and misrepresent
lowing passage, as illustrative of the stability
the friends of the people. and the consistency of the former eulogist of only be accounted for by the fact stated at the small portion of their rental comes into the coffers of the inquest, that Mr. Sharp was "a remarkably Church. They are leased on a system which makes the healthy man." But no constitution, however strong or powerful, is able to bear up against compels them to impoverish their successors in order to healthy man." But no constitution, however sustain themselves. I will not further describe the system. such inhuman treatment, at a time when a fearful pestilence poisons the air, and slays the inhabitants of London by thousands.

but will show you its results. When the committee on the inhabitants of London by thousands. some of the prelates and dignitaries they did receive them—others indignantly refused any information. But those that did return them were sufficient to establish the whole whatever may be their differences upon other

> The present Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Chester, returned his income at . £3,951 But the rental of his leased estate was 16,236 Difference £12,285 The late Archbishop gave his income at 22,216 Rental 52,000 The late Archbishop of York, income 13,798 Difference £27,232

Some others were also given, but those I have cited suffice to establish, at least, a strong prima facie evidence of what I contend for; but I hold in my hand a parliamenhired scribbler. Murders, drunkenness, and pony—turning it into a prime horse—having vice of every description is the stock-in-trade furniture and utensils, and 400l. of capital headed by Sir Joshua Walmsley has taken bourne's cabinet in 1838, and is founded on the returns

to the working man from Free Trade; but, another contrast is furnished by the Cobden-perhaps, they are not aware that the cele-Scholefield FREEDOM FOR THE MIL-head, who were determined to institute a most have already seen what they are worth. By LION PLAN.

"IT IS NOW ASCERTAINED BY PRACTIblood of our murdered brethren will not, thereduring the last twenty years, it has been found HARRY BROUGHAM, he may be able to dis- CAL EXPERIENCE, THAT A MAN CAN SUP- fore, be allowed to cry from the ground in vain. that there has been a deliberate under-statetinguish between an ox and a sheep—perhaps, PORT HIMSELF, WIFE, AND FAMILY, UPON With reference to the extreme stretch of ment of the revenue of those dioceses, the inpower assumed by the Justices of the Peace comes of which were to be curtailed, in order siastic Free Trader is now the editor of the COSTING ELEVEN POUNDS AN ACRE, AND in prescribing labour to misdemeanants and to provide more liberally for poorer Sees. "Weekly Dispatch;" and he has not forgotten, PAY RENT AT THE RATE OF THIRTEEN first class prisoners, we see that Captain When the late Archbishop of CANTERBURY WILLIAMS adduced the 38th section of wanted permission from Parliament to borrow Upon the other hand, it has now been dis- the Act 4, George IV., as a justification money for the repairs, enlargement, and deco-It is the practice with hired scribblers to write upon every subject that is before the SIDNEY SMITH, that a man, his wife and undoubtedly empowers the Justices to set stated by Dr. Lushington, his advocate, to family, must go the workhouse or starve upon the prisoners to any labour, "not severe, be at least 32,0001.; but when he was required like fine ladies, out of the fashion out of the four acres of land, costing 32l. 7s. 6d. an by which they may earn their own mainte- to furnish returns the following year, for world—sheltering themselves from personal reacres of faund, cossing o2t. 45. 00. an nance." Even this, however, ought to be the augmentation of the income of poorer sponsibility and criticism, under the plural house built, 30l. aid money, and in numerous acted upon with caution in the case of first Sees, it then dropped down to 10,000l.! The mask WE. We, upon the other hand, are not only construed into O'Connon; but that demanded for two years, in consequence of the sentence of the Superior Court simply game, and returned his income as income a implies deprivation of liberty. In the case of Mr. being only 12,204l. Since then a mag-Now what will the practical agriculturist, Sharr—as in that of Mr. Williams—however, nificent new city has been built on the Star," but for every word spoken, and every Sidney, say to such a contrast? and would the labour they were required to perform, in Metropolitan Estate, bounded by the Edgeact committed by every individual of his the propounders of the FREEDOM FOR accordance with the rules laid down by these ware Road on the one side, and the Uxbridge THE MILLIONS Plan remit a year's rent sapient justices, was not only "severe," but Road on the other; yet this worthy Bishop or a day's rent if all the crops failed, and the was absolutely the kind of labour which is as- still returns his income at 12,000l.! Honest signed to the criminal class, who are specifi- man! he derives no benefit from the streets of full length in our first page, and to the perusal of which we invite the closest attention; undertakes to criticize Mr. O'Connor's legal rior Courts. If earning his own maintenance, The owners of these buildings are squatters according to the extent and letter of the sec- who have taken possession without paying tion referred to, was all that was required from anything to him at all events!

Joseph Williams, why was he not employed in his own trade, as a baker for the prison? The whole list of Episcopal returns show similar discrepancies, and are only valua-But the fact is, that such an addition is, in able as proving the utter unscrupulousness of itself, altogether unwarranted and extra-judi- the Clergy, from the highest to the lowest,

this source, is at least a million and a half The circumstances attendant upon the annually. The twenty-seven Bishops receive death of Mr. Sharp were so similar to those about one-third of this large sum. The re-

mechanic, the artificer, and the artisan—all of with all the contingencies, as that paper has Barbican, at two o'clock, and will proceed resemble the three daughters of the horse whom the "Disputch" told us must rest their more enthusiastically recommended the thence along Chiswell-street, Finsbury Pave- leech, whose cry is still, Give! Give! Surplice toted a greater source of weather than the company. The colonies is making the another display of respect to the dead, and of exacted as a right, and enforced by civil the chargest and the thirtle must clones before the Open's Barel will be died, authority. This practice was condemned by orders of the breath and lungs.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in few hours they remove all hoarseness and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasure to constitute the pure national emblem, called upon to pronounce its final decision as the localisation of the Lond Company.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in few hours they remove all hoarseness and increase the were to constitute the pure national emblem, called upon to pronounce its final decision as Williams last Sunday; and, we trust, that the English establishment is the only Protesting. were to constitute the pure national emblem, called upon to pronounce its final decision as and to displace the Bible and the sword, the to the legalisation of the Land Company. Should it be favourable, of which we entertain bereaved by the oppressor of their natural exactions. A curious instance of the way in In our comment upon that article, we not a shadow of a doubt, then Mr. C'Connon protectors, will receive substantial proofs of which these voluntary gifts were manufactured. In our comment upon that article, will show his revilers his renewed operations sympathy with their sufferings and their into fixed exactions, may be mentioned. In

learly times burial fees were strictly prohi-

bited by the Canon law. In 1225, Stephen | made for the very purposes for which this rate custom" of paying burial fees, became a new, may be set down at half a million sterling. fixed source of income. It was literally a case | A review of these various sources of revenue, have been below the truth. Another authority vestigation, aided by correct returns obtained calculates that nearly a million of the entire through the medium of an impartial commis derived from these sources may therefore be named. fairly set down at 600,0001.

ages and glebe lands. Indeed the Ecclesias- tional purposes. It is national property, and tical Commissioners deny that they are sources yet it is appropriated by a favoured and domiof income; as if houses, gardens, and pad- nant sect. Taking the population of England docks did not constitute a serious item in the and Wales at 15,000,000, the parsons plunder annual expenditure of a family. A writer the people of 15s, a head yearly, or a family in the Quarterly Review, not likely to be of six persons of 4l. 10s. It is high time this inimical to the Church, stated some years monster abuse was looked into, and the na- EXPENSE AT INQUESTS ON WILLIAMS AND SHARP. since, that there were 8,000 glebes, which he tional property restored to its legitimate owners valued at 20% each. But the parsonages were -the people. omitted from the estimate, which by other 30% would be still below the truth, and the that would result therefrom. total annual revenue from this source may be put down at a quarter of a million.

The revenues appropriated to the support of Chapels of Ease, amounting to 100,0001. yearly, form another item of clerical emolument-perpetual curacies being included under these various sources the State has directly provided the Church with a munificent yearly income of nearly NINE MILLIONS, for a purpose, which we have shown in the outset of this examination, to be essentially impracticable, which never yet has been fulfilled, and from its very nature never can be so. Now 9,000,000% is a large—a very large—sum of money, and any other body of men but the parsons would have been content with it. make the fact of their receiving so much money

ber, and yield 50,000l. yearly. Chaplaincies, in connexion with public institutions—corporate bodies-Commercial companies and embassies-and also those of the army and navy, which alone amount to 14,000l, a-year. To these may be added the domestic chaplaincies these may be added the domestic chaplaincies of the nobility and gentry—these places being generally monopolised by the clergy of the State Church. The amount of revenue flowing through these channels into the Church Exchequer, cannot be reckoned at less than 25,000L more; and wherever there are salaries attached to the posts of secretary, trustee, or librarian, these pious and disinterested gen—the secretary are and the Eibhopmen are driver from the librarian, these pious and disinterested gen—the secretary are the proposed the sufficient. He any misconduct on the part of these unarmed rof these un librarian, these pious and disinterested gentlemen generally secure their own appointment to these "good things."

The next item in the account is the public charities, over which the parsons, from their

duals, stimulated by laudable zeal for the edustate of Birmingham, where the provisions of the statute of Edward IV. are carried out. The large sums left for educational purposes, are in that town really devoted to the education of the inhabitants. In one or two other places, as at Bedford, the same is done, with similar advantage to the district; but in the great majority of instances, these noble bequests have been seized by the rich, and made the portals through which their children and relatives enter active life, and seize on its prizes. The poor, for whose benefit they were

their advantages. In this most foul and detestable robbery, the parsons have borne a conspicuous part; they have shared the plunder with the wealthy classes, who have usurped possession of the property left for the common weal, because that was the only way by which they could ensure a monopoly in the controll and management of these charities. No one was eligible to the mastership of a grammar, or, indeed, of any school, without a bishop's licence; and the religious instruction was, in all cases, to be that religious instruction was, in all cases, to be that of the catalytic bed church. The masters of the mastership of a grammar, w, masses, and the selection, without a blashop is linear as a street of the established and a street of the established and related as a street of the established as a street of the established and related as a street of the established as a street of the establi

sons, of course, take "the lion's share." But clerical rapacity does not even end here. with them "increase or appetite dod grow by what it feeds on;" and Parliamentary grants, town assessments, are miled cows, out of which they manage to extract a considerable addition to their annual revenues. The last item, however, we shall enumerate of that revenue, is considerable addition to their annual revenues. The last item, however, we shall enumerate of that revenue, is Church rates, an impost which has been levied on the community by the parsons, without the shadow of a right to do so. In the original distribution of tithes, provision was They are incapable of crying "Hold! enough."

LANGTON decreed:—" Firmiter inhibemus ne is raised. The clergy were, formerly, only THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY cuiquan pro unqua pecunu aenegetur seputura; entitled to one-taira of the firmiter inhibemus." entitled to one-taira of the firmiter inhibemus." in with their characteristic fraudulent and process of time, received this ingenious gloss. encroaching policy, managed to grasp the Albeit the clergyman may not demand anything for burial, yet the laity may be compelled supporting the poor, and repairing ecclesias. Notingham ... to observe pious and commendable customs—tical edifices, as additional burdens upon the [i.e. making gifts to the clergy] and if the clerk people—nay, even the Universities, with all shall allege that for every dead person so much the wealth they enjoy, are exempt from poor Yarmouth hath been accustomed to be given to the minister rates! The amount of Church rates levied or the Church, he may recover it." Of course in the year, ending Easter, 1839, was 363, 1031.; the clerk make the required allegation; and in and if to this sum be added the proceeds of the face of the canon, "the pious and laudable pews, sittings, and other sources—this item

of "no compulsion only you must." The which have not been in any way exaggerated, Bonus amount of the exactions thus squeezed from leads to the conclusion, that, after making every Loan the public exceeds half a million. The Rev. reasonable allowance and deduction, the net Transfers ... Dr. Cove estimates the surplice fees alone at annual income of the established Church of about 401. annually for each parish. His England and Wales is upwards of TEN MILestimates, however, are generally admitted to LIONS STERLING. A close and scrutinising inincome received by the parochial clergy, was sion, would, we believe, show the amount composed of Easter offerings, surplice fees, to be much larger, but the facts adduced and various small endowments. The amount fully warrant us in fixing the amount we have Somerset, 5s.—Heath, 1s.

The whole of this enormous amount of money No official value has been affixed to parson- is misdirected, and applied to other than na-

In a subsequent article we shall glance at a omissions and substractions was pared down few of the national purposes to which that to the lowest amount. An average value of property might be applied, and the benefits

THE DOLLY'S BRAE MASSACRE.

Lord Roden and his brother magistrates have refused to grant warrants for the apprethe denomination of Chapels of Ease. From This is a specimen of lame and lop-sided justice for which, even in the history of Ireland, we cannot find a parallel.

On the 12th of July, 1849, a body of men calling themselves "Orangemen," make their appearance on Lord Roden's premises. They come by his Lordship's leave, if not by his express invitation. Most of them are armed. They are graciously received by the Lord, who wears the insignia of their order. They drink his Lordship's beer, eat his beef, and listen to But their rapacity knows no bounds, and they his patriotic speeches. Both he and they are

> out to Lord Roden by the chief of the Constaruffians are unlimited-will be sufficient. He ground—not by their Orange antagonists, but by the military and police, who capture a score of men, beating them with a marked and score of men, beating them with a marked and score of men, beating them with a marked and score of men, beating them with a marked and score of men, beating them with a marked and score of men, beating them with a marked and score of men, beating them with a marked and score of men, beating them with a marked and score of men, beating them with a marked and score of men, beating them with a marked and score of men, beating the reasonableness and sustee of the demand.
>
> The Central Committee will not fail to watch for an opportunity of renewing their application under more favourable circumstances, on behalf of those

charities, over which the parsons, from their position exercise an almost exclusive clerical control, especially the educational charities.

Many of these benevolent institutions were founded before the Reformation, for the experience of providing sound education for the poorer classes; and according to the provisions of a statute of Edward IV., the provisions of a s chronic disease, is battered with huge stones, The committee ventures to express a confident running across the fields is wantonly fired is disgraceful to the British name. upon, and killed, and a young girl receives a bullet through the thigh! To make the picture complete, it is illumined by a holocaust of blazing huts!

Now, it has been proved beyond a doubt, that all this occurred on the 12th day of July, 1849: that it occurred in the broad light of day, under the eyes of the military and police; liament and others, which has been formed in aid of the Italian (Roman) refugees in this country—
nay, more, a host of witnesses have sworn that complaining of the conduct of the Governor of a county magistrate—to whom we will allow Malta. the benefit of celebrity by giving his name—a founded, are excluded from all participation in Mr. F. BEERS, was on the spot, aiding and abetting the massacre by such loathsome expressions as—"Come, boys, you are into It has been our practice, as you truly observe, "to M'MULLEN'S land, d—n their souls! blow extend a generous and fearless hospitality to politi-"D-n her, boys-pop her!" "Fire and in every cause.

kill on!" lity; and yet, in the face of all this, the Right | my determination to adhere to it.

Magdalen College, Oxford, the sum of Allowed to go scot free, just because Her Loru nodes, just because Her Angular Combridge College, Oxford, the sum of Majesty has visited Ireland? If this be the Usual logic of Irich instice £283,998—Cambridge £457,005. The par- those to whom it is administered. That Her MAJESTY's visit to Ireland should cancel all liability for crime is a virtue that, among the many others, we have not yet heard ascribed to it. But, although we cannot see any relationship between the Queen's visit and the murders at Dolly's Brae, we can clearly appremurders at Dolly's Brae, we can clearly appremure to the control of the

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1849.

SHARES. £ s. d 0 12 6 J. Lewis 1 12 0 W. M'Lean 0 12 8 Westminster 0 2 £5 12 6 1 16 10 EXPENSE FUND. 0 2 0 Little Town TOTALS. Land Fund

W. DIXON, C. DOYLE, T. CLARK, Cor. Sec.

FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION Received by W. Rider,-Dewsbury Chartists, per E. Newsome, 10s.; Cameford, per E. Brown, 3s.; R. Crowther, Birmingham, per J. A. Fussell, 2s.; William Shaw, Birmingham, 1s.; R. Carter, Birmingham, 1s.; D. Pott, Birmingham, 2s. 6d.; J. A. Fussell, Birmingham, 7s. 6d.

FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS. Received by W. Rider.—W. Hyde, Milborne Port, 5s.; Holmirth Chartists, per H. Marsden, 5s.; S. Guinaman, Tunbridge Wells, Is.; Camelford, per E. Brown, 2s.; Hull, per G. Barnett, 4s.

FOR MRS. JONES. Received at LAND OFFICE. T. J. Crowther, 1s.; James Buckbridge, 1s.; Hanley, per Silvester, 8s. FOR THE HUNGARIANS. Received by W. RIDER. -S. Guinaman, Tunbridge

TO EXEMPT E. JONES FROM OAKUM PICKING. Receved by W. Riden.—Halifax, per John Culpan, £1. FOR THE WIDOW OF J. WILLIAMS. Received by W. Rider.—Camelford, per E. Brown, 1s. FOR G. WHEELER.

VICTIM FUND. Received by S. Boonham.—W. S., 1s.; Hanley, per Silvester, 8s.; a Friend, Burslem, 1s.; Newport, Isle of Wight, 5s.; Galashiels, 1s.; Mr. Rider, 17s.; Mr. Martin, Somers Town, per John Arnott, 1s.; Mrs. Heath, 6d.—Total, £1 14s. 6d.

Received at LAND OFFICE .- G. W., Is.

THE MINISTER AND THE ITALIAN REFUGEES

MR. HUME TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,-As chairman, for the time being, of

curs, and the Ribbonmen are driven from the city of Rome who had won the respect of the civil- conceding the reasonableness and justice of the

cation of the people, devoted considerable prothrown down upon her with violence! Her hope that her Majesty's government, if it have not same description of about in the several natural terms and during this year by our emthrown down upon her with violence! Her hope that her Majesty's government, if it have not same description of about in the several natural terms and during this year by our emthrown down upon her with violence! Her hope that her Majesty's government, if it have not same description in Japaneshing, indeed the property of the same purpose. The benefit that would arise from the faithful application of these funds to the purposes originally contemplated, may be estimated by a glance at the place of Birmingham, where the provisions of the same purpose. The benefit that thrown down upon her with violence! Her have not manufacturing this year by our entering the same description of Rabour it the nave not is same description of Rabour in the several manufacturing this year by our entering them description of Rabour in the several manufacturing this year by our entering them description of Rabour in the several manufacturing this year by our entering them description of Rabour in the several manufacturing this year by our entering them description of Rabour in the several manufacturing this year by our entering them description of Rabour in the several manufacturing this year by our entering them description of Rabour in the several manufacturing this year by our entering them description of Rabour in the several manufacturing this year by our entering them description of Rabour in the several manufacturing this year by our entering them description of Rabour in the several manufacturing this year by our entering them description of Rabour in the several manufacturing this year by our entering towns in Lancashire; indeed there are players to still further reduce our wages, this scarcely two two towns that pay the same rate of wages.

Malta, so as to manifest to the world that the This is an evidence in the discreditable act of its representative in Scarcely two two two the same rate of wages.

Malta, so as to manifest to the world that the This is an evidence in the discreditable act of its representative in the scarcely two two two states of the world that the players to still further reduce our wages, this scarcely two two states of wages.

The benefit that the fact of the same rate of wages.

Malta, so as to manifest to the world that the scarcely two two states of the same rate of wages.

This is an evidence in the fact of

JOSEPH HUME.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO MR. HUME. Balmoral, Sept. 5, 1849. Sir, -I have had the honour of receiving your

letter of the 31st of August—written in yous capacity of chairman of a committee of members of parliament and others, which has been formed in aid

Lord Grey has sent me all the papers which have reference to the conduct of Mr. More O'Ferrall, Governor of Malta, to the Italians who sought re- justing the disputes and remedying the evils which

them-man, woman, and child-out of it!" cal exiles of every class, from every country, and

You may remember that, on the occasion of the French revolution of February, 1848, when you asked All these facts have been established—if ever me a question in the House of Commons, I adfacts were established—by oaths and probabi- verted to this honourable practice, and expressed

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,
J. Russell.

P.S. I presume there is no doubt of the legality
of the course pursued by the Governor of Malta?

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT .- This distinguished

L'AMI DU PEUPLE. The usual letter of "L'Ami du Peuple" cannot appear this week, in consequence of the ill-health of that writer.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES. (Established 1845.)

The apathy which attends the termination of periods of unusual excitement or suffering, appears now the distinguishing feature of the industrial world, viewed either in its political or social aspect, or, to borrow the expressive words of the sentimental Jack Ragg: "There is nothing stirring but stagnation." It would almost appear, that, not only all power, but even all desire on the part of the working classes to better their position, had been utterly expended in their past struggle, and that the possessors of power and capital were for the future to be the undisputed arbiters of the lither to a meeting of committee of the cord wainers society; requested to act up to the full describe the real the next session of Parliament to pass an aiture at the next session of Parliament to pass an mental Jack Ragg: "There is nothing stirring but T. CLARK, Cor. Sec.

P. M'GRATH, Fin. Sec.

EXECUTIVE FUND.

Received by W. Rider.—W. Hyde, Milborne Fort. Generated, 5s.—Received at Land Office.—Mrs.

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Received by W. great work we have in hand. As surely as day signification or winen win be seen by the solution in the solutio follows night, or any other of natures operations Johnston examined: Is a journeyman shoemaker in constant presence of the carbonic acid gas equally pursues its inevitable course, so surely will this cold fit pass away; and the working men arouse ciety. Its objects are for upholding wages, for supthern and relieving training the work of time, but no less sure. What themselves shortly, as it were, from a trance, and greatly instructed by the experience of the past, rush with redoubled energy into those social and last, refused to join, and said, with an oath, he did political movements, whose vital principles have not care for the society. Witness left Mr. Hen-after day in the sunless mine, and during each day not care the society. Witness left Mr. Hen-after day in the sunless mine, and during each day not care for the society. Witness left Mr. Hen-after day in the sunless mine, and during each day not care for the society. Witness left Mr. Hen-after day in the sunless mine, and during each day not care for the society. Witness left Mr. Hen-after day in the sunless mine, and during each day not care for the society. Witness left Mr. Hen-after day in the sunless mine, and during each day not care for the society. Witness left Mr. Hen-after day in the sunless mine, and during each day not care for the society. or such as may be called into existence by the be safely predicted, that all future movements of bers of the society with Mr. Henderson, who then with-Received by W. Rider.—T. C. Ingram, Abergavenny, 1s.; the working classes, whether social or political, drew from his employ also. It was entirely of his own Will differ materially from the past, by their superior practical character and tendencies. Conceiving 2s. 6d.; Westminster Locality, 5s.

Decived by W. Rider, Abergavenny, 6d.—Received at Land Will differ materially from the past, by their superior practical character and tendencies. Conceiving that the National Association is most negatively one. Five of the prisoners were sentenced to two that the National Association is most peculiarly one of this description, the central committee are months, and Messrs. Glover and Renwick to three that a man was literally locked in, and if gas came fully determined to maintain its position, and to months' imprisonment; Napier being determined, force even its enemies, (for unfortunately it has as he said, "to exercise the authority with which enemies) to admit its superior power and influence he was vested to put down such illegal and dangerin dealing with the wrongs and grievances of the working men. Within these few weeks, several important advantages have been obtained for members of this Association in Birmingham, Daventry, Lynn, &c., without any of those losses and privations which such interest and the was vested to put down such megal and danger into the resolution, in a few was vested to put down such megal and danger into the resolution, in a few was vested to put down such megal and danger into the resolution, in a few brief remarks, illustrative of the position that the carelessness on the part of the employers was, in a great measure, attributable to our divided and doubt it will not—God forbid it should. But I would should the few brief remarks, illustrative of the employers was, in a great measure, attributable to our divided and doubt it will not—God forbid it should. But I would should Lynn, &c., without any of those losses and privations, which usually, nay, almost invariably, attend the successes of other movements. Such facts, when known, must have their weight upon the working classes, notwithstanding the constant endeavours of certain influential officials in some deavours of the country to make the constant of the country to make the countr working classes, notwithstanding the constant en-deavours of certain influential officials in some parts of the country, to misrepresent the policy and principles of the Association to their members. Had the factory operatives, who in their hundreds and thousands for a short period, in 1847, attached themselves to this movement—but were compelled to withdraw from it, the late depression in trade, and in many instances the total shutting up of the man in work would make up their little incomes, mills, depriving them of the means of keeping up the very small contribution required from them—
rejoined the movement upon resuming their employment, their prospects of obtainining an advance upon their present miserable nittance would have been that above all things client to your little incomes, had the ministry of the day always succeeded in and encourage others in the day of need. Let the frustrating the benevolent and humane intentions business of the society, too, be, in future, more of the ministry of the day always succeeded in frustrating the benevolent and humane intentions of the ministry of the day always succeeded in frustrating the benevolent and humane intentions of the miners' friends in providing a proper inspectant providing a proper inspectation of miners by Act of Parliament. Since he first fewer "conferences" with employers, they may saw the disastrous effects of an explosion, whether make the fact of their receiving so much money the means of getting more.

In addition to the amount directly paid to them, in the capacity of ministers of the Established Church, there are various sources of functionaries gives them access, and which much gives the manually received by them.

Among the fact of their receiving so much money the means of getting more.

In addition to the amount directly paid to them, in the capacity of ministers of the Established Church, there are various sources of functionaries gives them access, and which much give the distance of the private of their position as church gentlemen, which has been formed in aid of the greater than we fear it is at present, not of their positions of Crispin, and "eiver give affecting much greater than we fear it is at present, not of their positions exacted from the time hotneys gentlemen, which has been formed in aid of the with rever give affecting the country, I am thethic position and elsewhere the volume type affecting with employers, they never diverges the world their them to support is altertion and other greater than we fear it is at present, not of their positions exacted from the time hong, with the dother of their positions of their positions and recent the private of their position and else idea of the amount annually received by them.

Among these we may enumerate lectureships, supported by endowments or by voluntary subscriptions. These are about 350 in number of the subscriptions. These are about 350 in number of the subscriptions. These are about 350 in number of the subscriptions. These are about 350 in number of the subscriptions. These are about 350 in number of the subscriptions of the opposite faction—the Ribbonmen parliament (facts which have been corroborated by subsequent intended by subsequent intended to the present movement in Lancasmire, we are justified in predicting, because all the elements necestary to ensure success are wanting in the present movement in Lancasmire, we are justified in predicting, because all the elements necestary to ensure success are wanting in the present movement in Lancasmire, we are justified in predicting, because all the elements necestary to ensure success are wanting in the present movement. That the demand for an advance is justified by the late improvement in trade, and would flock with eagure of the contraction of the present movement in Lancasmire, we are justified in predicting, because all the elements necestary to ensure success are wanting in the present movement. That the demand for an advance is justified by the late improvement in trade, and would flock with eagure of the contraction of the present movement in Lancasmire, we are justified in predicting, because all the elements necestary to ensure success are wanting in the present movement in Lancasmire, we are justified in predicting, because all the elements necestary to ensure success are wanting in the present movement in Lancasmire, we are justified in predicting, because all the elements necestary to ensure success are wanting in the present movement in Lancasmire, we are justified in predicting, because all the elements necestary to ensure success are wanting in the present files who would flock with eagure for the present partial files in predicting, because all the elements of t out to Lord Roden by the chief of the Constabulary Force; who at the same time begs his Lordship to induce the Orangemen to take the other route. A word from his Lordship—whose power and popularity among these registrations are an applicated and popularity among these that the constant of the constant is a sectional strikes, in the face of a rising cotton-wool market for the manufactured goods, speaks but little, at all events, for that is a sectional strikes, in the face of a rising cotton-wool market and a depreciated market for the manufactured goods, speaks but little, at all events, for the constant of the constant world would world wo English consul at Civita Vecchia or at Rome.

Factured goods, speaks but little, at all events, for the judgment of those who advised it. The Central Consultation of the property of the prop

confederation it would be easy of adjustment; and our labour,' plished by this means, but the adjustment of the hours of labour to the demand in the labour market. expressed by him at a meeting in Manchester, upon Ten Hours Bill for themselves, by combination.

The advantages to be derived by a thorough organisation of the operatives of Lancashire is not confined to the above-named special grievances, but would be found of inestimable value in the adters constantly entail on their workpeople, from a victims can appeal to for protection or redress. It is this reliance upon the supremacy of their

isurped power, which has rendered the Ten Hours

quibble, was no crime against Dives, even by his own unjust laws." The case was tried by Napier, the county sheriff; the accused were ably defended by John Millar, Esq., advocate, who did that logic could to upset the indictment, which was altogether a non sequitor, and to stop the unequiarities with which the proceedings abounded; but, it was no use, the victims were foredoomed. If this veteran collier, to second the resolution. Mr.

question only, we hope, of one solution, whether the executive should be allowed to retain the appointment of at least local judges. To our thinking it the following respectively.

signification of which will be seen by the following causing those old wounds to bleed afresh, therefore jamin Walker wrought with Mr. Henderson in Jane | could be expected but that their constitutions should

there. There was no compulsion used, but witness present when they began-more abundant while changed circumstances of the times. And it may withdrew of his own accord. There were other mem-Five of the prisoners were sentenced to two

will last three months, and during two of these, five

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-In accordance with the previous announce-

sion; which, but for these solitary gatherings, lowest depths of misery and degradation. At a few elected to preside, and opened the meeting by a few and so to conduct themselves as to gain that respect, which upon all previous occasions had been freely CHARLES HARDY to propose the first resolution as possessing their confidence, to their present position. There is one great fact which stands in the weights, &c., all of which form an aggregate reducway of any successful movement for an advance of tion in our carnings within the last few years of parliament some efficient remedial measure for the wages; that is, the different prices paid for the about thirty-three per cent. That from the almost prevention of such disastrous accidents in the mines

Mr. Hardy said, that in moving this resolution another to Sir G. Grey, apprising them of the feelhe must say that the presence of so many of his
ings and convictions of the miners in this district, brother miners, made his heart glad, and afforded as expressed in the above protest, and urging the could be effected more completely, and far more satisfactorily, than by special acts of legislation.

This is evidently the opinion of C. Hindley, Esq., as and keenly severe, that they could not endure them and keenly severe, that they could not endure them | the real state of the ventilation of the whole collonger; and he hoped that from this day they would be enabled to date their relaxation, and, A vote of thanks was then would be enabled to date their relaxation, and, ultimately, the entire freedom from such unheard-of M.P., for his attention and endeavours to provide tyranny. Having made a few more observations a protection for the lives of the miners and also for bearing upon the subject, Mr. Hardy concluded by his visit that day, which, to use an old phrase, moving the resolution.

Mr. F. Smith being introduced by the chairman to second the above, stated it to be his unqualified opinion, and he was altogether guided by his experience and observation, that in the language of liament met; and any and all information necessary the resolution, the want of union engendered all for him to be acquainted with they would best serve conviction that there exists no tribunal which their the evils therein expressed. In his district they their own cause by forwarding the same to him were bound to have a measure tub, and to be and all their friends in parliament. allowed to see a surpceted tub measured, but though they had applied for the privilege, it meeting broke up, and all wended their way to their Bill and the Truck Act mere waste paper; for it is could not be granted. They had respectfully inti- several homes, hundreds of whom had come uptoo notorious that these Acts—but more particu- mated to their employer that they wanted a copy of larly the Truck Act—are openly violated in every the bond, but he coarsely denied them such a boon. wards of twenty miles. With respect to the number present, I feel certain there were not less than seven part of the manufacturing districts. Nor is it in the power of any local union to protect the operatives from the vengeance of the guilty law-breakers serious character—especially the practice of send-tives from the vengeance of the guilty law-breakers to which they were especially the practice of send-to re-organise their union it may be safely said to —the secretaries and committee-men themselves would need protection if they were found moving in such proceedings.

Serious enaracter—especially the plateate of school serious enaracter enarcher enarch the describing of which, elicited from the meeting, the describing of which, elicited from the meeting, the deepest execution. He most cordially seconded highly delighted with the meeting, and the greatest will be received by those whose interests are in- the resolution; but before he sat down the meeting harmony of feeling prevailed throughout.

was as follows :- "That inasmuch as the laws of street, Lambeth-walk, had murdered his daughter, this country allow the workmen of any calling to about eighteen months old. Weston had been a meet together for the purpose of fixing the hours of waiter at the United Service Club. On Thursday THE ACT VI. GEORGE IV., WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS, BY MARK NAPIER, SHERIFF-DEPUTY OF DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

IMPORTANT COMBINATION CASE.

One of those scenes of power, "working its wantonness in form of law," which demonstrate the utter servility to the interests or supposed interests of the governing classes of this country; of those who are sworn to do justice between man and man, (perhaps not between master and man) was witnessed on Friday week last in the Court House of Dumfries. No blood was shed, and no bones broken; but it was clearly demonstrated how in this broken; but it was clearly demonstrated how in this lowers, and to produce a greater uniformity asked him where the child was, he coolly replied, "I have murdered her, and you will find her in the attention of the meeting to the necessity of making good their pledges, and of keeping strictly to what attention of the meeting to the necessity of making good their pledges, and of keeping strictly to what they promised. He elucidated with a clearness of perception rarely evinced by coal-hewers, the invaluable truths embodied in the resolution, and their relative bearing upon the well-being of the collier and his family. The principle of moral justice inculcated by the resolution was dilated upon by the speaker, with happy effect; who concluded an able address with the following illustration of the practical of the resolution. Suppose a pit with 150 howers, and that with the master's arrangement—

broken; but it was clearly demonstrated how in this howers, and that with the master's arrangement—

should be the front parlow, when Mrs. Weston was immediately apprehended. Weston was immediately apprehended. An inquest will be held on the body was found in the resolution, and their relative bearing upon the well-being of the attention of the pervaling epidemic, it was observed an able address with the following illustration of the water batt. You may give me in charge if you water, and with every few exceptions and you will find her in the water-butt. You may 3s. per day each, and that is but what the trade at present will afford. Mr. Fawcett sat down with

and to mete out to him the justice so often denied to creased their rate of wages fifty per cent., and inothers. When the people get the reins it will be a stead of altereation with their employers there had

is to the full as dangerous in another way as the French system of allowing the mayoralties to be filled by their executive is politically.

The court was crowded, the gallery filled by a sympathising body of "shopmates," and Messes. James M'Call, James Hannah, James Beck, James Beck, James M'Call, James Hannah, James Beck, James Beck, James Hannah, Joseph Glover, and James Benwick, journeymen shopmakers, all bonour to move the following resolution, upon the ventilation of the following resolution of the following resolution of the following resolution of the following resolution of the fo Renwick, journeymen shomakers; all honour to, and all good men's sympathy with them, were placed at the bar, before her Majesty's sheriff, charged, in a rigmarole of an indictment, which would occupy about a column of your paper, with violently obstructing Wm. Henderson, master shoemaker, in Dumfries, and Benjamin Walker, his journeyman, &c., &c., and in so doing centrarying a larways; and that we resolve to petition the legisother was the work of time, but no less sure. What be broken up in middle age. Did they not toil day the work lasted—and almost suffocating before they left off. The masters have put in horses to supplant the labour of our boys, but these animals consumed accord, and no one used any threats towards them of what little air there was, and contaminated the whole much sooner than it otherwise would be; the large tubs blocked up the passage in such a way off, he would be roasted alive; for-like Yorick's Starling-"he cannot get out." He begged to move the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that Mr. Wyld

be lost in canvassing the town; and although this matter, the loss of lives by explosions and perhaps nothing can be done to mitigate the suffer- other accidents in the mines of this country, his other accidents in the mines of this country, his ings of the victims of class-made law and king-made | mind was made up that something should be done. officials—let their brethren see of it, that the inno-cent families and dependents of those who have fallen their well-tried friend, Mr. Duncombe, had laboured in the breach do not suffer. A mere trifle from every man in work would make up their little incomes, had the ministry of the day always succeeded in and encourage others in the day of need. Let the frustrating the benevolent and humane intentions fries who would flock with eagerness to the "Vic- ter; and to do that most efficiently he had determined to visit the miners, and hear and see for himself what was best to be done; and such was

GREAT MEETING OF THE MINERS OF THE ing that he had travelled five hundred miles since the previous day, having been in Cornwall on business connected with his parliamentary labours.

Mr. Wyld concluded an able speech by calling upon the miners to support their friends, when parliament, the general public meeting of the Miners of ment shall again meet, by numerously-signed peti-Northumberland and Durham was held on the Black tions, and not to lose sight of this fact, that their

meeting, and carried unanimously:Moved by M. Jude, seconded by J. FAWCETT-That this meeting having learned the arrangements come to by the meeting of viewers, and professor Philips, in selecting a few collieries only for brief, but pertinent remarks, upon the necessity of inspection, as affording a true index of the state of those present being calm and collected, to hear the ventilation in the whole of the collieries in these with all attention what had to be laid before them, two counties, beg to enter their sincere and carnest protest against such proceedings, and trust, for the honour of the commissioner and the cause of awarded them. The chairman then called upon Mr. humanity, that he will not persist in making to the frustrate the humane object of providing by act of

The arrangements made by the viewer with Professor Philips to visit only a certain number of the pits in the district, was then read to the meeting, when the following protest against the proceedings was adopted:-

"That a letter be wrote to Professor Philips, and necessity of increasing the number of inspectors, so as to insure a fair and impartial report in regard to

made the "Welkin ring."
That gentleman briefly returned thanks, assuring those around him, that, if spared with life and health, he would be at his post as soon as the par-

A vote of thanks being given to the Chairman the

Yours, obediently, M. Jude.

MURDER OF A CHILD .- On Thursday a report was labour, and the prices to be paid for the same, be it afternoon Mrs. Weston left the child in bed and therefore resolved, that we take the earliest oppor- went out; when she returned, in a quarter of an tunity of ascertaining the best manner of regulating hour, her husband was standing at the door. They our labour, so as to ensure employment to all our both entered the front parlour, when Mrs. Weston

shops were closed. AT Rome the idea is industricasly circulated among the populace, that Saint Peter lately appeared to his Heliness in a vision, and announced to him that he had lost all change of salvation, in consequence of his having encouraged infidelity by granting political reforms to his subjects, and that

the only way to regain the favour of Heaven was by at once retracing his steps, and restoring the old regime as in the days of Gregory XVI. IT HAS been ordered, that in future all the Embleton said, that in addressing the miners this assessed taxes, including the income tax, shall

—(Mr. Langham), and a respectable jury. The following gentlemen were present to watch the proceedings:—Captain Williams, Inspector of Prisons; Henry Pownall, Esq., Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates; Valentine Knight, Esq., Visiting Magistrate; Thomas Clark, James Grassby, and Edmund Stallwood, on behalf of the Chartist Executive; Messrs, Millar and Stills on behalf of the Cutive; Messrs, Millar and Stills on behalf of the Cutive of Prisons. The purpose of prisons of prisons of prisons of prisons. The work was left in his of no predisposing cause in this particular case. Instant. Prisoner was reported previous to his having charge of him—was so informed by the having charge of him—was so informed by the having charge of him—was six days solitary confinement on bread and water.—By Inspector of Prisons: It was the usual sleeping cells, having charge of him—was six days solitary confinement on bread and water.—By Inspector of Prisons: It was the usual sleeping cells, having charge of him—was six days solitary confinement on bread and water.—By Inspector of Prisons: It was the usual sleeping cells, healthy. There was nothing elicited by the post had a pound and a quarter of bread per day, and a point of gruel for supper. The work was left in his of the Chartist Executive; Messrs, Millar and Stills on helalf of the cutive; Messrs, Millar and Stills on helalf of the cutive; Messrs, Millar and Stills on helalf of the cutive. cutive; Messrs. Millar and Stills on behalf of the pint of gruel for supper. The work was left in his Gommittee of Metropolitan Delegates, sitting at 28, cell. Was changed suddenly from first-class and the prison as early as January last. It was more Golden lane. Rabisant Fields Advisor Tieds to the prison as early as January last. It was more cell. Was changed suddenly from first-class and the prison as early as January last. It was more colleged to the prison as early as January last. It was more colleged to the prison as early as January last. It was more colleged to the prison as early as January last. It was more colleged to the prison as early as January last. Golden-lane, Barbican ; Tindal Atkinson, Esq., extra diet, to bread and water diet. Barrister-at-law, also attended as the professional agent of the National Victim Committee.

Coroner: He was not sentenced to hard labour. GEORGE LOCKYER, Warder of the Prison .-

He did not make any objection to any of the rules; he then accompanied him to the portion of the

down as he pleased. The surgeon had the grant- They had cholera on the 21st of July. He believed ing of indulgences. Prisoners were asked every morning whether they wished to see the surgeon, and if they did their names were put down and handed to the doctor. The prisoner was rather surgeon had the whole and entire power of granting indulgences. (The diet table was here produced.) The witness on inspection declared it to be a stituted evidence. The Coroner ultimately decided correct table of diet as used in the prison.

DANIEL BOYLAN, sub-warder, received Sharp at

the commencement of September, 1848, about the 6th or 7th, He was in good health, and continued so all the time he remained under his care, which was until November, 1848. During that period Sharpe saw the doctor several times, at his own request. Did not know whether the doctor prescribed for him or not. He had his regular diet while with him. The diet was the usual first-class period. Did not know what medicine it was. Prisoner replied that he had been very bad in the to be locked up for six days on bread and water. and, consequently, had not charge of him during the customary to produce the minutes, read them over do it. Prisoner continued on first-class diet until

Witness Boylan was recalled.—Received prisoner from Darlington on the 13th or 14th of May. He had extra diet nearly all the time. The extra diet was a small loaf. Did not know the weight of it. Joseph Darlington recalled—Gave prisoner up to Boylan some time in May, 1849. Prisoner's tending that the power was vested in two or more health, during the time he had him in charge, was good. He (prisoner) saw the doctor occasionally. His Believes he had a little medicine occasionally. His literature that the after punishment arose for an offence white the had a little medicine occasionally. His is rejected by the previous witness, deceased came into richson, and her verpool, in the room, and said that her husband had stabled her verpool, in the diet had been changed by order of the medical in point of law had never been committed, and the Wednesday before her death. The husband and her son Wilson, his real name was Maurice Gleeson. officer. Did not know what for. The doctor result of which punishment they had now before ordered the change. The surgeon visited the prisoner occasionally, not every day. Prisoner could have seen the surgeon every day had he thought fit. Prisoner was punished in May. He received two days' bread and water, by the Governor's order. Did not know what it was for. Did not think the bread and water had any effect on his health. Prisoner did not complain. Prisoner was in solitary confinement during the period he had the bread and water diet .- By Mr. T. Atkinson: Was the change of diet sudden from first-class to bread and water? He had first-class diet on the day previous to being sent to solitary confinement. Did not know whether the Governor had power of himself to place prisoners in solitary confinement, On this occasion he gave the order. Sharp had been on oakum one day. He picked a portion of it. There was good and bad oakum—some rope is much

ment was three days solitary confinement on bread would not stand the bread-and-water treatment of the possible to the possible the possible the possible to the possible the possible to the

JOHN BUILER, Warder .- Was on duty in the infirmary. Received prisoner, Sharp, on the evening The jury having viewed the body, which had, at of the 8th. He was at once seen by the surgeon, the request of the widow and friends undergone a who prescribed for him; he had relaxation of the post mortem examination, returned to the inquestroom.

The first witness examination are Lives Grant Consequence of the instrucin bed. Sharp said he felt relief from the medicine.

The first witness examined was Lives Grant Consequence of the instrucin bed. Sharp said he felt relief from the medicine.

The first witness examined was Lives Grant Consequence of the instrucin bed. Sharp said he felt relief from the medicine. The first witness examined was Janes Suare, of Saw the doctor coming down from him at about Board of Health had recommended a generous diet, 251. Whitechapel-road, who identified the deceased three o'clock in the morning. He (Butler) attended but he should at all times recommend a generous three o'clock in the morning. He (Butler) attended but he should at all times recommend a generous three o'clock in the morning. He (Butler) attended but he should at all times recommend a generous diet; in fact, he said, live well. He would not him after that, and took him a bottle of soda-water.

prisoner appeared to revive a little towards even-ing. He left him at six o'clock, and did not see any Received deceased into his charge on the 12th of July, 1848. He was in good health when he entered. He saw nothing to the contrary, neither did Sharp complain. Sharp remained with him just while he explained the rules of the prison to him. It was the invariable practice to read the rules to prisoners on their entrance to the prison. He did not make any objection to any of the rules. He find not be explained to the rules of the rules. He find the six o'clock, and did not see any of the rules of him until Wednesday morning, about twenty minutes past six. His voice was then clear. He had cramps, but not severe. Sharp wanted to just before cholera. Bread and water caused conget up, but he told him he could not permit him without the surgeon's sanction. The doctor declined it, but not immediately before the attack of diarrhea. It is everal cases had occurred, he should be inclined to allow him to get up, because he said it would injure him. Sharp said the doctor was only keep-line to any of the rules. He did not make any objection to any of the rules. ing him in bed to try his constitution, he was quite were florid and healthy. Sharp had lost two pounds able to sit up, and it was an infernal shame for the weight in twelve months. He could not feel it his doctor to keep him in bed. The prisoner's bowels duty to interfere with the governor or magistrates, George Egenton, Warder.—Received Sharp in continued relaxed. He complained of pain. Saw unless the men's health required it. his charge on the 12th of July, 1848. His health him frequently during the night. Prisoner slept a Mr. George Pickers, a licentiate of the Apothewas well, and continued so as long as he continued in his charge, which was to the beginning of Sept. 1848.—His health was generally good. He made no complaint. Could not say whether he saw the doctor. Prisoner had first-class diet—that was meat four times a week, soup three times, and cocoa in the made. Was up for a few moments to have his bed post morten examination. He generally agreed with the nin a very low state. Sharp pressed very hard to be allowed to get up, and the doctor allowed to spanning for hose feet—that was meat four times a week, soup three times, and cocoa in the morning for hreakfast; and part of the time. Saw him on Friday morning, when he was four times a week, soup three times, and cocoa in the new to be dagain. Saw him on Friday morning, the morning for hreakfast; and part of the time. the morning for breakfast; and part of the time when he was in a very low state. Visited him dence, laying great stress on the prison surgeon's during had cocoa for supper. This was an indulgence. He had also bread with them.—By a Juror:

eight o'clock. He died at half-past nine. The evidence would justify no other conclusion but Any butter ?-No. He had exercise in a yard to doctor prescribed a little weak brandy and water on that death was caused by Asiatic cholera. himself .- Mr. T. Atkinson: Why was cocoa for Friday, which was the last thing he took. Deceased supper deemed an indulgence? Because gruel was complained all day on Friday of pain in the bowels. the usual supper diet, and Sharp did not like gruel. He did not appear sensible after nine o'clock .- By Was being kept separate an indulgence? It was Mr. Atkinson: Had cholera cases in July and to him, because he could walk about and sit September. About nineteen male cases altogether. Williams and Sharp were the only cases that had the verdict, unless at the same time a strong occurred after having been placed on bread and censure was passed on the authorities of the prison, water diet. Sharp told his wife in his (Butler's) who kept the prisoners on such spare diet during presence, that he had been put on bread and water the prevailing epidemic, but in consequence of the excitable.—By the Coroner: I did not say that the in August, and that had caused his illness. (Here jury consisting of sixteen persons, of course the one surgeon had the whole and entire power of granting a warm discussion took place between the Deputy- dissentient did not invalidate the verdict. Coroner and Mr. Atkinson, as to whether this con-

> Tursday.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on this day; the same parties were present to watch the proceedings as on the preceding day.
>
> John Oates, sub-warder, examined, gave very similar evidence to that of Butler.—By Mr. Atkinson: Had cholera in the prison in July last, and had the strictly disk intermission over since

sidered Sharp of an irritable temperament. At the request of Mr. Tindal Atkinson the inquest was ad-

journed until Tuesday, one o'clock.

"Very well, the law and the rule has been explained He had change of diet allowed him-potatoes in- to you." For five successive days he was asked the stead of rice, and extra bread. If deceased had any same question with the same result. On the Satur- "dear lost boy;" and on Friday put an end to his locked him. Asked him what was the matter? but the prisoner still refused, and he was sentenced rangement."

prisoner for seven days—from the 25th or 26th of August. He asked the question every morning, "Do you wish to see the surgeon?" Received Sharp again, after the seven days, from Mr. Lock-yer. Saw no change in him. Locked him up quite well on the night of the Sth. He (prisoner) was to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put Sharp on the oakun picking, it was on the locked him up quite to put sharp on the locked him up quite fore. Was punished for talking, for which he reyer. Saw no change in him. Locked him up quite well on the night of the Sth. He (prisoner) was suddenly seized. Was given to understand that evening of the 19th August; Sharp refused for five wife from the workhouse, who was on Thursday sent cholera was in the prison prior to that date.—By a Juror: The work tendered to the prisoner was one pound of oakum per day. Some boys would pick a on the table for the table for the table for the jury.)—By husband came home in a state of drunkenness. He pound of oakum per day. Some boys would pick a on the table for the inspection of the objection of the discontinuous and some men of pound of oakum in half an hour, and some men of would take five hours to do the same amount of had bread and water, and since the prevalence of the epidemic the doctor had ordered a pint of gruel altogether." She had been delivered of a child the for supper such as that before them. There were previous Monday, and it died of cholera on Wednes-Jos. Darmington received prisoner in November, of whom were dead! the other had complained! but | before the child was born throw his wife on the bed,

verbal orders from the governor to put the men on Mr. Atkinson here raised the question as to the Matilda Maddow stated, that on the Sunday menpower of the governor to give any such orders, contending that the power was vested in two or more

them. (Sensation.) The Coroner repudiated such a course as being calculated to bias the minds of the jury,
Mr. Azgunson said it was only a fair deduction from what had been done-a mere deduction from the facts brought before them, all the witnesses and cut inside. On the top of the head was a wound brought up to his father's business, but worked taken in the examination. It did not transpire when

general order from the magistrates gave the governor that power. Mr. Atkinson demurred to the conclusion that caused death .- Verdict, "Deceased died of Asiatic

JOHN LAVIES, surgeon to the prison, said he saw magistrate. Softer than other.

JOSEPH Kirkman, warder, examined. — Received Sharp on the 31st of July; remained with him five days. He was reported on the day on which he cocklarge of him—not by witness, but by another—for refusing to attend chapel; his punishment was three days solitary confinement on bread not was three days solitary confinement on bread not soft was three days solitary confinement on bread not solitary confinement on bread not solved.

Suicide in Hyde Park.—On Tuesday afternoon of his guit before the time for the execution aring an inquest was taken before Mr. S. F. Langham, rived; but up to the last moment he refused to eight poachers visited the preserves of the Earl of draught, on occasions of headache or constipation of the bowels. Saw him during his confinement in bread and no reason to believe that his constitution robust. He had occasionally prescribed some opening or aperient pills or rhubarb the deputy coroner, at St. George's Hospital, contribute to receive any confession. The Rev. Mr. Duggan was the priest appointed to receive any confession. The poachers had just complete to make to him as the deputy coroner, at St. George's Hospital, concerning the death of Louis Chiveot, aged thirty-six, was the priest appointed to receive any confession. The Rev. Mr. Duggan draught, on occasions of had in the deputy coroner, at St. George's Hospital, concerning the death of Louis Chiveot, aged thirty-six, was the priest appointed to receive any confession. The poachers had just complete to who destroyed himself in Hyde-park, under the formations was then before Mr. S. F. Langham, rived; but up to the last moment he refused to eight poachers visited the preserves of the Earl of draught, on occasions of the death of Louis Chiveot, aged thirty-six, was the poachers had just complete to who destroyed himself in Hyde-park, under the formations.—

Mr. Berwick said it appeared to him very clear was taken before Mr. S. F. Langham, rived; but up to the last moment he refused to eight poachers visited the preserve

produced nothing more than constipation of the bowels, which was a very general consequence of imprisonment, and at the expiration of that period that he should enter into recognisances to keep the peace for a further period of three years, himself in £100 and two securities of £50 each, and the prison was the Westminster House of Correction.—By the Coroner: He was not sentenced to hard labour.

again visited him, accompanied by the resident surjects of the infirmary and geon. He was then removed to the infirmary and put to bed; the usual remedies were applied, and the patient failing in consequence of such punishment to be the inspector of prisons. Was not asked whether it was right to apply the punishment under such circumstances. Did not think either the mind or prisoner appeared to revive a little towards even-

The room was then cleared, and in about twenty minutes the jury returned the following verdict :-

That the deceased died from an attack of Asiatic cholera." There was one dissentient, Mr. A. Flanes, of 28, York-street, Westminster, who refused to sign

THE HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK .that the jury might have it for what it was worth.) The deaths registered in London in the week ending Sharp told his wife that he had not been well since Saturday, September 15, were 2,865; of which he had the bread and water in August last. Con- 1,682 were by cholera; making the aggregate numbers, since the commencement of the epidemic in London, 12,837. The deaths from all causes in the last six consecutive weeks were 1,909, 2,230, 2,456, 2,796, 3,183, 2,865. The numbers last week sensibly decreased.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. - On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. W. Payne, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Jonathan Hoy, aged 69, a currier, in a respectable way of business, residing in Bartholomew-close. Since the death of deceased's tions, went about like one deranged, calling for his sterling.

FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE IN THE PUBLIC STREETS .might, and had seen the surgeon. Prisoner was then taken to the Infirmary shortly after. Could not say what was the matter with him, but he complained of vomiting and purging. Prisoner was punished twice during the latter period he had mentioned, but then he (witness) was on night duty, and had seen the surgeon. Prisoner was the matter with him, but he complained of vomiting and purging. Prisoner was punished twice during the latter period he had mentioned, but then he (witness) was on night duty, and had seen the surgeon. Prisoner was the matter with him, but he produced was that of the visiting justices of the body of David Davis, aged fifty-two, of No. 5, prisoner was but believed the signature to that book to be that Young, of No. 4, Cavington-terrace, Bermondsey. It was said that on Sunday forenoon last, about five minutes and consequently had not charge of him daying the consequently had not charge of him daying the surgeon at the consequently had not charge of him day an inquest was held before Mr. W. Payne, at the Foundar's-hall Tavern, Lothbury, on prison. He was not present on the 25th of August, Young, of No. 4, Cavington-terrace, Bermondsey. It was said that on Sunday forenoon last, about the minutes are the charge of here or a check he was in the company of decreased. before ten o'clock, he was in the company of deceased punishment. A brother officer told him that prisoner was punished.—By a Juror: Is there a book of the punishments kept? Yes, there is. The deceased was a healthy man. Did not know whether been so for two months. Was present on the 25th along, and deceased being on the other side, he suddening the first period be area. He had the regular exercise.—By Mr. T. Atkinson: He was on full diet during the first period be area in the company of deceased principles. From the minute now read. The minute now read and was walking from the Bank towards the direction of Finsbury-square. As they were crossing the road at the end of Moorgate-street an onnibus came been so for two months. Was present on the 25th along, and deceased being on the other side, he suddening the first period be area. He leads to produce the minutes to be in the minute so of Mr. Allen's clerks.

V. Kright Esq., visiting justice.—Had only road at the end of Moorgate-street an onnibus came dening the first period be area of Mr. Allen's clerks.

V. Kright Esq., visiting justice.—Had only road at the end of Moorgate-street an onnibus came dening the first period be a serious of August last. Was present at the confirmation of denly darted from him and three himself under the cise.—By Mr. T. Atkinson: He was on full diet the minute now read. (The minute contained the omnibus.—Policeman 145 said, that he saw the during the first period by a read and was walking from the Bank towards the direction of Finsbury-square. As they were crossing the of August last. Was present on the 25th along, and deceased being on the complex of August last. Was present at the confirmation of denly darted from him and three himself and the complex of the first period because of the first period to the first during the first period he was in his charge. He sentence of six days on bread and water and solitary deceased run or walk rather sharp towards the omnireceived him from Darlington. Prisoner was re- confinement.) He had been present when other bus, when he threw himself between the fore quired to work. He (witness) believed it was be- prisoners received similar sentences for the like of- and hind wheels. The latter passed over his head cause the five shillings per week was not paid. Prisoner was asked to work, but refused; this was
about the 20th of August. Sharp said he would not
Sharp said he would not since his father attempted to cut his throat, and had Mr. Chex recalled .- Sharp had been punished be- lately complained of being weak and unable to work.

> he had not been afflicted with the cholera; he had and dreadfully beat her, after which he and his son (deceased's step-child) went out. Deceased's cheek and lips were frightfully swollen by the beating .tioned by the previous witness, deceased came into she gradually sunk until Friday, when she died. was one mass of bruises. Her upper lip was swollen be in existence) applied to a special purpose like treated by her husband." At the close of the the present; however, he would leave the case to inquiry the police arrested the husband to charge him with his wife's death before the divisional

(Tile warder ja verg spot smal). Prisoner had no girdinary a warder—Was asperintent-send orderable properties for language. Swy him on the 20th of August 1 and every six discontinuous and every six

Temporary Insanity."
SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. Potter, the proprietor of the Bedford dining-rooms, in Tottenham-court-road, committed suicide. Not making out avail, the vital spark having fled. The deceased who was highly respected in the neighbourhood, has been in a very desponding state since the death of his wife, to whom he was much attached,

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—Early on Sunday morning Baths in Old Broad-street, City, were discovered to the fire was speedily extinguished.

Fires.-On Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, a fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Cowley, hat manufacturer, High-street, Stepney; from this house to the adjoining, that of Mr. Williams, pawnbroker, and Mr. Beicher, cheesemonger, the flames spread most furiously; notwithstanding all the efforts of the firemen, Mr. Cowley's house and stock were destroyed, and the greater portion of the pawnbroker's property fell a sacrifice, through the injudicious conduct of those present in throwing valuable furniture from the upper windows into the street. Mr. Belcher also is a sufferer from damage by removal, &c. The next fire occurred in the premises of Messrs. Allen and Co., linen drapers, Friday-street, Cheapside; it originated amongst the stock in the upper rooms, but from the ready assistance afforded it was soon subdued with considerable damage. The next fire took place on the premises of Mr. Skinner, a timber merchant, Butcherrow, Ratcliffe cross, where, notwithstanding the Brigade and West of England engines were in quick attendance, a large stock of timber was consumed. [Insured in the London Assurance Office. The next fire was in the house of Mrs. Shinn, laundress, at Chelsea, where property consisting of wearing apparel, &c., was destroyed. Three other fires also were returned to the offices, but the loss of property was slight. Messrs. Cowley, Williams, and Belcher, are insured in the Defenders', Globe, and General Insurance Companies. 'The loss at these fires may be estimated at least at £4,000. THE BERMONDSEY MURDER. - We have authority

foo stating that the Crown intends remunerating those who mainly assisted in capturing the Mannings with an amount considerably larger than that offered in the original notification as a reward for the apprehension of the unhappy offenders.—Weekly Chronicle.

mind for some time. He neglected his usual avoca. It was contained in 1,400 boxes, value at £6,000,000 THE SMITHFIELD MARKET NUISANCE. - On Mon-

particular disease he should have known it. Witness locked the prisoner up on the evening of the
Sth, and unlocked him on the morning of the 9th, at
half-past six. Prisoner was in bed when he unman read of the strength of the strength of the series o day afternoon, as the corpse of Mr. Gavin, late of near the Angel, a drove of oxen coming from Smithfield, pursued by a dog, rushed upon them; the coffin was hurled off the men's shoulders, and themselves prostrated; the mourners, chiefly females, fled shrieking in affright. The corpse, in consequence of this indecent treatment, had to be conreyed to a neighbouring undertaker's, and one of the bearers was so seriously injured as to be unable to

> ESCAPE OF TWO CONVICTS .- WOOLWICH, SEPT. 18. -Joseph Slater, aged 24, sentenced to ten years' transportation for larceny and previous conviction, at the Stratford assizes; and Henry Palmer, cabinet-maker and French polisher by trade, sentenced to ten years' transportation for larceny, escaped from Woolwich dockyard this morning, between eight and nine o'clock, by removing one of Royal Marine Corps was stationed near the place; but owing to a high paling recently put up, his position did not command a good view of the window from which they descended. It is supposed they have escaped in a canvass suit of clothes, as the greater part of their convict dress was left behind The convicts must have contemplated their escape for some time, as the window frame was found to be greased so as to open with greater case, and an inside shutter having been generally up, they had better opportunities of making the preparations without being noticed. The windows of the lower range of the rigging house ought to be built up with brick, as they are seldom used, and two sentinels placed on that station, one to walk the lane, the boundary of the dockyard wall, and the other to stand at the south-east corner.

The Provinces.

EXECUTION OF GLEESON WILSON. The murderer of Mrs. Henrichson, her two sons. Henry George Henrichson, and John Alfred Henrichson, and her female servant, Mary Parr, at Liverpool, in the month of March last, paid the last penalty of the law, on Saturday, on the scaffold at

Although the prisoner gave his name John Gleesmith, and a man of dissipated habits. The family consisted of three sons and three daughters, and He performed a post mortem examination. The body having lost their mother early in life, they grew up averring that the governor gave the order, when the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the carmination. It did not transpire when the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the carmination. It did not transpire when the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the carmination. It did not transpire when the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the carmination. It did not transpire when the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the carmination. It did not transpire when the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the carmination. It did not transpire when the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the carmination. It did not transpire when the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the carmination. It did not transpire when the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the carmination. It did not transpire when the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the carmination. It did not transpire when the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the carmination. It did not transpire when the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the carmination. It did not transpire when the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the Carmination and the Act of Parliament said the power was vested in the Carmination and the Carmination a left side along the ribs was also bruised. She died of Since that time one of his sisters has been trans-The Coroner said it was but fair to assume that a Asiatic cholera, and the injuries might have been moving causes to the disease. Had she not died of landed at Plymouth, then went to London, came to cholera, the injuries in course of time would have Liverpool, where he remained, and was never known such a general rule (even admitting such an one to cholera, after having been cruelly and disgracefully of age. His wife, whom he married in December

the way in which he had persisted in asserting his gaol. innocence of the crime, he would make a confession

THE INQUEST ON THE SECOND CHARTIST
VICTIM, IN TOTHILL-FIELDS PRISON.

An impost on the body of the late Alexander Sharp was held within the precints of the grave the surgeon gave orders for the Shary was held within the precints of the grave as held within the precints of the grave as the difference of the prison, on Monlay, September 17th, before the deputy-coroner (Mr. Langham), and a respectable juvy. The following gendlemeu were present to ward the was reported previous to his lowed and the could give. He knew forms a continuous to the fatal drop. He walked becaused, and found that altered the deceased, and found that chees to the fatal drop. He walked because 450, and the chest near the heart. In t

nacked. Madame Tussaud had a representative present to obtain the clothes of the wretch; and a Mr Bally, phrenologist, was there to take a cast of his head.

the murders, a very curious fact was communicated to Mr. Dowling, which, however, owing to the the other premises consumed were burned by reas technicalities of the law, could not be made avail- of their contiguity to the premises of Mr. Lodge." able on the trial. It appears that on the very day on which the prisoner took lodgings at Mr. Henrichson's, in Leveson-street, he had also taken lodgings at the house of a widow lady in Upper Pitt-street, in the same neighbourhood. He came there

of a watch she wore, and that it it was his intention that night to rob the house. Her father, who is a respectable tradesman, lives opposite, and to him she communicated her fears. He agreed there was quite enough to alarm. He went to the house, and stopped there till twelve at night, when they closed the door; the prisoner never returned. He slept that night at Mrs. Henrichson's, and the frightful proevident, a narrow escape, -Livepool Mercury.

THE RECENT CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH AT HOR-

BURY .- Mr. Craven, the reputed father of the young female who was delivered of a child at Horbury the bars of a window of the rigging-house, near the ground, when the tide was out. A sentry of the mital to York for trial at the next assizes. Bail was accepted for his appearance, and some circumsiderable number of persons. Miss Craven is still

Colonel Abbott, leading member of the board of guar- an act of humanity, and spare the anxious fears of dians. A number of witnesses were examined, but many a parent, could measures be adopted to prohibit from the bed, when he (Mr. Popham) said, "Fellow Limerick. His father, David Gleeson, was a black-what are you doing? You will kill the woman." smith, and a man of dissipated habits. The family After the various witnesses had been examined the body and daugerous weapons.—North British After the various witnesses had been examined, the Mail. inquiry terminated about half-past six o'clock, when Mr. Ricardo and Colonel Abbott expressed the thanks in unbridled licentiousness. The murdererer was of the guardians to Mr. Greaves for the pains he had

> THE GOSPORT SMUGGLERS.—The two men, Stallard and Atwell, concerned in an assault upon two revenue officers, were brought up again on Saturday last, One paid the fine, the other preferred a residence in

AFFRAY BETWIXT POACHERS AND WATCHERS.

charge from the 27th to the 31st of July. Prisoner did not give any reason for his rejusing to attend divine service. Prisoner did not give any reason for his rejusing to a treat and nourishing diet. On the 13th he had a nice function of the corner allowing pixed any reason for his respect to the corner allowing pixed and solitary confinement on bread and water. The covernor indicted the punishment. The state he dear the new of the corner allowing pixels to the decays of the corner allowing pixels to the dided the latention of the corner and jury here called the attention of the corner and jury of the cause of the same statute, which made it than the usual allowance.—By the Corner:

**State of Howard, an aged officer of the law. About the o'clock the prisoner partook heartily of collect the parties of the saw settlement and heart mean connected on the make the o'clock the prisoner partook heartily of collect the prisoner partook heartily of collect the parties of the saw settlement and nourishing diet. On the 13th he had a nice place of the saw s

gave utterance to some incoherent expressions, but strongly protested his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer. All things being in readiness, the prisoner was moved towards the platform, and descended to the drop. The white cap form, and descended to the drop. The white cap waggon, a cart, and a number of farming implements were sneedily consumed. Mr Bratter was upon his head, and the rope around his neck, ments, were speedily consumed. Mr. Brett's resite executioner, who is short in stature and an old dence was only saved by the most vigorous efforts man, had some difficulty in reaching the chain on of the villagers and firemen, the flames having conwhich to hook the cord, and neglected to pull the sumed a corner of the building. The fire continued cases, in August four cases, and in September fifteen ham-court-road, committed suicide. Not making which to hook the criminal's face. He looked even better to rage until the evening, and was not effectually cases. Sharp's confinement on bread and water his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants cap over the criminal's face. He looked even better to rage until the evening, and was not effectually cases. Sharp's confinement on bread and water his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants cap over the criminal's face. He looked even better to rage until the evening, and was not effectually cases. Sharp's confinement on bread and water his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants cap over the criminal's face. He looked even better to rage until the evening, and was not effectually caped and water his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants cap over the criminal's face. He looked even better to rage until the evening, and was not effectually caped and water his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants cap over the criminal's face. He looked even better to rage until the evening and was not effectually caped and water his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants cap over the criminal's face. his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his servants his appearance at his usual hour, one of his appearance at his usual hour, or his appearance at his ap He was followed to the seaffold by the clergymen, to the amount of £400. A tramp who had called

who went with him under the fatal beam. After at the house in the morning had been heard to make praying audibly and earnestly with him for some use of several threatening expressions in various seconds, they withdrew from the platform, but conparts of the village; and accordingly, as soon as the as ms nepnew.

John Matheson, Clerk of the Prison, produced the warrant of committal, which set forth that the deceased was tried and convicted at the Old Bailey for a mi-demeanour, on the 3rd of July, 1848, and imprisonment, and at the expiration of that period imprisonment, and at the expiration of that period in the minutes before nimprisonment, and at the expiration of that period in the minutes before nimprisonment, and at the expiration of that period in the old minutes as the was sentenced to two years and two month's imprisonment, and at the expiration of that period in the old minutes before nimprisonment, and at the expiration of that period in the minutes before nimprisonment inflicted, unless he saw in the was sentenced to two years and two month's imprisonment, and at the expiration of that period in the old minutes before nimprisonment inflicted, unless he saw in the was sentenced to the old minutes and accordingly, as soon as the parts of the village; and accordingly, as soon as the period in the old and water and solitude to a fire broke out in the oil and colour warehouse of the morning of the prisoner repeating the words in the oil and colour warehouse of the minutes became known to the police, inspector and after that, and took him a bottle of the words in the oil and colour warehouse of the minutes became known to the old find the minute part distinctions after them. In the midst with great distinctness after them. In the midst of these ejaculations the bolt was drawn, the drop of these ejaculations the bolt was drawn, the drop of the second of the recommend to the midst of the county of these ejaculations the bolt was drawn, the drop of the second of the prisoner repeating the words in the oil and colo dents, who were taken out of the premises through the back windows, nearly suffocated with smoke. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the stock in the warehouse was destroyed, and the building itself partially damaged. A short time building itself partially damaged itself partia building itself partially damaged. A snort time before the outbreak of this fire another, which it is feared will be attended with loss of life, broke is feared will be attended with loss of life, broke is feared will be attended with loss of life, broke out in White Horse-alley, Bankside. It commenced features. This was caused by the shouts of those on the second floor in front of the house. Mrs. Welsh, the wife of the owner, was asleep at the time, and before any assistance could be rendered to ler the room was on fire. She was dreadfully as stillness immediately around the scaffold, but to ler the room was on fire. She was dreadfully as stillness immediately around the scaffold, but the distance. No other the course his committed to the course his course burnt. At a late hour on Saturday evening the aslight cheer was heard in the distance. No other to cause his committal to the assizes. Scarcely demonstration of popular feeling was made. The had the alarm which the above fire excited in the be on fire, but, by the timely arrival of the engines, body, after hanging the usual time, was cut down. neighbouring villages subsided, ere a report was As early as seven o'clock crowds were wending current that the stack-yard of Mr. Alcock, farmer, their way to Kirkdale, in order to secure the best of Clipstone, a village about two miles and a half possible view of the gallows. Every minute in- distant from Plumptre, was in flames. Two of the creased the number, and before the hour appointed Nottingham entines were immediately sent for, but for the execution had arrived each point command-ing a view of the drop was occupied. The lowest estimate of their number was 100,000. The railway arrival, but not before considerable damage had turned the occasion to a business purpose, by been done to one of the wheat-stacks. It is supposed running cheap trains, all of which were densely that both these outrages were perpetrated by the same incendiary, and that the latter had been smouldering until early on Wednesday morning. THE LATE FIRE IN CAMBRIDGE.-The inquest

phrenologist, was there to take a east of his head. called to inquire into the origin of the late fire on the execution was disgraced by the presence of the Market-hill, Cambridge, was brought to a cona considerable number of women, many of them very clusion on Tuesday evening, at the Town-hall. The respectably attired.

"That the fire originated on the premises lately THE LIVERPOOL MURDERS.—In connexion with occupied by Mr. Lodge, but how, or by what means, there is no evidence to show. We further find that the other premises consumed were burned by reason CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO POISON A CRILD .-

On Tuesday, a young man, named Richard Clouderoy, apparently under 20 years of age, was charged before the Mayor of Leeds with having atstreet, in the same neighbourhood. He came there at seven o'clock in the evening, and took his tea. him by Mary Harsfield, a girl of not more than After tea, he requested to have som paper and 18 years of age. The parties reside a little out of the writing materials. She brought him in a piece of town, the prisoner in what is called Wortley-lane. note paper, and he said that was too small, and de- and the mother and child in Mann's-field, Holbeck. sired to have a proper sheet of letter paper. She brought him one, and in a few minutes he rang the intendent of police, it appeared that on Sunday night hall and folded up the sheet on which hall and folded up the sheet of police, it appeared that on Sunday night bell, and folded up the sheet, on which he appeared to the young woman applied to him, stating that on have written something. The interval, however, the 8th in t. the prisoner called to see her, and was was so short, and the apparent writing so brief, left alone with the child for a few minutes, and, on that she though the house the child remaind the that she thought to herself that the note paper would her return to the house, the child was screaming and have done very well. She was in the act of removing vomiting. She did not at this time suspect anything, the inkstand, when he abruptly asked what o'clock but on last Saturday he called again, and during the diet. The prisoner was not punished during the time he was under his charge. He had regular excise. Had charge of the prisoner a second time, from the 12th or 13th of May in the present year, down to the morning of the 9th inst., when he went into the Infirmary. His health was very good. He could be the prisoner a pound of oakum to pick.

In the prisoner was not punished during the time, and during the diet. The prisoner was not punished during the time, and offenders.—Weekly Chronicle.

Jonn Oates, sub-warder, examined, gave very site and during the timestand, when he abruptly asked what o'clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll it was? She answered, "The clock is outside, I'll was? She into the Infirmary. His health was very good. He saw the doctor several times during that period. Did not know what startled (prisoner) had received medicine during that period. He (prisoner) had received medicine during that period. The special round your neck." The lady, somewhat startled, were atterwards shown to Ar. Price, surgeon, who, youth of twenty years of age, for whom he entertained her Majesty's ship Calypso. The special arrived by heistated for a moment, and then pulled out on examination, found them to be croulus indicus, the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of legal responsibility, the son united himself to a from the London-bridge Terminus in twenty vans, of legal responsibility, the son united himself to a from the London-bridge Terminus in twenty vans, and she went out. The After hearing these statements the major remanded because of legal responsibility, the son united himself to a from the London-bridge Terminus in twenty vans, and she went out. The prisoner's circumstance, as may naturally be supposed, greatly the low and the was desired to do so as the her watch, a gold one, and told him the hour. After hearing these statements the major remanded because of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the age of the strongest affection. Arrived, close upon the alarmed her, and she kept her eye upon him. He father, who is a respectable man, applied to have his went up stairs to the bedroom appointed for him, son liberated on bail, but the mayor refused, oband she, placing herself in a position to observe his serving that the charge, as it at present stood, was movements, distinctly saw him enter every bedroom of much too serious a character to justify the bench in the house and examine them. Her impression in liberating the accused, but he would have every was that he had asked her the time to see what kind | facility in gaol for preparing an answer to the charge.

Scotland.

Union of Reformers at Aberdeen .- On Thesday evening a respectably attended preliminary meeting was held in Mr. Mesten's academy, for the purceedings next morning are already known. The pose of making arrangements whereby a union of the lady has deep cause for gratitude, for she had, it is middle and working classes may be brought about, middle and working classes may be brought about, in order to aid the Parliamentary Reform Association in their efforts to obtain those measures necessary for extending the franchise. We (the Banner) hold this to be a most desirable object for the country, and, recently, the discovery of whose remains attracted consequently, were much gratified by the Aberdeen so large a share of public attention, delivered him-initiative meeting. We ear estly hope it is the preself up to the Wakefield authorities. He was examined in private, together with the several between which it is sought, and seeing their interests are alike (are we not all, in fact, workers, some of us hard workers too?) that they will pull together for the desired end. We may mention that steps were stances were alleged in his defence which raised a taken for getting up a public meeting on an early day, doubt as to the truth of the grave charge of im-morality involved in the supposition of his being the society in London will attend; and that those present father of the child. It was alleged that Miss Craven subscribed liberally to defray the expenses necessarily had been receiving the addresses of a cleryman and attendant upon such a demonstration. We hope the others, and the inference drawn from the allega- public generally will aid in this movement, pecuniarily tions was, that some one of her suitors was the and otherwise, and that the movement will be started probable parent. The case drew together a con- in Aberdeen with an eclat worthy of its imp rtance.

A Youth Shot Near Rothesay. - On the 12th instant a party of young gentleman, who were out on STROUD UNION WORKHOUSE.—In our last we a pleasure excursion from Rothesay to Arran, were gave a report of the inquest before J. G. Ball, Esq., passing near to the vitrified fort, one of the company, held at Stroud on the previous Saturday, to inquire intending to signal another boat, that left at the same into the cause of the death of a juvenile idiot pauper, named John Ireland. We also gave a resolution ing it, when it exploded and lodged its fatal contents which was passed by the board of guardians, requesting that the Poor-law Commissioners would investideath. This painful event has caused considerable gate the case. In compliance with this request the Poor-law Commissioners sent down Mr. Greaves, one of the poor-law inspectors, to make the necessary cldest son of James II. Sea-ple, Esq. banker, and inquiries. Mr. Greaves arrived in Strond on Friday was on the eve of leaving the parental roof for a afternoon, procured a copy of the depositions of the highly respectable situation in London. We trust evidence at the inquest, and examined the baths and this instance of the danger, resulting from the injudiworkhouse premises; and at ten o'clock on Saturday cious use of fire-arms, will not be lost upon all. It morning he sat in the board-room of the workhouse, is melancholy to think on the loss of so many valuaand received evidence on the subject. The inquiry ble lives from similar causes, and especially at the was attended by D. Ricardo, Esq., chairman, and license given to youths to carry fire-arms; it would be sister were in the room, and attempted to force her He was born at Brurce, a village twelve miles from the testimony given was similar to that given before those under 20 years of age, at least, from handling

Freiand.

THE LATE CONFLICT AT DOLLY'S BRAE.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY .- The Northern Whig publishes a very full note of proceedings before a berch of magistrates at Castlewellen, when informations were applied at Gosport, and, after a very long investigation, the having taken a part in the semi-barbarous practices to do a day's work. He was about twenty-six years of age. His wife, whom he married in December last, is now near her confinement.

A Gosport, and, after a very long investigation, the magistrates decided on a summary conviction, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, is now near her confinement.

A Gosport, and, after a very long investigation, the part in the semi-barbarous practices of the 12th of July last at Dolly's Brae. The magistrates, is now near her confinement.

A Gosport, and, after a very long investigation, the part in the semi-barbarous practices of the 12th of July last at Dolly's Brae. The magistrates, is now near her confinement.

A Gosport, and, after a very long investigation, the part in the semi-barbarous practices of the 12th of July last at Dolly's Brae. The magistrates decided on a summary conviction, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fined £5 each for the two separates, and the defendants were fin tions. The following remarks of Mr. Berwick, the Commissioner, Lord Roden, and the other magistrates, show the grounds upon which they respectively

ment was three days solitary confinement on bread and water. Sharp was healthy, about nine also during his confinement in July. He warder is a very stout man). Prisoner had no (The warder is a ver

1. 人名马克伊莱马克·克纳 19 mgg

Mr. QUINN. -I beg to state that I entirely dissent | ness of party spirit amongst the youth of the humfrom the view of the case which Lord Roden is exwere a xious to call out all the spirit of private indi-

and every exertion was made by the gentry as well with stones, almost every other evening. John 33 others to back the government, and thus show. in Conlan, one of these young belligerents, a lad about the best possible manner, the feelings which they eleven years of age, was brought before the magis-entertained in regard to rebellion. The Orangemen trates yesterday and ordered to pay a fine of 10s., net that year under circumstances exactly similar to or in default to be imprisoned fourteen days, for those under which they assembled at the last anniversary; and so far from their being any hindrance -any damp thrown upon the proceedings, or blame east upon those who took part in them, they were treated in such a way as would lead one to suppose that they were encouraged in the procession in which they were engaged. On the 17th of March last The government was informed of all this, and yet no this city at the close of last year." word had ever been spoken in order to lead people at large to believe that their proceedings were contrary to the law of the land, or told by these who took part in them to know that such participation in them was an illegal set. When the 12th came round this year, and the people took a similar course, however, a prosecution was sent down, through Mr. Ruthven to ask them as magistrates to deprive these men of liberty. It was true that Mr. Berwick had and her outward-bound cargo on board, by fire.

The Honey Clay was moored at the foot of Mai promised that there should be nothing beyond a nominal punishment.

Mr. Berwick.—I beg your pardon, my Lord. I did promise nothing of the kind. My only meaning was this, that if such a case came before me for given, but such was the combustible nature of her trial, and that there appeared nothing more against the party than what has come out here in evidence to-day, I would not consider them liable to more than a nominal punishment.

Lord Roden went on to ask whether it must not be regarded as a punishment for these men to be coming into town from their distant homes for trial? Is it not punishment that they should be put to the expense of hiring counsel to defend them, or finding security for their appearance at the assizes? Could it be supposed that such things were no punishment For his own part, as a plain man and not a lawyer, and after hearing a great deal from both sides. he confessed that he felt it his duty as a magistrate to refuse the application. At the same time, he could not help lamenting that the government had seen fit to bring forward such a charge after her Majesty's visit to this country, which had put down in a great measure the angry feeling which had prevailed here He repeated, he could not but lament that the present proceedings had been instituted; however, he did feel that, under a sense of these difficulties, it was his duty to act for the best, and pursue what he conceived to be the most honest course-and that was to refuse to join in opinion with Mr. Berwick. The refusal in the present instance would not prevent the further consideration of the case: and. however others might do, he could not consent to what he believed would be an act of great injusticenamely, granting informations against these men. As the chairman of the court, he had deemed it but his duty briefly to state the reasons which led to the decision he had just given.

The Rev. Mr. Forde, another of the bench, said he felt it his duty, as a magistrate, when a doubt arose, to give the accused the benefit of it. Seeing that there was what he conceived to be a very grave doubt in the present instance, he, for one, could not agree to take the informations. Mr. Quinn said he could only express the opinion

of a single member of that bench. He would not various and varied mass of matter which he had put that it was, to say the least of it, unbecoming to branch of into matters not in the slightest degree connected with the case before the court. The only question now before them was one purely of lawnamely, whether or not the procession was unlawful. It had been stated in evidence that previous to the last 12th of July there had been apprehensions entertained, and that precautions had to be taken to protect the county from riot and outrage. Had it not Saturday last. It has to be a week in sand to get been thus treated, the consequences might have been annealed, by which process it will become touchened more fearful than they were. It appeared that a collision actually did take place on the evening of the day in question, and that five persons lost their lives. Had these people had distinct intimation that the whole have been carried out by the engineers, Messrs. assemblage was illegal, as the learned counse! had Easton and Amos, in the bottom of the press, to just put it, the chances were in favour of the suppo- counteract the effect of contraction in such large sition that these people would still be living. There was evidence that 300 or 400 of these persons were the superinducing cause of the bursting of the armed with guns and other weapons, which they were determined to use if opposed. He had no doubt that such were the feelings in the breast of every man who was present on the occasion. He would go further, however, and would say that the leaders of the procession-those who were present at it and lent it countenance-were equally guilty, and should be made equally amenable. His notion was, that the opinion of a jury should be taken upon the conduct of all of them. He repeated that he did not feel at all called upon to notice the various topics introduced by the chairman.

PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.- The harvest of 1849 may be now considered as gathered in, and upon its return hangs the issue whether this country addition to the loss of life that occurred on the last shall recover the comparatively favourable position occasion, Mr. E. Clark, the acting engineer, who she occupied previous to the occurrence of the first was standing on one of the cross-heads of the press, famine in the year 1846, or whether she is again des- had a narrow escape, being suddenly thrown on to tined to drag through another season of despair and the boiler in the engine-room. The tube is now poverty, borne down with an overwhelming poor- raised about one quarter of what will be its actual rate, and the last shadow of hope obliterated by a ultimate elevation, and is resting twenty-five feet fourth failure of the staple food of the people. It is above high water. It has subsequently to be hauled impossible to overrate the consequences now at up seventy-five feet higher; and it is expected that stake: and from such information as reaches us in twelve days from the commencement of operathrough the "usual public channels," it is gratifying tions it will attain its proper level. The proposito be enabled to state that the balance of accounts is tions that have recently been made of lifting the altogether in favour of the supposition that the first huge fabric by means of pontoons, tide raised, and step towards amendment will be gained by the rea- bearing up the tube on suitable scaffolding, are by lisation of a harvest of more than average plenty. no means new or unthought of. They would work That there will be a partial shortness of the potato is well in a model, but would be quite impracticable, now an established fact, but that the scarcity will not for many reasons, on the scale required .- Mining be felt until a much more advanced period of the ensuing year than has been the case of late seasons, is equally certain; while the other green crops are have been culled out of the five reports already pubabundant beyond all precedent. Add to this, that oats and barley rarely ever promised a finer yield. and that wheat, if not equal to the returns of former years, is at least superior to the crop of 1818, and, under such circumstances, it is not, perhaps, too much to anticipate that the worst perils of a three years' crisis will be ere long surmounted, and that the improvement, once fairly begun, confidence in the present and hope in the future will speedily

THE POLITICAL "EXILES."-Mr. John O'Donnell, of Limerick, one of the gentlemen who was connected rather prominently in the late "troubles" in the south, has received full permission from the authorities to revisit, and, if he be so inclined, reside in his native place without apprehension of any ulterier proceedings. After some consideration, a like amnesty has been extended to Mr. Francis Morgan, ex-law agent of the corporation, who has been a resident of Paris previous to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS. - Lord Stuart de Decies is greatly praised in several of the southern journals for his exertions to give employment to the labouring classes. He has laid out £10,000 on a fishing station at Helvick, in the county of Waterford, where he has established a curing station on the Scotch plan. The noble lord's exertions have met with great success, and the people around are very To grateful to him.

The Duke of Devonshire was presented with congratulatory addresses on his arrival at Lismore Castle, but refused to receive one from a "Protestant Operative Society of Youghal," which contained various covert insignations, and affected to lecture his grace about "mutilation of the Bible," and

DARING ATTACK ON A POLICE BARRACK.—Orders were issued on Tuesday for the despatch of a body of the reserve force from the Phænix Park for the south. The accounts which have been received at Dublin Castle were of a nature that made it desirable to strengthen some of the local bodies of -The Evening Packet says :- " About ten o'clock p.m., on the 16th September inst., nearly two hundred persons armed with guns and pikes attacked sum Mr. Hudson ought to receive for the damage the Cappoquin police barrack. There were two of done by the two railways passing through his Lonthe police on town duty, and seven in the barrack. desborough estate has been concluded, and £18,000 Constable Power fortunately received some report or £20,000 awarded as the full amount he was enthat the attack was in contemplation a few minutes titled to. He had received £38,000, and will therebefore it commenced. The men made a most galfore have to return £18,000 or £20,000 overpaid to James Donoughoe, one of the storming party was been commenced against him for the recovery of killed, receiving three bullets through the heart. The insurgents then fled, leaving forty-four pikes on the battle-field. Four prisoners were arrested The Consumption of Real afterwards, but scarcely a young man is to be found Trade tables, there is a striking evidence of the ent and opposing speculations on the occurt nature twenty years, and up to the time of this transaction in the town, all having fled. Lord Stewart De rapid increase in the consumption of brandy during and proper treatment of this disease. In the mean-Decies, Sirs Charles Shaw, Richard Kane, Richard the month ending the 5th of August, and which we time, while the pestilence has advanced with fearful Decies, Sirs Charles Shaw, Richard Kane, Richard Musgrave, and P. C. Howley, Esq., R.M., are have no doubt will be even more perceptible in the busily engaged inquiring into the particulars of this daring outrage. The two policemen who were on town duty were badly wounded by the pikemen, one of them having received no fewer than seventeen wounds. Requisitions have been sent off by Mr. wounds. Requisitions have been sent off by Mr. gallons in the same month last year, thus showing inquiry, the writer can return a correct and satishowley for a military force, to be stationed at two points, so as to intercept the retreat of the insurpoints, so as to intercept the retreat of the insurpoints, so as to intercept the retreat of the insurpoints, so that the additional duty derived from patients have been cured at Berlin, Leip zic, Dress than 190,500 gallons in the same month last year, thus showing inquiry, the writer can return a correct and satishous and so choleral properties.

marched last week with a large miniary rote to year. The quantity imported in the miss seven as should be to should be to

has the following curisous statement of the bitter- creased consumption of this spirit, - Economist,

bler class in Belfast :- "The scenes enacted in the from the vice fr rebellion was rife in this country, the government parties, are sometimes truly ridiculous; oftener, were a xious to call out all the spirit of private indi-siduals to prove that they would show a readiness to barous state of society. The sons, inheriting the put down rebellion. The 12th of July occurred about the period when disaffection was at its height, have become somewhat notorious, pelt each other throwing stones on Saturday evening, in Albertstreet.

MRS. HEALD .- The Cork Constitution says :- "Lola Montes is the daughter of a Cork lady. Her mother was a member of a millinery establishment in this of the Stock Exchange. He was of the most penucity, the partners in which were the mother of the rious habit, and lived with his brother, who was also Countess of Landsfelt, her sister, and two step-sisters. The mother was married in this city to visits from any one, and the room which they occuthere was a meeting of the opposite, or Riband party, sisters. The mother was married in this city to they met fogether with arms in their hands, and Lieutenant Gilbert, the father of Lola, who was an were under circumstances calculated to show tha officer in the army, and shortly after sailed from they were under no dread; they marched over the this port with his wife to join his regiment, the country, crossed many districts, and actually fired 21st Bengal Native Infantry. Bola's mother, who shots in the streets of his (Lord Roden's) village. is in declining health, paid a visit to her sister in

> DESTRUCTION OF THE PACKET-SHIP HENRY CLAY BY FIRE.

> NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5 .- I have just returned from : melancholy scene—the destruction of the New-York and Liverpool liner, Henry Clay, 1,400 tons burden, The Henry Clay was moored at the foot of Maiden lane, in the East River, and about two o'clock this morning flames burst forth from the between-decks and up the main hatchway. The alarm was instantly cargo—chiefly turpentine, resin, flour, and cotton (250 bales)—that although the fire companies and their engines were on the pier alongside in the course of a few minutes, yet it was impossible to save the noble ship. In about an hour the flames enveloped the rigging in their destructive folds, mounting mast high with a thousand tongues of roaring fury, throwing their red and lurid glare with a fearful reflection over the city, Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, and a perfect forest of masts, while in Broadway it appeared as if the deep and roscate twilight of dawn illumined the eastern heavens. The confusion and sublimity of the scene were appalling, especially as the bale-fires flashed upon busy groups of men and boats hauling out the neighbouring ships, which were exposed to the utmost danger. Soon after four o'clock the main and mizen masts fell, each with a tremendous crash, and amid cries and shouts of "Clear away! For God's sake stand from under!" One man only was injured, so far as yet known, by the falling spars; but it is feared that his wounds are mortal. The foremast did not go by the board until nearly seven o'clock; and at that hour the ship had heeled over against the pier; sheets of fire, and dense rolling volumes of black smoke bursting through her entire deck, and many holes on her larboard side—the last sad scene in the conflagration of the Henry Clay. The Henry Clay was one of the finest vessels of the line of Grinnell, Minturn, and Co., and was worth about one hundred thousand dollars. The cause of the fire is not known, neither can I learn with certainty how the ship and her cargo were insured. The packet Waterloo, and another very large vessel, had a narrow escape. Much credit is due to the New York firemen for their prompt and

whole fleet from the destroying element. ELEVEN O'CLOCK.—But a few timbers of the Henry Clay now remain. The loss may as well be called total. The ship was insured by Messrs. Grinnell and Minturn by the year. The cargo, attempt to follow the noble chairman into the very if owned by English merchants, is most probably insured.—Morning Chronicle.

well-directed exertions-for they alone saved a

THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.—Active preparations are being made at the Menai Straits connected with the renewed attempts at raising the tube to its permanent level, a process looked forward to with considerable anxiety, in consequence of the late misadventure. The new cylinder intended to replace the one that sprung was cast on Every precaution has been taken, and the most improved method of casting has been adopted, so as to confer all additional security. Some modifications masses of metal, and which is believed to have been first cylinder. When in perfect readiness, the new cylinder will be shipped on board a steamer direct to the Straits. It will be a machine of prodigious power, of cast iron, in one piece, of from sixteen to twenty tons weight, and capable of sustaining a pressure of 9,000 lbs. or 10,000 lbs. on the inch. Since the accident, last month, the whole range of scaffolding, and all the immense machinery, have received such a superabundance of strength for the next trial that any recurrence of the recent easualty is looked unon as improbable. Precautions have also been taken by Mr. Stephenson to guard against any future damage, either to the tube or to those who will be engaged in raising it, seeing that, in

Journal. MR. Hudson's Profits.-The following items lished on the York and Berwick, and York and North Midland Railways, of Mr. Hudson's profits. They are not pretended to comprise the whole. The amount, it will be seen, is the trifling sum of £593,695, of which £168,787 has already been repaid. If such be the opportunities of gain, can we wonder at the desire and anxiety evinced to get into directions? There is not here included the £90,000 received from the Bank of England, nor the original Newcastle and the Searborough surplus shares given him, together about £70,000.,—

Money belonging to the railways in Mr. Hudson's

ssession, and returned by him:			
•	£	s.	d.
Great North of England purchase			
account	11,292	10	0
Returned on East and West	•		
Riding shares	16,000	0	0
Money belonging to Landowners		0	0
Contractors	42,479	13	7
North British Money	62,267	14	3
Iron rails	9,000		
Money returned and paid by him	167,039	17	10
Interest on two bouds, Bank of England	1,747	4	5

Interest on two l England	ouds,	Bank 	of 	1,747	4	5
Total repaid	***	•••	•••	168,787	2	3
o pay:— Sunderland Docl		 w	, '	41,000	0	0
Due on 2,075 Riding Shares		*1107 #1	esg	15,000	0	0
Profit on Berwic	k Sha	res	***	145,704	0	0
Ditto Extension				4,000		
Brandling Junet						0
				AAA	0	0
East and West B	diding	Shares	,	60,000	0	0
Difference in Iro		•••	•••	2,203	12	11
Hull and Selby I for which he h Difference to ret	as give	en his l	bill	-		

£593,694 15 2

at Londesborough ... 18,000 0 0

THE CONSUMPTION OF BRANDY.—In the Board of that the British medical journals term with differbrandy for the single month was no less than den, and Vienna, by the medicine used by Dr. £52,191. In the quantity imported the increase is Fleischman, a distinguished physician at the llosgents."

The Kilkenny Moderator contains a statement confirmatory of the above; but the same journal has firmatory of the above; but the same journal has an authorised contradiction of the story going the an authorised contradiction of the papers that "General M'Donald rounds of the papers that "General M'Donald rounds of the papers that "General M'Donald rounds of the papers that "General M'Donald statement contradiction of the story going the rounds of the papers that "General M'Donald statement contradiction of the story going the rounds of the papers that "General M'Donald statement contradiction of the same month it amounted but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths so far as a but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths so far as a but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths so far as a but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths so far as a clause in the lius-but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths so far as a but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths so far as a clause in the lius-but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths so far as a but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths so far as a but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths so far as a but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths so far as a but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths so far as a but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths so far as a but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths and the lius-but would merely reply upon the two charges to New Bankrupts Act abolishing oaths and the lius-but would merely reply upon the two charges to live

THE CHOLERA

SATURDAY. - Return of deaths from cholera and diarrhœa, 58. The provinces, cholera, 730; diarrhœa, 176. Scotland, cholera, 31 .- Total, cholera, 1010. Diarrhœa, 231.

Monday.-Return of deaths from cholera and diarrhœa. The metropolis, cholera, 246; diarrhœa, 58. The provinces, cholera, 730; diarrhœa, 176. Scotland, cholera, 3. Total, cholera, 1,007. Diarrhœa, 234. INQUESTS, MONDAY. - DEATH OF MR. W.

WALKER, STOCKBROKER, FROM CHOLERA.—Before Mr. Baker, at the Horns, Hackney-road, on view of the body of Mr. W. Walker, aged 60, who died of Asiatic cholera, at No. 45. Curtain-road. Deceased was by profession a stockbroker, and was a frequenter pied had not been entered for months by any one except themselves. It was in a most filthy state, and there were boxes in it piled one above another Deceased was in the course of the last forthnight twice attacked with Asiatic cholera. He was attended by Mr. Bowen, who stated that the room occupied by the deceased was in such a revolting condition as was quite sufficient to lead to an attack of the disease. Deceased was stated to be in possession of property. Verdict-" Death from Asiatic

Southampton .- The number of deaths by cholera during the past week, according to the registrar's returns, is 9, against 8 the preceding week-showing a total of 234 fatal cases since the first appearance of the epidemic in this place. BARNARD CASTLE.—The cholera is slightly on the

decrease here at this time (September 16th.) This week there have been 68 cases, and 24 deaths; also about 164 cases, of diarrhoea, and 141 of rice-water

BRISTOL, SEPT. 17. - Nothing can be more cheer ing after the heavy visitation which this city has experienced, than to be able to report, not only a steady decrease, but, to-day, almost the entire absence of the disease in the city. From the Stapleton Workhouse, the French prison, the accounts are, if possible, more cheering, the return for to-day being absolutely nil. The return is as tollows :- Stapleton Asylum, Sept. 17th, new cases of diarrhea 0, approaching cholera 0, cholera 0, deaths, 0.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 16. - Although the accounts vesterday were of so favourable a nature that everybody here was in hopes that the disease was abating, both in its virulence and the number of the attacks, of cholera, and ten deaths, and during last night there were as many as seven persons died in one street, called Higher lane, a wretched district, densely populated by the poorer classes, and situated in the heart of the old part of the town. In Stonehouse there have been several deaths within the last few days, and the disease, after a lull of some days, appears to have broken out with renewed strength. In the three towns, the numbers in July last, exceeds 1,300.

Tuesday.—Return of deaths from cholera and

diarrhœa. The metropolis, cholera, 215; diarrhœa, 56. The Provinces, cholera, 503; diarrhea, 102. Scotland-cholera, 48. Total deaths from cholera 766; diarrhœa, 158.

circulation of a report that a man and his wife, who had just taken possession of one of the houses in the road, had been found dead in their bed, and they were suspected of having been poisoned. In a very short period a large crowd congregated round the house, and it was at length deemed advisable to who intended to open them in the greengrocery and fruit line, for which purpose the building was underdied after a few hours illness. The husband was shortly afterwards similarly attacked, and although every assistance was rendered, he also expired. A relative of the deceased parties was in the house, and so far from there being any attempt made to conceal the deaths, everything was perfectly satis-

MANCHESTER .- FURTHER ALLEGED NEGLECT OF CHOLERA.-On Siturday an inquest was held at Manchester on the body of a poor wom in named Sunday with chilera and had died on Thursday. She lived in Hall-street, and was neve visited by any medical man at all during her illness, and Mr. Kerr, surgeon, gave a description of the neighbourhood in which she had lived, which he described as very bad in a sanitary point of view. He was of opinion, from the evidence of her friends, that she might have been saved with proper medical care, and though the system of house-to-house visitation recommended by the Board of Health, without which many cases must escape the vigilance of their medical officers,

in London. MANCHESTER, TUESDAY .- There were reported at the Town-hall to the police authorities seven deaths on Sunday, seven on Monday, and eleven on Tuesbeen appointed, and where the hospitals had been

opened for various districts. township and borough of Leads. WALKER, NEAR NEWCASTLE .- Cholera broke out

row and Battle-hill. In these two rows of houses, which may compete with most houses for filth and dir , twenty-five fatal cases occurred.

WEDNESDAY .- Return of deaths from cholera and diarrhœa, 39. The provinces, cholera, 498; diar-

died, in the prime of life. The deceased has left judges to be one of the linest specimens of brickwork in the world.

BRISTOL .- The returns for the parish of Bedmin ster are more favourable to-day. Police-constable Bees, an estimable officer of the detective force, has fallen a victim to the epidemic, having taken it in the discharge of his duty, under cirumstances of a painful nature. A woman who had died, having been buried under circumstances of a clandestine nature, in one of the private burial-grounds, Be s was despatched with Superintendent Bosworth to cause the exhumation of the body, in compliance with a warrant from the coroner. The graveyard is said to have been disgustingly full of bodies, and the turning of the soil gave rise to intolerable stench. Poor Bees was soon aft r soized with illness, took to his he was obliged to have resource to some homely remedies. In St. Phillip and Jacob (out) the disease is described as being less virulent in its character,

town of Merthyr. The numbers for Tuesday were: —Merthyr, new case, 7, death, 1; Dowlais, new of the prison in which he would be confined.

Cases, 2, death, 1; Aberdare, death, 1. Total, new EMBEZZIEMENT —William Law 1981 cases, 9, deaths, 3.

THE CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-It is a distressing and pe plexing fact, that the pathology of cholera continues a disputed point, and wholesale stationers in Farringdon-street, and the

also acquainted with several highly respectable accounted.—Mr. O'Brien, who was instructed for persons (whom he has visited in their sickness) who the prisoner, said he was requested to ask the court have derived great relief and deliverance in attacks to look at a letter written by the senior partner in diarrheea. London and vicinity, cholera, 249; of cholera which, without the timely aid of this the firm, but who was now retired from business, specific remedy, might have terminated fatally. The insertion of these lines will much oblige your correspondent who has no end to serve but that of humanity. I have the honour to subscribe myself

Your most obedient servant,

Central Criminal Court.

The September session of the above court commenced on Monday morning before the Right Ho-courable the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Sir C. Marshall and Kelly, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, &c., &c. Thomas Reynolds, Elizabeth Storey, and Mary

Gledhill, three persons of respectable appearance, surrendered to take their trial for misdemeanor, and were discharged, there not being evidence sufficient to convict them. BIGAMY.—Stephen Cummins, alias Charles Deer,

31, painter, was indicted for bigamy .- The prisoner pleaded guilty.-Louisa Webber, the female with whom the ceremony of marriage was gone through on the second occasion, stated in answer to questions put by the court that she was thirty-three years old, and had been a widow three years and a half when she became acquainted with the prisoner. He described himself to her as a single man, with no incumbrance, and they were married at Hamp-ton on the 30th of July last. She soon afterwards going to be married, and I gave her leave to do so, and she said I might do the same. I then married this woman, as I considered myself a single man,-The Recorder here handed to the second wife the following document which was taken from the prisoner, and asked her if she had ever seen it before? was a married man and taxed him with it, he produced the paper in question, as he said to satisfy five shillings for the term of his natural life, and all sentence, said it was a great aggravation of the of-fence that had been committed by the prisoner, that he had induced his wife to be a party to such a sale, and to induce her to believe that the solemn contract which they had originally entered into could be broken by any such act. Under any circumstances it was a great public offence for a man to go through the ceremony of marriage with another woman while his wife was living, and in this case, as he bealleged sale of his wife. He then ordered the prisoner to be kept to hard labour for one year.

Young Thieves and their Teachers .- David Rogers, 13, a diminutive lad, and John Brown, 23, present instance Rogers was put forward by him to possible, but without avail, and the poor creature robbery.—The Recorder, in passing sentence, said he should make a great distinction in the punishment, because there was no doubt that the young lad had been led to commit the offence by his older associate, who evidently was in the habit of training young boys to habits of theft. He then sentenced that when the police searched the house of Hoare, Rogers to be kept to hard labour for six months, they found hidden in the garret a large quantity of factory, and even the medical certificate of the and Brown was ordered to be transported for ten

Conviction for Persuny .- John Daily, an aged man, surrendered to take his trial for wilful and corrupt perjury .- Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Wilde Ellen Mallinson, who had been seized on the previous were for the prosecution, and Mr. W. Cooper was counsel for the defendant. The prosecutor of this indictment was a person named Bennett, who carries on the business of a soda water manufacturer at Brixton. It appeared that the defendant went into his service in March last, and he was engaged as " bottler," and continued in that employment until the 30th of June, when in consequence of some misconduct the prosecutor discharged him, and at the authorities of Manchester should have adopted the same time paid him the whole of his wages. A very few days afterwards the defendant caused a writ to be issued against the prosecutor for £27 3s. 4d., alleging that this amount was due to and instances occur of poor persons perishing without him for arrears of wages and for lent money; and aid. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from on the 10th of July, the defendant went before Mr. Asiatic cholera," and recommended that a copy of Justice Patteson, at chambers, and deliberately the depositions be forwarded to the Board of Health | made an affidavit that he had been informed by a person named John Redding, who was in the service of the prosecutor, that he was about to leave the country, and that he had disposed of his business, and had sent numbers of trunks, containing day. Much disatisfaction is expressed at the want his wearing apparel and other property, to a person of more vigorous efforts by the guardians. The named Rawlins, who resided near the Bank of Engmayor on Monday issued a handbill to every house fland, to be sent on board a vessel bound for Ausin the town, stating what additional medical men had tralia, and which was expected to sail on the 12th of July, and also that the prosecutor intended to take his departure in her. The effect of this LEEDS. SEPTEMBER 18.—With decrease in the affidavit was to justify the learned judge in issuing temperature, and cold frosty nights, the prevailing a warrant authorising the apprehension of the proepidemic continues gradually to abute, both to the secutor and his detention in custody until he should find bail, and accordingly he was taken by an officer, and was compelled to remain in custody here and adjoining places about three weeks ago, and until he found bail to the amount of the debt and up to this date (Sept. 15) there have been ninety-one costs. The present prosecution was founded upon cases, thirty-four of which terminated fatally. The this affidavit, and the evidence clearly established disease made its appearance first at Low Walker, that there was not a particle of truth in the state-where it raged with great virulence, especially at ments that were made by the defendant. The protwo places generally known by the names of Scotch- secutor swore positively that he never had any intention to go to Australia; that he did not owe the defendant a farthing; and also that no person named John Redding had ever been in his service; and all the other allegations made in the defendant's diarrhœa:-London and vicinity, cholera, 158; affidavit were negatived in an equally distinct manner .- Mr. Cooper addressed the jury for the dethosa, 116. Scotland, cholera, 15 .- Total deaths fendant, and the Recorder having summed up the from cholera, 671; diarrhoa, 155.

LIVERPHOL.—On Monday morning, about one defendant "Guilty," but recommended him to o'clock, Mr. John Hilton, formerly an extensive mercy on account of his age.—The learned Judge, builder in Birkenhead, and highly respected, was at- in sentencing the defendant, commented upon the tacked with cholera, and at ten the same evening very serious nature of the offence of which he had been convicted, and observed that but for the rebehind him many enduring monuments of his skil commendation of the jury, and the fact upon which and talent in the country, not the least of which is it was founded, he should certainly have felt it his had felt it their duty to institute the present prothe Stockport viaduct, pronounced by competent duty to pass a sentence of transportation upon him. He then ordered the defendant to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fifteen months.

Felonious Assault.-Isidore Yarblenski, 17, a Polish Jew, was indicted for a felonious assault upon Leah Isanes, a girl under twelve years of age.—Mr. Laurie conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Corporation of London; Mr. Repton was for the defendant .- The charge was clearly established .-The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty;" and the Recorder sentenced the defendant to nine months imprisonment and hard labour.—The defendant wished to know, through the interpreter who had been engaged in the cause, what he was to do with regard to his victuals while he was in gaol, - The Recorder asked what he meant ?-The interpreter said that being a Jew he wished to know whether bed, and died, and the inspector was so sick that he could comply with his religious restrictions with regard to his food while he was in prison .- The Recorder said he had no power to make any order upon the subject. The defendant ought to have it had not, he must confine himself to the regulations

EMBEZZLEMENT.-William Isaac Fitch, 37, pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with embezzling money to a considerable amount, the property of Messrs. Morgan, Martyr, and Co., his employers. To a third indictment of a similar description the prisoner pleaded not guilty.-Mr. Parnell who was for the prosecution, said that the prosecutors of this indictment carried on a business of was no doubt, however, that the prisoner had availed himself of his position to appropriate large sums of money to his own use; and with regard to the indictment to which he pleaded not guilty, he believed the fact was, that the sums which that indictment alleged him to have misappropriated had in point of fact, been repaid by the produce of other acts of embezzlement. The prosecutors, however had no vindictive feeling against the prisoner, and they had no desire to proceed upon this indictment,

and which would give the court information with regard to the former character and conduct of the prisoner, in confirmation of what had been already stated upon that point. He was also instructed to inform the court that the prisoner had been placed in the present position by having imprudently mixed himself up with railway speculations.—The Recorder said it was no excuse for a man to commit a robbery in order that it might enable him to indulge in speculations of any description .- The prisoner was then sentenced to be transported for seven years.

UTTERING FORGED ORDERS FOR GOODS .- Frederick

Brittle, aged 19, described as a painter, was indicted

for uttering and forging orders for the receipt of

goods; and James Hoare, 39, carpenter, and Edward Downer, 53, a dealer, were indicted for receiving the goods so obtained, well knowing them to have been obtained by fraudulent pretences.—Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Parnell appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Parry defended the two elder prisoners.—The prisoner Brittle, a somewhat simple half-starved looking lad, dressed in the prison clothes, pleaded guilty to four indictments, charging him, by means of the forged orders, with obtaining a quantity of turpentine, white lead, vermillion, oil, and other goods, the property of Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co.—The evidence adduced in support of the indictment proving the following facts: - The prosecutors, who are large oil and colour merchants, carrying on business at Anchor-wharf, Thames-street, had, amongst their other discovered that the prisoner was a married man, wharf, Thames-street, had, amongst their other and that his wife was living. The prisoner, it apnumerous customers, a person named Brushfield, and on the 3rd of last month one of the partners in peared, did not derive any property from the mar-riage.—The Prisoner said that he and his first wife the firm found in their letter-box an order purportparted by mutual consent, and he had not seen her ing to come from that customer for a cask of white for fifteen months. Before they parted his wife lead, which he gave orders to be supplied; and on wrote to him to ask him to give her her liberty.— the following day the lad Brittle came with a truck, The Recorder: What do you mean by giving her asked for the goods, and, no suspicion being enterher liberty?—Defendant: Why, that we might not lained, the order was supplied to him, and he took live together. I gave her her liberty as she wished, and she gave me mine, and she told me she was came again and, by means of another forged order, the eask away on the truck. On the 6th the boy obtaining a carboy of turpentine, a barrel of boiled oil, and seven pounds weight of vermillion; and on the 9th came again for a cask of white lead. The orders previously to this being found to have been forged, an officer of the City police was fetched, and the lad having had the lead given to him, he -She replied that when she discovered the prisoner took it away, followed by the officer, who traced him to No. 44, Compton-street, Clerkenwell, where he saw him unload it, being assisted by Hoare, her that their marriage was legal, and he at the whose name as a metal and marine-store dealer was same time told her that it was signed by his first over the door. Another officer having been set to the night of Friday and last night have dispelled wife.—The paper was as follows:—"This paper watch the house, the boy, who left directly he had this hope. Yesterday there were sixteen new cases certifies that Stephen Deer sold his lawful wife for unloaded the lead, was followed as far as St. Luke's Church, where the officer stopped him, and having of the deceased. parties agrees to the following words—to pay five had some communication, at once took him into shillings, and one shilling to drink health." Several custody. The officers then returned to the shop, had some communication, at once took him into signatures were appended to this precious docu- when Downer came into the shop from a cellar ment, and among them one purporting to be that of and, in answer to the officers, said he was the the prisoner's first wife.—The Recorder, in passing master of the shop. They then told him who they were, and he then retracted what he had said, and said he was not the master of the shop, and Hoare coming into the shop, said that he had lent a man of persons who had died since the outbreak of cholera | profligate and disgraceful proceeding as the alleged named Johnson or Thompson some money on the lead that had just been brought in, as well as the rest of the goods obtained, which were found in another part of the shop. Upon their being taken into eustody Hoare's wife gave some information that led to the apprehension of a man named Thompson, who, it turned out, had been the person Ox Tuesday morning considerable excitement fore stated, the act had been aggravated by the pro- who had sent the boy with the forged orders, and prevailed in the London-road, Southwark, by the fligate conduct of the prisoner with reference to the who had sold the articles to Hoare, who, it was clearly proved, was aware how the goods were obtained .- For the defence of Downer it was contended that beyond stating that he was master of the shop he was not shown to have taken part in the purpleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a pocket chases, and being father of Hoare's wife, might handkerchief from the person of Patrick Edward have thought he had a right to answer the police send to Tower-street Police-station, in order that boundly. In answer to inquiries made by the Related the prisoners geant, in summing up, said he thought the case the affair might be properly investigated. Upon the corder, the officer who apprehended the prisoners geant, in summing up, said he thought the case worth of line on a Monday. I asked him what sort police going to the house they ascertained that the stated that Brown was a notorious thief, and it was against Downer very slight.—The jury having conpremises had been taken a few days since by a party his habit to train up young boys like the other pri-sulted some time without being able to come to a mind which; he wanted that which would burn the soner to assist him in committing robberies. In the secision, retired, and a fresh jury were empannelled.

> RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS .- Horne and Downer were then indicted for receiving a quantity of tools, principally carpenters', knowing them to have been and Mr. Parry defended. In this case it appeared excellent carpenters' tools, and upon asking the prisoners about them, they said that they had bought he had made the purchase himself, buying them for his son. The police believing them to be stolen, made inquiries, and found that on the 16th of June a carpenter's shop, at some new buildings in Westbourne-terrace, was burglariously entered, and all the workmens' tools stolen, and that those found proved beyond doubt to be the same. - Whilst the jury were consulting in this case, the jury who had retired returned into court, and found Hoare Guilty," but acquitted Downer.—The second jury having consulted a short time, returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both the prisoners .- The Common-Sergeant, in passing sentence, said it was evident their house was a regular nest for stolen goods. They did not live there, nor had they called any one to show who they were; and it was evident, from the manner in which they were defended, that there was no lack of money; and it was pretty certain they belonged to a gang. He should, therefore, sentence Hoare to twelve, and Downer to ten years transportation. - Thompson, when called on for judgment, put in a long written statement, alleging that poverty and disease had driven him to act as he had, and asking mercy for the boy, whom he said he had seduced into the matter, having first met him in the workhouse.—It then transpired that he had been twice before convicted for swindling, and had been imprisoned for two years and for six months,-The Common-Sergeant sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, without hard labour .-Upon the lad Brittle being brought up for judgment an officer said that he was Thompson's own son, and that he brought up another son who was used by the gang. -The Common-Sergeant said if the law allowed him he would have transported Thompson, but the indictment he pleaded guilty to aid not give him the power. The lad was to be pitied, and the sentence would be three months' imprisonment. Misdemeanoun,-Philip Freeman surrendered and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with misdemeanour.-Mr. Clarkson, who, with Mr. Bodkin, was instructed for the prosecution, said, that this indictment was prefered by the Commissioners of Lunacy against the defendant, for having unlawfully maintained a house for the reception of lunatic persons without having a licence for that purpose. The circumstances were shortly these :-In consequence of information received by the commissioners, they proceeded to the house of the defendant at Sutton, near Hounslow, where they found two persons of unsound mind, and, having ascertained that the defendant had no licence, and that the persons in question had been admitted without the certificate of any medical man, they secution. The commissioners had no desire to aggravate the offence of the defendant, but they at the same time felt that it was one which must be

criminal court .- The defendant was ordered to enter into his recognisance to appear and receive the judgment of the court. Burglary.—John Frost, 24, was indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of David William Wire, and stealing a timepiece, a quantity of plate and other articles, his property. Mr. Bodkin proscuted. The prosecutor in this case is the well known solicitor, and the robbery in question was committed at his country house, at Lewisham. It appeared that on the night of the 23rd of August, the premises were secured by the servants, Mr. Wire and his family being in town, and the next morning it was discovered that the house had Wilton in the morning after the robbery carrying a bundle, which was found to contain nearly the whole of the stolen articles. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be transported for

put down by the arm of the law, and they con-

sidered it essential that it should be publicly known

INCENDIARISM.—Thomas Smith, 33, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with feloniously setting fire to a wheatstack, the property of Thomas Barrow and Henry Phelps Baxter,-Mr. Bullock, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that a few years ago his life would have been forfeited for this prisoner had been in their employment for nearly offence; and he asked him how he came to commit such an offence?—The prisoner replied, that he was they had a high opinion of his integrity. There driven to it by distress .- Mr. Bullock said, that destroying the food of others could not do him any benefit. There might have been some excuse if he had stolen a loaf of bread.—The prisoner said he had tried to get work, but was unable to do so; he would not rob, and he was not allowed to beg:
—He was then sentenced to be transported for

ADOLITION OF OATHS.—There is a clause in the ocality." The general has not been at Ballingary gallons, against only 1,025,050 gallons in the same decent that the prisoner's dead period in 1848. The effects of the prevailing epi-lespectable chemists, of whom it may be obtained cations?—A gentleman connected with the prisoner same making and signing the declaration contained in the prisoner's dead period in 1848. The effects of the prevailing epi-lespectable chemists, of whom it may be examined below that the prisoner's dead period in 1848. The effects of the prevailing epi-lespectable chemists, of whom it may be obtained cations?—A gentleman connected with the prisoner's making and signing the declaration contained in the demic are here most strikingly seen by the in-less than the prisoner's dead.

JUVENILE PARTY RIOTING.—The Banner of Ulster demic are here most strikingly seen by the in-less than the prisoner's demic and may be examined below that the prisoner's demic and signing the declaration contained in the prisoner's demic and may be examined below that the prisoner's demic are here most strikingly seen by the in-less than the prisoner's demic and signing the declaration contained in the prisoner's demic and may be examined below that the prisoner's demic and signing the declaration contained in the prisoner's demic and may be examined below that the prisoner's demic are here most strikingly seen by the in-less than the prisoner's demic are here most strikingly seen by the in-less than the prisoner's demic are here most strikingly seen by the in-less than the prisoner's demic are here most strikingly seen by the prisoner's demic are here most strikingly seen by the following entries of this act annexed, without being sworm and an annexed are here most strikingly seen by the following entries of this act annexed, without being sworm and an annexed are here most strikingly seen by the following entries of the prisoner's demic and the prisoner's demic an

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

RE-EXAMINATION OF THE MANNINGS AT SOUTHWARK POLICE OFFICE.

On Saturday last, Frederick George Manning, and Maria, his wife, were again brought up for reexamination, before Mr. Secker, magistrate of this court, charged with the wilful murder of the late Patrick O'Connor. The court was crowded to excess with spectators of both sexes, and outside a large concourse of persons assembled, anxious to see the prisoners as they arrived from Horsemongerlane gaol. The excitement at first produced by this extraordinary case continued as intense and as general as ever. The seats near the bench were occupied, as on previous occasions, by several persons of distinction.

About half-yast two o'clock the police van containing the prisoners drove up into the courtyard in the rear of the police-office, and in a few minutes afterwards Manning and his wife were escorted into the dock by the police, where they at first were accommodated with chairs. The male prisoner appeared to be in ill-health and depressed in spirits; but his wife looked cheerful and quite well, and conversed in an under tone with Mr. King, the governor of the gaol, who sat in the dock just beaind her, Mr. Binns, the male prisoner's professional adviser, also sat next his client, and between the two prisoners. Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Hayward attended as before, on the part of the Crown, for the prosecution.

Mr. KEANE, the governor of the gaol, who stood near Mrs. Manning, stated that she objected to the case being proceeded with until her solicitor was present. He arrived in a few minutes, when Mr. Edwin, the chief clerk, proceeded to read over the depositions of the witnesses already examined, excepting those of Bassett and Hammond. As the depositions of Bassett (now no more) were not signed, some difficulty may arise as to their reception as evidence against the prisoners. His statements formed a most important link in the chain of evidence which proved the disposal of the railway shares by Manning, and traced the changing of the bank-notes, and ultimately their subsequent possession to the female prisoner. It was stated that though Hammond, the fellow-clerk of Bassett, had partly recovered from his severe attack of diarrhea, he was not likely to be well enough to attend that day. Some trifling corrections were made in parts of the evidence, as taken down by Mr. Edwin, the chief clerk.

Mr. Lockwood, the surgeon, for instance, said that he did not state positively that the spots upon the coal-shovel were spots of blood. They might be rust, and probably were; but he could not say positively whether they were rust or blood. The hair he found attached to it was not longer than that

The reading of the depositions was not over until three o'clock, when the witnesses were called on to sign them; in the course of which proceeding Mr. Hammond (who, when called, did not appear, being, as was stated, ill from an attack of diarrhea) was announced as having arrived, when his evidence was also read over to him and signed. The witnesses generally were then bound over to appear at the October sessions, to be held at the Central Criminal Court, commencing October 22. The prisoners were then called on to stand up; but, on the application of Mr. Binns, the male

prisoner was allowed to remain sitting, on the ground of being extremely ill; and he looked so. Mr. SLow, who had possession of the teeth of the deceased, here produced them; upon which WILLIAM CONLEY was examined.—He said. I am a

dentist. I have examined a set of artificial teeth in the possession of Mr. Slow. I made them for the deceased, Mr. Patrick O'Connor, in June, 1847. Mary Wells examined .- I reside at No. 4, Russell-street, Bermondsey. I recollect the male pri--W. Thompson, aged 55, a painter, was then in- burn the quickest. I told him we had no white; he going some alteration. On Monday the female was a commit the robbery while he stood behind him, and attacked with cholera in its worst forms. Dr. Farebrother was called in, and he did all that was based for a persons.—The prisoner pleaded "Guilty."

Thompson, aged 55, a painter, was then in-burn the quickest. I told him we had no white; he dicted with the other three prisoners, Brittle, said he would have the grey. He paid me the sixpense, and desired the lime to be sent, asked for a persons.—The prisoner pleaded "Guilty."

Durn the quickest. I told him we had no white; he said he would have the grey. He paid me the sixpense, and desired the lime to be sent, asked for a persons.—The prisoner pleaded "Guilty." pen and ink, and wrote a direction on a bit of paper, which I gave to the boy Walsh, who took home the lime. - By Mr. BINNS: The maid servant stolen.—Mr. Ryland prosecuted, and Mr. Ballantine in the yard. The servant was present; her name is Ann Taylor. She is not here. She heard what Manning said on that occasion. I heard of this transaction through the boy Walsh. I spoke to Mr. Hayward yesterday about it. I did so then for the first time. I sought Mr. Hayward, not he me. I them at a sale many years ago, Downer stating that was taken there by my father, at the request of Inspector Yates. It was about a month after the murder was committed that I heard of it. The boy Walsh told Ann Taylor about the murder at the same time. I had a conversation with my father about it, but he was told of it at the same time. I said what I knew about it when spoken to, just what I have said to-day. I have read ahout it and spoken to others of it. I have not read the accounts Il through. I have read Walsh's evidence; I spoke to him about it afterwards. We did not read it together. Parts of it I did not read .- What are the parts you did not read? (Laughter.) I read Ill that was in the Patriot, but not all that appeared

n other papers. HARRIET FERMER.—I carry stay laces, &c., about the streets for sale. I remember being in the neighbourhood of Minver-place on a Friday, and hearing that a dead body had been found. I saw some policemen about the house No. 3, on that day. On the Saturday before that Friday I was in the neighbourhood, and saw a person cleaning the outside of tho house No. 3, Minver-place. I saw that person (identifying Mrs. Manning). I said, "If you please ma'am, do you want a person to clean your steps?" She said, "Come on Monday." I said I could not. She asked me how much I would charge for cleaning part of the house inside. I said fivepence; and she desired me to come in. She asked me to wash some blinds. I said I could not do that, as I had cut my hand, but that I would clean up the back kitchen. She said she had cleaned both back and front kitchen herself the day before. She afterwards said I might do the back kitchen. I noticed there a basket, which was white as if from lime, and she asked me to clean it out for her. But I could not do it on account of my hand. She then scrubbed the basket herself. (The witness her identified the male prisoner as the other person she saw in the house No. 3.) When I came up with the female prisoner, he stamped his foot, saying, "Give it to me, directly;" and she said, "I will." She gave him something, but I do not know what it was. He came in and out twice while I was there. I live with my father and mother in Staple-street,

MATILDA WELDEN.-I am servant to Mr. Bainbridge. I remember Mr. Manning coming to my master's house on the 13th day of August. (Identified the prisoner Manning.) He sent me on that day to No. 3, Minver-place, but I could not find it. He went out himself then, and brought back a bottle of brandy. Mrs. Bainbridge asked him if his wife was coming, and he said, "No, she's gone into the country." I cannot say exactly whether his answer was, "She is gone into the country," or 'I have sent her into the country," but it was one or the other.

By Mr. Binns .- I was in the room lying the tea things when Mrs. Bainbridge asked the question of Mr. Manning.

that in every case where the act of Parliament was MARY ANNE SCHOFIELD. - I live opposite 3, violated the parties would be brought before a Minver-place, and remember seeing Mrs. Manning go away in a cab on the 13th of August, about halfhast three o'clock. Saw Mr. Manning come at ive, and knock at the door, then tap at the window. He asked me if I had seen his wife. I said, "Yes. I saw her go out in a cab." He asked whether she had any luggage with her. I said "Yes; a good 1 deal." He asked what time. I said about halfpast three. He then went over to No. 2, and went t n there.

SOPHIA PAYNE,-I live at No. 2, Minver-place, e, and recollect Mr. Manning coming to my house on in the Monday after the murder. He got over the me wall into the garden of No. 3, and I saw no more of of with a reduced number of seizures.

With a reduced number of seizures.

Merther.—The returns for this district are a shade, although but a shade, less favourable. There is a trifling increase in the number of scizures, in the town of Merthyr. The numbers for Tuesday were:

Incrementation ought to have been placed in his present position, but as town of Merthyr. The numbers for Tuesday were:

Incrementation ought to have been entered during the night by some person, who child under twelve years of age. If his religion had kept him from committing such an act, he would not have been placed in his present position, but as town of Merthyr. The numbers for Tuesday were:

Incrementation ought to have been entered during the night by some person, who child under twelve years of age. If his religion had kept him from committing such an act, he would not have been placed in his present position, but as the property in question had been stolen. The prisoner was stopped by a police surgeant, named railway matters. He was there about twenty aty minutes. He jumped down rather abruptly, saying ing he had an appointment, and must go and dress. He He then went into his house, and I saw no more of him aim that day. I went out about a quarter past seven, en and did not return till eleven o'clock that night. I. did not see Mr. Manning the next day. Manning in

told me he was a traveller, but beyond that I know now nothing of how they lived. Mr. Younghusband, —I am a gauger in the the Customs. I knew Mr. O'Connor for ten or eleven ven years. I saw him on Thursday, the 9th ult., on on London-bridge, about a quarter to five o'clock, sek

going towards Bermondsey.
Mr. J. Coleman, of the Excise.—I was acquainted ated with Mr. O'Connor. I saw him last alive in Weston-tonstreet, about eight or ten minutes after five. He He was then about three minutes walk from Minver-iverplace, in which direction he was going. I did not not speak to him. He was on the opposite side. I aml amit quite confident it was be. I lost sight of him beforeefores

he reached Minver-place. He appeared in his usualusuall health, as well as I could see. Mr. Bodkin here intimated that it was proposedposed New Bankruptcy Act abolishing oaths so far as a bankrupt and his wife may be concerned. By the 246th section, it is provided "that all persons who are now, or shall hereafter be declared bankrupts," nesses should be taken as early as possible. He should therefore propose that they adjourn the case cases

They were then remanded until Wednesday. Mrs. Manning stood during the whole examination, but her husband remained scated, except when some of the witnesses were called upon to identify him, when he stood up for a moment. The proceedings did not terminate until near five o'clock, when the prisoners were taken back in the van to the gaol.

WEDNESDAY.

The court had much the same aspect as on the last occasion, except that the number of ladies present on the bench and through the court was greater than we have yet seen. At three o'clock the van was despatched for the prisoners, who were brought into court at a quarter past. They were dressed as on Saturday, and bore much the same appearance in health, Mrs. Manning looking quite well, and her husband still pale and sickly. He did not, however, seem so dejected; he walked more husband to be and some was absented. buoyantly to his usual seat, and soon was observed to laugh somewhat merrily at some remark made to him by his solicitor, Mr. Binns, who, with Mr. Solomons, had taken their seats at three o'clock. Neither the magistrate nor the professional gentlemen for the prosecution were then present, nor did they enter the court for some time after the prisoners, and all other necessary persons appeared in their respective places. During the delay, which, we believe, was occasioned by the absence of Mr. Bodkin, Manning held rather a long conversation with Mr. Solomons; and Mrs. Manning's complexion, generally good, rose to a still deeper hue. She threw off her mantle, and changed her position, sitting with her back to the bench, by which she had an opportunity of glancing occasionally at her husband. She also appeared in good spirits, and was several times observed to smile. At ten minutes to four o'clock the magistrate, Mr. Secker, took his seat on the bench, and was followed by Mr. Hayward, solicitor to the prosecution; but Mr. Bodkin did not appear. The prisoners were then desired to rise. They both did so, which would lead to the belief that although Manning was still looking ill, he did not feel so, otherwise the same application would have been made as on the last day for the permission of the court to sit. Mrs. Manning, on rising, threw up her veil.

The evidence of Mr. Coleman, the landlord, and Mr. Griffin, the clerk of the Bank of England, was then read aloud to them previous to affixing their

Mr. Moxay, superintendent of police in Edinburgh, was then examined by the magistrate, and repeated the evidence that he had already given at the inquest and also at this office. When the witness came to relate what Mrs. Manning, in her conversation with him, said respecting her husband's ill treatment of her, particularly at Taunton, even to the extent of threatening her life, Mr. Solomons observed that that was not in the depositions, and ought not to be inserted. He submitted that whether for or against the female prisoner, the conversation should be inserted complete as the witness stated it .- Mr. Binns objected to any statement that had nothing to do with the charge against his client.

-Mr. Secker agreed with Mr. Binns that it was unnecessary to take down anything that was ante-cedent to the transaction.—Mr. Solomons said, that if that were so the depositions already contained much that was antecedent to it. They contained part of the conversation that witness had with his client, and he contended that it ought either to be taken down complete or altogether expunged—The Magistrate was of a different opinion, and ruled accordingly.—The evidence of Mr. Moxay, when con-cluded, was read over to him and signed. Both the prisoners seemed to listen to it with much attention, and at the close their faces were flushed as if they had been excited by the relation of the facts it contained. uond, Clerk of Messrs. Kellick and Co.

stock brokers, was called on to give fresh evidence. He stated, in reply to Mr. Hayward, that on the 20th August he went to the Bank of England to stop the £100 note, dated 5th of June, 1849, which had been given to the person who represented himself as Mr. O'Connor. In reply to Mr. Bodkin (who entered at this period of the proceedings, halfpast four o'clock) he stated that he was shown at the Bank of England the said £100 note, and recognised it as that which he gave to Mr. Bassett (deceased), and which he saw Mr. Bassett give to the person representing himself as Mr. P. O'Connor. He recognised it by the number and also by the endorsement. These two circumstances enabled him to swear it was the same note. There was no one present when he gave the note to Mr. Bassett. He had not the least hesitation in saying the prisoner note from the hands of Mr. Bassett as Patrick signed it.

We II

Mr. Stevens, the stockbroker, was called, but did not appear, upon which the magistrate inquired if he had been duly served with a summons, and the police-officer answered that he had served him with one, and that he at the same time said he would come. He went for him since the court met. and was told he had gone into the country. The prisoners were then remanded to two o'clock

on Thursday next. Mr. Bixxs and Mr. Solomons both applied to the magistrate to order that the moneys, to which there was no other title, should be given to the prisoners to enable them to procure eminent counsel to defend them, the sum that had been awarded being utterly inadequate.

The magistrate declined to interfere further, observing that he declined with less reluctance as there was another authority which might be appealed to in the matter.

The prisoners were then removed.

will lead the case for the crown.

TRIAL OF THE MANNINGS .- The next session of the Central Criminal Court, at which Mr. and Mrs. Manning will be tried for the Bermondsey murder, will commence on Monday, the 22nd of October. The presiding judges will be the Lord Chief Baron, Sir F. Pollock, Mr. Justice Maule, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, and, in probability, therefore, the trial will take place before that first-mentioned judge. Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Parry have been Wilkins and Mr. Charnock, it is said, are, or will be engaged on behalf of the male prisoner. A retainer on behalf of Mrs. Manning was sent to Mr. Clarkson, but that gentleman had already been retained for the prosecution by the Treasury Solicitor. The counsel for the prosecution will be Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Clerk. It is

SUSPECTED GUILT OF A THIRD PARTY.—Since the last examination of Manning and his wife, at the Southwark Police Court, for the murder of Patrick O'Connor, a circumstance has come to light which is likely to throw guilt upon a third party. Mr. Yates and Burton, on Friday ascertained that O'Connor was seen by a female who keeps a tobacconist and news shop, at twenty minutes before six, in company with Mrs. Manning, on the evening of the murder. They passed her shop arm in arm, and proceeded towards London-bridge, followed about twelve yards in the rear by Manning and another man, whom she has minutely described. It is, therefore, supposed that they all entered a public-house, while Mrs. Manning hurried off to O'Connor's lodgings, to ascertain whether his property was safe, and that, in the meantime, Manning and the other man contrived to get O'Connor to his house, where they were shortly afterwards rejoined by Mrs. Manning, and the murder committed. Circumstances of importance, inculpating a third party, are known; but until the whole affair has been laid before the authorities at the Home-office, it would be improper to publish the facts. On Friday Manning threatened to report the Governor of the County Gaol to the Secretary of State, for placing two murderers in his cell. He considered that he ought to have better company.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THURSDAY. - THE EXFIELD MURDER. - Caroline Cock, 28, was indicted for the wilful murder of her husband, John Cock, by stabbing him to the heart with a knife. Evidence having been given, Mr. Baron Platt summed up, and the jury, after retiring half an hour, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was ordered to be immediately discharged from custody.

FRIDAY. - ATTEMPTED EXTORTION BY MEANS OF THREATENING LETTERS .- T. Smith, 70, and Harriet Smith, 27, were indicted for feloniously sending a letter to Sir Walter Rockliff Farquhar and others, demanding money of them with menances, and without any reasonable and probable cause. Mr. Ballantine was for the prosecution, and Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Huddlestone were for the prisoners. Mr. Ballantine did not press the charge against the female, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" was recorded with regard to Harriet Smith. A demurrer was then put in to the indictment on behalf of the male prisoner. The jury, however, returned a verdict of "Guilty," but the point of law being reserved, judgment was respited.

INCENDIARISM IN THE CITY. - Lost night Mr. Payne resumed, at the Queen Victoria, King-street, West

Police.

BOW STREET-INDECENT EXPOSURE. - An el-

derly well-dressed man, named Thomas Erskine Grant. described as an annuity-broker and agent, residing at No. 1, Salisbury-street, Strand, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jardine, charged with indecently exposing his person to two children. - Richard Wood. a lighterman, stated that about four o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday he was attending to his barges at the bottom of George-street, Adelphi, known as the dark arches, when he saw the prisoner at Mr. Haynesman's wharf with two female children, his trousers being open before them, and seeing that he was observed he walked away, followed by the children. On meeting with the constable on the beat. and stating what he had seen, the officer considered there was not sufficient to take the prisoner into custody, which induced him to follow them to another wharf, where he again saw him expose himself to the children inside the folding doors of the steps leading to the Adelphi-terrace, and the children having run away apparently frightened, he took the prisoner into custody, and handed him over to the constable. In answer to a solicitor, who attended for the prisoner, the witness said he was a candidate for the situation of beadle, but it was not on that account that he had come forward, but for the good of society. The evidence of the witness being partly confirmed by the constable and a porter employed on the Adelphi-pier.—Mary Anne Rollins, the elder of the children, who was accompanied by her parents, said she with was her younger sister and an infant in Salisbury-street, when the prisoner made them a present of a few walnuts, after which they went into Adam-street, where he followed them, and on arriving under the dark arches he gave them apples, still following them until they arrived at the steps leading to the terrace, where he acted in the manner described by the witness Wood, which caused them to run away from him, being much frightened. The younger sister of the witness having given similar evidence, the solicitor informed the court that he had not attended professionally, but was on terms of intimacy with the prisoner, who was remarkable for his kindness to children, not having any of his own, although a married man, and he believed he was totally incapable of acting in the disgraceful manner described; but in consequence of his labouring under an infirmity he went under the arches where persons seldom pass, being entirely ignorant that the children were near him.—The prisoner admitted that he was in the habit of giving fruit to children in the streets, as was well known to persons who vend it, and his only object in going to such a retired place was for relief, which he very eften required, as could be proved by his medical attendant, from the nature of his complaint, and he had left his house for a short time intending to return in a few minutes. Several householders, who had known the prisoner for years, came forward and proved that he had lately been married to a lady much younger than himself, and that he always bore a most moral character.—Mr. Jardin said, that it was a very painful case, particularly as the prisoner not only moved in a respectable station, and, for anything that he knew to the contrary, supported a spotless character; but he could not for a moment entertain the least doubt of the testimony given in support of the charge, without imputing the most improper motives to the witnesses, in whose evidence there was not the

slightest contradiction; and such being the impres-

rection. The prisoner, who seemed electrified at

the sentence passed upon him, was then removed

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.-HEARTLESS CASE OF DESERTION.-Frederick William Nicholl Crouch. of Surrey House, Surrey-lane, Battersea, music composer, was summoned for having deserted and made no provision for two illegitimate children, of which he was the father.-Mr. Chubb, solicitor, of Verulam-buildings, appeared for the complainant, and said the case was one of a most painful nature. His client had been seduced from a comfortable home (the complainant was at the time in the service of the late Sir Francis Burdett, as lady's maid to Lady Burdett), under promise of marriage. Indeed some form of marriage had been gone through with the defendant, who represented himself as a single man. She had borne the defendant two children, and at the end of July last she and her children had been suddenly deserted, and left in a totally destitute condition. The complainant could nowhere be found, but it was well known he had absconded with a female pupil, with whom he was now cohabiting. The defendant was in circumat the bar was the person who received the £100 stances of sufficient affluence to enable him to support his offspring. He was a concert singer of some O'Connor. His evidence having been read over, he note, and known as the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Dermot Astore," and other Irish songs.-Police-constable Scott proved that he had served two summonses personally on the defendant at Battersea.—Elizabeth George, of No. 2, Fitzroystreet, the mother, was examined. She had lived with the defendant as his wife for some time. She had been taught at first to believe that the defendant, who then lived at Portland-chambers, Great Titchfield-street, was a single man; but she had since found out he had a wife and family living. The marriage ceremony of the Roman Catholics had taken place between them. The defendant had deserted her since July, and had done nothing towards the support of his children. The defendant had robbed her of the little property she had saved and of her furniture, and had left her totally destitute. -Letters were then put in and read, in which the defendant addressed the complainant as his 'beloved wife," and they were directed to Mrs. Crouch.-Mr. Hardwick wished to know if there was any other proof of the complainant and defendant having lived together as man and wife ?-A gentleman, named Williams, came forward and said that he knew the complainant and Mr. Crouch had lived together as man and wife for a considerable period. Mr. Crouch always recognised the complainant as his wife, and witness had often heard him call the two children his own.-Mr. Hardwick said the evidence was sufficent to justify him in making an order on the defendant, but he could not go beyond the limit fixed by the law, which was half-a-crown

retained to defend Mrs. Manning, and Mr. Sergeant Per week for each child. An order was made at once on the absent defendant. CLERKEN WELL .- THE MAD DODGE .- William Grindley, alias William Grice, alias William Edwards, who represented himself as being the son of Captain Grindley, of the 43d Light Infantry, was placed at the bar for final examination, charged by Mr. Isaac Jacobson, a jeweller, of Oxford-street, with stealing a valuable dressing-case.—The partinot known, as yet, whether the Attorner-General culars of the case have been already detailed. The prisoner, on being placed at the bar, bellowed and blubbered like a child, as at his former examination, and paced backwards and forwards.—Some further additional evidence being taken, - Mr. Combe asked the prisoner whether he had ever gone by the name of Grice ?-Prisoner: Never, oh never. -Mr. Combe: I have got the certificate of your baptism here; you were christened William Grice; you gave your name William Grindley, and William Edwards, which name will you go by ?-Prisoner: I don't care which—any name you like.—Mr. Combo:
It is immaterial. Your father's name was John
Grice.—Prisoner: I know nothing of that; my father always told me my name was Grindley.-The depositions having been fully taken and read over the prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute.—He was taken from the bar crying, and conducting himself in a wild and distracted manner, which was evidently assumed, and he was conveyed

to Newgate. MARYLEBONE. - Burglary. - A man named Weston Still was charged with a burglary and robbery to the amount of nearly £40, at the residence of Mr. J. Goodwin, No. 9 A, Adams-row, Hampstead-road.—Prosecutor gave evidence which went to show that at seven o'clock on Sunday evening he went out, and on his return he missed from a drawer in his first floor front room £30 in gotd, £0 or there abouts in silver, and half a dezen silver spoons, all of which property he saw safe an hour before he quitted home. Upon the discovery of his loss he immediately repaired to the station-house and then house and the minimediately repaired to the station-house and then house he immediately repaired to the station-house and then house and the will of that House, from which his pet peerage was recruited, laughed at and held in surfly defiance. In the prisoner was a journeyman carpenter of duced. If we keep these facts in our mind they will and was engaged by him on Wednesday last to mend duty. The prisoner was a journeyman carpentally aid us in discovering how, and why, it is and was engaged by him on Wednesday last to mend duty. The prisoner was a journeyman carpentally aid us in discovering how, and why, it is as a charwoman. An attempt had been made to break open the door of the back room adjoining the name of the prisoner was the price of protection as the people sank.

Having said this much by way of explanation, I do know that a parliament or effect a forcible entry; in that apartment a much larger sum than that which of the decision of the back room adjoining and was continued to the circularing medium would cause to the holders of mourning over the loss which an addition all million added to the circularing medium would cause to the holders of money, and ask, who are these same money boast with what case they can put down revolution, that a parliament a much larger sum than that which of the care with the working classes. No,—

The Old Woman and Herries and a descensive of the standard of the circularing product and the working classes. No,—

The Old Woman and Herries and the working that the property and replaced to the circularing product at a disposed of mediating product at a disposed of the circularity definition. The was recruited, laughed at and held in equity defiance.

The old wich the working the working in the wild was to make the working the in his first floor front room £30 in gold, £5 or therebles of the S division, and another witness, were examined, and the evidence given by them afforded a strong presumption that the prisoner and another person not yet in custody, were the persons by whom the property was stolen.—The prisoner, who declared that he was innocent of the robbery, was, in order to afford time for the officers to inquire more

into the matter, remanded till Tuesday next. WORSHIP-STREET .- VIOLENT ASSAULT ON A POLICE CONSTABLE.—A powerful fellow named Samuel Rice was charged with the following unprovoked and brutal assault upon police-constable Carney, N 76, who had sustained such serious injuries Smithfield, the inquiry (adjourned from the 7th that his life was placed in danger. It appeared from instant) respecting three fires which occurred in the Alton Ale Stores, belonging to Mr. Ward, No. 30, self in the witness-box with his head bound up, and industrious classes would have to give two millions and that good would doubtless re-

the expiration of which period he found himself in the states that "were all the other institutions of the station-house, to which he had been removed in society as they ought to be, the quantity of money the prisoner's identity.—Mr. Frederick Birchmore, a tradesman in the neighbourhood, positively deposed to the prisoner being the person who committed the assault under the circumstances described; and Sergeant Saunders stated that, from information derived from the last witness, he succeeded in tracing the accused to a house of bad repute in the vicinity of Old-street, and took him into custody.—A certificate was handed to the ma-gistrate from Mr. Coward, the divisional surgeon, to the effect that the constable was suffering from a severe scalp-wound and also from an injury of the aw, and that he considered his life to be in danger. The prisoner declined offering any defence, and was remanded, to ascertain the result of the constable's

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.-I have long wondered that the pages of the Star has been silent on this important question, as in my opinion, next to that of the land, it is the most important of all social questions. The one contains the elements of production, the other, those of distribution. With these two questions properly settled, every other necessary and needful reform would speedily follow. Without a proper settlement of them all other reforms would be com-

paratively useless. We have now arrived at that stage in the agitation of the public mind when a discussion of the social question must supersede the political, or be added to it.

It is imperatively necessary that a people seeking political power should have a clear knowledge of the powers that oppress them, as well as a knowledge of the proper means of redressing, permanently, their wrongs. It was a want of this knowledge on the part of the French people that caused the efforts of the real reformers to fail, and returned such a set of scoundrels to the National Assembly. Let the reformers of this country be prepared, and let the public mind be prepared, with just and perma-nent plans of social reform against the day of their political emancipation.

I had intended to have written last week in reply to Mr. Brook, of Huddersfield, but was prevented y other circumstances. My excellent friend, Mr. Culpan, of Halifax, I see has done so, but as his letter is of too general a character, and does not grapple with the fallacies of Mr. Brook, I have thought proper to forward you the present com-

Mr. Brook seems to think that we are about speedily to be invested with political power, judging, I suppose, from the position lately assumed by certain of the middle class. Now, for my part, I have no faith whatever in this party. I have watched their movements long and closely, both at home and abroad, and I have ever found them to be the most implacable enemies to real reform. Indeed, how sign on his mind, he considered he would not be do-ing his duty impartially if he did not put the law in full force, by ordering the prisoner to be sent for three months to hard labour in the House of Corcan it be otherwise? Can we expect a set of men who live immediately out of the labour of others to assist in destroying the very means by which they live? That some paltry alteration will be attempted by them, and probably carried, I have no doubt, but it will only be just sufficient to render that

> why an improvement in it should give him so much pain. However, Mr. Brook, himself, solves the difficulty, when he states that these professed democrats propose setting themselves up as bankers, and beginning to live on usury. Pray who told him so? am firmly convinced he never heard it from professed democrats. He has seen the evils resulting from the present absurd and unjust money laws, which evils he has associated with the paper on which the stamps have been impressed, instead of the nature and character of the stamp which gave the apparent value to the paper. Only think of a nation throwing down their tools and commencing the profitable business of bankers. The idea is enough to frighten any sensible man out of his wits. I am happy, however, to inform Mr. Brook, that the intention of those said professed democrats is is to break up the entire system of usury in all its forms, and make money what it ought to be, the representative of real wealth, and not as it is at present, the mere representative of faith and credit, which the slightest unfavourable circumstance may destroy, and with them their representative, and, by so doing, doom thousands to unwilling idleness and starvation. But, says Mr. Brook, the best let it alone. I believe, says he, that all the reverses of the reformers, and reactions of the despots, and their dupes and tools, are fairly to be ascribed to the loanmongering and funding system,
> —but the best thing to be done is to let it alone,
> &c. The only thing desirable for all honest men is, thing to do with it is to let it alone; it follows, as a matter of course, that it is as free from fluctuation as possible, otherwise he is not consistent with himself. But is it free from fluctuation? I think Mr. Brook will hardly be bold enough to assert that it is; and if it is not, (and I assert, and am prepared to prove, that it is the most uncertain and fluctuating of all the institutions in existence, and that so it will continue to be so long as it rests on a metallic base,) then is he bound to assist in making such alte-

rations as will free it from fluctuation. He draws a figure of a person going to California and bringing home a million of sovereigns. With the manner in which Mr. Goldhunter spends his money Mr. Brook and I shall not quarrel. Every man that consumes any portion of the wealth of society without producing something equivalent to t, is nothing less than a robber, unless he is incapacitated through age and infirmity. It is the by Mr. Goldhunter, will reduce the value of the twenty millions five per cent., or, in other words, will have reduced the purchasing power of every sovereign to nineteen shillings. Now this is a value of gold, says he, every holder of a sovereign strength is exhausted, their frames shrivelled up, will have been defrauded out of a shilling; but though the above statements are abstractedly true, they must be taken with certain explanations. If

the producing power has remained stationary during the time that the extra million has been put into circulation, then the statement is true; but if the producing power has increased in the same proportion, then the purchasing power of the twenty millions will remain the same as it was previous to purchasing power of the circulating medium is reduced in the exact ratio of the addition made to it.

ever they gain we lose, so, on the contrary, what-ever they lose we gain. If, therefore, the extra million reduces the purchasing power of every sove-million reduces the purchasing power of every sovereign to nineteen shillings, it must, as a necessary consequence, raise the value of every nineteen shillings' worth of labour and its products to one sovereign, which will be equal to a tax of five per cent. upon the income of every state pensioner and tax-eater, and others who live upon fixed incomes, inasmuch as they will get five per cent. less of our

He states that "were all the other institutions of the interim, and bleeding profusely from a danger-ous wound on the temple, occasioned by his having whether Mr. Brook is a Communist, but that, in fallen forward on his head, which came into violent my opinion, is the most perfect state of society that contact with the edge of the kerb. From the sudden and stealthy manner in which he was attacked

This state of society would require a less quantity he was unable to distinguish the person of his as- of money than any other, and yet the quantity sailant, but two tradesmen, who had witnessed the would be of the utmost moment. Each locality assault, were in attendance to give evidence as to would have productions peculiar to itself, the surplus of which would have to be exchanged for the surplus of some other locality. Some com-mon measure of value would therefore be required, ducts of society. This measure of value must be equal in quantity to all the surplus or disposable wealth of society. And as the productions of society increased, either through an increase of population of the reflection of the which could be exchanged into all the surplus prolation, or of the artificial wants of society, the medium by which it was circulated must increase in the same proportion; or if the floating wealth decreased, the money must decrease in the same ratio, otherwise confusion would arise; that portion who might be holding money in the one case, or goods in the other, getting an advantage over the others. With regard to his second proposition, it is a self-

evident truth, and therefore needs no debating. There is a certain amount of wealth in existence; there are two parties struggling for it,—if the one gets it the other will be without it. Take ten from twelve and two will remain. That is Mr. Brook's position, who will dispute it with him? And as for his third proposition we are apparently agreed,—with this exception:—that knowing it to

be an evil of such magnitude he would still continue it in existence. He deals with the currency somewhat like a fond father scolding his turbulent and erratic son, and when any one proposes strong measures he hugs him to his breast, and seems to love him all the more for his vices. The best plan, in my opinion, of dealing with a system fraught with so much evil, is to destroy it root and branch.

Mr. Brook must take a decided course as to what part of the present currency laws he will defend, as it will be perfectly useless to lay down the details of a new plan until the old one be fairly discussed, I have therefore purposely avoided the attempt. C. SHACKLETON.

Queenshead, near Halifax.

TEN HOURS BILL-LAW-MAKERS AND LAW-BREAKERS.

The Ten Hours Bill is law; then why is it not practised? There are still districts in which it is wantonly and openly violated, and there are magistrates in England who have sanctioned the violation. Never was there a measure agreed to by parliament of greater importance, or fraught with more powerful results. I confess it was humiliationof the workers, a declaration of their own vassalage! proof, strong as holy writ-that all "free-born Englishmen" were not freemen. No matter-the bill was passed-received the royal signature-and was heralded into existence with all the solemnity of power. Yet it is a bill and no bill—a law and no law. In one district the relay system is interpreted to be law, in another it is declared to be illegal; as circumstances stand at present it only serves to perplex us. And how is this? The act of parliament inexplicit! If so-let her Majesty's Attorney-General give the unmistaken and unmistakeable interpretation, and let Sir George Grey enforce that interpretation. It is grievous and annoying for workmen to be compelled to hold meetings, keep up or freeing them from the domination of capital.

Mr Brook says, he has observed with pain, that been are some professed democrats who have a hand been are some professed democrats.

me a complete history of the past and present. These cottages were the abodes of an industrious, frugal, manufacturing peasantry, who loved their country and maintained their families. The aggregation of manufactures have swallowed up their descendants, and made nine out of every ten factory slaves, poor, decrepid, miserable, starved wretches, whom the legislature, in a fit of remorse, pitied and promised to protect. These cotton lords, too, are themselves the children of labourers, many of them born in humble dwellings, whose mansions, I this day saw, and noticed footmen and flunkies lounging about directly the opposite of this; that their intention their coach-houses and stable-yards. They cannot wrong to interfere with labour. Disband your servants, you proud and senseless Mammon-worshippers-turn the wine out of your cellars-sell your horses and dogs. Limit your desires within reasonable means—live once more in a cottage, and allow your workmen to exist, and see then if you cannot thing to be done with this pernicious system is to Foreign competition, you cry; home competition, by live by running your factories ten hours a day. no means. Spinning jennies and railway scrip have few cotton Barons-to turn their hands off at will, and work them when they please, and as long as they faced wives and little ones starving beside them, and imploring them with tears in their eyes to go to the factory? Refuse to work! and let you have their beds and bedding for rent, and turn them out on the turnpike, shiftless and penniless; hang the key of their tenantless dwellings up in your countinghouses, turn over the pages of your ledger, and feel effect of this million of sovereigns, after it has been own as he likes." The factory operatives may Recok assents that if the we shall differ about. Mr. cuffs, and the police, are all prepared, and "property must be protected." "The law is on our side." O how I wish the workmen of this district The Pesther Zeitung, of the 13th, contains, as had manhood about them. Were they like Magyars will be of the utmost importance in the future poor, shirtless slaves must kneel and kiss the hand stages of this discussion. By thus reducing the that smites them. What can they do? Their

and the law a mockery. And what of our parliament, who know the law; who enacted the bill to protect children and women? Edmund Burke, that sublime and commanding genius, mourned over the fallen grandeur of chivalry in France when the populace of Paris humiliated Marie Antoinette, and made monarchy obediently humble. He exclaimed, "The age of chivalry is millions will remain the same as it was previous to the introduction of the goldhunter's million. This question, therefore, has two sides; one, if an increase be made to the circulating medium without crease be made to the circulating medium without accures pending increase of the floating wealth, the country of his pride and adoration, and seen the law trampled under foot, and humanity outraged by a The other, if the floating wealth of the country is increased without a corresponding increase in the lave said if he had seen the very signature of royalty spat upon by a Lancashire cotton-spinner, and small knot of factory masters? What would he rebel millowners in Lancashire. I say, shame on such a ministry, and more than shame on such a

temptible abuse of it, I suppose we must pity them.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

Samuel Kydd.

THE CHARTIST PRISONERS .- Mr. Tindal Atkinson, at a Meeting of the National Parliamentary Reform products for their money. Supposing the annual taxation of the country to amount to fifty millions, taxation of the country to amount to fifty millions, street, on Wednesday night, stated that the Council of the Association had memorialised the Home five per cent., will be equal to a reduction of two Office on the subject of the treatment, &c., of the Alton Ale Stores, belonging to Mr. Ward, No. 30, in the same street. The jury returned a verdict, if That the premises were wilfully set on fire, but by whom there was not sufficient evidence to prove." More Gravevards Closed.—The Cazette of last evening contains orders from the General Board of Health for the discontinuance of interments in the burial grounds of Cadoxton, Glamorganshire; of St. George the Martyr, Southwark; and in Benarium-street; and that of St. John, Clerkenwell.

Alton Ale Stores, belonging to Mr. Ward, No. 30, in the witness-box with his head bound up, and in such a state of suffering and debility that he was said a half of their products in return for this scarcely able to give his evidence, that while on duty in Nile-street, Hoxton, shortly after twelve of clock on the preceding night, he heard the sound invariable rule through the world, make a thing heard was certain, that there were in the House of Commons, even now, eighty members of the people, who, it abundant, and you destroy their profits. But my termined to institute a most searching investigation, in Parliament, into the treatment of the Chartscapet; and that of St. John, Clerkenwell.

Alton Ale Stores, belonging to Mr. Ward, No. 30, in such a state of suffering and debility that he was scarcely able to give his evidence, that while on duty in Nile-street, Hoxton, shortly after twelve in the House of Commons, even now, eighty members of the people, who, it abundant, and you destroy their profits. But my termined to institute a most searching investigation. It is an invariable rule through the world, make a thing mone, even now, eighty members of the people, who, it abundant, and you destroy their profits. But my termined to institute a most search in the title remonstrance. One thing, he dead thing invariable rule through the world, make at hing mone, even now, eighty members of the people, who, it abundant, and you destroy their profits. But my termined to institute a most search ing industrious classes would lave to give two

THE LATE CHARTIST VICTIMS, WILLIAMS AND SHARP.

(From the Sun of Thursday.) Recently, among the many distressing inquests held on occasions of sudden death by Cholera, it may

have been observed that several Chartist prisoners

have been destroyed by this terrible epidemic during

the period of their incarceration. We would particu-

larly direct attention to these cases, because we regard these unfortunate men as having been subjected

to very cruel and unjustifiable treatment—treat-

ment which, inasmuch as it terminated in painful

and premature death, we cannot term otherwise

ander Sharp, a person implicated with Williams, ander Sharp, a person implicated with Williams, Fussell, and other Chartist agitators. On the 12th of July, 1848, the time of his first entrance into the place of his confinement, namely, Tothill-fields Prison, this unhappy man, recently deceased, was known to be in excellent health, and would in all human probability have still continued in existence, but for the unjustifiable punishment to which he was subjected during his lengthened incarceration. From the particulars elicited before the Coroner, it would appear, that up to the 11th of August, 1849, the prisone employment of complete from the customary prison employment of ship, 28s to 30s, toun, 38s to 49s. the 11th of August, 1849, the prisoner was exmore than the customary prison employment of picking oakum, in consequence of the payment of five shillings weekly by his relations. Since then, however, the usual pittance not being continued, he was required by the deputy governor to pick the ordinary allowance of oakum. On refusing to comply with this requisition, Sharp appears to have been conducted as a criminal before the visiting magistrates on the 20th ultimo, when those authorities, by some extraordinary perversion of the power entrusted to their keeping, ordered him to receive for the next six days, as nutriment, a certain quantity of water, and on the average about 11lb. of bread per diem, and to receive this in a state of uninterrupted solitary confinement. Be it observed, this was the decision of the visiting magistrates at the very time when cholera had anneared within the walls of the prison. The result magistrates at the very time when cholera had anpeared within the walls of the prison. The result was only what might have been naturally anticipated. The abrupt change from full diet and plenty of exercise to a wretched diet of bread and water. and solitary confinement, produced a violent attack of diarrhoea, which ended at last in death by Asiatic cholera. When these distressing, and we must add, most disgraceful circumstances were elicited from the different witnesses summoned before the coroner, it was very pertinently inquired by one of the jury, how it happened that the deceased had either to work or pay for his exemption when his sentence did not include hard labour? The reply given by one of the Inspectors of Prisons was to the effect that, for the sake of prison discipline, the when fathers appealed to the legislature to protect the effect that, for the sake of prison discipline, the their daughters, sons, and wives—it was, on the part local authorities were empowered to force such an local authorities were empowered to force such an entire daughters. alternative upon a prisoner, referring, in corroboration of his statement, to the Act 4th George IV. chap. 64, sec. 38. So, for the sake of prison discipline, a supplementary punishment, apart altogether from the decision of the court of justice, is at any time inflicted upon an unfortunate prisoner by the local authorities, and in the event of a refusal of compliance is severely enforced by the visiting magistrates! If this be permitted to continue, then are the sentences pronounced by judges in open court mere humbug. We insist upon the necessity for the abrogation of this 38th section of the 4th George IV., chap. 64. Until the law be modified in some measure the public will be liable to hear of repeated instances such as those of poor Sharp

decency of labourers. I have just returned from a required from us by the common sentiments of humajourney of ten miles on foot, expressly to see how nity to supply with better food than ordinarily the England looked. I still see here and there along wretched inmates of our places of incarceration. the old pack horse roads, the last standing stones | This, at the very least, we conceive to be a tempo-of decayed cottages; and I have walked with an intelligent man of sixty years of age, who has given are not also imperatively called upon for such a relaxation of the confinement of the inmates of our gaols as would enable them to breathe more frequently and more freely than usual the invigorating air of heaven. So far from striving in this manner to ameliorate the condition of prisoners at a period when a terrible disease is decimating the population, our local authorities are only diminishing the already paltry amount of exercise and nourishment. If our prisons are not the filthy and miserable receptacles of crime which they were in a previous generation, before the sublime philanthropy of the benevolent Howard shed its purifying consolations into those lairs of sin, and dens of afford to run their factories ten hours a day; it is affliction, these occurrences, which have of late saddened the heart of the community, show sufficiently well that there is still great room for improvement. They tell us that we must not boast prematurely of changes that are still incomplete. They demonstrate that our vaunted benefactions are, up to this moment, rather nominal than actual. They cry out in voices that are but too actual. They cry out in voices that are but too were 18,370 firkins butter, and 370 bales bacon; and from audible for that interference of the Press which has become the precursor of all the interferences of bacon. The transactions in butter, during the past week, become the precursor of all the interferences of given you | rapacious appotite for fortune making, | Parliament. Listening to these inarticulate but still and you always measure your success in business by easily cognisable appeals, rising from the silence and the fortune of your neighbour, and not by your for- the solitude of our prisons, we feel, that in speaking mer possessions. Wrong to interfere with labour! as we now do, we only acquit ourselves of a deep that it be as free from fluctuation as possible, says you have coined the coinable blood of England into trust that the Members of the House of Commons Mr. Brook. No doubt this is very desirable, but there is another thing which we professed democrats think it should be free from, viz., the grip of usurers. But if Mr. Brook think that the only thing to be desired is, that it be as free from fuctuation as possible, and at the same time, concludes that the best commons you have coined the comable blood of England into the Logislature, and when you have chained the slave to your footstool, you look "Sir Oracle," and exclaim, "Don't interfere with labour—it is wrong to interfere." Wrong, you have coined the comable blood of England into gold, and looked vacantly round without observing will perform their part in the beneficent labour of innovation, by bringing under the consideration of the Legislature, as early as look "Sir Oracle," and exclaim, "Don't interfere with labour—it is wrong to interfere." Wrong, you and melancholy deaths from Cholera of several of the Chartist prisoners. Common justice, common instiger, common instiger, common instiger. cormorants; would it be right for the landlords of the Chartist prisoners. Common justice, common England to unite together, turn the peasants and decency, common humanity, call for some speedy farmers off their lands, and drive them into the sea? And is it right for a few men owning factories—a pained by a recurrence of such calamities. If prisoners are to be required to labour during the time of their incarceration, then, in God's name, please? Oh! the factory operatives can refuse to do not ridicule the majesty of the law, and set at irony of your words? Refuse, indeed—to look at an empty cupboard, and be told to go to the workhouse. Refuse to work, did you say? to be turned out of their miserable dwellings and see their palefaced wives and little ones starving hesidathers.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. - The Cologne papers of Wednesday, state it as certain that, "The fugitive leaders of the Hungarian revolution have no mercy to expect, and already a long list of names is drawn up, to be forwarded to the authorities in curse you in their hearts, but obey they must; the all parts of the empire. This list contains sixty-Brook asserts, that if the quantity of money before was twenty millions, this extra million brought over ready to punish—the bastile, the gaol, the hand-

The Pesther Zeitung, of the 13th, contains, as usual, a long list of court-martial sentences and great truth, which I wish to be borne in mind, as it or savages I would have hope; but as it is, these executions, Matthias Gabel, master-miner in Schemnitz, was shot for taking part in the rebellion. Peter Boczio, for concealment of arms, was condemned to three years' bard labour, and Joseph Dillrich, bookbinder, for keeping back money belonging to the State, to four months' imprisonment. Lieut. Field Marshal Moga, and Major-General Teleky have been convicted of participation in the Hungarian armed rebellion, and sentenced, the first to five years' imprisonment in a fortress, with loss of commission, pay, and orders; the latter to loss of commission and pay.

BADEN.—The last date of the 15th instant from Rastadt, brings us another sentence of death pronounced against Otto Julius Bernhard von Corvin-Wiersbitzki, a Prussian, convicted of having joined Peruvian,—Imports for the week, 720 bales; previous this bid the insurgent cause. The sentence, however, has year, 36,921 bales. been commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

that in every country village there is to be found one old woman well versed in the curative powers of herbs, and in fact every one who has resided in a country village for a few months must have been astonished at the extraordinary cures effected by the old woman by means of her herbs of after the most eminent of the medical profession have been her little niece going along by the side of the hedges, and every now and then stooping to pluck some potent herb, lady at the vicarage has a breaking out in her face and neck, and she wants to know if I can't eure her. Ay, herb, Before the new moon appears her skin shall be as herb. Before the new moon appears her skin shall be as fair as alabaster." The old woman is always right; she does indeed work wonders by her herbs. "Halse's Scorbutts Drops" are prepared from the receipt of one of these bank mathematical and honce the worsen for their astroniching herb gatherers, and hence the reason for their astonishing power in purifying the blood, causing blotches and erap-A Most Awful Wound Cured by Holloway's Oint-MENT AND PRAS.—George Marris, a mechanic of Newport, was, for months, rendered totally unable to work, or even was, for months, rendered today unable to work, or even move about the house, from the effects of a dreadful abscess which had formed in his thigh, and which had been scess which had formed in his thigh, and which had been repeatedly lanced under the advice of various surgeons; ultimately, he was admitted into the hospital, from whence, after the best medical skill had been tried, he was dismissed as incurable; yet to the astonishment of all this dreadful bad wound was soundly healed by the use of kindly presented to him by the minister of the parish.

Markets, &c.

CORN.

MARK LANE, Monday, Sept. 17th.—The supply of English wheat to-day was only moderate, and all of the new crop, which was taken off wetty freely by the millers at 1s to 2s which was taken off wetty freely by the millers at 1s to 2s which was taken off pretty freely by the millers at 1s to 2s advance upon last Monday's prices. Foreign wheat met reader sale, and was 1s dearer. For good flour we had a better sale at last week's prices. There was rather more demand for foreign barley for grinding, but not much doing in new English, which as yet comes only sparingly to market. Malt dull and rather cheaper. New beans and peas held much the same. Rye almost nominal. There was more inquiry after good fresh oats, which sold pretty was div. and 6d. per qr. dearer, but no improvement in was more inquiry after good fresh out, which sold pretty readily, and 6d. per qr. dearer, but no improvement in middling and inferior sorts. First quality of linseed cakes met a retail demand, In rape and carraway seed no

met a retail demand, in rape and carraway seed no alteration. The current prices as under.

Barrish.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, 30s to 42s, ditto white, 34s to 48s, Lincoln, Norfolk, and York. shire, red, 30s to 36s, Northumberland and Scotch, white, 30s to 35s, ditto red, 30s to 34s, Devonshire and Sumerset.

WEERLY AVERAGE FOR SEPTEMBER 8 .- Wheat, 44s 6d: barley, 26s 9d; oats, 18s 4d; Rye, 25s 11d; beans, 31s 2d; peas, 29s 7d. AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEERS. - Wheat,

45s 11d; barley, 26s 3d; oats, 19s 0d; rye, 26s 5d; beans, 31s 10d; peas, 29s 10d. Duties.—Wheat, rye, barley, peas, beans, oats, and maize, 1s per quarter; flour, 41d per cwt.; cloversed, 5s per cwt.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Wednesday, Sept. 19 .-The arrivals of grain fresh in this week are moderate. Every article is held firmly at Monday's rates. MARE-LANE, Friday, September 21. — The arrivals of foreign grain during the week have been large, and moderate of English: Monday's prices are supported for wheat of all kinds, but the attendance being small, business was limited. We observe no alteration in the value of barley. oats or peas; beans are the turn dearer. Flour continues to be held at our quotations. Indian corn is inquired after; 27s has been obtained for a cargo of Ibraila,
Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,960 quarters foreign, 5,320 quarters. Barley—English, 320 quarters; foreign, 6,660 quarters. Oats—English, 3,210 quarters; Irish, 230 quarters; foreign, 16,510 quarters. Flour—12,510

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d, to $7\frac{1}{2}d$.; of household ditto, 5d, to $6\frac{1}{2}d$. per 41bs. loaf. CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, September 17. — The supplies of foreign stock in to-day's market were somewhat extensive, but of very middling quality, especially as regards the sheep. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably good, both as to number and quality. As the dead markets were well cleared of their late supplies, the weather more favourable for slaughtening and the attendance of hurter somewhat but it will only be just sufficient to render that party omnipotent in the government, without adding one iota to the real liberties of the people, adding one iota to the real liberties of the people, adding one iota to the real liberties of the people, and hire gossiping lawyers to plead and ms companions—men subject to treatment on the increase, the primest Scots, Devons, &c., comcountry magistrates more powerful than parliament? jaws of death through the ghastly medium of the manded a steady sale, at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday last, viz., from 35 mag of several though So imperatively necessary, indeed, is wholesome good clearance of most other breeds was effected, though, in some instances, at a slight decline in the quotations. With kering after some wonderfully improved sort of paper money. Now seeing as he admits that the present system is so very bad, I cannot understand where it is not to present system is so very bad, I cannot understand deceney of labourers. I have just very need to be a duty of the present system is so very bad, I cannot understand deceney of labourers. I have just very need from a very labour of the spread of this destructive epitates the first and interment, or rather, we should say, generous diet, for the principled money-making cotton lords, fellows who the prevention of the spread of this destructive epitates and singulated money-making cotton lords, fellows who the prevention of the spread of this destructive epitates and singulated from a lord of the prevention of the preve the whole, the mutton trade was firm, and last Monday's currencies were fairly supported. The primest old Downs went at 4s to 4s 2d; half-breeds, 3s 10d to 4s per 8fbs. Lambs are now nearly out of senson. That description of stock moved off slowly, at about last weeks prices. Prime small calves sold steadily, at full prices. Otherwise, the veal trade was heavy. Very few pigs were on offer. The sale for them was slow, at last week's currencies.

HELD OF CLUTTER TO SULTEMENT FOR THE PRINT PRICE.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD. — Friday.—Beasts, \$45; sheep, 10,400; calves, 305; pigs, 300. Monday.—Beasts, 4,232; sheep, 31,850; calves, 169; pigs, 210.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).—Beef, 2s 10d to 4s 0d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. pork, 38 2d to 48 0d; lamb, 48 0d to 38 0d.

Newgate and leadenhall, Monday, Sept. 27.—Inferior beef, 28 6d to 28 8d; middling ditto, 28 10d to 38 0d; prime large, 38 2d to 38 4d; prime small, 38 4d to 38 6d; large pork, 38 2d to 38 3d; inferior mutton, 28 10d to 48 2d; middling ditto, 38 4d to 38 6d; prime ditto, 38 8d to 38 10d; veal, 38 0d to 38 6d; small pork, 38 10d to 48 2d; lamb, 38 10d to 48 3d nor 8lbs by the carease.

veal, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 3d per Sibs. by the carcase.

SMITHFIELD, Friday, September 21. — There was a full supply of meat of all kinds at market to day, for which the demand was very limited, and trade consequently ruled dull and heavy. Beef and lamb both declined 2d per stone, and veal could hardly be got rid of at any price. Scots made 3s 10d, and interior beef from 2s 10d. Mutton was steady at 3s to 4s, pigs went at 3s to 3s 8d, and Down lambs did not make more than 4s 4d. The current rates for yeal were 2s 10d to 3s 4d per stone. for yeal were 2s 10d to 3s 4d per stone.

PROVISIONS. London, Monday .- The arrivals last week, from Ireland,

were to a fair extent, at fully the rates of this day se'nnight for general sorts; and on the finer descriptions an advance of full 1s per cwt. was realised. Dutch, 84s. Prime fresh cured bacon meets a ready sale on arrival, but other sorts move very slowly.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Sept. 17.—Our trade is firmer for new-made butter, at 2s per cwt. more money; but no improvement whatever applies to stale goods. Dorset, and widdling 66s to 74s:

fine weekly, 84s to 86s per cwt.; do., middling, 66s to 74s; Fresh, 9s to 12s per dozen.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, September 15 .- This morning's market was but moderately supplied with both fruit and vegetables, considering the time of year, with a middling trade doing at the following prices:—Raspberries middling trade doing at the following prices:—Maspberries 4d to 6d, and mulberries 4d to 8d per pottle; peaches, and nectarines, 6s to 12s per dozen; cucumbers, 4d to 1s per brace; melons, 1s to 3s 0d each; French beans, 9d to 1s 3d; plums, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; greengages, 7s to 8s; damsons, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; apples, 1s 3d to 3s 6d; pears, 1s 6d to 5s 6d; and onions for pickling 1s 3d to 3s per half-sieve; red cabbages, 1s to 3s, white, ditto, 6d to 10d; and horseradish, 2s to 3s per dozen heads; turnips, 1s 6d to 2s; carrots, 4s to 5s 6d; onions, 1s to 3s; and greens, 2s 3d to 2s 9d per dozen bunches; hothouse grapes, 1s 6d to 4s; foreign ditto, 6d to 1s 3d; pineapples, 4s 6d to 7s.

LONDON, Monday.-Nothing of the slightest interest having for some time past been done in clover seed, prices must be regarded as quite nominal. Cauary seed was in lively request this morning, and rose fully 5s, per qr. Mustard seed was plentiful, and rather easier to buy. Rape seed brought fully as much money as on this day week. Winter tares were 6d per bushel lower.

SEEDS.

MOOF. WUCL.

City, Monday.—The arrivals of wool have been large within the last few days, and comprises some quantity from Australia, and other colonies. From the Cape there is about 2,000 bales, exclusive of Algola Bay, which sends 652 thales. Van Diemen's Land has furnished some few hundred bales, Taganrog 435 bales, Port Philip about 2,000, and Bombay 600 to 700 bales, Germany, &c., contributing 35 the rest. The public sales commenced on Thursday evening, at the Hall of Commerce, and full 40,000 bales will be expected.

ing, at the Hall of Commerce, and full 40,000 bales will be exput up. The series will last for four weeks, and at present the is going off fairly.

Livemoot, Sep. 15.—Scotch.—The demand for Laid II Highland wool is still limited as well as for white. In an crossed and Cheviots there is little doing. The late clip is 53 coming to hand more freely, and with a better selection we estaul no doubt have more doing.

Laid Highland wool, per 24bs., Ss to Ss 6d; White Highland do., 10s to 10s 6d; Laid Crossed, do., unwashed, Illand do., 10s to 10s 6d; Laid Crossed, do., unwashed, Illand do., unwashed, 10s to 12s; Laid Cheviot of do., unwashed, 10s to 12s; Laid Cheviot of Irs 6d; White Cheviot do., do., 18s to 23s 6d.—Imports ts for the week, 1,142 bags; previously this year, 8,828 bags.

for the week, 1,142 bags; previously this year, 8,828 bags. FOREIGN.—The public sales commenced in London on thehe 13th inst., at which the quantity to be offered will be little:14 short of 40,000 bales; so far the attendance is good, and to prices obtained fully equal to the last July sales. There re

Mocha were onered and disposed of—nine ordinary yellowized garbled, 56s per ewt.

Rice.—The market is flat, and a reduction of fully 3d pel 1 jews. was submitted to, yellowish to middling and white rice 1 it realizing only 8s to 9s per cwt. Sales amounted to 6, 106, 1, to a constant of the constant of

bars of Bengal, about half sold ator after sale. Of 935 bar bb of Madras offered, the pinky sold at former prices, 88 383

Registered, John Frost Wilcock, son of Thomas Wilcocker Secretary of the National Chartist Association. DEATH.

At Monk Frystone, near Terry-bridge, Yorkshire, ree, Asiatic cholera, Henry Hancock, late of Hull. Decensions was a confectioner, and well known amongst the Chargany was a confectioner, and well known amongst the Chartham body at Hull, Manchester and other places; he was volument terrified at the prevailing epidemic, and left Hull util the 7th inst. to escape its effects. He was taken ill till same night, at Monk Frystone, where he lingered thirty-ritt hours, and expired on Sunday morning, the 9th inst. it. was a true democrat, and his loss will be felt by his frienricht both social and political

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