MY TERY DEAR FRIENDS,-I wish I could with common decency wish you " a merry Christmas and a happy new year;" but I cannot mock you in your poverty, and shall therefore set about the considera ion as to how your condition may be improved. I believe there is enough of land in England, and enough of labour to be applied to that land, which would give every husbandman a good cottage and cheerful fireside, where each family might spend a "merry Christmas and a happy new year." In fact, I are no doubt on the subject; and my justification for the agitating course I have pursued shall ever be. that I have gone in pursuit of a substantial reality, instead of running after the mere shadow of a boon. From first to last I have told you, that if the land was once locked up, and could be kept from the working classes, although England might have an exelusive patent for manufacturing everything that was used by everybody in the whole world, yet that I would abandon polities in despair.

I think that is going as far as the most ardent Free Trader can desire : and yet could their hope be realised to that extent, all the trade in the world would not compensate the working-classes for the loss of that ONLY RAW MATERIAL to which individual-labour man be applied. I do not boast of being a "first principle" man; but, nevertheless, I go very far back in search of truth; and I find that very single law made by man to circumscribe that right to the land which the Almighty has equally conferred upon all, has had a tendency to cause strife, and ill-will amongst men: to create dissention amongst classes; to increase poverty on the one hand and riches on the other to a dangerous and unbearable extent. I know it is very difficult to persuade mechanics, and blockprinters, and compositors, painters, and glaziers, and such like, that the improvement of the land can have anything to do with the improvement of their condition. For a couple of years the free exportation of machinery has led to the employment of mechanics; but in this trade we have a striking instance of the result to which complete Free Trade must lead We had "hands" enough to have supplied the whole demand for complete machiners, by -- rha; too tardily, and therefore, the best advantage from the new market must arise in the ability of the carliest means to supply the demand, we find machinery almost as generally applied to this description of manufacture as to any other. We find machi nery improved for manufacturing tools to be worked by steam; and we find mere youths directing this new machinery with an almost incredible exactitude. Here, then, "a new channel," as the political economists would say, was open to labour, and in a direction which, if their calculations were true, must necessarily lead to such a competition for the labour of mechanics as would make them masters of their own labour market. Machinery was of all others a commodity, in procuring which the foreigner would be lavish and extravagant. The first cost of a piece of good machinery is to the manufacturer just what the prime cost of a good cow is to the dairyman, or a first-rate hunter to the sportsman. In fact it is matter of comparative insignificance; and I venture to assert that a free trade in machinery, had not machinery been made by machinery, would have raised the rate of mechanics wages to a fancy price. and justly. The value of any thing,

Is just exactly what it's sering. In such traffic, indeed, we have a perfect illustration of the reciprocal advantages of " buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market." We find then that this new channel being opened, has led, in many cases, to the substitution of the labour of evil consequences, we beg, in justice to the Chartist one vouth for that of twenty men, and to the employ- | body, to ourselves, our correspondent, and Dr. ment of apprentices instead of journeymen, for whose M'Douall, to publish the following, which, although trade and education a large premium had been paid. as well as seven years spent in learning the craft.

Well now, who, thirty years ago, would have believed the propriety of answering it, without travelling poor people, who, during the prevalence of the frost, fire on him from the captain of the propriety of answering it, without travelling poor people, who, during the prevalence of the frost, fire on him from the captain of the that machinery would make machinery? and who, in the year 1817, when the the poor Hand-loom whose name can be furnished to any parties who are they sell them at a small profit. The other night to trial. Weavers were destroying the great enemy against anxious to be put in possession of it. Here we beg not less than one hundred and fifty sledges were stawhose assaults the Government would not protect them, would have believed that in 1844 the mechanics would have discovered that they had been creating a vast competitive power, capable of rendering their and I am afraid he will damn our future prospects. I do ceding days) to give way, and forty-seven sledges, labour a surplus and a drug in the market ?

Now I take this craft as an illustration of the value of the land, as well as of the difficulty of getting such of the people of Scotland with the people of England; that trades to bend their minds to the consideration of the subject. I take mechanics, because they are perhaps toms were not the same; and their agitation could only be the best instructed trade; while as a body, they are conducted by Scotchmen, and that there was no possibeyond all comparison the most self-relying, self-confideni, and self-sufficient: in fact the proudest, the not do for the people of Glasgow, nor for the people of was executed this morning at Spandau. The judgment intelement, and the next worst politicians. It Scotland generally. He said those had been the doctrines ment, which condemned him to be drawn on a hurdle most intolerant, and the very worst politicians. I Scotland generally. He said those had been the doctrines speak of them as a body: of course there are some honourable exceptions; but being a very important body, and holding a great sway among trades, and forming a national association for Scotland, making, of so little publicity. Under the present reign, no such the co-operation of the trades being almost indispensable to the success of democratic principles. I have selected that trade to establish the fact that a very but we totally disagreed with the rest of his views. He great difficulty existed in bringing the mind of the then asked how strong the association was in Glasgow working classes to bear upon the landed question.

spect to social improvement that I have pursued as through Scotland would pay him; he said he had only regards political improvement. I have not vexed my mind, or troubled your thoughts with farmer's queslittle there, and his expenses in Irvine cost him £6. I

notice of the intended execution till last evening. In

tions; such as fixity of tenure, compensation for

said there was no use in deceiving him; and that he might outlay, or as to whether landlords or tenants-in many cases, the tenants more independent than the landlords—shall make the required improvements. I have not contended for feeding the labourer upon pheasants, partridges, quails, and hares, in preference to beef, and mutton, and pork, and bread, and butter, and cheese, and milk, and vegetables of his in sending a man to undo what they had been paying for own growth and protection. My consideration has been, as to the best means of procuring the land, according to the excellent principle laid down in the cookers books: first eatch your hare, and then dress it as you like. So I say of the land: first get the M'Douall's, inasmuch as he was not appointed or land, and then cultivate it as you like. The fixity of even recommended as a lecturer by them, as our cortenure question, the drainage question, compensa- turing exclusively on his own account; and, as far as tion question, and agricultural shows, are all matters we know, is not lecturing for the Chartist cause. We with which neither you nor I have anything what deny, however, that the Executive was in possessions ever to do. Nothing under heaven. The question him to our correspondent; and, even if they had, of the Game Laws is a grievance merely snatched they would have allowed correction to come from the up by the Free Traders to annoy landed propried proper source—public opinion. We doubt, however, tors: no person can more thoroughly condemn the iors: no person can more thoroughly condemn the Game Laws, root and branch, than myself. No paper to insure their support is by depreciating their fellowhas gone farther to expose their injustice and labourers in England. immorality than the Northern Star; and vet I never would originate, or join in any one-sided agitation, intended as a fresh crutch for the limping League. We have two great questions before usthe means and the end: the achievement of political I-ower as the means, and the attainment of the land as the end. In deference to some enthusiasm, partial ignorance, and not a little cunning, coming from our own ranks. I was compelled to place the land question for a time in abeyance, rather than furnish the growlers with any, the slightest, pretext for vitu-left bank), on the 21st July last, having been made peration. I sowed the seed in good soil, and watered the ground of a prosecution before the Correctional it with the fertilizing influence of reason; and, that Tribunal of Versailles, it was brought to trial on Wedit fell in a good soil, is abundantly proved by the chief engineer of the railroad; and Schoor and Ducontinuous communications poured in from all parts of fresne, engineers. The court was extremely crowded the country on the subject, all evincing the strongest on both days; and on the second day the pressure desire to see the question incessantly agitated and kept before the public mind. In compliance then and keep order. All the persons injured by the acciwith that demand, which has now become so general. dent were present, except the unfortunate conducteur, I shall shortly resume the subject of the land: con-cluding this letter by an endeavour to impress on the mind of my reader the subject of the land: on the same railroad on Monday last. Another conducmind of my readers the means, the only means by teur, who had his jaw broken, appeared with his face which the working classes can be insured a Merry in bandages, and excited great interest and commiss-Christmas and Hampy New Year.

was accused in any most reachery and persecution: 1841 was the year of Chartist triumph over Whig villany: 1842 was the year of the disastrous consequences; and Schoor of having the disastrous consequences; and Schoor of having and thought: Lex guism and Toryism: 1843 was the year of klumber: 1844 the year of waking and thought: Lex guism and tory the year of waking and thought: Lex guism and to year of which the captain, Clement Read of their two interest. What a shallow fallancy—waka a fatal two pressed and deployable condition of the produced their two in the world holds waked the aid, in the disastrous consequences; and Schoor of having the death of their two interest. What a shallow fallancy—waka a fatal well of the effect that a victory pure of the produc

TRADES' JOURNAL

VOL. VIII. NO. 372.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 28, 1844.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year back; in Petiet and Schoor guilty; imposing upon the first short, to bring us back to the good old times. While a fine of 100f. and twenty days' imprisonment, and upon the second a fine of 16f. and fifteen days' im-I have always joined in the just appeal for the restoration of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis, I have never been weak enough to lead you to the hope that they would return until you yourselves brought them back. They are there; and there they'll remain until the Charter brings them back; or, at all events, until we get twenty Chartists into the House of Commons; and then I do say that with the power that body would receive from without, your prayers for their returns must and would be granted. I have always found fault with the League for going to work without the necessary tools; and I tell you now, that if you are as sincere as I believe you to be in your desire for the the commissary of my quarter." return of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis, the only possible way that you can achieve that object, is by getting twenty Chartist members into the House of Commons, who will sit with the Speaker and rise with the House, incessantly dinning their names, together with the Charter and the Land, into the Ino of the nation. Let us then,-and mind, I don't ask you to distinguish 1845 by increased supplies, although heaven knows we want them, and ought to have them too; but I do ask you, as your enemies are in. venting new machinery every day, to set about the manufacture of that machinery, which will produce health, wealth, peace, prosperity, and happiness-

I highly approve of letting your enemies see that, file exiler: but I would rather sos our minds distribution of the prisoner to sixteen years' hard labour and exporect ... e a complishment of ones to effect their sure on the pillory.
restoration; and I know that nave the unanimous concurrence of the security with me on this time prisoner to sixty
or a complishment of ones to effect their sure on the pillory.
The Sons of Z subject, I close the old year by imploring you in each and every locality to devote your whole, your un tiring, your incessant consideration to the registration of Chartist voters during the year 1845. What a jubilee we shall have—what rejoicing will fill the land, if upon the next struggle we can secure the return of from twenty to thirty Duncombeites! Then indeed may Labour begin to hold up its head; and then may we proudly point to our band of patriots and say, behold the miniature of that power, the ex- executing any man without trial.—Galignani's Mesexistence of which you have so long denied, but to senaer. the omnipotence of which you must now lend a pliant ear, and to whose every demand your answer hence forth must be, Yea, instead of nay. This is the best Christmas-box that I can offer you at the close of the

I am, your fond and affectionate Friend, And faithful and unpaid Servant, FEARGES O'CONNOR.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.

FRIENDS,-If we have effected no other good since our appointment to office than the allaying those bickerings which were, previously, of frequent occurrence, we have done some good. As we have set our faces against the system of private letter-writing, formerly so prevalent, and always so pregnant with to insert that part of the letter to which we refer:—
I would now beg to say a few words on the conversation of these conveyances, which were loaded with turf of Dr. Wolff, at Tenerancis confirmed. Her Majesty's and other articles for firing, caused the ice (which steamer Devastation, with Sir Stratford Canning, very sorry to say he is not the man I expected him to be; was not so strong as it had been during the few prethink the Executive is very much to blame in recommend. with their contents, were sunk. ing aman holding such opinions to the people of Scotland. He told us frankly he was not in favour of a union their interests were not the same; that their grievances were not the same : that their temper, manners, and cusbility of uniting the two nations upon any subject. We told him, that if those were the views he held, he would people agreed with them. He then spoke of establishing majesty's elemency into simple decapitation. Never, money for establishing the paper, but not quite enough. We saw his views with regard to what the paper might do-We said eight hundred. "By God, you are doing well: there is not a place in England that has two hundred I have ever pursued the very same course with re- members," was the reply. We then asked how his tour received 12s, for his lectures in Carlisle, and that it cost him £3 from that to Kilmarnock. He had received but consider himself a lucky fellow if he went out as rich as he came in, and that I believed he would not do more than pay his expenses. He said if that was the case, and as he had not another sixpence to lose, his best way was to leave Glasgow for Liverpool, as he would get there for 5s., and he instructed me to write to Dundee and Aberdeen accordingly. Now if the Executive knew he held those opinions, as he says they did, they were surely much to blame, being done. I hope I have been looking at the worst side of the picture, and that it may not turn out so bad for us

as my fears led me to suppose. In reply to the above we have simply to say that the Executive is not chargeable with any act of Dr. respondent appears to suppose. Dr. M'Douall is lecsion of Dr. M'Douall's present opinions as stated by racter of his countrymen, if he supposes that the way

> PHILIP M'GRATH, President, CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, THOMAS CLARK, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Treasurer, T. M. WHEELER, General Secretary.

Foreign Movements.

FRANCE. THE ACCIDENT ON THE VERSAILLES RAILWAY .- The accident which happened on the Versailles railroad was obliged to call in a picket of gendarmes to restore ration. M. Petiet was charged with not having given sufficient notice of sending off an extra train after transpiring at Lucerne are but the prelude of a their positions as an engine of oppression against us The year 1839 was the year of middle-class jugglery and working-class enthusiasm: 1840 was the year of having moved with his engine at an extra train and true to conselves. (Cheers.)

It is because we are not true to curselves. (Cheers.)

Some of the gentlemen who preceded me stated that and working-class enthusiasm: 1840 was the year of having moved with his engine at an extra train and true to curselves. (Cheers.) Whig treachery and persecution: 1841 was the year of the was accused of having moved with his engine at an sanguinary triumph, the partisans of the Jesuits are the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the was accused of having moved with his engine at an sanguinary triumph, the partisans of the Jesuits are the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the was accused of having moved with his engine at an sanguinary triumph, the partisans of the Jesuits are the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the was accused of having moved with his engine at an sanguinary triumph, the partisans of the Jesuits are the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the was accused of having moved with his engine at an sanguinary triumph, the partisans of the Jesuits are the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the was accused of having moved with his engine at an sanguinary triumph, the partisans of the Jesuits are the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the was accused of having moved with his engine at an sanguinary triumph, the partisans of the Jesuits are the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the was accused of having moved with his engine at an sanguinary triumph, the partisans of the Jesuits are the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the was accused of having moved with his engine at an sanguinary triumph, and the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the was accused of having moved with his engine at an sanguinary triumph, and the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the was accused of having moved with his engine at an sanguinary triumph, and the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the sanguinary triumph are the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the sanguinary triumph are the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the sole cause of the sole cause of the sole cause of the sole cause of the sole

day night, about two o'clock, I was attacked at the unimously, amid loud cries of "Down with the corner of the Rue de Bretagne by two men, one of Juits!" Deputations from Argau and Soleur atcorner of the Rue de Bretagne by two men, one of whom seized me by the cravat, which he pulled tight, as if to strangle me, but the violent stab of a poinard which I gave him in the breast made him let go his hold—he staggered, and fell against the wall. The other then seized me round the body, and would have squeezed me to death had not a noise been heard, which I have since learned proceeded from a butcher's opening his shop. On hearing it the assailant at once fled. I have lodged a complaint of this attack with

Poisoning.—The Court of Assizes of the Basses-Alpes, was occupied on the 9th and 10th of December with the trial of a woman named Audiffret, for poisoning her husband on February 1st at Cardamine. The deceased was a farmer living unhappily with his wife, who at length took him off by poison. The proof of the crime turned principally on the evilence of Pierre Donnaud, the cure of the parish, who declared that the deceased had stated to him on the evening of his death, with full details, the mode in which the prisoner had given him the poison. The witness had gone to administer to the deceased the consolations of religion, and it was shortly afterwards that he thought he should not be performing his duty to society unless he made a declaration of what the deceased had confided to him. After this witness's evidence, it was proved by medical men that the body (when disinterred and tested by Marsh's apparatus) was found to contain a considerable quantity of argood trade and bad trade, you are n jurgetful of senic. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and the court condemned

> THE SONS OF ZURBANO. - A curious tact is mentioned in a letter from Vittoria of the 16th. Amongst the grounds assigned by the partisans of the Spanish Ministry for the execution of the two sons of Zurbano, t was stated that they had addressed letters to various wealthy persons demanding money, and threatening death in the event of a refusal. innkeepers of the environs of Salvatierra have been arrested on various charges of robbery in the province of Alava, and it appears, from what has already transpired, that they were the authors of the letters bearing the forged signatures of the two Zurbanos. This is another strong illustration of the atrocity of PORTUGAL.

> THE CORTES were closed on the 14th instant by son. Mr. lozer, the British sumect the 11th instant, and fully acquitted.
> HOLLAND.

blacking and ink makers, on the Rustenburgerpad, difficulty of breaking through the ice, a hard frost having again set in. All hopes of saving the building having learnt from one of their spies that the nur-were soon at an end, and the efforts of the firemen derer, on a given day, intended visiting Leghorn. were directed towards the adjacent houses, particu- application was made to the Sardinian police to arlarly to the residence of the Roman Catholic rest him. Bastianese, informed of the danger he clergyman, which caught fire more than once. ran, had the courage to quit Sardinia, on board the Luckily the wind, which during an hour or two had steamer Gulnari, and returned to Ajaccio with a been very high, became gradually subdued, and the false passport. By some means or other our authonot written officially to the General Secretary, yet further progress of the fire was arrested. Only a small rities soon learnt that the culprit was in Corsica, and comes from so pure and good a source as leaves no portion of the goods were saved. Another serious a formal application was made to the captain of the

Berlin:—"To the great surprise of the whole capital there was found this morning posted up at all the corners of the streets an announcement by the criminal tribunal that the ex-burgomaster Tschech, condemned to death for having attempted to assassinate the King. he had preached in all places he had visited, and the and broken on the wheel, had been commuted by his a newspaper in Scotand, Glasgow to be the centre, and in modern times, has any execution taken place with course, Glasgow the centre: and that he had the offer of executions take place in Berlin; but for these purposes a spot is chosen near the fortress of Spandau which is two miles from the capital. Yesterday afternoon two squadrons of the dragoons of the guard, on duty within the city, received orders to be ready to turn out at an unusually early hour this morning. One of these squadrons was posted near the Brandenburgh-gate, on the high road leading from Charlottenburg to Spandau; the other waited behind Charlottenburg for the carriages with the criminal, to escort it to the fortress. The Governor of Spanaau did not receive such occasions is always great, would have been immense if previously made known; but those present of Charlottenburg did not hear of it till after the return of the escort of the delinquent and the officers of justice, who filled four carriages. Last night the chaplain of the prison paid his last visit to Tschech, who, as we learn from those who were in constant attendance upon him till the last moment, relied upon being pardoned, and when the warrant was read to courage the mound on which he was to receive the fatal stroke. His last thoughts and words were devoted to the memory of his wife, who had been dead several years, and to his only daughter, nineteen years of age, whom he has left behind him. From the time of the arrest of her father, she has been in kind hands. One report is, that she was permitted last night to take leave of her father; but other accounts state that, up to the present moment, she is kept in ignorance, not only of his execution,

but even of his condemnatioa.' The Journal des Debats publishes the following version of the execution, which, it will be seen, differs materially from the above account :- From a confined, accompanied by the Baron Von Alvensleben, Assessor of the Chamber, and the Pastor Buttman, and announced to him that his execution was fixed cation with the most perfect coolness, and replied in a low tone of voice, 'Very well! very well!' MM Kliest and Alvensleben then withdrew, and Tschech remained alone with the clergyman, who never. quitted him until after the execution. He desired to see his daughter, which request was complied with. The unfortunate young woman did not wish to quit her father, but the fatal moment having arrived, Tschech coolly said to her, 'We shall see each other again Bertha.' At four o'clock this morning Tschech was conducted by a detachment of infantry and gendarmes to the fortress of Spandau. During the journey he tranquilly smoked his cigar. The exccution took place before daylight, at half-past seven o'clock, in presence of a few hundred persons only. Tschech mounted the scaffold with firmness. He undressed himself, and would not suffer the execu-tioner's assistants to touch him. He then laid his head on the block."

SWITZERLAND. present state of affairs in Switzerland:-"The ac-

"Down with the Jesuits."—Jesuitism in Switito consideration the means of preventing the spread CRIME IN Paris.—The Constitutionnet contains a letter from a M. Paul de L.—, an employe at the the government of Berne, and inviting it to place itelf at the head of the liberal movement, were passed a Jesuitism. Resolutions expressing confidence in ing, he requires an immediate reward for his services!

CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.—The Breslaw cotains a letter from the frontiers of Poland, dated th 6th, which says :- " The Russian commission esablished at Peysern, on the Prussian frontier, has, its said, discovered a new conspiracy amongst the hiller orders of the Russian nobility, the ramificatins of which extend to the Caucasus. Arrests hee been made in great numbers, particularly arongst the public functionaries, who are accused of

there before the ratification of the treaty between Morocco and Spain. For the purpose of preventing the continuace of such practices, and of reinstating in authority the Sheik Kanjaa, the Lieutenant Governor of angier sent Re Raid with 100 cavalry into the distrit. These troops having been found ina-

dequate to restre tranquillity, have been obliged to retire, and the cople declare that they will neither recognise the Knjaa for Sheik nor accept as governor Cid-Booselhap-Ben-Aly, whom the Emperor had cursed, would then be our greatest blessing. Instead appointed over tht province. Many of the neighbouring tribes hae also declared their intention of making common cuse with the revolters; and in the province of Riffe, which immediately joins Angera where the tribes at most warlike and independent), it is now almost certin that Abd-el-Kader has found an asylum, and thathe is at present there, instigating by the great influencine possesses—an influence even paramount to the Emeror's—these disaffected tribes must shortly look for cents of a most stirring nature in that country.

AJACCIO, DEC. 14.- his with regret that I inform you that crimes of the most horrible nature are daily increasing in the island, and that unless the government adopt, and that spedily, strong and efficacious measures, all the peacealle inhabitants will be compelled to emigrate to foreim countries. The following who was arrested in April last at Coimbra, on charges | singular affair has created smuch sensation :- A person of a political nature, was finally tried at Oporto on named Frangois Bastianee, attached to the Bureau de Sante, only thirty yearsof age, was accused with first, setting fire to the louse of his uncle and de-Messrs. De Vries, Robbe, and Beeke, extensive road; thirdly, with having assassinated his cousin and his mistress; and, lasty, with attempting to bandit, used every effort to get hold of him, and derer, on a given day, intended visiting Leghorn,

> returned to this city on the 28th ult., having been kept back by foul winds and very severe weather. liscussed on a fair footing.

> WEST INDIES. few yessels beating about in the chops of the Channel.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT.-MIKE WALSH'S SPEECH | checked, and all further traffic in them prevented AT THE BOSTON WORKING-MEN'S CONVENTION. In a we shall be deprived for ever of the only means by late number of this paper there appeared a copy of which the producing classes can now be saved from him he complained of having been deceived with the address agreed to by the New England Delegates lasting ruin and irreclaimable debasement. Yes false hopes. Nevertheless, he ascended with great in Convention assembled. It was at one of the sitlivered :- Mr. President, and fellow working-men- only, will prevent the working classes of this country To a man who feels for the misery and oppression of from becoming as servile, as abject, as degraded, and liarly gratifying and cheering—it is worthy of the Great applause.) After enlarging considerably upon great and glorious scenes which in times that tried the land question, he advocated as an immediate men's souls, transpired within these sacred walls. measure a uniform reduction of the hours of labour What a glorious sight is here exhibited! Thousands throughout the whole Union, and closed amidst the of the honest care-worn sons of toil, who, until very most deafening applause. recently, seemed to feel and act as though they had private correspondent, dated Berlin, 14th inst.:—

they may be freed from the oppressive and degrading they do not permit him to read the letters or news
tyranny of capital—the ingenious but lumiliating papers addressed to him; but one could hardly have to the rigging of the shid two days and nights before and debasing slavery of wages! (Loud cheers.)

they may be freed from the oppressive and degrading they do not permit him to read the letters or news
tyranny of capital—the ingenious but lumiliating papers addressed to him; but one could hardly have and debasing slavery of wages! (Loud cheers.)

they may be freed from the oppressive and degrading they do not permit him to read the letters or news
tyranny of capital—the ingenious but lumiliating papers addressed to him; but one could hardly have being rescued by another vessel. The mate perished when we take into consideration the unparalleled and other than the constant of the constant When we take into consideration the unparalleled an extent as to forbid him the means of a further trial. by being washed overboard, and two of the men were excitement which is now so universal throughout the He wishes to test the decision against him in the drowned in the forecastle. The Cruikston Castle whole length and breadth of our country-when we higher courts; but his counsel are denied access to was lost off New Carlisle. look at the stupendous efforts which are making by him. Here is their own statement:the selfish and corrupt hordes of mercenary knaves | The undersigned (and also the late Hon. Samuel Y. for this morning. Tschech listened to the communiin both parties, with the base and contemptible view

Atwell, recently deceased) have acted throughout as counof aggrandizing themselves, at the sacrifice of our sel for Mr. Dorr, and at his special request and retainer, sums which they are pouring out like water—the one party to obtain, and the other to retain, the spoils and fat offices, which offer such a powerful incentive signed took leave of him or the confidence and retainer, and were all saved at the ebbing of the tide. The captain's wife was on board, and was got ashore in a great state of exhaustion.

The ship proved to be the Joseph and Fanny, of and fat offices, which offer such a powerful incentive signed took leave of him on the 27th of June last. Since to their patriotic and disinterested exertions, we cer- that time we have used every exertion to obtain from the tainly cannot but regard the vast concourse of brave inspectors and from the Legislature admission to consult and determined spirits here congregated to assert the with him respecting the further trial of his case in a higher great truth—that henceforth men are, and must be, court, but in vain. We have been denied our privilege free and equal in something more tangible than name, and his right of consultation. We know not his final as the dawn of a great and regenerating revolution, views. We have no instruction whether to proceed fur-which is destined, if vigorously followed up, to redeem ther or not, or what additional counsel he would desire us which is destined, if vigorously followed up, to redeem and elevate the industrious producer from the odious to employ. The responsibility of this refusal of his just a signal of distress flying from a jury-mast. The and oppressive tyranny of capital. (Cheers.) How is it that in a country like ours, where every man's vote counts one—where the poor labourer has the communication with his counsel; in which capacity we her. Two fishing-beats were entered to employ. The responsibility of this retusal of his just a signal of distress a function of the same and oppressive tyranny of capital. (Cheers.) How right to proceed to a higher tribunal, rests not with us, but sea on the bar was so tremendously heavy, it with those who have seen fit to debar the prisoner from was feared no attempt could be made to reach communication with his counsel; in which capacity we her. Two fishing-beats were entered to a signal of distress a part of the same and oppressive tyranny of capital. (Cheers.) How right to proceed to a higher tribunal, rests not with us, but sea on the bar was so tremendously heavy, it would be made to reach country like ours, where every man's with those who have seen fit to debar the prisoner from the bar was so tremendously heavy, it was feared no attempt could be made to reach country like ours, where every man's with those who have seen fit to debar the prisoner from the bar was feared no attempt could be made to reach country like ours, where every man's with those who have seen fit to debar the prisoner from the bar was feared no attempt could be made to reach the prisoner from the bar was feared no attempt and the prisoner from the bar was so tremendously heavy, it was feared no attempt could be made to reach the prisoner from the bar was feared no attempt and the prisoner from the bar was so tremendously heavy, it was feared no attempt and the prisoner from the bar was feared no attempt and the prisoner from the bar was so tremendously heavy, it was feared no attempt and the prisoner from the bar was so tremendously heavy, it was feared no attempt and the prisoner from the bar was feared no attempt and the prisoner from the bar was feared no attempt and the prisoner from the bar was feared no attempt and the prison vote counts one—where the poor labourer has the same voice in making the laws by which he is governed as the rich and lazy nabob who is realizing until we have information from our client that our sera fortune from the toil of the working-classes,—govern-ment should almost invariably be converted into an The Constitutionnel has the following remarks on the engine of oppression against them? How does it come that legislators, who are indebted solely to our counts we receive from Switzerland confirm us more exertions for their unmerited elevation to stations and more in the opinion that the events which are which they disgrace, so frequently use the influence of

is this? Is it the fault of the men altogether? No ZIRLAND,—A meeting of 2,500 electors of the Canton It is owing as much to the state of society in which of the consideration on the 15th, to take they are cast, as it is to their organization. When a man's necessities are immediate, pressing and pinch-(Cheers.) Few, indeed, are the men who can mainteded, and took part in the resolutions of the beloved and starving wife, and hear the piteous cries of their half famished offspring for that bread which they are unable to honestly and honourably obtain.
This is the reason it has always been so difficult to combine working-men upon any measure, however certain its ultimate benefits might be, which threatened to consume any length of time in accomplishing We have always been the tools with which every other class have worked out their own selfish ends. Every revolution which has taken place throughout the earth, has been effected through our services and sato much indulgence. Several persons, with whom the benefits of each change. Is it not, then, high indications were found, have been thrown indications, and several of them have been brought to Pesern." crifices, and yet we have been totally excluded from duty which we owe ourselves, our families, and our fellow men, to come up boldly to the work, HIBRALTAB, DEC. 14 .- Events in Morocco are and endeavour to extricate ourselves from the opaidly progressing towards a crisis, and perhaps ere pressive and exorbitant extortions of capital? Look nor that country is the scene of all the horrors of a at the overwhelming increase of machinery! See civi war. The people of the province of Angora the fearful, frightful rapidity with which it is superhade short time since, materially injured or effaced seding human labour! Look at the very ingenuity of som of the land-marks of the lines of Ceuta, placed the poor man converted by the rich capitalist into a powerful means of starvation against his unfortunate associates. Thousands of labour-saving machines are almost yearly invented to choke the poor man from his employment, but not one has ever yet been devised to put bread in his mouth. (Tremendous cheering.) If every man had his share of the soil, there could be no such thing as over-production in any of bringing misery and hunger to our unemployed labourers and mechanics as now, it would bring ease, comfort, and leisure for intellectual improvement. The policy of the idle, plundering drones, who fatten on sweat and blood, and who wring fortunes from our sighs, sufferings, and premature death, has long been to increase the hours of labour to such a shameful and factories, alias slaughter-houses, to our beds. This (Cheers.) But they allege that we ought to be sound, and they might very truly add-wake remark-Much as these chaps love sound sleep, I never knew one the care and anxiety which they experience in thinking about their notes and payments. They would not unfrequently experiences in regard to the source from which he may obtain his next meal. And as to in the parish of Nieuwer Amstel, in this city. On account of the inflammable nature of the goods, the filames spread with frightful rapidity. Two of the city engines were soon on the spot, but no water could be procured for a long time, in consequence of the be procured for a long time, in consequence of the beard from the first crow of the carrying with him a large sum of money. The first crow of the form the first crow of the can be heard from the first crow of the can be heard from the first crow of the can be heard from the first crow of the can be heard from the propring until twelve at night, and I'll show their banks, there is not a man in this Convention the morning until twelve at night, and I'll show you a man who'll get along." Now this is all very nice from a fellow who never handled a hammer in his life, and who could not be beat with a club to a single hard day's work. (Laughter and applause.) I can grant that a man who will slave himself to death—who will work four or five hours more than the regular time, each day, and can get enough to keep him going steady, may by this beggarly means advance his own individual pecuniary interest, so

long as he forms an exception to the general rule: but let every man follow his example, and he will ge less for his sixteen hours labour than he previously correspondent, who is well known to us all, and the various canals, &c., in sledges to the city, where safely lodged in prison, and will shortly be brought received for four. Labour is a commodity; and it value is regulated like that of any other, by the demand which the market affords. We have now commenced a great and glorious movement in behalf of suftering humanity, and for God's sake beware how you suffer it to be desecrated and prostituted by designing dishonest demagogues and political vultures, who are solely actuated in joining any body of men The difference between the British embassy and the by the selfish and despicable desire of aggrandizing Porte, on the subject of events of recent occurrence at Trebisonde, have not yet been brought to a close. Have nothing to do with them. They will praise and EXECUTION OF TSCHECH.—A correspondent of the The Porte has still to receive from Abdullah Pacha | glorify you with honied phrases before election, and Journal de Francfort writes on the 14th inst. from explanations, without which the matter cannot be look down upon you with as much affected contempt as though you were dogs (after it's once over.) They will call you the bone and sinew, and will work you on their contracts until the light of a candle can be Southampton, Dec 22.—The Thames, Royal Mail seen through your starved and collapsed carcasses. steam-ship, Lieut. P. Hast, R.N., commander, ar- These craven dogs always wait till after men have rived this day, at ten o'clock A.M., bringing the usual | brought a movement or principle into popularity mails. The Thames encountered very strong head winds nearly the whole of the very strong head defiance of their opposition, before they dare think of the entrance of the Channel. There were but very social and political wilderness, cut down its trees dig up the deep rooted stumps, plough the ground, sow The whole of the West India Islands were generally the seed, and reap the harvest, after which these political n a very healthy state. The Governors of the freebooters come in and steal the whole proceeds of our Trinidad and the Windward Islands were about to labour. (Loud and long continued cheering.) There are proceed to Jamaica, to consult with Lord Elgin on hundreds of men present from the different towns and the expediency of forming a penal settlement for the villages of New England, all of whom agree upon one West India colonies. There is every prospect of point; and that one point is, that the present system good crops throughout the islands generally. The of society is wrong in theory and wrong in practice, weather has not been so propitious for many years. All the speakers unite on this, but none have The House of Assembly was sitting at Jamaica, attempted to point out even the shadow of a remedy. but no particular business was being transacted. A This I shall now do; and the measure which I am bill had been introduced to prevent trespass on pro- about to submit to this Convention immeasurably perties, which was read a third time, and ordered to transcends in all-engrossing importance any measure be engrossed. And another, for the summary punish- which has ever been agitated in the social or political ment of petty larcenies, had gone into committee and world. I propose to give every man, who is willing passed. The Lazaretto Bill, for the establishment of to work, a sufficient portion of the vast domain, a lazaretto for the islands, had also been introduced, known as the "public lands," to sustain himself and this morning were very few. Even the inhabitants and, after some little discussion as to whether it family in comfort and independence. These lands should be a floating one or not, it was ultimately are held in trust by the general Government for us; passed on the understanding that it should be on and unless the shameless speculation, and peculation, too, by which they are fast falling into the hands of unprincipled and unfeeling capitalists, be speedily

> his suffering fellow beings, the present scene is pecu- as helpless in their candition as the serfs of Europe. INFAMOUS TYRANNY IN RHODE ISLAND.—THE PERno rights beyond that of barking like dogs for their | SECUTED DORR .- The infamous oppressors of Rhode masters, now assemble in the majesty and dignity of Island deny to Mr. Dorr even the aid of counsel! It of the Prince George were saved, but the mate and human nature for the worthy, noble, and sublime is well known that they interdict his friends from two seamen were drowned. That of the Oyrus ocpurpose of devising some efficient means, by which seeing him, although in the presence of others; that they may be freed from the oppressive and degrading they do not permit him to read the letters or news-suffered dreadful privations. They remained lashed

> > until we have information from our client that our services are dispensed with; and we take this opportunity of saying to the friends of Mr. Dorr, in or out of the State boats, Richard M'Daniel, in the most gallant and saying to the friends of Mr. Dorr, in or out of the State, that any attempt to take his case out of our hands, by whomsoever made, and of whatever political party they sprang out of his own boat, and succeeded in getting may be (either as employers or counsel), or by whatever on board; a cable was then attached, her anchors may be (either as employers or counsel), or by whatever motives actuated, is wholly unauthorised by Mr. Dorr.

> > We stand ready to do for Mr. Dorr, both as counsel and friends, all that we know he desires us to do, and all that we can do, faithfully to the last. Of one thing we are certain, from our conversation with our client before his imprisonment, that he has never asked the aid, in the management of his case, of any one who is not found unequivocally acting in the Democratic ranks of the state or country: to whose principles and rights our client has certain, from our conversation with our client before his

with a large audience, met to celebrate the lafe though we trust not the last glorious effort of the Poles to throw off the yoke of Russia. Mingled with the audience, were not only many lattices of European birth, but hosts of our own country women, who seemed to partake of the enthusiasm for Poland, excited by the recent visit of her oppressor, to that country of Europe which boasts itself the freest in the world. the world. Over the tribune drooped the tri-colour of France, the American ensign, the Polar star of Scandinavia, and the banner of Poland, with the crowned eagle and the white horse of Lithuania, which once moved in triumph before Vienna, when the successor of the Roman Cæsars was unable to protect either his honour or his throne. With the oles were gathered together exiles from half of the countries of Europe; the dark Spaniard, the Italian Carbonaro, and the fair-haired Dane and German, among whom was one whose name, illustrious in Europe, is always honoured here; we refer to Harro laring, the patriot, the poet, and; unfortunately, the exile. After the officers and managers of this commemoration had taken their places upon the plat-form, one of the wild, half-oriental marches, by Polish valour made so glorious, was played by the orchestra, which was concealed by the drapery of the banners, of which we have already spoken. At the termination of this music, a letter was read from he Hon. Albert Gallatin, excusing himself on account of his age and the inclemency of the weather, from presiding over the meeting. The letter was read by Theod. Sedgwick, who addressed the audience, speaking of the fact that this country was now the only refuge of those whose country had contributed her quota of blood to the establishment of our own independence. While touching upon this subject, reference was made to the recent developments in relation to the English post-office, brought about by the Italian exile Mazzini, who had suffered under its espionage, Mr. Sedgwick having concluded, introduced to the meeting Mr. Kalussowski, who spoke for a shorttime in his native Sclavonic. we can but say that it was most enthusiastically received by the audience. An address was next made by Mr. Stalknecht, as the representative of the Scandinavian Society, in this city, assuring the Poles of their deep sympathy with them, and describing the feeling awakened in Scandinavia by the news that the Poles were in arms. This address, delivered in perfectly classical English, without the slightest accent, was received with great applause.—Mr. For-resti, then, on behalf of the Italians, addressed the audience in his own righ Tuscan. He spoke of the solemnity which had brought them together, and of the glorious nature of their strife, and of the pride they should feel, even though it was unsuccessful; n which, to quote his own words, "aunche cadesti-adesti, grandi." Mr. Forresti denounced, as only an Italian can, the cruelty of the Russian Government, and made a fervent appeal in behalf of the clorious names which had shone in the late revolution; to denounce the Autocrat did not suffice for Mr. Forresti, but bitter and scornful were his denuncia tions of the panegyrists of Nicholas. He concluded with an assurance that, deep as were the sufferings of the Italian exiles, there was not one who did not feel his bosom glow with sympathy for the sufferings to increase the hours of labour to such a shameful and of those who were more oppressed than themselves.—barbarous extent, as to compel us to take from our Dr. Wierzbirevi then addressed the audience in English, and spoke of the past glories of Poland, and the to break out into opn rebellion. We fear that we prevents us from impudently prying into public affairs, debt due to her from Christianity and universal civimust shortly look for cents of a most stirring nature and also makes quiet and orderly citizens of us. lization, of which, for centuries, they had been the bulwarks—and the untiring foe of the Tartar and the happier than they are—and why? Because we sleep Turk.—Harro Haring next addressed the audience, we regret to say, in a foreign tongue, which we are ably stiff in the morning. (Loud laughter and cheers.) unable to render adequately. As far as we could form an opinion of words spoken in a tongue with of them who would carry a hod full of mortar all day to the pronunciation of which we are not familiar, he enjoy the pleasing recreation even for a single night. read an original poetical address, which, at least (Laughter and applause.) As an offset to our cease- he seemed to feel, and which ended with an appeal less and uncompensated toil, these fellows talk about to Scandinavia, the author's fatherland. Mr. Haring having concluded, a Polish national air was sung. -Dr. Howe of Boston next addressed the meeting, and find some difference, I apprehend, between the anxiety described the enthusiasm excited in America by the Destructive Fire.—Amsterdam, Dec. 19.—Last stroying all his property; secondly, with endeavournight a destructive fire broke out on the premises of ing to murder his uncle by fring at him on the high plus funds, and the solicitude which the poor man of the various modes of assistance which were constructive. trived; and of the funds raised and the colours sent from Boston to that country; which were confided to La Fayette, and in the disbursement of which Dr. Howe had been joined. On the arrival of these funds, the Revolution had failed; the Poles had laid down their arms, except those who had taken refuge in Prussia. It was determined, as these mon were in great distress, to distribute the funds among them: to accomplish which Dr. Howe visited their encampment in Prussia, and contrived to accomplish his purpose. The officers had been separated from this body of men, that, unassisted by their council, they might be forced to return into the dominions of Russia. Dr. Howe had, from the concert among them, become satisfied some one mind regulated their movements: and at length discovered this to be the case. He was shewn into a squalid room where an officer lay ill. whose attention he long attempted in vain to arouse, and not until after repeated efforts did he succeed; when, raising from his bed with the frame of a giant, and in the most energetic manner, he assured him that he had been all the while feigning illness, though in perfect health, for the purpose of keeping together these 4000 men. For this affair, and for his activity in assisting other Poles, Dr. H. was the inmate of a Prussian prison.—Mr. Gerard was next introduced to the meeting, and addressed them in a speech of some twenty minutes duration, as the representative of France. His address, however, was but a refrain of those which preceded it, from which it differed only in its higher degree of excitement and fervour. Various other addresses were made, and a series of resolutions proposed and adopted, when the assemblage was dismissed. On the whole it was a most interesting affair, and the Poles in our city may be assured

> at the proper time and occasion. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. LLOYD'S, FRIDAY NIGHT .- The Britannia steamer, which arrived at Liverpool from New York in the carly part of the week, brought further intelligence relative to the late storm at Havana. and shipwreck of twelve British vessels, and also a Belgian emigrant ship, with loss of life, in addition to the seventy-five wrecks that unfortunately happened during the same fearful event, and which were reported in this journal under our shipping news a few weeks since. The names of the vessels lost are as follows:—The Prince George, Captain Foster, belonging to London, built at Sunderland in 1835; 325 tons burthen. The St. Lawrence, W. Morrison commander, 254 tons register. built at Prince Edward's Island in the year 1841. The schooner Britannia, belonging to Halifax, 108 tons. The Bytown, of Liverpool; the Cyrus, a barque launched at Whitby in 1811, belonging to London, 403 tons burthen, Captain Rae master. The Fortuna, Leonard master, from Sydney, for Halifax. The schooner Albion, belonging to Prince Edward's Island. The Alabama, Captain Bunker, of New York. The ship Cruikston Castle, belonging to Greenock, 382 tons register, Mr. Cumming master, built at New Brunswick in 1822. The Paragon, 132 tons burthen, Hubbard master, launched at Lynn in 1811. The St. Lawrence, 254 tons measurement, Captain Morrison, built at Prince Edward's Island in 1841: and several large vessels are also reported to have been seen abandoned and water-logged. tings of that body that the following speech was de-public lands free to actual settlers. This, and this but their names are not yet known. Two seamen were washed overboard from the St. Lawrence, and were drowned. A Belgian emigrant-ship was lost on the night of the 5th of the same month, on a heap of sunken rocks near Cape Three Point. She was from Antwerp, bound to St. Thomas's in the Gulf of Adeluce, and had upwards of 200 persons on board, all of whom were saved. The other heavy losses, that of the Prince George, the Cyrus, and the Cruikston Castle, all happened near the same spot as that precedingly described. Part of the crew

hey are not friendless, and that the burst of feeling

which was elicited in 1830 will again be called forth

Youghal, Dec. 14.—About six on Friday evening, a schooner came ashore on Clay Castle beach; the crew remained by her, and were all saved at the ebb-The ship proved to be the Joseph and Fanny, of Newport, Capt. Lobbat, bound for Newport from Cork, with a general cargo of provisions. They left Cove last Tuesday, carried away some of their sails that night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable to partake of any food or refreshment. Saturday morning at daybreak, the hull of a vessel was de-scried from the shore riding at anchor outside the and with considerable risk succeeded in clearing the harbour, but were unable to reach her after se heroic manner, and at the imminent risk of his life. slipped, and the vessel was towed into the harbour with great difficulty in safety. She proves to be a Jersey schooner, the Swan, bound from Seville to Dublin with fruit; a large ship ran into her on Thursday night in the Channel, carried away all her headNOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.



THE Undersigned continue to engage Passengers for First-Class Fast-Sailing AMERICAN PACKET SHIPS, which average from 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the following Ports, viz. :-

NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS PHILADELPHIA,

BRITISH AMERICA, &c BALTIMORE, Emigrants in the country can engage passage by letter addressed as underneath; in which case they need not be in Liverpool until the day before the Ship is to sail; and they will thereby avoid detention and other expenses, besides securing a cheaper passage, and having the best berths allotted to them previous to their arrival. For further particulars apply, post-paid, to UAMES BECKETT & SON, North End Prince's Dock, Liverpool.

GREAT MEDICAL BOON. HEALTH, STRENGTH, LIVE.

THE true and long enjoyment of health may be secured for all the afflicted by the use of the oldest, best tried, and most successful remedy of the age-DR. MAINWARING'S PILLS.

Mearly two centuries ago, Mainwaring earned a fame greater than Abernethy by his rapid and certain cures of all these afflicting complaints, which arise from derangement of that vital organ, the Stemach, such as Indigesion, causing Head-ache, Dimness of Vision, Giddiness, Pulness at the Pit of the Stomach, Wind, Heartburn, Water Brash, and Difficulty of Swallowing. Costiveness, attended with Dryness of Skin, Flushes of Heat and Cold, and tendency to Apoplexy. Bilious Affections, having a tendency to Jaundice; Palpitation of the Heart, with Swelling of Legs and tendency to Dropsy, Affections of the Lungs, with short, dry Cough, Phlegm, and tendency to

Mainwaring's work on "The Means and Method of Preserving Health," together with his system of curing diseases, have caused him to be quoted and followed by the first medical men of the presene day, who hereby admit that the wisdom and experience of the shrewd Mainwarng has stood the test of nearly

TWO CENTURIES OF EXPERIENCE. Mainwaring's inestimable prescription has been long in private hands until the steady, certain, and permanent cures effected by his Pills have forced them into public Mainwaring's system is fully explained for the benefit of the afflicted in a small pamphlet, given gratuitously by the agents. All applications for agencies, on the usual terms, must be made to Cleave, I, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London; and Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester. N.B.—These Pills are carefully prepared according to the receipt, under the directions of Dr. M Douall, 52, Wal-cot-square, Lambeth, London.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS." TIME following testimonials from respectable persons in addition to many hundreds of DECIDED CURES -particulars of which have been already published-established the character of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, as the Best Medicine in the World :-

TO THE PROPERTORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Gentlemen,—This is to inform you, in detail, what OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS (or Pills of Health), have done for

First.-They have cured me of a Cough, of about three years' duration, by which I could sleep very little; but the third night I took them I slept comfortably. Secondly.—Of a Nervous Affection, with which I have been troubled for many years. Thirdly.-Of Costiveness, from which I have suffered

much for many years, having been, except at intervals, for three, four, five, six, seven, and eleven days in torment, previous to going to the ground. Fourthly.—Of the Rheumatism, from which I have suf fered much for upwards of 40 years. Fifthly.—Of a Scorbutic humour, with which I have

ness of body. I am not like the same person I was year ago, being so much altered for the better. All these cures have been effected in me by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. And lastly.-I believe them to be a safe preventive of the Bowel Complaint, for neither I nor my wife have had Barnsley; and all respectable Medicin Vendors throughit since taking them; she having frequently had it pre-

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant, R. W. RICHARDSON, Rchoolmaster. Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, Jan. 30, 1843. WITNESS.-R. Richardson, his present wife, can vouch to his being afflicted as above for more than 22 years. NOTE.—You are at liberty to make use of the above statement, in any way you please; I am ready to answer

any question put to me relating thereto.

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., London. To Mr. James Arthur, Bookseller, Rickergate, Carlisle SIR,—I cannot refrain from expressing the deep gratitade I feel for the great benefit I have derived from taking Parr's Life Pills. For the space of eighteen months I was seriously afflicted with a complaint of the stomach, accompanied with severe pain and flatulency. During that time I had much medical advice, and was a patient at the Carlisle Dispensary for six months, but without deriving the slightest benefit whatever. I also tried several patent medicines, but without experiencing any benefit. I was worn out to a complete skeleton.—had a severe cough and spit, and was also troubled with Diabetes, and had no hope of ever recovering: fortunately, however, I was informed by some of my neighbours of the great benefit they had derived from Parr's Life Pills, purchased from you. I accordingly agreed to give them a trial. I did so, and during the last eighteen months I have taken about

happy to be able to state that it has been attended, in many cases, with very favourable results. I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant. JOHN DAVIDSON

Staymaker, Rigg-street, Caldewgate Reference can be made to Mr. JAMES ARTHUR, Book seller, Rickergate, Carlisle, who can bear testimony as to the great benefit derived by many others from taking the above-named medicine Carlisle, Oct. 11th, 1343.

The following letter, just received by the Proprietors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent Minister. Whitstable, near Canterbury, is a further proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liver and Stomach Complaints

Whitstable, Sept. 5, 1842. "MY DEAR PRIEND. "I received the box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS you so kindly sent me, for which I beg you to accept my best thanks. They could not have come more opportunely, as I was suffering considerably from indigestion at the time.

I immediately commenced taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few days. I have taken them subsequently, with the same happy effect, which induces me to utility n an obstinate liver complaint. If my recommendation can be of any service, you are at liberty to use I am. my dear friend,

"Yours, very truly,
"DAVID HARRISON." From Mr. D. Cusions, Horncastle. Horncastle, Sept. 59, 1842. ! entlemen.

A most extraor-linary Case of Cure communicated by Mrs. Moxon, of York. Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical amendants pronounced to be Cancer. It originated in her breast, and cantioned to spread nearly all over her body, lefying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now almost well and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine, Parr's Life

Communicated by Mr. Bawden. Gentlemen,—At the request of Mr. Thomas Barret, Farmer, of Menally, parish of St. Veep, Cornwall, I send you the enclosed, and beg to state that you are quit at liberty to publish it, if you think proper to do so. Sage 1 have been your agent, I have received numerous testi-monials of the benefit PARR'S LIFE PILLS have con-

ferred upon the afflicted. I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully, H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist.

Gentlemen.—I feel it a duty I owe you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking PARR'S IFE PILLS. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bawden, Chemist and Druggist, Powley, for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I had in my Groin, which extended to my ancle, and I could scarcely walk from the pain and swelling. It arose about an inch in thickness, descending in a line from the top to the bottom of my quite black and painful to the touch. After three boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, it quite disappeared, and I bave not had a return of it since; I am determined not to be without them, for I shall always have a box continually

in the house, in readiness for any complaint with which I

may in future be afflicted. I remain, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant, THOMAS BARRET, Of Menally, Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall

Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1843.

Gentlemen,—The wonderful effects of PARR'S LIFE PHLS have been felt by the poorer classes of the parish of Cirencester. Scarcely a family but what has taken them, one and all declare the wonderful efficacy resulting from their use. In fact, it is gratifying to me to say to the Proprietor of the Pills, my sale increases daily. Some days I sell 50 boxes.

Yours, W. WHITE, Agent for Cirencester.

Many persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE PILLS have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing this, however, caution must be observed, as certain individuals without honesty, are offering a dangerous substitute, instead of the genuine medicine The proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any untoward results that may ensue to those who have been thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to preveent further imposition.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR's The Phis to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the side of each box, in white letters on a BED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition. Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co, 9, Crane Court, Fleet street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment by E. Edwards, 57, St. Paul's; also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold by Josepa Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 3d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

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A N Oriental Botanical discovery, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and by its agency on the pores and minute secretory vessels, most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, Chilblains, Chaps, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the hands, arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. Por ladies, during the period of nursing, and as a wash for infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended.

Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty

CAUTION.—Beware of imitations of the most deleterious character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. See that the words "Rowland's Kalydor" are on the Wrapper; and "A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hattongarden," engraved (by authority of the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps) on the Government Stamp affixed to each

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THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS ME-■ DICINE for general use is FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by gentle relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove head-ache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c.; are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve landard and processing to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve landard and processing the could restrict the stomach promote digestion, create appetite, relieve landard and perceiving states of extraordinary cure apartment where he had been at study,—still he could can be attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. R. not detect from whence it arose; and, perceiving Sutton, Bookseller, Nottingham, after above four years of dread-ful nervous suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end steps, and securing her, made his way on to the roof, in insanity, was perfectly restored by Dr. Grandison's by the trap-door. By that time she had aroused the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve landard and perceiving sutton, Bookseller, Nottingham, after above four years of dread-ful nervous suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end steps, and securing her, made his way on to the roof, in insanity, was perfectly restored by Dr. Grandison's by the trap-door. By that time she had aroused the Charity Pills, after every known remedy had been resorted cook, who, alarming the rest of the servants, as also gour and depression of spirits; while to those of a full to in vain. habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated. This medicine has for many years received the approval of the most respectable classes of society; and in confirmation of its efficacy the following letter has been kindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its author :--

"To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London. "Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844.

"Sir,-I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong and unsolicited testimony to the excellence of your 'Frampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most safe, efficacious, and very superior gener anedicine. The widow of an officer, an elderly lady and near relative of mine, has used them—very rarely having recourse to other medicine for a long period of years; she has recommended them extensively, and in one instance in which she leading to the system: they create an applite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous hadache, and are eminently usoful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitatio of the heart: being perfectly innocent, may be used with safety in all induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary efficacy. I think that perhaps there is scarcely any other of the many patent medicines before the public of equal value as a friend in need'-certainly none possessed of superior my individual recommendation; and am, sir,

"Your obedient servant, Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 1s. 11d. pe. box, and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury: Dennis and Son, Burdckin, Moxon, Little, Fifthly.—Of a Scorbutic humour, with which I have been tormented at least 44 years, having been lame with it, several times, for months together. This has been a very stubborn case. I do not know what I may have, but at present I have not a sore spot or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless and praise God for his mercies in bringing to light such a restoraive of health and sound-press of body. I am not like the same person I was a sore spot or a pain about me. I am not like the same person I was a lerton; Rhodes, Snaith: Goldthorpe, Tadcaster: Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton: uter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax: Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby: Waite, Horrogate; Wall,

> out the kingdom. Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and ob-Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

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A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed couse that destroys physical energy, and the ability of menhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION: local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained twelve boxes, which have been attended with the most in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Enhappy results. I am now quite well in health, and am labouring very long hours. I have considered it my duty to recommend this excellent medicine to others, and am happy to be able to state that it has been attended, in RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT PRIEND" be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi dence of success.

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all doubt.-Farmers' Journal. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weak-ened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error—into a gradual but total degradation of manhood—into a per-nicious application of those inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species: bringing on premature decrepitude, and all the habi-tudes of old age. Constitutional weakness, sexual debility, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, total impotency and barrenness are effectually removed by this invaluable medicine.

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imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound tweive shillings) may be had as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Loudon. Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage. May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America,

of whom may be had the "SILENT FRIEND." Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of one pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases.

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> DR. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS. A BECENT DISCOVERY FOR THE NERVES.

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DATRONIZED by above One Hundred of the Nobility. bling hand may become steady, the weak heart strong, and nervous irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) frarey was engaged in his study up to half-past two may be arrested. It has secured refreshing sleep (without denied that blessing for years, and conquered the most obstinate costiveness and indigestion. It strengthens the servants had gone to bed at a much earlier period. stomach, purifies the blood, and restores the spirits, enstomach, purifies the blood, and restores the spirits, ensuring vigour of both body and mind.

St. Paul's-church-yard. When taken before the following statement, to magistrates he made the following statement, are in a fair way of recovery. I have just heard that one of the poachers, named Turvey, has been captured by the police. A reward of £50 has been of silver teapots, watches, and spoons, in a sheet or table-cloth. After we had tied them up, the police came from behind the screen. One got hold of my outrage; and in the printed notices issued to this came from behind the screen. We companion took bling hand may become steady, the weak heart strong, of the unfortunate occupier. She states that Mr.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended to the notic of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approlation of most gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effectually removing obtractions and relieving all other inconveniences to which he female frame is liable, especially those which, at an arly period of life, frequently arise from want of exercise and general

seasons and climates. ** It is necessary, owing to the numfous imitations, to inform the Public that KEARSLEY'Ss the only ORI-GINAL and GENUINE MEDICINE of this description ever made, and has been prepared by thm for more than 'friend in need'—certainly none possessed of superior FIFTI YEARS!! Purchasers are particularly requested to claims. I shall be happy on all occasions to give them my individual recommendation; and am, sir,

PIFTI YEARS!! Purchasers are particularly requested to remark, that as a testimony of authenicity, each Bill of Directions contains an affidavit, and bers the signature of "C. KEARLEY," in writing, also engreed on the Government stainp, and each box is wrapped a white paper.
old, Wholesale and Retail, by J. Singer, 150, Oxfordstreet, London; and by all respectate Medicine Venders throughout the Country.

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This fact was sworn to this 8th day of March, 1842, before the LORD MAYOR, at the Massion House.

there, the deponent sought relief at the three following their lives by this sad occurrence. hospitals -King's College Hospital in May, for five

(Sworn at the Mansion House of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842.) JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

In all DISEASES OF THE SKIN, bad legs, old wounds and the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a be that of a boy (Robinson, the clerk). certain remedy for the bite of muschetoes, sand-flies,

used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, withroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of com- out exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and OUGHT TO BE USED BY ALL!

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), where advice may be had gratis; also at the Chronicleoffice, Oxford; and by all respectable vendors of patent mediciues throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.

to each put PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES ufter use, and a rapid cure of Asthma and Consumption,

and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. EXTRAORDINARY CURES IN HULL. Of Spitting of Blood, Consumption, Cough, etc. Extract of a letter from Mr. J. S. WEIR, Practical Che-

mist, l. Lowgate, Hull.

by "Dr. Locock's Wafers," of which my customers cannot speak in terms too high. Two of the most prominent cases, I will mention more Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four particularly, as anording the most unuemable proofs of the longer. In the same outhouse was the self, and one for the lodger. I put arsenic in the one lis bottle their value in those affections of the Chest and Lungs was burnt to a cinder. In the same outhouse was the self, and one for the lodger. I put arsenic in the one lis request, lighted him a candle, and, having placed

> benefit from this valuable medicine. A gentleman, also of this town, who was pronounced

ticipating his complete recovery.

benefit has not been the result of a fair trial. an order to send some across the Channel, to Antwerp. J. S. WEIR. I am, &c.,

Another cure of a fifteen years' Cough, and improvement of the Voice. From the Rev. W. Coulson, Cambridge Heath Road, " August 16th, 1844. Gentlemen,-Your Pulmonic Wafers have perfectly cured a most obstinate and distressing asthmatic cough, gave me the first day. I may add, that my voice, which was very weak and

used them. You have my free permission to publish this if you quest was adjourned to Monday next. WM. COULSON. think proper. The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from very agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent.

orders of the breath and lungs.

pleasant taste. Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents :- Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street. London. Sold by all Medicine Venders.

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Accidents, Offences, Inquests, &c.

THE LATE DREADFUL FIRE IN GUILFORD STREET. Russell Square. - The subjoined statement of the By perseverance in this popular remedy, the trem, discovery of the fire is given by Mrs. Farey, the lady Prepared (for the Proprietor) in London, and sold in trap-door on to the roof. As regards the unfortuing but what they had on at the time, their night-clothes. The lad Hall had informed her that he had KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FE made three distinct attempts to save Robinson, and MALE PILLS, so long and justly celebrated for their said that had it not been for the presence of mind of Mr. Farey in pulling him through the trap, he would have been lost. Her son attempted, when they were escaping, to catch hold of Robinson through the attic

window, but being met by a strong body of smoke, and seeing no possible chance of saving him, he with the rest of them got on the roof of an adjoining house, where they remained for nearly a quarter of an hour in the piercing cold, ere they were removed. The building in which the fire originated is totally destroyed, with the entire of the splendid furniture, books, pictures, drawings, jewellery, instruments. Mr. Farey is insured in the Sun fire-office for £1,500, which it is not expected will near cover his loss. The building is stated to be the property of a lady named Hampson, residing in Berkleysquare, and is believed to be insured for £2,000. but in what office is not known, Mrs. Hampson being at present at Brighton. No 66, on the west side, and No. 68, on the east, are both damaged by fire, water. and removal. Birkmyer and Wright (the two policemen) are both single men, and about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. On Saturday evening, the mutilated remains of a body, without arms, legs, or head, the flesh being so burned off that it was impossible to identify it, was found. The shocking spectacle was first discovered by the firemen while

walking over the premises. odies of the policeman Wright and the page by

MONDAY. - Shortly before eleven o'clock Mr. Lloyd, weeks; at Guy's Hospital ir July, for six weeks; and at secretary of the Atlas Insurance ('ompany, made a condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir Brigade to continue their search for the bodies of other deceased, Shepherd. Bransby Cooper, and other medical officers of the esta- the policeman Wright, and Charles Jenkins, the blishment, had told deponent that the only chance of occasional groom. The operations were at once unsaving his life was to Lose his arm! The deponent dertaken by twelve of the police-constables of the E thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician of Guy's, division, five labourers employed by Mr. Lloyd, and who, on viewing the deponent's condition, kindly and four of the Fire Brigade; and, although the burnt desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This derous mass. Among the articles discovered are three unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a gold and two silver-gilt watches, a number of brass PERFECT CUBE effected in three weeks by the use alone of engineering models and valuable scientific works, and Hospitals had failed! When Dr. Bright was shown by Mrs. Martineau's, No. 55, Guilford-street. A valuable the deponent the result of his advice and charity, he said model, for making wire ropes for railways, has also I am both astonished and delighted, for I thought that been found, and the two iron chests, weighing twelve thereby. Seven of the firemen narrowly escaped with their lives during the conflagration. Morris, engineer, B 7, or Holbern station, with Timms, Flemming, Carter, and Howell, were in the front parlour, dithe flames, when they heard a cracking above, and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated can- instantly made for the street door, which they had cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this of the surgeons of St. Giles's, made an examination

street, adjoining the church of St. Giles-in-the-fields, calamitous fire in Guilford-street, Russell-square. The bodies of two of the deceased were found on Mon-Farey's two fire-proof iron safes, which are of immense weight, and which, indeed, materially contriwards the place whence it proceeded. I got close to also in course of signature.—Liverpool Albion. the front area door; it was closed at the time, and I called out again, 'Where are you? Is there any one here besides?' Deceased answered, 'Yes, Jack.' My companions coming up at the time the door was broken open. We found him lying against the dresser, which was near the window. A piece of timber, which had fallen through the ceiling, lay across his loins. He was lying on his right side, and was alive which I had for the last fifteen years; during which time when we first saw him. It took a quarter of an hour I have taken the advice and assistance of many eminent before he could be extricated from his position, and men, but without receiving so much ease as your Wafers by that time he was quite dead." On the jury's return from viewing the bodies the coroner suggested after some conversation, was agreed to, and the in-

married; and Thomas Morgan, a boy, ten years of reach the water. The artilleryman, however, made which, it is expected, will lead to important disage, who had been most shockingly disfigured—his attempts to catch hold of it, but without effect, and closures.

head having been detached from the body by the vivlent concussion of air consequent upon the explosion. blame attached to the overman for not having seen that the pit was properly cleared, and for not having

APPREHENSION OF A NOTORIOUS LONDON THIEF AT AYLESBURY.—A man named Wm. Evans, alias Charles Hensler, who is supposed to have been concerned in several extensive robberies in London, has been apprehended under singulur circumstances by police-constable Cornaby, at Aylesbury. The prisoner, previously to being taken before the sitting magistrates, J. P. Deering and W. Rickford, Esqrs., and the Rev. J. Harrison, admitted to the constable that he is the con had been a party to three burglaries in the metropolis parish of Croome, still lies at the hospital in a very -one at a silversmith's shop, in Oxford-street, ano- precarious condition. His name is Thomas Slaite. ther at a watchmaker's, in Long-acre, and the third at | The two other men who were seriously injured by Messrs. Hitchcock and Rogers, linendrapers, in the poachers are brothers, named Compton, residing St. Paul's-church-yard. When taken before the at Kempsey, between this city and Croome. They Cattion.—The success of this Medicine, for every weak.—She instantly awoke ner nusuand, and gave nim a ness or derangement of the nervous system, having caused light for the purpose of ascertaining from whence it imitations, the Public are informed that the words "Dr. proceeded. He had no sooner got out of the room grandison's Charity Pills" are engraved in the Government Stamp, and cannot be imitated, as they form a part on to the staircase before the smoke extinguished the light. However, he made his way down stairs to the light. However, he made his way down stairs to the light. However, he made his way down stairs to the light. However, he made his way down stairs to the light. The religionary who had hold of me

Testimonial.—The following case of extraordinary cure apartment where he had been at study,—still he could three times. The policeman who had hold of me opened the shop door and called out for assistance. I gave the particulars of a murderous attack which then had a desperate struggle with him, and I made my escape by running down Oxford-street." The prisoner was remanded, in order that the necessary on Monday afternoon poor Fairclough (officer 78), evidence might be forthcoming. It appeared from her son, most of them made their way through the testimony of the policeman Cornaby, that the trap-door on to the roof. As regards the unfortuprisoner applied to him at the station-house, the pre-Prepared (for the Proprietor) in London, and sold in trap-door on to the roof. As regards the unfortuboxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. ea h, containing advice to the patient, by all respectable Chemists. Bexes
sent by post. Ask for "Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills."

"A wonderful yet safe medicine."—Professor Mollen.

"A wonderful yet safe medicine."—Professor Mollen.

Agent for York, J. B. Simpson, Chemist, Micklegate.

The propared (for the Proprietor) in London, and sold in trap-door on to the roof. As regards the unfortunate page, or footman, John Robinson, he slept with
another footman, named Hall, in the upper part of
the house. So hasty an escape were they obliged to
make that they had not time to save the least clothapplicant, the man was detained, and he then conapplicant, the man was detained, and he then confessed that he had been engaged in several burglaries in London, and that he was anxious to tell the truth and give himself up to justice. THE LATE FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT. - AD-JOURNED INQUEST. - The adjourned inquest on the

bodies of Sullivan and Shepherd, the unfortunate

sufferers from the collision between the Sylph and was discovered proceeding from a stable in the occu-

five to another room, and returned at ten minutes

poisoned her father, has made the following statement and confession to Mr. Penrey, the visiting magis- burn, went into the kitchen and sat down by the side trate of the prison, in the presence of the chaplain :— of his grandmother, as if nothing had happened; liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! rafters and furniture were above twelve feet in height, it shall be 21 years of age on the 2nd of next adding that he did not think of setting the house on but here is half a sovereign; go to HOLLOWAY, and try by half-past four o'clock yesterday the several parties what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have employed in removing it had reached within a foot daughter of Richard and Mary Gallop. My father issuing from the stable, endeavoured to open the door, was a joiner by trade. Both my father and mother but, finding it fastened, broke it open, when the flames were Wesleyan Methodists. My father was a very broke forth with redoubled fury. On Monday mornpious good man; but my mother had fallen off from her religious profession. I recollect him taking me the Rev. Mr. Crawley, when, in the most hardened HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, after four a Dresden time-piece, which have been removed to a Sunday school at Warrington, when I could just manner, he had not only denied committing the act, walk. He also sent me to a day-school in the same but also said that he did not even know upon what place. I continued to go to these schools till I was about nine years old. As my father could not get said he had no doubt that the boy had made the con-"I am both astonished and deligned, for I thought that the boy nad made the confif I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your cwt. each; but it is thought inexpedient to remove the any work at this time in Warrington, we went to live fession in the blind-house under the impression that in Runcorn, where we remained two or three years. it would be the means of liberating him. From this He sent me to a Sunday and day school during the circumstance, and taking into consideration the very whole of that time. As his wages were very low, we tender age of the boy, the magistrates did not feel went to reside in Liverpool. We lived some time at justified in committing him; he was therefore set at Rose-hill. I went to the Sunday school belonging to liberty. He readily acknowledged to the superintenrecting the branch so far as to effectually bear upon the Brunswick Chapel. My father afterwards removed dent that it was he who broke all the windows and the to Mansfield-street, and sent me to a Sunday and day crockery in his grandmother's house. He stated school in Springfield street. At this time he obtained among other freaks, that his grandmother had put cers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lum-scarcely passed when the whole of the upper stories work on the railroad, and we went to live at Windsor him to bed one night, and he had lain just long bago, likewise in cases of Piles—the Pills in all the above of the surgeons of St. Gilos's made an examination of the surgeons of St. Gilos's made and the surgeons of St. Gilos's made an examination of the surg age. I think we remained there about seven years. he jumped out of bed, ran into her room, dashed his means cures will be effected with a much greater cer- this day of the charred trunk found on Saturday During this time I was a teacher in Pleasant-street hands through the window, and was back into his own means cures will be enected with a much greater tertainty, and in half the time that it would require by using afternoon near the top of the ruins, and it proves to
Wesleyan Sunday school, and regularly attended room, in bed, and again apparently asleep, before the chapel. My half-sister lived with us, and I used to old woman could come up stairs and see what had THE INQUEST ON THE Bodies.—On Tuesday after- assist her in the week with the mangle. When we happened. A more depraved young rascal we never chiego-foot, yaws, and coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured also be als Windsor he used to come and see us. We formed an The PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when to inquire into the deaths of William Robinson, aged attachment. Both my father and mother were averse 15; Robert Birkmyre, aged 19; John Wright, aged to his coming after me, but particularly my father. is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will 27; and Charles Jenkins, the sufferers by the late The young man was then an apprentice, and is not yet out of his time, We then went to live at Crewe. a charge of having embezzled money, the property of About three months afterwards I went to Liverpool his employer, Mr. John Lane, brewer. It appeared day afternoon-namely, those of Robinson and Birk- with my mother for a few days. I saw the young myre. On Tuesday the search was resumed among man several times. When I returned, we used to occasion he received a sum of £20 from Mr. John the vast mass of rubbish, and the workmen laboured write to each other. I have shown some of his letters | Hartley, for grains, and that he entered only £15 with great vigour. In their progress they found Mr. to my mother, but not to my father. About ten to the credit of his (Mr. Hartley's) account. Mr. months after we went to live at Crewe my mother Rushton ordered the prisoner to be remanded .- Two destroyed herself in a fit of insanity. When my well-known characters, named George Robinson and buted to the failing of the floors and the consequent mother was buried I went with my half-sister to George Hughes, were brought up at the Police-court There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger loss of life; to get them out required the united ex- Liverpool for some time. I used to see the young on a charge of having broken and entered the premises ertions of twenty men. Their contents, which con- man. I returned to Crewe in June last, and asked of Mr. Jonathan Webster, of No. 22, Horatio-street, N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed sisted of valuable plates and drawings, and other my father to go again to Liverpool at Christmas. He with an intention to steal. It appeared that Mr. property, were found uninjured. An immense quan- said he would never give his consent for me to have Webster went out on Sunday afternoon at three books, models, &c., were also got out, which anything to do with the young man at Liverpool. I o'clock, and that on his return, about nine, he found are stated to be of extreme value, and were conveyed to the new residence of Mr. Farey, in Regent-square.

Many of these productions have an important bearing upon science, and could not have been replaced if upon science, and could not have been replaced if least sound of them were the result of forty years' are now. I had poisoned her husband with and an an an an an an an and an American delar had been removed from her her thought of going into a situation as servant in that the house had been entered by the kitchen win-dow. His housekeeper made a search and found that a brooch, and that on his return, about nine, he found that the house had been entered by the kitchen win-dow. His housekeeper made a search and found that a brooch, and that on his return, about nine, he found that the house had been entered by the kitchen win-dow. His housekeeper made a search and found that a brooch, and that on his return, about nine, he found that the house had been entered by the kitchen win-dow. His housekeeper made a search and found that a brooch, and that on his return, about nine, he found that the house had been entered by the kitchen win-dow. His housekeeper made a search and found that a brooch, and that on his return, about nine, he found that the house had been entered by the kitchen win-dow. His housekeeper made a search and found that a brooch, and that on his return, about nine, he found that the house had been entered by the kitchen win-dow. His housekeeper made a search and found that the house had been entered by the kitchen win-down and that the house had been entered by the kitchen win-down and that the house had been entered by the kitchen win-down and that the house had been entered by the kitchen win-down and that the house had been entered by the kitchen win-down and that the house had been entered by the house had been ent lost; some of them were the result of forty years' arsenic, which she had bought under pretence of bed-room and deposited in the attic apartment. Two research, experiment, and labour. At half-past two o'clock the bodies of Wright, the policeman, and Jenkins, the groom, were dug out from the kitchen, liberty to go where I pleased, and do as I pleased. If from under an immense heap of rubbish. Mr. Wakley I could have opened my mind to anybody, and had re- mattress. On the way to Bridewell, Hughes threw was therefore enabled to include the whole in the ceived a little good advice, I am sure I should not away two skeleton keys. The prisoners were cominquisition. The jury having been sworn, proceeded have committed the crime. 1 did not think that I mitted for trial. some of the happy effects produced in this neighbourhood remains. They were placed in shells, in an out-attributed to the bowel complaint, with which he had house in the yard. They presented a most been afflicted for several weeks. I bought a pennymelancholy spectacl. All were more or less worth of arsenic, and, not thinking it would be

Gentlemen,—I feel a pleasure in communicating to you to St. Giles's workhouse, to view the sufferers' should be detected. I considered his death would be burnt and mutilated, and of the poor boy Robin- enough, I bought another pennyworth. I made three particularly, as affording the most undeniable proofs of son there was nothing left but the trunk, and that cakes, one for my father, one for my half-sister and which are, alas, of but too frequent occurrence in our body of J. W. Saunders, of Newgate-street, who was for my father. I did not put any in the others. If found dead in the corner of his lodging-room. He is any got mixed with the flour of which they were made, 19. Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. None are genuine without the signature of nume of nume without the signature of nume of num man Birkmyre. He said:—"I found the deceased some more arsenic the next day (Saturday), and the unfortunate man had fallen across the bed with dead in the front kitchen at a quarter to seven mixed it with some arrowroot. Heft my father to by his medical attendants to be in the second stage of o'clock, A. M. The house was tenanted by Mr. Farey. put the milk to it and make it himself. He was consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to be consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to be consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to be consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to be consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to be consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to be consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to be consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to be consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to be consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to be consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to be consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to be consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to be consumption. The was the bed clothes, which, from the peculiar relieved to the make it minister. He was the bed clothes, which, from the peculiar relieved to the make it minister. He was the bed clothes, which the bed clothes, which the bed clothes, which the materials of which they were relieved to the make it minister. He was the bed clothes, which the bed clothes, which the bed clothes, which they were consumption. for some time previously, and his friends are joyfully and towards the door, and large pieces of timber resting that the young woman is insane, and was so at the upon his body. I went into the back of the house, time when she deprived her parent of life, a petition I have met with many other instances, in which coughs and heard a voice calling out, 'Here, here' Help, has been forwarded to the Home-office, in order to of from fifteen to twenty years' standing have yielded to help! I sang out, 'Where are you!' The voice obtain a commutation of the sentence, to confinement its power; but I have not heard of one case in which great answered, 'Here, here' for God's sake come and save or transportation for life. The petition was signed me!' Guided by the sound of the voice, which was by the Lord Bishop, Chancellor Raikes, and a great was brought to the Police Yard, by a police officer Its fame has extended so far, that yesterday I received about ten yards off, I crawled under the timber to-body of the clergy and gentry. Other petitions are that the factory occupied by Messrs. Waterhouse and MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE AT LIMERICK.—It is most painful to record the death by drowning of two

fellow-creatures, which occurred yesterday afternoon between three and four o'clock. A young woman, named Honora Ryan, late of Killaloe, servant to Mr. Canty, baker, of High-street, went for a tub of water i to the public fount at Bank-place, where she stood upon the parapet wall over the river, for the purpose of placing a pail upon the head of another girl, but by some awkwardness lost her balance, and unfortunately as she raised the vessel fell back into the water. The tide was falling with a strong current at the propriety of adjourning the inquest until the preoften husky, has become strong and clear since I have mises had been properly examined. The suggestion, the spot, amongst whom was a resolute young fellow, named Thomas M'Creice, private of the 9th battalion of Royal Artitlery, who, on seeing the poor gir! Collient Explosion Next: Morriston. — (From the Cambrian.)—Soon after the workmen entered the pentrefelin Colliery, the property of the Swansea and plunging into the water swam to her assistance. Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid Coal Company, situated near Morriston, on Monday, She was not at the time twenty yards from shore, but oure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all dis- they were alarmed by an explosion of four air in one as soon as he neared her she suddenly caught him of the headings, ignited by a collier named Thomas by the breast, and having then entangled him, he is a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase immediately proceeded from all parts of the pit to the himself from her grasp. Both were drawn down gross irregularities which have been recently discothe power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most scene of the lamentable occurrence, where they found under the side of the arch of the New Bridge by the vered in the St. Katharine's Docks, four officers con-

opposite the Custom-house, in the presence of hun dreds of agonizing spectators, both sufferers sank The coroner's jury returned a verdict of Accidental exhausted to rise no more. This fatal occurrence Joirnal of Politics, Literature, and Science, devoted to the Death, with an opinion that had the fan been worked caused a considerable sensation, and the loss of the during Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, the brave soldier who sacrificed his life in the chivalrous explosion would not have occurred; that there is attempt to save the life of a fellow creature was the topic of universal regret. What renders this sad occurrence more calamitous is, the fact that M'Creice has left a wife (advanced in pregnancy) and three children to deplore his untimely fate. He belonged to Major Rawnsley's company, was twelve years in the corps, a native of Armagh, and an exceedingly

well-conducted man .- Limerick Chronicle, THE POACHING AFFRAY AT CROOME. - Worcester. Sunday Night.—The unfortunate gamekeeper who

had been made on two policemen on Sunday morning, whose injuries we described as of the most serious nature, died in the Southern Hospital. On Tuesday Jones was examined before Mr. Rushton, and remanded till Wednesday, when he was committed to take his trial for murder at the next assizes. On Wednesday, and by adjournment on Thursday, an inquest was held on view of the body of Fairclough. A verdict of-Wilful Murder was returned against William Jones. Fairclough was a quiet, unoffending man, and an excellent officer. He has left a wife, far advanced in pregnancy, and three children .-Liverpool Albion.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY .- On Tuesday afternoon a fire

Orwell steam-boats, was held on Monday at the Eight | pation of an aged widow, named Gaisford, at Bulk-Bells, Greenwich, before Mr. Carttar, the coroner of ington, about five miles from Devizes, and the flames West Kent. Three models were laid on the table; communicating to the dwelling-house adjoining, the one of the Orwall another of the Sylph, showing the whole we consumed in the space of two hours. It damage done by the collision; and another plain model of the Sylph, without rigging. These models were all made to scale and the various with the various with the various with the various with the collision of the demolition of the demolition of the windows of the demolition of the windows of the river in a portion of it, the was also made for the agentian. On the recovery apparently without hands. Mrs. Gaisford—good easy woman—and her husband (who was for the agentian) of the times could not be presented in the space of two hours. It whole of the space of two hours. It whole of the space of two hours. It whole of the space of two hours. It was consumed in the space of two hours. It was consumed in the space of two hours. It whole of the space of two hours. It whole of the space of two hours. It whole of the space of two hours. It was consumed in the space of two hours. It was consumed in the space of two hours. It for the occasion. On the assembling of the jury, living at the time) could not be persuaded but that it Mr. Thomas Hook Mitchell, the surgeon of the parproceeded from some supernatural power—that it was, ish, who had made a post morten examination of the in fact, the freaks of a ghost. Upon no other perbodies, was examined as to the actual cause of death. son's mind, however, was there the slightest doubt He stated that Sullivan had sustained a severe con- but that it was the act of the grandson of the old tusion of the legs, and had slight wounds also on the right side of the body, but he died during suffocation from drowning. Shepherd had a compound fracture of the right thigh, his right arm was severed from of "the Bulkington Ghost." After the flames had the shoulder, and he had also an extensive fracture of the skull. The injuries were severer than he had that "the Bulkington Ghost" had been to work ever witnessed, and death must have been instanta- again. Superintendent Haines, who had been atneous from being crushed. A number of witnesses tracted to the spot from Potterne by the light were examined, whose evidence was in the main only which the flames produced, discovered, upon in-ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. — On Sunday morning a repetition of the details which have been already quiry, that the boy had a day or two prean attempt was made by the firemen to recover the given to the public. The jury withdrew at half-past viously purchased some lucifer matches; and as the unsuccessful, on account of the extreme heat of the after six, when the foreman, addressing the coroner, there being no other person in the house at the time ruins. Water in copious streams was thrown in delivered the following verdict:—"We consider that than the boy and his grandmother—the boy having WM. Brooke, Messenger, of 2, Union-street, South- during the next four or five hours, and in the after- it was an accidental death, but we also consider that been absent about five minutes before the fire was wark, London, maketh oath aid saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with Fiften Running Ulcers on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, the data of the deceased, we consider that the analysis of the stable, which from the fire was afflicted with Fiften Running Ulcers on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, three and four o'clock in digging away the ruins; moving power of the death of the deceased, we consider that the alterative minutes before the fire was an accidental death, but we also consider that the about live minutes before the fire was an accidental death, but we also consider that the captain of the Sylph is highly to blame for going at the captain of the sylph is highly to blame for going at the captain of the sylph is highly to blame for going at the captain of the sylph is highly to blame for going at the captain of the sylph is highly to blame for going at the captain of the sylph is highly to blame for going at the captain of the sylph is highly to blame for going at the captain of the sylph is highly to blame for going at the captain of the captain for which deponent was admited an out-door patient at but they were still hot, and further search was con- der that must be attributed to the Orwell, but we at the time—clearly showing that the fire must proserve the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, the Metropolitan Hospital, in spril, 1841, where he conti- sequently again deferred. No doubt now exists of exonerate the persons on board the Orwell from all ceed from some one in the house. The boy, at about nued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure the fact that four, if not more, individuals have lost blame. We consider they could not avoid the colli- twelve at night, was taken to the blind-house, but he sion, and that they were using due caution. It is the had not been there long before he became greatly unanimous wish of the jury that the captain of the alarmed, and entreated to be allowed to go to his Sylph be severely reprimanded by you." A nominal grandmother. The constable who had charge of him Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some minute survey of the front and back walls of the deedand of Is. on the Orwell was then entered; and said he must know something of the fire first. The weeks more; which depount left, being in a far worse premises left standing, and issued orders to the Fire a similar verdict was returned with regard to the boy asked whether, if he confessed, he should be let out? Without any promise being made to him, he afterwards confessed—that he had taken the cows to THE PARRICIDE, MARY GALLOP.—This woman, water, and that on his return he went into the stable who was recently convicted at Chester of having from the yard; that he then fastened the door, applied a match to the straw in the rack, and, seeing it ing the boy was taken before Mr. Ludlow Bruges and

LIVERPOOL, MONDAY. - EMBEZZLEMENT. - HOUSE BREAKING .- A man of very respectable appearance named Blount, was brought before Mr. Rushton, on that he was employed in the office, and that on one Horrible Death.-On Sunday evening last, a

young Irishman, named John Smith, of Brookhouse, near Lancaster, employed in the ordnance survey, had been partaking rather freely of liquor at a publichouse in the village, and was accompanied to his lodgings, about ten o'clock, by the landlord, who, at it on a table in the middle of the room, was told by the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to filled the room with smoke, and suffocated him, the flame subsequently consuming his lower extremities. -Lancaster Guurdian.

ALARMING FIRE AT A COTTON FACTORY .- Monday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, information Co., cotton spinners, Temple-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, was on fire. On the arrival of the engines the flames were issuing from the windows of the second and third stories of a building containing the carding and blowing machinery; the building is four storics high, and runs parallel to a larger erection belonging to the same firm. Appearances for some time were very alarming; but water having been quickly obtained, and the engines got into play, the flames were soon reduced, and in about an hour completely extinguished. The building, which belongs to the firm, is of the fire-proof construction, and has not received any considerable damage. The principal damage was to the cotton on the premises, a considerable quantity of which was consumed, and other portions sustained damage from the water used in extinguishing the fire. The fire originated through some hard substance coming in contact with the teeth of a blowing machine in the lower story, and thereby causing the cotton to ignite, and the flames afterwards ascended through the "well-holes" to the higher stories of the building. No personal injury,

the three lifeless bodies of John Hopkin, aged 20; current, and a rope was quickly lowered from the nected with the vaulting and delivery department Matthew Fisher, aged 20, both of whom were un-battlement, but unfortunately not long enough to have been suspended, and a rigid inquiry is going on

Literature.

A CHRISTMAS GARLAND. WREATH II.

Auose existing lyrical poets few have achieved a greater popularity than Eliza Cook. This arises from the fact, that although her poetry is certainly not of the highest order, it is nevertheless true to nature. If she essays not those lofty flights which only the mighty few may hope to aspire to, she is not the less in her orbit a true poet. In simplicity she descends to the comprehension of the humblest; while allied with that simplicity she exhibits a force of thought which becomes to the many a voice uttering for them the truths they feel but are unable to articulate. Of this we have a striking example in the beautiful lines on Christmas which will be found below, and for which we are indebted to our contemporary the Weekly Dispatch. Curious enough the writer is just now located, and has been since his arrival in London (he speaks personally) in the home of ELIZA COOK'S birth, and childhood! Genius, which enobles all things with which it is associated may yet hallow the spot where the youthful mind of this pleasing poetess first awoke to the light and life of the Muse's inspiration. Indeed the writer knows those within the circle of his acquaintance who would traverse field and flood, simply to see the spot where he has for the present pitched his tent. He can only say, that should they favour him with their company, although holding no appoint ment from the lady, nor authorised to represent her, he will vet do his best to welcome her devotees

CHRISTMAS SONG OF THE POOR MAN. "A merry Christmas, Gentlemen :" Tis thus the ancient ditty runs: But minstrels chime no hailing rhyme,

For Poverty's low, haggard sons. A merry Christmas to ye all, Who sit beneath the green-twin'd roof,

To mark how fast the snow flakes fall, Or listen to the ringing hoof. A pleasant tune the north wind hums. When that's without, and ye within; But like a serpent's fang it comes I pon the poor man's naked skin.

A merry Christmas to ye all, Who fold warm robes oe'r limb and breast, Who sleep enclosed by curtain'd wall, With blankets on your couch of rest. But I—the poor man—what shall be The merry Christmas tide to me?

I've seen men hew the log trunk through, I've seen them bear the holly by, To pile upon the sparkling hearth, And grace the stall'd ox smoking high, The oak-root is a mighty thing; And beauteous the berry red; But hollow is the joy they bring

To eyes that dimly look for bread. The poor man's fire :- pshaw! how should he Feel such a strange, luxurious want ! The poor man's meal—0, let it be Some scrap, ungarnished, cold and scant ! "A merry Christmas, Gentlemen," Tis thus the ancient ditty runs;

But nought we hear of welcome cheer, For Poverty's low, haggard sons, Nor malt, nor meat, nor fruit, nor wine : O. a merry Christmas will be mine! A rapid ding-dong swelleth round;

The giant steeples shake with glee; And misletoe is gaily bound With branches from the laurel tree. The midnight gloom is deep—but, hark! The tones of kindly custom flow ; Sweet music cometh in the dark.

"A merry Christmas, Gantamen :" Aye, great ones, it is all your own! The hour is sung, the harp is strung, Where Plenty flings her treasures down? What has the poor man got to do With bells and bay-wreaths, songs and mirth !

Le: me creep on with Misery's crew. Twixt piercing sky and frozen earth: Nor malt, nor meat, nor fruit, nor wine : 0, a merry Christmas tide is mine! The rich man's boy laughs loud to find Thick ice upon the streamlet's tide:

His round cheeks freshen in the wind,

His warm feet bound along the slide. But little loves the poor man's heir Upon the stagnant rill to look; He crouches from the biting air ; His thin blood curdles with the brook. The well-born daughter smiles to think How gay the lighted room will seem

When friends shall meet to dance and drink, And all be glad as fairy dream. The poor man's girl shall only care To hug her tatter'd garment tight; To wring the hoar frost from her hair, And pray that sleep may come with night. Pale children or a pauper slave,

" A merry Christmas, Gentlemen !" Fill, fill your glasses high and fast: The north wind's shriek is nercely bleak, What matter! let it rattle past. " A merry Christmas, Gentlemen, Feast on and chant a blythesome strain, The curting chill grows bleaker still,

Rare Christmas gambols re will have!

Stir up the blaze—rejoice and feed. Shout and be happy as ye can.— My groan arrests ye! take no heed, Tis but a hungry fellow man. "A merry Christmas, Gentlemen !" Tis thus the ancient ditty runs :

What matter! fill the glass again.

No tongue shall sing, no bells shall ring, For Poverty's low, haggard sons; Nor malt, nor meat, nor fruit, nor wine : 0. a merry Christmas tide is mine! But 'tis time we returned to "The Chimes: a Goldin

Story of some Belle that Rang an Old Year out and a New Year in." The reader will remember that we left Alderman

Laurie-we beg pardon,- Cute we mean-lecturing Mer and Richard on the enormity of committing matrimony, and forewarning the former that if she ever had the pleasure of being brought before him in his official character of just-ass, he would certainly put her down. This worthy despatches Trusty with a letter to one Sir Joseph Bouley, an agricultural friend of Alderman Cate's, and a great "Friend and Father to the Poor." The Malthusian teachings of the tripe denouncers have tempted Iretty to admit the belief that the poor are really bad, and the author of their own troubles, and also of all the trouble they are supposed to cause the rest of society. His interview with Sir Joseph Bouley serves but to strengthen these withering impressions. At first Trotty is disposed to greatly admire the representative of the Buckingham school of Labour's friends :--

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND." "Too have no bill or demand upon me; my name is Bowley, Sir Joseph Bowley; of any kind, from anybody, have you?" said Sir Joseph. "If you have, present it. There is a cheque-book by the side of Mr. Fish. I allow nothing to be carried into the new year. Every description of account is settled in this house at the close of the old one. So that if death was to-

"To ent," suggested Mr. Fish. "To sever, sir," returned Sir Joseph, with great asperity. "the cord of existence-my affairs would be found,

I hope, in a state of preparation." "My dear Sir Joseph," said the lady, who was greatly younger than the gentleman, " How shocking!" "My Lady Bowley," returned Sir Joseph, floundering new and then, as in the great depth of his observations "at this season of the year we should think of-ofourselves. We should look into our-our-accounts. We should feel that every return of so eventful a period in human transactions involves matters of deep moment between a man and his-and his banker."

"I am the poor man's friend," observed Sir Joseph, plancing at the poor man present. "As such I may be taunted. As such I have been taunted. But I ask

"Bless him for a noble gentleman!" thought Trotty. "I don't agree with Units here, for instance," said Sir Joseph, holding out the letter. "I don't agree with the Filer party. I don't agree with any party. My friend the poor man has no business with anything of that sort, and nothing of that sort has any business with him. My friend the poor man in my district, is my business. No man or body of men has any right to interfere between my friend and me. This i the ground I take. I assume a-a paternal character towards my friend. I say, my good fellow, I will treat You patermally."

Toby listened with great gravity, and began to feel more comfortable.

This comfortable state of feeling did not last long. It was a rule with Sir Joseph to settle all outstanding accounts on the day previous to the commence-ment of the New Year. His secretary, a Mr. Fish, is thus employed with a huge cheque-book beside him, when the Baronet questions Trotty as to his preparedness for the New Year, and is shocked to hear Trouv confess that he owes some ten or twelve shillings to a Mrs. Chickenstalker, who keeps a small shop in the "general line;" besides which he owes some trifle for rent. The letter Trotty has brought from Alderman Cute apprises Sir Joseph of the arrival in London of one William Fern, a labourer on the latter's estate, seeking employment; and that he (the Alderman) will engage to "put down" this obnoxious personage if Sa Joseph desires it. Sir Joseph, of course, desires it; and Trong is sent back with a reply to that effect. Having discharged his commission, he is returning home, when he accidentally stumbles up against this veritable Will Pern, who is carrying a little girl, his niece, in his arms, and inquiring for the residence of Alderman Cute.

WILL FEEN. "Ir's impossible," cried Toby with a start, "that your name's Fern !" Eh!" eried the other, turning on him in astonishment. 'Fern! Will Pern!" said Trotty.

That's my name," replied the other.

about it.

Why then," cried Trotty, seizing him by the arm, and looking cautiously around, "for Heaven's sake don't go - to him! Don't go to him! He'll put you down as sure as ever you were born. Here! come up this alley, and I'll tell you what I mean. Don't go to him." His new acquaintance looked as if he thought him mad; but he bore him company nevertheless. When they were shrouded from observation. Trotty told him what

The subject of his history listened to it with a calmness that surprised him. He did not contradict or interrupt , it once. He nodded his head now and then-more in corroboration of an old and worn-out story, it appeared, than in refutation of it, and once or twice threw back his hat, and passed his freekled hand over a brow, where every furrow he had ploughed seemed to have set its image in little. But he did no more.

be knew, and what character he had received, and all

It is true enough in the main," he said, " master. I could sift grain from husk here and there, but let it be as 'tis. What odds ? I have gone against his plans : to my misfortun. I can't help it; I should do the like to-morrow. As to character, them gentlefolks will search and search, and pry and pry, and have it as free from spot and speck in us, afore they'll help us to a dry good word! Well! I hope they don't lose good opinion as easy as we do, or their lives is strict indeed, and hardly worth the keeping. For myself, master, I never took with that hand"-holding it before him-" what wasn't my own; and never held it back from work, however hard, or poorly paid. Whoever can deny it, let him chop it off! But when work won't maintain melike a human creetur; when my living is so bad, that I am hungry, out of doors and in; when I see a whole working life begin that way, go on that way, and end that way, without a chance or change; then I say to the gentlefolks, ' Keep away from me ! Let my cottage be. My doors is dark enough without your darkening of 'em more. Don't look for me to come up into the Park to help the show when there's a birthday, or a fine speechmaking, or what not. Act your plays and games with out me, and be welcome to 'em, and enjoy 'em. We've nought to do with one another. I'm best let alone." With some difficulty Trotty persuades his new found acquaintance to accompany him home, and share his humble lodging for the night. Arrived there,

bacon for his wearied guests. Here we are and here we go!" cried Trotty, running round the room, and choking audibly. "Here, Uncle Will! Here's a fire, you know? Why don't you come to the fire? O, here we are and here we go! Meg, my precious darling, where's the kettle? Here it is and here it goes, and it'll bile in no time!"

Trong expends the sixpence he has earned in carry-

ing Cute's letter, in purchasing ica and a rasher of

The whole scene is delightful, and in the author's best style. We regret we cannot afford room to give it. After tea the man and child retire to rest, and Trotty betakes himself to the perusing of his newspaper, in which he lights on the account of a woman who had not only laid desperate hands on her own life, but also on that of her young child. Shocked at so unnatural and cruel an act, Trottu's evilgenius again takes possession of him, and he concludes that the poor must be bad, and that those who could do such deeds had no business on

The goblin part of the story now commences. While running over the newspaper horrors, Trotty falls asleep; and what follows is a vision, in which, a la Scrooge, he is made to see into futurity by the goblins of the bells. Of course the reader is not let into the secret that the scenes which arise before Trotty's eyes are really and only the shadows of a disordered imagination, occasioned by the indigestibility of a tripe dinner. That is a secret which the author keeps to the close of the volume, when, to the great relief both of *Trotty* and the reader, the phantoms conjured up disappear, and all ends joyously and happily. To return to the bells. Trotty has hardly thought the bad thought of his fellow-creatures occasioned by the perusal of his newspaper, when lo the Chimes begin to ring, and to his fancy their one unvarying peal is "Toby Veck, Toby Veck; waiting for you, Toby! Come and see us, come and see us. Drag him to us, drag him to us-haunt and hunt him, haunt and hunt him!" Under the influence of this mysterious summons Toby leaves his room and hies him to the church. To his surprise he finds the door a-jar, and impelled onward by some agency he is powerless to contend with, he mounts the stairs of the tower. Higher up, and higher up, he proceeds, until, by climbing and clambering, he at last finds himself among the bells. Appalled now at his own daring, and the fearful loneliness of his situation, he holloas for help; but the echo is the only reply called forth, and, overcome with terror, he sinks down in a swoon. Awaking from his stupor, he is still more terrified by witnessing the presence of a myriad of goblins. Getting to discern more closely his present company, he sees among them, though but darkly visible, the Goblin of the Great Bell. The great goblin charges poor Trotty with divers misdemeanours, more particularly his recent uncharitable thoughts when perusing his newspaper.

Lastly, and most of all," pursued the Bell, "Who turns his back upon the fallen and disrigured of his kind; abandons them as vile; and does not trace and track with pitying eyes the unfenced precipice by which they fell from good - grasping in their fall some tufts and shreds of that lost soil, and clinging to them still when bruised and dying in the gulph below-does wrong to Heaven and man, to time and to eternity. And you have done that wrong!" Spare me," cried Trotty, falling on his knees; "for mercy's sake !"

The Goblin orders Trotty to go forth, accompanied by the "Spirit of the Chimes:" but first the tower opens at his feet, and he sees his own form lying on the outside, crushed and motionless. Trotty is made to understand that an interval of nine years has elapsed since he, ascending the tower as we have seen, was, by a false step, precipitated to the bottom and killed. His task is now to go forth in the spirit, and, seeing the woes of the poor, learn the causes of their crimes; and this too from the then condition of those dearest to him. The first scene presented to him is his daughter Meg. now grown nine years older than when he last saw her, endeavouring to earn a miserable subsistence by working at embroidery. In this and subsequent scenes the author vividly and painfully pictures the misery of the London needlewomen. Meg wasn't married thanks to the accursed Cutes and Filers for that. Thanks to their infernal lessons, Richard had taken it into his head that he might do better; that Meg wasn't good enough for him, &c. The "gentle-men" too had frightened Meg. She feared, if married, she would be deserted, and all sorts of misfortunes would be her lot. So they had lingered, and lingered, until their trust in one another was broken; and so at last was the match. It was thus-her heart well-nigh broken, her beauty gone, and condemned to unceasing drudgery for a wretched subsistence, that Trotty beheld his daughter. Lilian 100 (Will Fern's niece) had grown a woman, and occupied, with Mey, the same room, following the same employment. Hear the miseries of the embroideress -the worker of eighty flowers for sixpence! O, profitocracy, where is thy shaine! Tis Lilian

Such work, such work; so many hours, so many days, so many long, long nights of hopeless, cheerless, neverending work-not to heap up riches, not to live proudly or gaily, not to live upon enough, however coarse, but to earn bare bread; to scrape together just enough to toil upon, and want upon, and keep alive in us the consciousness of our hard fate! O Meg, Meg!" She raised her voice and twined her arms about her as she spoke, like one in pain. "How can the cruel world go round, and bear to look upon such lives?"

But poor Lilian had not yet reached the worst: a lower depth was beneath her. The scene next changes to Bowley Hall, the seat of Sir Joseph Bowley, "Friend and Father of the poor."
It is New Year's day, and also the birth-day of Lady Bowley. The Hall was full of visitors. Cute and Filer were there. There was to be a great dinner in the Great Hall, at which Sir Joseph Bowley, in his celebrated character of "Friend and Father of the poor," was to make his great speech. "Sir Joseph Bowley, Baronet and Member of Parliament, was to play a match at skittles—real skittles, with his tenants." It was while the Baronet was thus engaged that Cute encounters Mr. Secretary Fish:—but these worthies shall speak for themselves:—

THE "PUTTER DOWN'S" LAMENTATION OVER A "BE-SPECTABLE " SCICIDE. "My dear Alderman Cute," said Mr. Fish; "a little more

this way. The most dreadful circumstance has occurred. I have this moment received the intelligence. The most frightful and deplorable event!" Fish!" returned the Alderman. "Fish! my good fellow, what is the matter? Nothing revolutionary, I. hope! No-no attempted interference with the magis-

Decdles, the banker," gasped the secretary. "Deedles, Brothers, who was to have been here to-day-high in office in the Goldsmiths' Company." Not stopped !" exclaimed the Alderman. "It can't be !"

----" Shot himself." ----- " Good God!" Put a double-barrelled pistol to his mouth, in his own counting-house," said Mr. Pish, "and blew his brains

No motive. Princely circumstances!" Circumstances!" exclaimed the Alderman. " A man of noble fortune. One of the most respectable of men. Suicide, Mr. Pish! By his own hand !"

This very morning," returned Mr. Pish. O, the brain, the brain!" exclaimed the pions Alderman, lifting up his hands. "O, the nerves, the nerves; In her own scanty shawl she wrapped the baby warm. the mysteries of this machine called Man! O, the little that unhinges it! Poor creatures that we are! Perhaps a dinner, Mr. Fish. Perhaps the conduct of his son, who, I have heard, ran very wild, and was in the habit of drawing bills upon him without the least

authority! A most respectable man. One of the most Putting its tiny hand up to her neck, and holding it Mr. Fish. A public calamity! I shall make a point of wearing the deepest mourning. A most respectable Fish. We must submit!"

What, Alderman! No word of putting down! Remember, Justice, your high moral boast and pride. Come, Alderman! Balance those scales. Throw me into this, the empty one, no dinner, and nature's founts in some poor woman, dried by starving misery, and rendered obdurate to claims for which her offspring has authority in holy mother Eve. Weigh me the two you Daniel going to judgment, when your day shall come! Weigh them, in the eyes of suffering thousands, audience (not unmindful) of the grim farce you play! Or, supposing that you strayed from your five wits—it's not so far to go but that it might be ---, and laid hands upon that throat of yours, warning your fellows (if you have a fellow), how they croak their comfortable wickedness to raving heads and stricken hearts. What

is one of the biographers of Burns, when commenting on that inimitable production of the poet's pen, the *Twa Dogs*, who remarks, in allusion to the original of the tyrant factor,—"how easy it is to purchase an immortality of infamy!" We have the truth of this beautifully exemplified in the case of the real Alderman Cute, whose empty-headed pomposity and heartless cruelty is in this character gibbetted for public scorn, not only for the present time, but for generations yet to come. The utility and good of this punishment is, that so long as the Lauries—we mean the Cutes—continue to exist though the present unenvied representative of the race may have ceased to be-long gone down into the night of fathomless obscurity: so long as one of the race is to be found, here is the whip to scourge him with. Here is, ready heated, the iron with which to brand him, a mark for public shame. Inflated, cruel, cold-blooded "putters-down" of your miserable fellow-creatures; tramplers upon your own species; behold how heaven-guided genius shall "put you down"! Petty tyrants of a day—contemptible imitators and personifiers of incarnate evil. see the coming doom of your class. More potent than a two-edged sword, the PEN shall smite you to the dust. Weapon of the poet and the patriot, thou art man's greatest good! man's source of present hope and future happiness! Thine is the mission to vanquish the "putters down," and raise the oppressed and prostrated children of poverty and toil.

Before leaving this portion of the Chimes, we must give another scene from the doings at Bowley Hall. Anything more powerful in vindication of the poor, and denunciation of that infernal system which creates crime, and then persecutes to despair and destruction the criminal, never came from the pen of even a Dickers. Sir Joseph has made his great speech, full of the humbug and hypocrisy which may be heard at every agricultural dinner in the kingdom. He has given as a toast "The dignity of Labour," (!) when Will Fern breaks through the assembled throng of rascals and slaves, and thus manfully proclaims

LABOUR'S WRONGS. Gentlefolks!" he said, "you've drunk the Labourer. Look at me!"

Just come from jail," said Mr. Fish. Just come from jail," said Will. "And neither for the first time, nor the second, nor the third, nor yet the fourth."

Gentlefolks!" repeated Will Fern, "Look at me! You see I'm at the worst. Beyond all trust or harm beyond your help; for the time when your kind words or kind actions could have done ME good "-he struck his hand upon his breast and shook his head-"is gone, with the scent of last year's beans or clover on the air. Let me say a word for these" (pointing to the Labouring people in the hall); "and when you've met together hear the real truth spoken out for once."

Gentlefolks, I've lived many a year in this place. You may see the cottage from the sunk fence over yonder. I've seen the ladies draw it in their books a hundred times. It looks well in a picter, I've heard say; but there an't weather in picters, and maybe 'tis fitter for that than for a place to live in. Well! I lived there. How hard—how bitter hard I lived there, I won't say. Any day in the year, and every day, you can judge for your own selves. * * Tis harder than you think for, gentlefolks, to grow up decent, in such a place. That I growed up a man and not a brute, says something for me-as I was then. As I am now, there's nothing can be said for me or done for me. I'm past it. * * 1 dragged on," said Fern, after a moment's silence, "somehow. Neither me nor any other man knows how; but so heavy, that I couldn't put a cheerful face upon it, or make believe that I was anything but what I was. Now, gentlemen—you gentlemen that sits at Sessions-when you see a man with discontent writ on his face, you says to another, 'he's suspicious. I has my doubt,' say s you, 'about Will Fern. Watch that fellow." I don't say, gentlemen, it ain't quite nat'ral, but I say 'tis so; and from that hour, whatever Will Fern does, or lets alone -all one-it goes against

Alderman Cute stuck his thumbs in his waistcoatpockets, and leaning back in his chair, and smiling, winked at a neighbouring chandelier. As much as to say, "Of course! I told you so. The common cry! Lord bless you, we are up to all this sort of thingmyself and human nature. Now, gentlemen," said Will Fern, holding out his hands,

and flushing for an instant in his haggard face. "See how your laws are made to trap and bunt us when we're brought to this. I tries to live elsewhere. And I'm a vagabond. To jail with him! I comes back here. I goes a nutting in your woods, and breaks-who don'ta limber branch or two. To jail with him! One of your keepers sees me in the broad day, near my own patch of garden, with a gun. To jail with him! I has a nat'ral angry word with that man when I'm free again. To jail with him! I cuts a stick. To jail with him! I eats a rotten apple or a turnip. To jail with him! It's twenty mile away; and coming back, I begs a trifle on the road. To jail with him! At last, the constable, the keeper-anybody-finds me anywhere. a doing anything. To jail with him, for he's a vagrant, and a jail-bird known; and jail's the only home he's

The Alderman nodded sagaciously, as who should say, " A very good home too!" Do I say this is to serve MY cause!" cried Fern. "Who can give me back my liberty, who can give me back my good name, who can give me back my innocent niece? Not all the lords and ladies in wide England. But gentlemen, gentlemen, dealing with other men like me, begin at the right end. Give us, in mercy, better homes when we're a lying in our cradles; give us better food when we're a working for our lives; give us kinder laws to bring us back when we're a going wrong; and don't set! jail, jail, jail, afore us, everywhere we turn. There an't a condescension you can show the Labourer then that he won't take, as ready and as grateful as a man can be; for he has a patient, peaceful, willing heart. But you must put his rightful spirit in him first; for whether he's a wreck and ruin such as me, or is like one of them that stand here now, his spirit is divided from you at this time. Bring it back, gentlefolks, bring it back! bring it back, afore the day comes when even his Bible changes in his altered mind, and the words seem to him to read, as they have sometimes read in my own eyes-in jail: 'Whither thou goest, I can Not go: where thou lodgest, I do Not lodge; thy people are not my people; Nor thy God my God!'"

The scenes we have above copied are, we should state, witnessed by the ghost of Trotty Veck. Another period of time now elapsed, and the scene changes once more to Meg's wretched home. Will Fern in his speech refers to the loss of his innocent niece; in this scene we have the solution of his complaint. Poor Lilian, not possessing the strength of mind which has saved Meg through all her misery from temptation, has fallen. Poor Lilian has become one of those outcasts which society makes. and then punishes. But though sunken and fallen from virtue, the good of her heart is unextinguished. At length she dies on her knees, clasped in the arms of Meg, to whom she has returned to solicit her forgiveness. The story of Lilian's death is piteously, beautifully told; and we regret we cannot transfer it to our "Garland:" but room we cannot find. In this scene, but prior to the death of Lilian, we are introduced to Richard again: who, from the manly lover he was ere he had drank at the poisonous streams of Malthusianism, has sunk into the confirmed drunkard; the half idiotic, sottish vagrant. Time rolls on, and again the scene changes. Richard had sunk into that state of debasement that nobody would employ him-At length he throws himself at the feet of Mea. and begs her to take him as her husband, as the only possible chance of his redemption. Poor Meg yields to his entreaties, hoping to save him for the sake of what they had once been to each other. They were married; they have a baby; but the attempt at reformation is made too late. Richard takes ill; lingers weeks and months; and at last dies miserably. The climax of Meg's misery now approaches. Having lost her regular work, she can only obtain chance work, that brings her for "a day and night of labour as many furthings as there were figures on the dial!" Without employment of any sort, on the last day of the Old Year she walks the city seeking work, but seeking in vain. She had not broke: her fast all day; and now she applies for public charity, but this too she is refused. Faint and gide, she retraces her steps to her miserable home, where, to crown her wretchedness, she is repulsed on the threshold by the brutal occupier of the house. She pleads in vain. At length, despair's complete victim, she turnsproceeds down the dark street-and hastens to the river's brink: a true picture of MARY FURLEY, and too many hapless ones who, like her, have been driven to destruction.

THE LOST MOTHER.

With her fevered hands she smoothed its limbs, composed its face, arranged its mean attire. In her wasted arms she folded it, as though she never would resign it more. And with her dry lips kissed it in a final pang, and last long agony of love.

We closed Wreath I. with a call to our readers to drink the health of France and Freedom's poet, and puddings.

respectable men I ever knew! A lamentable instance, there, within her dress, next to her distracted heart: she set its sleeping face against her; closely, steadily, against her: and sped onward to the river. man! But there is One above. We must submit, Mr. To the rolling river, swift and dim, where Winter Night sat brooding like the last dark thoughts of many who had sought a refuge there before her. Where scattered lights upon the banks gleamed sullen, red, and dull, as

torches that were burning there, to show the way to a

death. Where no abode of living people cast its sha-

dow on the deep, impenetrable, melancholy shade. Through all these horrors, the spirit of the old man follows his daughter. The fearful agony he endures in his vain attempts to grasp her, to drag he back, is depicted with a master's hand; but with such truth and minuteness that the liveliest pain must be felt by all who read this portion of the book. Most piteously poor Trotty appeals to the spirits of the Chimes to save his child, his Meg, from The following splendid song, by Freiligrath, we the approaching dread catastrophe.

Have mercy on her!" he exclaimed, "as one in whom this dreadful crime has sprung from love perverted. from the strongest, deepest love we fallen creatures know! Think what her misery must have been, when such seed bears such fruit! Heaven meant her to be good. There is no loving mother on the earth, who might not come to this, if such a life had gone before.' She was in his arms. He held her now, His strength was like a giant's. * * "I know that we must trust and hope, and neither doubt ourselves, nor doubt the good in one another. I have learnt it from the creature nearest to my heart. O, spirits, merciful and good, I take your lesson to my breast along with her! O, spirits, merciful and good, I am grateful!

le might have said more, but the Bells, the old familiar Bells; his own dear, constant, steady friends, the Chimes! began to ring the joy peals for a New Year, so Nor let us look blank at a single rebuff,lustily, so merrily, so happily, so gaily, that he leapt | To purchase full victory, the warrior must fight; upon his feet, and broke the spell that bound him. res; the spell is broken—the vision is gone—the goblins have vanished—the spirit of the Chimes has

accomplished its work. And whatever you do, father," said Meg, "don't ea tripe again, without asking some doctor whether it's likely to agree with you; for how you have been going on, good gracious!

Suess Trotty's astonishment and delight! For the details of the finale we must refer our readers to the book itself. Enough, that all ends happily, and Richard and Meg, young, happy, and hopeful, are on each coast they are wakening, and married. Lilian is not dead, but still a beauteous leading: child. Will Fern finds a friend more likely than Alderman Cute, in the person of Mrs. Chickenstalker who proves to be a relation he was in quest of And the whole ends with a joyous dance, in which Trotty and Mrs. Chickenstalker take the lead, in a step unknown before or since; founded on his own peculiar trot.

The Chimes, in its 'outward and visible appearance,' is an elegant book; beautifully illustrated by Messrs. (Maclise, Stanfield, Leech, and Doyle We remember no work of Mr. Dickens's which has been so fortunate in this respect. Its charming pictorial embellishments, accompanying the sterling stuff of which the tale is composed, fully warrants us entitling the Chimes, "The Album for the Million for 1845.

And now, reader, having traced the story of the Chines-imperfectly, we admit-from its com-mencement to its close, what think you of this latest of the productions of CHARLES DICKENS! Whatever be that opinion, ours shall be given unreservedly. Several of the critic-craft—they must be bright boys at their business !- have very sagely set about comparing the Chimes with the previous works of Mr. Dickens! The upshot of their comparisons—not odious, but stupid—has been that these knowing gentlemen have voted the Chimes trash! We opine they have discovered by this time that the public, and themselves, hold opinions directly the reverse of each other. It appears not to have struck these worthies that the Chimes is a book widely different to any work heretofore written by Mr. Dickens. True, every work yet written by Mr. Dickens has had for its object the elevation and improvement of mankind, and the enlargement of those kindly sympathies which have so much to do with the existence and promotion of human happiness. But, in the Chimes, expressing views of man and society far more comprehensive than he has before put forth, Mr. Dickens enters the public arena, as the champion of the people! Wellerisms, however happy, would be out of place in a work of this description. The masses are the victims of undeserved suffering their cause is a solemn one; and solemnly, with an eloquence that was never excelled; in "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," Mr. DICKENS pleads that cause against the cruel, canting, unna tural, blaspheming doctrines and actions of the ruling classes of society.

But the parties who denounce the Chimes as "trash, charge on Mr. Dickens the sins of "exaggera tion," and "extravagance," "inflation" and "falsehood" and an intent to array "party against party, and class against class." We leave it to our readers, too many of whom we fear are not far removed from the suffering conditian of the Will Fern's and Meggy Veck's-to say whether in describing the wrongs of their class, the condition of the agricultural labourer, and the bitter toil of the sempstress, Mr. Dickens has been guilty of "exaggeration," "extravagance," "infla tion," or "falsehood." "Party is "arrayed against party," and "class against class;" they have been long so arrayed; for that, the rich and the ruling classes are responsible. The advocates for, and apo logists of, the rich, are numerous as corruption's wages can purchase; but the advocates of the poor are, like "angel's visits, few and far between." Nobly, therefore, does Mr. DICKENS throw the weight of his great name into the scale on poverty's side; and if he seems to join in the strife o "party against party, and class against class," i is to help the wronged to justice, and the miserable to a better state of existence; ends which not only sanctify the struggle, but would also, if achieved put an end to the war of classes and of parties, and establish unity and brotherhood in the place of hostility and hatred.

We do not say that the Chimes is in each and ever tittle a superior work. On the contrary, in plo and construction, we think it decidedly inferior to any other production of Mr. Dickens's pen. But viewed in its political character and bearings, it i decidedly the best work Mr. Dickens has produced It is the voice of poetry; the voice of thought and feeling, appealing to eternal justice against "man's inhumanity to man :" a voice, which, while it will cause many an oppressor to shrink before its echo, will impart hope to the oppressed, and strengthen in thousands the cheering, saving belief that a better future for the many will come, when the condition of England's sons will be the reverse of that of Will Fern; and England's daughters be redeemed from that worse than Egyptian bondage,

so truly, sadly pictured in the character of Meggy that despite our second wreath, we shall, after all, be compelled to omit several bouquets, poetical and prose, which we had intended to form "part and parcel" of this year's selection. Having said so inuch in praise of the press when rightly directed, and the pen when honestly employed, we don't know that we could do better than give the following beautiful lines by a lady, Mrs. E. S. CRAVEN GREEN, in honour of

THE GREY GOOSE QUILL. FEATHER of Eagle, or plume of snow, On warrior's crest, or on beauty's brow Kissing the fair cheek's peach-like bloom Or seen by a flash thro' the battle's gloom. Mighty your conquests; but prouder still Is the triumph won by the Grey Goose Quill Ye have revell'd long in the golden store Of the poet's thought and the sage's lore; Ye who have won by the power of mind The charmed land where the past is shrin'd. But the veil from the temple is rent, and lo! In a thousand hearts its treasures glow, And a spirit lives in that mighty throng, Born of the glory obscured so long. The MANT have drank from the FOUNT DIVINE. And their souls are athirst for its deathless wine! Light from heaven has warm'd the clay-Darkness shrinks from the coming day; The world's deep heart has felt a thrill, The hidden might of the grey Goose Quilt! In the darken'd mine, by the restless wheel, Bright thoughts on the weary heart shall steal. The furrow has past from the craftsman's brow, Some pleasant fancy is with him now! Or his soul is tranc'd by the potent rhyme Of some mighty bard of the olden time! He shall crouch no more by his cottage hearth, A darken'd, sordid shape of earth : A tool just fashion'd of human clay, To be wrought at will, or cast away. His MIND is awake!—he has heard the call— 'Knowledge and life for the bondsman thrall;" He has wip'd from his name the serfdom ban. And taken his place with his fellow MAN. Knowledge, and Power, and Freedom!-ye Speed well on your course, O mighty three! Who shall resist your boundless will, Or stay the flight of the Grey Goose Quill ? How shall thy wonders, O, Art! expand When the mind shall guide the working hand, When science enlightens the craftsman's skill, And his thought shall live and be shap'd at will! The MANY shall judge, and be toss'd no more Like shifting sands on the wild sea shore; Tools of a party—their new waked power Shall have noble aims in the coming hour-True and trustful shall each unite, Calm in their own acknowledg'd might-Land of the bold, the wise, the free! Bright shall thy name amid nations be. Knowledge and freedom shall guard the still, For strong is the might of the Grey Goose Quill.

in the kitchen. Repeat this at every door, and you me after them if it had not been for my dog, that cannot fail eventually to find one. Medical. —Certain cure of a cold in a prima donna.

Stop her salary, or put a rising vocalist in her part. Boiling.—The boiling point varies in different localities. In Belgrave and Grosvenor-squares, Mayfair, and Spring-gardens, the pot can hardly be boiled under £3,000 a-year. Whereas up at Camden Town the pot will boil at £150 or £200: and about St. Giles's or Spitalfields, at 7s. or 8s. per week.

boots, garnish with shaving tackle, and ram down

you see nothing to suit you, buy your tape, and re-

out reverting to the noble spirits who, leaving all for liberty, devote themselves to freedom's holy cause. We have lately been gratified, delighted

BERANGER; and we cannot close Wreath II, with-

"Free, I choose my station

With the people, and their cause make mine.

' Poet, march and labour with thy nation !'

OUR FREEDOM AND RIGHT!

O! think not henceforth they must lie in the tomb,

O! think not henceforth they will hide from our sight,

Though others, outworn with the Tyrants who ride them

Should lance their own veins in the dungeons that hide

Share arms and adventures through fair and foul weather,

And ever, where Freemen live, there rules The Right!

From conquest to conquest ne'er made such a flight;

All round the wide world, to each state they are speeding,

Ne'er flowed their full breathing with healthier play,

And stripped from the Negro the chain of the White!

Aye! spread are their banners, and wave everywhere,

Each shame to abolish, each wrong to requite;

Aye! here if defeated, they're conquerors there!

O God! what a garland to deck the high pair in,

The olive of Greece, the green trefoil of Erin,

And their triumph, at last, shall be perfect as bright

True, many, ere then, that now groan, will lie low:

Yet still sleep the just, and their slumber is light—

And still on their tombs the twin glorious shall glow,

For truth, dared oppression and misery, unbending,

To stir e'en the humblest of hinds with its might ;-

Our Freedom and Right!

Lives Freedom, with Right.

Twin Freedom and Right.

Our Freedom and Right!

Though the voice of bold speakers is bid to be dumb,

And none but the false ones have licence to write,

Yet Freedom still lives, and beside her The Right.

This stirs but, and rouses the hearts of true stuff

To cheer all the louder for Freedom! and Right!

Where Right is, the Free, uninvited, fly thither;

For still the two Holy ones flourish together;

Let this, too, console us: the pair, till to-day

dead in.

No! no! tho' our martyrs in exile abide them,

and liberty. In his own words :-

we should say, by perusing in the Athenœum translations of a few of the lyrics of FERDINAND FREILIGRATH, a German poet, who though very young, has already acquired an European fame. He was in the receipt of a pension from the King of Prussia, bestowed on him in 1842, which being told by the priest that those eggs might have contained chickens, Paddy replied, "Och, no, your riverence, sure they were biled." "No matter," replied the priest, "they might have had chickens all the same." The priest, however, considered the pension he has voluntarily relinquished, in order that, untrammelled and unbought, he may devote his high poetic powers to the service of the people commend to our readers, hoping that wherever the sons of Democracy are assembled; wherever the bowl is quaffed to the downfall of despots, and the month passed, and no chickens. At length, after triumph of liberty, there will this magnificent hymn ring from the lips of every patriot present. five weeks, the priest's patience was exhausted, and curiosity led him to break one of the eggs, when, to his astonishment, he found it was boiled, and hard as a bullet: he went through the ceremony of breaking the whole clutch, and having discovered that all were alike, he sent for Paddy, and thus accosted him:

> DIVORCE.—" I've a friend who wants to get divorced," said a gentleman to a legal friend, "how's he to set about it?" "If he's rich, go to Doctors' Commons; and provided he can prove the necessary facts, he may do it for a thousand pounds." "But he's poor, sir." "In that case," said the lawyer, "he must go to the union workhouse, where, with out proving any crime against his wife, they will di-

> Husband and Wife,—Sterne, who used his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick in a fine sen-

They have struck from the vassal the bonds he la of the press having the pleasure of correcting me!"

lor went into a watchmaker's shop in the city, and All leaves that all lands on their standards are wearing And the German oak-wreath, showing first in the light! For whom we bless them, too, our freedom and right Charge glasses! a health to the brave, that contending

you'll repair it I'll give you two." Who wrongfully suffered our right for defending ;-To justice for ever! and freedom through Right; Our Freedom through Right! We shall probably take an early opportunity of bringing our readers to a closer acquaintance with this noble poet. In the meantime three cheers and success to "Young Germany," and their glorious pig, he frisks about so much me couldn't count him."

bard FERDINAND FREILIGRATH, But we must conclude. The space allotted for our "Garland" has been greatly exceeded; and though say, "John, you have been a long time in my serwe are loth to leave our pleasing labour, yet quit it we wice: I dare say you will be able to preach a sermon must. Where, then, can we find a hearty, joyous as well as I?" "O no, sir," said John, "but many charge with which to conclude? We have found it an inference I have drawn from yours." "Well," chorus with which to conclude? We have found it! an inference I have drawn from yours.' llere, from the pen of our talented and esteemed said the clergyman, "I will give you a text out of friend, James M'Kowen, several of whose excellent | Job ; let me hear what you infer from it :- 'And the asses snuffed up the east wind." "Well," replied effusions have enriched our columns, we give,— John, "the only inference I can draw from that is,

A CHRISTMAS SONG. Come drink again with me, boys, And never fear, and never fear,

The man, if man he be, boys, Who'd at us sneer, who'd at us sneer; In moments bright as this boys, What churlish soul, what churlish soul, Would e'er refuse to kiss, boys,

The wassail bowl, the wassail bowl. Then fill the goblet, now boys, To friendship dear, to friendship dear, Ere Time bind o'er his brow, boys, The waning year, the waning year.

To him of honest heart, boys, We'll drink indeed, we'll drink indeed; Who scorneth to desert, boys,

A friend in need, a friend in need; Who dreads no despot's chain, boys, Nor bigot's bann, nor bigot's bann; But nobly doth maintain, boys, The Rights of Man, the Rights of Man.

Then drink to him with me, boys, And never fear, and never fear; 'Tis "Nobles" such as he, boys, That we revere, that we revere! To him who strives to dry, boys,

The sufferer's tear, the sufferer's tear;

Or breathe a word of balm, boys, In sorrow's ear, in sorrow's ear; And ever proves a fee, boys, To guilty power, to guilty power: To him the bowl shall flow, boys,

This joyous hour, this joyous hour. Then drink to him with me, boys. And never fear, and never fear; 'Tis Nobles such as he, boys,

That we revere, that we revere! And now, good reader, our "Garland" for 1844 is completed; and for us it only remains to wish thee A HAPPY NEW YEAR! In the beautiful language of Charles Dickens-" May the New Year be a happy one to you-happy to many more whose happiness depends on you! So may each year be happier than the last, and not the humblest of our brethren or sisterhood debarred their rightful share, in what our Great Creator formed them to enjoy !"

A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

Punch's Almanack for 1845.—We advise all our readers to immediately become purchasers of Punch's Almanack. The illustrations are excellent, and will be found provocative of never-ending amusement. We subjoin a few extracts :-

Soliloguy of a Sheriff's Officer.—" Hilary Term! Pshaw! There's nothing hilarious about our terms now. This is a precious land of liberty, this I'faith, "Boz" has "played the very dickens" with our "Garland." Trotty, and Meg, and Will, and Cute, have so trenched upon our allotted space, and my six bodies a-day. But now I thinks brandyand my six bodies a-day. But now I thinks brandy-and-vater a luxury, and hasn't as much as a diaman' ring to my finger; I vonder ven they'll gladden my heart with a "execution?" for the sheriff's officer who weuldn't serve a fellow-cretur in a distress isn't vorthy of the name of Levy! So I may as vell sell Madame Tussaud my top-boots to stand by them figures of Vellington's and Blucher's.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION .- Advice to persons about to marry.—Don't.

A Voice from the Bakehouse.—A good baker should grow his own mutton. This is easily done by placing your customer's legs in a row, according to sizes. Having purchased the smallest leg you can find, change it for one of the bakings which is a little larger; that again should take the place of the next bulkier joint, and so on until you arrive at the largest. You can then walk off with your leg. A good crop of bak'd taters may be got by digging one out of each

LITERARY. - June is Nature's publishing season,

Tit Bits.

Eggs IN LENT. - In Ireland regulations for fasting are differently arranged in different parishes; in some eggs are torbidden to be used, or even milk, or cream in tea, on stated days. In a parish in the county of Kildare eggs were prohibited; and, in confession, Paddy Blake, the son of a celebrated cockfighter, deposed to having infringed the order. Upon offender's age, and pardoned him. A short time afterwards the priest, wishing for some of the fine breed of Paddy's father's cocks, asked Paddy for a clutch of his best eggs. Pat promised to obey, and in a few days returned with the eggs. They were duly placed under a careful hen, and at the end of three weeks, the usual time allotted for hatching chickens, inspection was made, but not a single egg chipped. A "You little rascal, the eggs you brought me were all boiled." "Och, yes, your riverence; I was afraid I'd smash them if I brought them raw; and, sure, your honour told me there might be chickens in them

vorce him directly."

timental manner, in praise of conjugal love and fide-lity. "The husband," said Sterne, "who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burnt over his head." "If you think so," said Gar-rick, "I hope your house is insured."

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.—When Frederick Reynolds, the dramatist, mentioned to a friend that he was about to appear in the character of a novelist, he complained to him of the many difficulties he should have to encounter in his new undertaking: the latter replied, "Think, when the work is over, of the pleasure of correcting the press." "Aye!" rejoined Fred, "and when that work is over, think Cost of a Watch.-During the war of 1796, a sai-

handing out a small French watch to the ingenious artist, demanded how much the repairs would come to. The watchmaker looking at it, said it would cost him more in repairs than the original purchase. "Oh! if that is all, I don't mind that," replied the sailor; "I will even give double the original cost, for I have a veneration for the watch." "What might you have given for it?" inquired the watchmaker. "Why," said Jack, twitching his trousers, "I gave a French fellow a knock on the head for it; and if

A DIFFICULTY.—" Dick," said a master to his servant, "have you fed the pigs?" "Yes, massa, me fed 'em." "Did you count them, Dick?" "Yes, massa, me count 'em, all but one." "All but one?"
"Yes, massa, all but one—dare be one little speckled An Inference.—A servant had lived many years with a clergyman, and his master took occasion to

they would be a long time before they would grow fat AN ORANGE VENTURE.—Leigh Hunt was asked by a lady at dessert, if he would not venture on an orange. "Madam, I should be happy to do so, but I

am afraid I should tumble off." SHARP RETORT.—Sir William C——being at a parish meeting, made certain proposals, which an influential farmer objected to, and so effectually that they were not carried. Highly enraged, "Sir," says he to the farmer, "you may be a judge of a plough, but you know nothing of the subjects in which you interfered. I think I ought to be well informed upon them: I have been at both the universities, and at two colleges in each." "Well, sir," replied the farmer, "and what of that? I had a calf that sucked two cows, and the observation I made, was, that the more he sucked, the greater calf he grew.

THE COUNTRY FIDDLER.—A rustic Paganini was so fond of accompanying his performance on the violin con spirita, that it frequently brought him into many scon spirito, that it frequently brought him into many scrapes, as well as distress. A gentleman meeting him one day looking very doloroso, said, "Why, Jack, what ails you, isn't your fiddle in tune?" "No, zur," replied Jack, "it be in pawn."

DINNER-HUNTING. — "Do you hunt?" inquired a countryman" of D——. "Hunt, did you say, my darlint," replied he: "to be sure I do, every born day of my life." "And pray," continued his friend, 'what description of game do you pursue?" "What game!" thundered Dan, "why, the best of all game; that that comes to the table—a dinner, to be sure!"

The "oder Pat" was satisfied. A Wonder in Heaven. In the neighbourhood of Kilbarchan, there lived two men, father and son. weavers by trade; and sole inhabitants of the tenement. For years they had made family worship a rule before going to bed, the old man praying, and the son reading the chapter. One night the son was reading from the 12th chapter of Revelations-"Another wonder in heaven, a great dragoon." "Stop, Hughie," says the father, "thou'rt wrong; it's no dragoon, it's a dragon." "Wha should ken best?" quoth Hughie, "when I hae the beuk afore me.?"
"I'm nae heeding aboot that; I hae read it fifty times, and I'm reet; dearme, Hughie, did thou ever hear o' a draguon being in that gude place ? I ne'er did." "Ay, ay, father; but this is a wonder, though." "Weel, weel, read awa', Hughie; it could na be ony o' Claver's bloody troopers at ony

rate.' A TIMELY REPARTEE .- A soldier of Marshal Saxe's army being discovered in a theft, was condemned to be hanged. What he had stolen might be worth five shillings. The Marshal meeting him as he was being led to execution, said to him: "What a miserable fool you were, to risk your life for five shillings!" "General," replied the soldier, "I have risked it every day for five-pence." This repartee saved his life.

Modesty. - An Irishwoman once called upon an apothecary with a sick infant, when he gave her a lowder, of which he ordered as much as would lie on a sixpence to be given every morning. The woman replied, "Perhaps your honour would lend me the sixpence the while, as I have not got one by me at

UNANIMITY.-A Scotch parson in his prayer said, Laird, bless the grand council (the Parliament), and grant they may hang together." A country fellow standing by replied, "Yes, sir, with all my heart, and the sooner the better; and I am sure it is the prayer of all good people." "But, friends," said the parson, "I don't mean as that fellow does, but pray they may all hang together in accord and concord."
"No matter what cord," replied the other, "so 'tis a strong one." THE IRISHMAN AND THE HUMBUG. - A poor Irish-

man was travelling on the outside of a coach from Bristol to London, and was observed to be very un-ORNITHOLOGICAL DEBUT.—The cuckoo makes its a comfortable scratch. "What, Pat," said some of first appearance before a British public early in spring, and trusts to that indulgence which an English audience is never known to withhold from strange birds who come in the character of foreign vocalists.

Directions for finding a Policeman.—Look down Directions for finding a Policeman.—Look down Po every area in the street; if you do not by accident every area in the street; if you do not by accident took the clothes off the bed, and would have pulled slept in the room; why, they're as large as rabbits. I forget what they call them." "Och, I axes par-

don," said Pat, "I knows them sure enough; them is what we calls humbugs.' Russia Binding.—An Irish gentleman took a book to his binder, who asked him if he would have it bound in Russia. "O, Jasus, no!" replid he, "do you think I can wait for the book while it is making a sea voyage? You must get it bound in Dublin."

FORBIDDING THE BANDS .- A scholar of Dr. Busby's when she sends forth several of her periodicals. That coming into a parlour where the Doctor had laid a splendid annual the strawberry begins to appear in parts, and the gooseberry comes forth in numbers. Some apples and pears may also be expected, as speci- and my mouth: if any one knows any just cause or mens of some early editions of those beautiful standard impediment why these two should not be joined together, let them declare it." The Doctor being in the THE ART OF PACKING.—A carpet bag should be packed by placing the clean linen in first, including the frilled shirts. After which stuff in the coats and boots garnish with the roll of the packed by placing the clean linen in first, including the roll of the roll of the packed by placing the clean linen in first, including grapes to be taken up, or, as they called it, horsed on another box's boots garnish with the roll of the packed by the packed b another boy's back; but before he proceeded to the usual discipline he cried out aloud, as the delinquent with hair brush. If the packing is not then successful, insert your foot into the bag, and pull fiercely at the handles. It does not matter about the carpet bag being wide open at both sides, so as it is closed with a padlock in the middle.

Hints for Shopping.—If you want to purchase a piece of tape, go to Waterloo House, and ask to look at everything new in dresses, cardinals, cloaks, muffs, carpets, and feathers. Having fixed upon what you would purchase if you had the money, say, you see nothing to suit you, buy your tape, and re-

AN AWKWARD THREAT .- Charles Fox told an insosolve, by future rigid economy in the house-keeping, lent fellow he would kick him to hell. " If you do,"

TO THE RECHABITES.

GENTLEMEN.—The fact of several local associations of Rechabites being in existence, and some of them, as I am informed, enrolled by the certifying barrister, placed your case before me in such a complicated form, that I preferred taking the opinion of counsel to relying on my own knowledge of the law. There is no question more complicated than these connected with the formation of associations of any kind, from R. W. and V., presided. The whole of the evening the fact of our rulers wishing to guard against a possibility of such a thing as the existence of a tho- Catholic Bequests Bill, upon which the chairman the way of the formation of societies of any descrip- next. tion or character. These are matters which I candidly confess that I never have, and perhaps never shall, measure by legal criticism, and for this special reason. If a society is ever so legal, and if any memshall commit an illegal act, the legality of the society | were enrolled; after which the meeting adjourned. will not protect the wrong-doer; nor is it now-a-days, nor will it ever again, be the custom to prosecute members of any society for other acts than those committed by themselves. However different Acts of Parliament may prescribe rules under which societies may be made legal, yet, except in very very extreme cases, such as are not likely to occur, and especially in so excellent, philanthropic, and praiseworthy a body as the Rechabites, the law generally deals with individuals, and not with the society. Feeling, however, the very great responsibility that advising on your case would impose, from the fact of a great number of statutes bearing upon the question, and not repealed by the Combination Act, being yet O'Brien's letter on the same subject. The meeting in existence, I felt that I best discharged my duty to the Rechabites by submitting their case to the consideration of counsel, who had time to reflect, and was surrounded by the requisite authorities. The following is the result of his very mature deliberation : a result which, while it takes some legal technical objections to the constitution of the society, nevertheless very clearly and forcibly points out those steps by which the body may be made legal, as it is praiseworthy. Trusting then, that you will believe that I have discharged my duty faithfully and efficiently, not allowing my own vanity or feelings to operate against the interests of the Rechabites. I remain, your obedient Servant,

FRARGUS O CONNOR.

The ostensible object of the members of the order of Rechabites seems to be to constitute themselves into a friendly or benefit society; and therefore it may be better for them to conform to the provisions of the two principal statutes upon the subject, the 10 George IV., c. 56, and 4 and 5 William IV., c. 40.

By these Acts societies may be formed for providing relief to members, their wives, children, relations, or nominees, in sickness, or other natural state or contingency, the occurrence whereof is susceptible of calculation by way of average, or for any other purpose which is not illepal; but for all such other purposes the contributions must be kept separate and distinct from the payments required on account of relief in case of sickness, or other natural contingency susceptible of calculation, as aforesaid, or be raised at the time by extra subscription of the members. It is not compulsory on the Rechabites to enrol themselves under these statutes; but whether they do so or not they must be legal in purpose and in constitution. There-

fore, whether they enrol or not, I am of opinion that-They must disband the general society, and make each body a separate society, having no connection whatever with each other, and not being a mere branch of the

parent association. II. The members must not be required to take any oath or engagement, not required or authorised by law.

III. The names of all officers, committee, and delegates must be entered in a book, which shall be open to the inspection of all the members (see 39 George III, c. 78.

s. 2, and 57 George III., c. 19, s. 25).

IV. I think, also, the reference to arbitration (mentioned) in the rules 41, 42, 43) must not be made compulsory,

would be better to omit rule 50. But the advantages which would accrue to the society point to that course as the best one which can be adopted. Among those advantages are the following :-

The rules are then binding, and can be legally enforced protection is given to the members and their families against any frandulent dissolution of the society, or misappropriation of its funds; disputes may be settled (then without doubt) by arbitration; in case of death of mem-bers payments under £20 may be made without the exobtaining letters of administration, and all docoments, &c., are exempt from stamp duty. If the society adopt this course, they must, by

one of their rules, declare the purposes for which they are established, and direct to what uses the money subscribed, &c., shall be appropriated, and impose a penalty on its mis-appropriation (10 George IV. c. 56, 2. 3); and specify the places at which the society is to meet, and provide for the powers and duties of the memnumber of officers, the purpose and mode of their election and period of office (2d. s. 11), and so the number of memrules also must direct in what manner the consent of the society is to be had to authorize the treasurer to lay out reference shall be to justices of the peace or to arbitrators; and, if to arbitrators, the number of them and mode beneficially interested in the funds of the society (23). Provision must be made that the treasurer or other Acc. for the use of the members : and the sum to be paid for a copy is not to exceed sixpence (2d. s. 33).

I would advise, however, that the societies should apply for a form of rules by letter, addressed to "The Barrister appointed to certify the rules of friendly societies, London;" and then having decided upon them, they must submit to the barristers appointed two transcripts of the rules. Societies in England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, must submit them to Mr. Tidd Pratt: in Scotland to the Lord Advocate or the deputy appointed by him; and in Ire-

land to the barrister appointed there by the Attorney-General for Ireland. The fee is one guines (4 and 5, William IV., c. 40., s. 4).
By 10 Geo. IV., (c. 56, s. 4), the barrister, if he refused to give a certificate, was to point out in what respect the les were repugnant or unlawful; and, it appears to me. that this section is still in force, notwithstanding (4 and 5. William IV., c. 40, s. 3); or, at all events, the barrister should give reasons for disallowing them, as by s. 5, of 16 Geo. IV., c. 56 (which section is certainly in force), in case the harrister refuse to certify all or any of the rules. the society may submit the same to the Court of Quarter Bessions, together with the reasons assigned by the barrister in writing for any such rejection or disapproval of any one or more such rules, and the justices may in their discre-

tion confirm and allow the rules. HENEY MACNAMARA. Temple, Dec. 17, 1844.

It does not appear that the society, if enrolled, will come under the recent Act relating to Joint-Stock Companies (7 and 8 Vir., c. 110). By s. 2 of that art the term Joint-Stock Company is to comprehend amongst others - every institution enrolled under any of the Acts of Parliament relating to friendly societies, which institutions shall make assurances on lives or against any contingency involving the duration of human life, to an extent upon one life, or for any one person, to an amount exceeding

movement is in state quo here-meetings are held, money subscribed, and transmitted to Dublin as usual. It is intended to begin the new year with a reorganization of system, as well as with more vigour of purpose.

GRAY'S INN WARD, Albert, Gray's Inn Lane .- On Sunday evening last the chair was occupied by Mr. O'Henesey, who addressed the meeting with much effect. Mr. Collins followed, and several new Repealers were enrolled. FARRINGDON WARD, UNION ARMS, HOLBORN HILL-At the last meeting of this ward, Mr. Daniel Cocorcan.

the chairman, delivered an able speech on the wrongs of Ireland. Several other speeches were delivered, and several persons were enrolled as associates. LORD FRENCH'S WARD. Pountain and Still, Goldenlane, Barbican -On Sunday evening last a numerous and | their rule of action. And although we have had more than respectable meeting was held in the long room; Mr.

Burke in the chair. Dr. Looney addressed the meeting at great length, appealing to them to be ready with their MEETINGS were held on Sunday last at the following wards :- Mare, Deptford, Kensington, Moorfields, Lam-

beth, Aldergate; Smith O'Brien, Harp, Brury-lane; Grattan, Drury-lane; Pilot, Nation, Bloomsbury, St. John's Wood, Shoredisch, Dr. Gray's, Shannon, &c.

BRIGHTON CONCILIATION HALL WARD. - At a late by giving them suitable apartments for that purpose reut free. This announcement was hailed with enthusiasm Twelve persons enrolled themselves as associates.

REPEAL IN LONDON-THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.account of the festivities of Christmas, but at the same | street grub-worms; while if we are to believe the Right time the Repeal Wardens have not been less active; Rev. Dr. MURRAY,—and upon matters of fact we have no they have held their local committees, and preparations have been made to carry out the agitation of the new year with renewed vigour.

GRAY'S INN WARD, Albert, Gray's Inn Lane .-The Repealers of this ward held their weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, and but one sentiment animated them, which was, that the most vigorous O'CONNELL has endeavoured to establish another "great exertions should be used for a thorough organisation of the ward in reference to the collection of the sinews of war for the approaching year. Mr. J. Collins, R.W. and V., was called to the chair, who addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. T. R. Reading, R.W., who, in a speech of great length, referred to the good that arose from agitation. He showed that Repeal would benefit the working classes of England as well as those of Ireland. He referred to the conduct of the Marquis of Londonderry in threatening the English colliers with inundating them with Irishmen. He said that he would not use that threat to the honest artizans of England if Ireland had a Parliament: He out for justice from her imperious rulers. The time was fast approaching when the millions of England and 'Ireland would demand their rights in a voice that would not be refused. Mr. Reading was loudly cheered. contemplated by the testator, and of applying them to Mr. Calaman, R. W. next addressed the meeting; in purposes which, if living, he would abhor. So far our the course of a lengthened speech he said that the Irish prayer has been granted. The state of insecurity in which people acted upon the defensive morally, but that it our charities were placed his been removed. was constitutional to resist aggression, come from where it may. Mr. II. O'Callaghan, R. W. (Cork), then followed and addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent style. In the course of his speech he stated

ciples of any party to carry out his own. He had been advocating the cause for the last eighteen years. He then condemned the Catholic Bequests Act as a measure fraught with injustice towards the Catholics of

Ireland. Several were enrolled. Moorfields Ward, Brown Bear, Eldon-street, Moorfields.—On Sunday evening last Mr. J. O'Brien, was occupied in denouncing the evil tendency of the roughly legal political association. It is not wonder- dwelt at considerable length with his usual eloful. therefore, that great difficulties should stand in quence. Mr. Minton will preside on Sunday evening

GRATTAN WARD, White Lion, Drury Lane.—On Sunday evening last Mr. Horgan, R.W., was in the chair.
After reading the late proceedings of the Association, the chairman dwelt at great length on the benefit ber, or any number of members, of such society that Ireland would receive by the Repeal. Several JOHN O'CONNELL WARD, Temperance Hall, Sey-

mour-street. Somers-town.—On Monday evening last a meeting was held, but was not so numerously attended. on account of its near approximation to Christmas. Mr. W. J. O'Connell (Inspector-general) and Mr. W. Dunne, R.W., attended in the early part of the evening, but did not stay, expecting there would not be meeting. After a short time Mr. Higgins, R.W., was called to the chair, and Mr. Rooney, R.W., read the late proceedings at the Conciliation Hall, Dublin, and called the attention of the meeting particularly to the speech of the Liberator on the disturbed state

of the counties of Leitrim and Cavan, and Mr. S. then adjourned. ROTHERHITHE WARD.—A numerous meeting of this ward was held on Sunday evening at the Rose and Summer, Paradise-street; Mr. J. White, R. W., presided. The proceedings of the late meeting of the Association were read by Mr. M. Casserley, R. W., and sixty persons enrolled themselves as associates.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and

the meeting separated.

BRIGHTON CONCILIATION WARD .- On Sunday, the 15th, a most numerous meeting of this ward was held at the Thistle, Middle-street. Mr. Johnson, a Scotch gentleman, was in the chair. He opened the business return of a Chartist candidate, even at the expense of of the meeting by emphatically calling on those present to rally under the moral banner of Repeal. Mr. Bowmer, an Englishman, denounced the Catholic Bequests Bill. Several extracts were read from the Association reports. And it was announced, amidst loud cheers, that the Repeal Reading Room would be opened on the first Monday of the new year. Mr. Guinness, of Dublin, will preside at the next

On Sunday, Jan. 5, a large meeting will be held at the Prince's Head, Prince's-street, Westminster, at which Mr. W. O'Connell, Inspector-general, Mr. W. Dunne, R. W., Mr. O'Malley, R. W., and others will attend.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1844.

OUR PAST POLICY. The closing of the old, and the coming in of the New Tear, is a period that invariably gives rise to much reflection, whether it runs in the direction of pleasurable re- half per Cents, have been reduced to three. A "saving" miniscences of the past, or flattering anticipations of the out of "national faith," of some two-and-a-half or three future. Families, friends, relatives, acquaintances, and millions, has been effected on one class of the Fundcustomers, are at that period brought into closer contact | holders: and now another class is to take its turn, and but be offered as a recommendation and suggestion.

V. All secrecy, whether by declaration, engagement, or oath, should be avoided; and therefore I think it past; and a kind of balancing of accounts takes place.

"cheaper" rate of payment, even though the "lives and oath, should be avoided; and therefore I think it Old friendships are revived; new associations formed; fortunes" of the property holders were pledged and signed, and fresh alliances made. The present is not, therefore, that the lenders of the means to put down "Jacobin an inappropriate time for us to talk over past events with our old friends, with whom we have been in weekly communication.

We have headed this article

as the text whereon we would ground our present discourse. We have selected the theme because it was one Prel is a CAUTIOUS man. He generally feels his ground that gave rise, not long since, to angry bickering amongst friends, that created sorrow in the minds of our Whig foes, and led the Tory party into the anticipation of blow is generally just that which the ill-conditioned reresults which have not been realized. At the last general election public opinion was wavering between renewed to make "events" first knock the "powerful interests" he f committees or officers (2d. s. 10), and state the hope in Whiggery and diminished dread of Torvisin; has to deal with, down; and then he hits as hard and as while the prisons were filled with the leaders of that foully as he can while they are under. He has thus dealt bers on committee as well as their powers (2d. s. 12). The section of society upon whose decision the contest between with the Orangemen of Ireland, and the rampant rival factions mainly depended. Little time was allowed adherents of "Protestant ascendancy." It is thus he the funds (2d. s. 15); and whether in cases of dispute the to the forgiving multitude for reflection; and the Star, as the acknowledged organ of the people, was appealed to, of election (2d. s. 27.) None of the arbitrators to be and fearlessly took upon itself the responsibility of recommending the destruction of the old, the active, the cruel, principal difficer shall annually prepare a statement of the and unbending foe, without inspiring any, the slighest, with poor Mother Church in the case of the Catholic Our policy, instead of being tormed Anti-Whig, was

town, and city, were covered with "Chartist delin-

mouth of every disappointed demagogue, "political pedlar," and Whig lickspittle, foamed again with frothy rage, against those whom chains had not convinced, whom the dungeon had not enlightened, or the tread-wheel made more pliant. In vain was another trial besought disappointment, and fraud. In vain was the bugabooism of old Toryism presented to the affrighted imagination. In vain was the attempt to reconcile us to what the Whigs had done, by assurances of what the Tories, if in power, would do. We judged positively, and not comparatively; we felt and saw the positive inflictions under which every class of society, from the monarch to the workhouse pauper, writhed. We saw in the palace a kind of seraglio, and a very young, and, we believe, a very estimable woman, subjected to the contaminating influences of hereditary debauchees, reckless speculators in female pliancy, and political traffickers even in a youthful woman's fame. We saw class fed upon class—the influential classes fed upon the unprotected. We saw the rents made by innovations hatched up, or daubed over, with novelties still more startling, to make the thing last REPEAL IN LONDON.—THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1844.—The our time." We saw national bankruptcy staring an impotent Ministry in the face. We saw the Prime Minister of the greatest nation upon earth lolling in luxurious ease, and relying on the subservient support of compact and unprincipled section of Irish liberal place-hunters, title-seekers, and hacks, through whose subserviency he vainly hoped to resist the growing genius of the nation. It was at such a time that we were called on to decide between this monster evil and the worst substitute that could be presented in human form. Well, the result of our policy has been canvassed from that period to the present; and we now find those who were amongst the bitterest of our revilers adopting it as three years of Tory sway, we cannot find a single tongue of the old flattterers to wag in favour of pitiful Whiggery! Nay more, not a crime charged upon the Torics that is not met by a heavier charge against the Whigs, and in the very same direction too. Ireland was the hot-bed of Whiggery; devoted exclusively to the recruiting service of the "patronage administration;" and therefore the acts of Whig and Tory, with reference to that country, may be very fairly relied on as tests of their respective meeting at the Thistle, in Middle-street, Mr. Bowner in fitness to govern. If, then, we take a review of Peel's son, Mr. Butler, Mr. Freal, and Mr. O'Keefe. Mr. P. | Church policy, Education policy, or Catholic policy, we Campbell, R. W. and V., then stated that it was intended | find no difficulty in awarding to them a very great adto establish a Repeal Reading-room, and he should begin rantage over the Melbourne policy in the same departments. PEEL has struck the "heavy blow and deep discouragement" which MELBOURNE merely aimed at the Protestant Church. He has carried out the national sys-The meetings of this week have not been many, on tem of education to an extent frightful to the old Kildarereason to doubt the veracity of that prelate,—we learn that the Catholic clergy of Ireland petitioned the Whigs Bequests Bill," passed during the last Session of Parliament: and as that measure is one upon which Mr.

> disputed, says upon the subject :--"Your memorialists therefore entreat that the Board of Irish Charities may be rendered more generally useful and popular, by the introduction to it of Roman Catholic commissioners, or by some other measure which may have a tendency to place their charities upon the same footing as

> grievance." let us see what the Right Rev. Dr. MURRAY.

a man whose zeal in the faith of his church cannot be

those of their Protestant fellow-countrymen." Thus spoke the assembled prelates of your church in 1840. Their prayer could not then be heard; but the recent Act appears to have been intended to grant all that we then sought. It admits to the Board of Charitable said it was folly to talk of putting Ireland upon the Donations and Bequests Roman Catholic commissioners same footing as England, when England was crying in sufficient number to check any adverse influence which might be attempted regarding the application of Catholic charities; and it takes away the dangerous power enjoyed by the former board, of alienating, under certain ircumstances, Catholic bequests from the known objects.

> Now, we never interfere in mere matters of religion; but when we find more than one Roman Catholic Prelate, and even Repealers, railing at a measure which their friends

good. He was perfectly right in adopting the prin- than the liberality of Melbourne : while we may further cause "national faith" to be broken too. This was done add; that Mr. O'Connell's opposition is altogether at in the following words:variance with his "instalment principle," Either that. or the distinguished Roman Catholic Prelates who have undertaken the duties of Commissioners must stand charged with apostacy.

Another result which we anticipated from a large Tory najority, was the inevitable contention and strife to which t would lead in the Tory ranks; whereas, if Sir Robest PEEL had so small a majority that a few sectional Whigh triumphs might convert it into a minority, dread of Whig restoration would make his supporters as pliant and subservient as those to whom MELBOURNE so long owed his situation. Do we not then daily find our predictions fulfilled? and has not, we ask, the very result which we anticipated been realised in the independence manifested by a section of Tories in the House of Commons on the Ten Hours Bill, the Masters and Servants Bill, the Poor Law Amendment Act, and though last not least, the Sugar Duties, when Cobden and Co. were obliged to do for PEEL what in his strength his own supporters refused

Add to these incontrovertible proofs, the fact of Russell's altered tone; the damning fact, that while session after ession, the little Lord, with national bankruptcy staring him in the face, denied the existence of poverty, now, enlightened by the loss of office, has discovered that the working classes should have not only a larger amount of the necessaries of life, but also their fair share of the luxuries. If our "pro-Tory" policy had produced no other result than that of such a conviction upon such a Milthusian mind, it was worth all, and more, of the vituperation, dirt, and slander that has been heaped upon us for ecommending it. And although, when such another ocasion presents itself, we shall, in any alliance to be formed, give the preference to candidates of the most liberal character,-yet we shall not be intimidated from urging the claim, and pressing the being a colleague of a Tory, if that be the only means to secure him. Hence we shew that our policy was proit, we sought the means of destroying the active enemy in | dangers and difficulties he would have prevented? I Tory ranks which are yearly presenting us with such an abundant harvest of strife in the body. And surely, if factions have relied for the subjugation of Democratic principles, we are not much to blame for having caused no small share of contention in the ranks of our opponents. So much for our much-reviled "pre-Tory" policy.

ANOTHER NIBBLE AT "NATIONAL FAITH." THE FUNDHOLDER AGAIN SUBJECTED TO THE MINISTERIAL

THE "screw" is to be put or again. "National faith" is to be kept with the Fundhoder, by breaking faith with him, and reducing his rate of interest. The Three-and-a priciples" should be paid to the uttermost farthing! The warning-note has been sounded. Intimation of

the approaching "squeeze" has been given. The Minister has sent forth the announcement of his intention, that he may see the effect produced on the "holders" (under "national faith!") before the time for sacrifice arrives. before he ventures to tread. He tries the temper of the public mind before he dares to strike: and the force of his cipient can bear, and no more. PEEL adroitly manages least with the "Kildare-street" proseletising crew, by setting aside their exclusive pretensions, and hoisting over their head the really useful and liberal system of Irish national education. It is thus he has dealt Bequest Act, recognising, by statute, the existence of Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland, and confeiring designated "PRO-TORY." The walls of every borough, on the Romish Church in that country advantages in connection with the bequeathment of land for the use of the Church not enjoyed by the "Holy Mother" "of quency." The columns of the Whig press teemed with rabid "denunciation of the Tory Chartists;" and the ours" herself! It was thus he acted towards the "landed interest" in the matter of the Tariff, making them, themselves, the unwilling instruments of their own destruction. It was thus he dealt with the Country-Bankers in 1819; and again with them and the Joint-stock Banks in his Bank Charter Act of last Session, in which he laid down principles which will close every one of them as Banks of issue; ave, and even the "old Lady of Threadneedle-street" herself, and ultimately establish one only "National Bank" for towards the railway companies just before the last break-Regulation Bill," embodying principles which, when " worked out," will destroy the huge separate monopolies that now exist, with their arbitrary, unsound, ill-advised, illiberal, selfish and grasping systems of management, and take the whole direction of internal communication, whether by rail, turnpike-road, or canal, into the hands of the General Executive, to be managed for general and public benefit. It is this course of conduct he has invariably pursued towards all that he has had to deal with "friends" or foes; and his "friends" have generally had to fare the worst: and this course of conduct he seems disposed to continue to the end of his tether. His "friends," the "holders" of the Three-per-Cents., cannot

therefore wonder that their turn has at length come! That turn has come! They may writhe, and wriggle, and fume, and sweat, and whine, and complain: but all to no use! They may prate of " national faith " being pledged to them ; of the solemn engagements made with them, that, come weal come woe; come fire, come water; come plenty, come famine; come national existence or national destruction, they should be borne harmless; they should be scathless: they may remind PEEL of the signing away to them of the "lives and fortunes" of the nation; putting the properties of ALL in pledge: they may do all this, but all in vain! Their hour has come! They quietly and laughingly suffered and aided the passing of the Small-Note Suppression and the Bank-Restriction-Abolishing Bill of 1819, by which THEIR "holdings" have ever since been doubled in real value; and which bill has, in its operation, reduced hundreds of thousands to beggary, sent hundreds out of existence by their own hand, and caused universal confusion and dismay throughout the land. They "aided and abetted" in the enactment of that measure which has made it necessary to resort to an Income-tax in time of peace, causing the Queen on the throne to pay sevenpence out of every pound he nation "affords" her, even when her own privat calls"demand the money elsewhere! They administered the poisoned cup to others: the chalice is now returning to their own lips! They have robbed, and robbed, and robbed, and helped to rob, others, without mercy or cessation: and now it is THEMSELVES that have to submit to "robbery," however hardly they may take it!

The announcement of the Minister's intention to filch in 1840, for a bill similar to that entitled "The Catholic came before the public in rather a queerish fashion. PEEL did not employ his own "organs" to promulgate the fact. He did not whisper it in Granny's ear, nor tell it to the official Standard. He went a more "cautious" way to work. He got the "ball of horse-dung" to do his bidding -the dirty, stinking Globe. This was discreet. If the threatened onslaught on "national faith" should raise "a pother" before which it might be desirable to retreat, the back-door was open. A hint given, and Grandmother. with spectacles high on nose, would have shaken her "mob-cap" at the "unscrupulous Ministerial opponent' who could seek to do damage to the "strong" and 'honest'' Government at the expense of the most sacred interests, even that one involving the "faith" of the na ion itself!-while the less sedate but more vindictive Standard would have cudgelled away in right good earnest, Irish fashion, giving its own side two blows for the one made to reach its opponent : and the enduring Globe would have borne this lecturing and this trouncing with most wonderful magnanimity, never retorting nor even repining, but contenting itself with faintly hinting that 'its source of information was first-rate," and "that the Minister had seen good reason to abandon, for the present, the intention he had entertained." PEEL, who is well known as one of the artful sort, knows this game that the principles he had just adduced might be called the Whigs refused, surely it is not too much to say that well enough; and so accordingly he went to his opponent, Chartist principles; if so all the had to say was, they were even in this direction the Torvism of Prez has gone farther the Globe, to get the "ice broken" as to his intention to

It is currently reported, and generally believed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having met with no opposition in the reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents.,

intends proposing the reduction of the Three per Cents., on the meeting of Parliament. It was matter of indifference to the utterers of this notice, that the terms of it were untrue. It mattered not that the notice itself was to raise the "report" of which it spoke as being "current," and "generally believed" when it was not known of at all: it mattered

not all this: the authors of it had a work to do: and they adopted the means that seemed likely to accomplish it. Your "statesmen" are never nice. A good "white lie" or two has been of infinite service when the truth would have been destruction, on many occasions; and those who can sit coolly down in the Cabinet, and balance human life in myriads against personal ambition and party ascendancy, giving up sentient beings to sacrifice to gratify the ambition and maintain the ascendancy, are not the men to boggle at truth when falsehood will serve the purpose better. So far from this same "report" being "generally believed," the first announcement of it came like a thunder-clap on the monied interests, and caused sundry wry looks and ominous shakes of the head "on 'Change:" all, however, accompanied by a mannerism that but too plainly indicated the fear that resistance would be useless. The "men on 'Change' know full well that they are doomed! that their fate is certain, spite of all the cant about "national faith" that can be raised. They know that it is but a question of time: a few months sconer or a few months later. They may, and will struggle to prolong that time:

"But come it will for a' that!" and the sooner the better for the producing millions whose heart-strings have been torn out to keep the bundle of injustice, called "national faith," tied together! But what are the disciples of "old WILL COBBETT'

about, now that all these things, of which he so accurately foretold, are coming to pass? Are they not anxious to uphold the character of their teacher, and vindicate his memory before his countrymen, whose sufferings he could Chartist, and not pro-Tory : and that, by recommending have averted had his advice been listened to ; and whose power, and of sowing those seeds of dissersion among the PEEL to be allowed to embody in practice every one of Cobbett's suggestions and plans, without his eyes meeting the GRIDIRON, gilded in token of the triumph 'divide and conquer," has been the maxim on which of its master? Is the feast of the gridiron never to be had? Or are the friends of Cobbett content that the statute-book should contain the evidence that their teacher was alone the true-man; and that after staving-off as long as expedients would at all serve, to him were the "statesmen" that had sneered, and scoffed, and taunted, in their day of pride and power, obliged to come at last! Well! perhaps it is as well that it should be so! Unseemly glorification could do little R. P., Southwark,—If he have a bargain with his landgood-and might do much harm: while the "deeds of the day" are the best vindication of the political wisdom and foresight of the author of "Paper against Gold" that could by possibility be furnished. The condemnation of the enactors of Peel's Bill without EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT, is written in every statute that is now passed affecting finance: and the most just retribution of all is, that PEEL, the author of the measure of 1819, is forced, by circumstances, to be the Registrar! What more would even COBBETT Immself have desired?

Great sensitiveness was manifested in the year 1833, in the House of Commons, that the masterly resolution moved the enactment of PEEL's Bill; the gross injustice it had inflicted: how the course had been persevered in in spite of warning and earnestful remonstrance; how caution had been set at nought, and advice insolently rejected: great sensitiveness respecting this resolution was manifested and a motion carried that it should be erased from the journals of the House—the voters for such motion fondly hoping that by such act they could annihilate all record of the facts! And, since then, PEEL himself has come down to the House with a measure to tax the Queen's salary, and tax the salary of every officer of state! Since then PEEL has proposed a Bank Charter Act, which gives warning to the infringers on "the Queen's prerogative to coin," that their days are numbered; and that they must "set their house in order!" Since then PEEL has proposed the reduction of the Three-and-a-half per Cents, to three; or, in other words, proposed the reduction of the interest of the National Debt!-a good step towards EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT itself! and now, at this moment. he is contemplating another step in that same direction, the Three per Conts, reducing them, as we suppose, to two, or two-and-a-half! These things cannot be blotted out "of the records of the House" if Cobbett's resolution could! and in them, those who have Cobbett's memory in

From all this the people have much to learn. They learn, first, the value of perseverance. The very plans now adopted by PEEL were persecuted-down only a few years ago. They learn, second, that THE THING is tottering to its fall! They learn that the several orders of the promissory notes, if any at all. It was thus he acted the Minister is at them all! They learn, therefore, to be watchful and ready; for "THE END cometh like a ing up of Parliament, when he hurried on the "Railway | thief in the night." Well will it be for those that are

To Readers and Correspondents.

To our Scotch Readers .- This being Christmas week, it was impossible to make the required alteration in the desnatch of papers for Scotland. Next week, however, we hope to be able to comply with the request of our northern friends, so that the Star will arrive in Aberdeen on Saturday; and in other parts of Scotland at an earlier hour than at present.

AGENTS AND BOOKSELLERS will please to notice, that all orders for the Star, and advertisements, must

"FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq.,

Northern Star Office. 340, Strand, London."

Remittances, whether by Bank or Post-office Money orders, must also be addressed in the same manner and the orders made payable to Mr. O'Connor. Post-office Orders must be made payable at the Post Office, No. 180, Strand. Attention to these instructions will prevent disappointment and save

LETTERS TO LEEDS .- Several of the agents continue to address their orders to Leeds, as though unaware that the paper had been removed to its present place of publication. Their orders have been unattended to in consequence. We have given plain directions for them how to proceed; where and whom to address to; and it is their fault if they do not comply with them. Let them remember that oll orders for the paper, and all payments of money, should be addressed to Mr. O'Connor himself, at the Publishing Office, 340, Strand; and all Post-office Orders made payable to that gentleman, at

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE PAPER should never be enclosed in the letters ordering papers, or enclosing money; nor should orders or money be sent to the Editor. The two departments are distinct, and carried on in different and distant places; and the sending of the communications of the one to the other necessarily causes delay, and sometimes error. Let our friends look to it. All matters for the paper should be addressed to Mr. Hobson; all orders and payments of money to Mr. FRAUDS ON THE WORKERS IN THE HOSIERY TRADE .-

We have often had to complain of, and expose, the downright robberies committed on the workers by the arbitrary system of fines and deductions that has become so general in almost every department of manufacturing labour. Through its operation a workman nowa-days scarcely ever knows what his income really will be, until he has passed the "ordeal" on Saturday night, and learned the amount set down against him in the "bating book." Instances are not uncommon where the whole expenses of superintending and "overlooking" a large manufacturing "concern" are made up out of what is filehed from the understood earnings of the parties employed at actual work; and managers have been known to have been dismissed from their situations, because their consciences would not permit them to rob as much from the poor slaves under them as the employer demanded. In some instances an average amount, made up as the over-lookers please,from this or that source, this or that man,—is expected. In the factory districts the fraud is perpetrated by actual deductions from the amount understood to be earned: in the hosiery-and-lace-weaving districts the system of charging rent for the frames on which the poor toilers work, obtains; which " rent" is rigidly exacted whether the frame be occupied by the "renter" or not. This plan is quite as efficacious as the other for getting directly from the workman the wages of labour, as the following facts, promulgated by the chairman of the Nottingham Board of Guardians, but too abundantly prove :- "When acting at the board of guardians in this town I frequently take memoranda of the cases of abuse, so common in the hosiery trade, which come under my notice. I consider that all such memoranda may be useful, if there should ever be an inquiry into these matters. I allude particularly to the practice of letting frames to the poor workmen at)

Is. 3d. or 1s. 6d. a-weck, then "stinting" their employment, and still exacting every payment, just as if they were in full work. I send you two cases-one by way of illustration, and the other because it is the climax of this species of petty larceny. A week's work-One dozen pair of drawers, 7s. 6d.—Deductions—frame rent, 1s. 6d.; taking-in, 9d.; winding, 6d.; candles, 3d.; needles, 2d.; fire, 1d.:-total, 3s. 3d.:-net earnings, 4s. 3d. In full work the same man would make two dozen pairs at 15s., and the deductions would be no more than 3s. 6d.; consequently he would earn 11s. 6d. aweek. Thus the operatives are pauperised for the advantage of a middle-man between the master manufacturer and the workman. The second is what a poor man stated to be his own case last week-I need not say it is one that can very seldom occur. He was only allowed to make two pair of hose at 1s.6d.; deductions-frame rent, 1s. 3d.; fire, 3d.:-total, 1s. 6d.:-net wages, 0s. 0d.!! I remain, sir, your obedient servant, the Chairman. Nottingham, December 17th,-Truly does the chairman of the Guardians characterise the practice. It is larceny! and if there was not "one law for the rich and another for the poor," the filchers of the earnings of the workmen in the frames would be sent where the filchers of pocket-hankerchiefs and snuff-boxes are sent, when caught. It has been established that all such charges are illegal. The Truck Act requires that the wages of the worker shall be paid in the current coin of the realm; and not so much for "rent," and the rest, if any, in money. Cannot the chairman induce his brother Guardians and the rest of the kindly disposed of his class, to form themselves into an association to enforce the law against the robbers? Associations for the prosecution of felons are common enough amongst the holders of property; cannot we have one to visit the "penalties of the statute" on those who commit "petty larceny" on the earnings

ceived the following list of subscriptions from Mr. Roberts previously to removing from Leeds, but too late to be acknowledged in that week's Star. It was put away among other papers for transmission to London, and has but just now turned up again. We therefore now give it :- W. P. Roberts, Esq., begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, which he has received by Post-office orders, and paid to Mr. Martin Jude, Treasurer: From Mr. H. Lafarque's pupils (teacher of languages), West-street, Wakefield, in addition to £3 previously remitted, per Mr. Sutherland, 13s. 6d.; from he miners of Darleston, per Joseph Cope, 7s. 9d.; from Cleater Moor colliery, near Whitehaven, per John Harrison, secretary, £1 16s. 6d.; Chartists of Bath, 6s. 5d. CASE OF MR. THOMAS PRESTON .- A Correspondent, signing himself J. Earl, writes us to say, that "Calling at No. 12, Shire Lane, Temple Bar, the residence of the long tried patriot Mr. Thomas Preston, I was surprised as well as hurt to find the good old man lying on the floor without bed or bedstead, with only a rug to cover him." He desires us to recommend this case of extreme destitution to the attention of the London Chartists, who he is sure will extend the hand of aid to sooth the sorrows and distress of a brother fast travelling to the grave. The fact as to his present actual condition is now before them : let them acquit themselves as duty prompts.

lord that the landlord is to pay the rates, whatever the

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE HASWELL SUFFERERS.—We re-

of the labourers?

amount of them are he must pay. If he has been assessed too low hitherto, he has been favoured at the expense of the rest of the parish. Let not R. P. hesitate about enforcing his claim for the vote. By law he ought to have it; let him seek for what the law gives him that he may use the power he thus acquires to the obtaining of a like right and power for every man Never mind the landlord and the rates. If these are higher in consequence, through the splenetic feeling of the parish-officers, the fact will only show him the necessity of supporting Mr. Duncombe in his endeayour to obtain a repeal of the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Act, and thus put it out of the power of partizan overseers, or other parish officers, to restrict the franexercise a right the law confers on them. Will R. P. favour Mr. Duncombe with the facts of the case he mentions to us, giving the name of the official who so far forgot his duty as to try to intimidate him from getting on the register by a threat of increasing his rate? W. FAIRBAIRN, WEDNESBURY,-The election of churchwardens on any day in Easter week is legal, if due and sufficient notice has been given of the meeting. Such notice however ought to be affixed on, or near to, the door of every church and parochial chapel in the parish. Inattention to this particular, renders not only such a meeting, but every vestry meeting, illegal; and all the business done thereat may be set aside on an appeal against the rate.-When the churchwardens asked for a new rate they ought to have produced their accounts to shew how the old rate had been expended, and to convince the parishioners that a new one was necessary. They should have shewn why they deemed it advisable to lay a rate at so much in the pound. A neglect to do these things would justify the parishioners in refusing to grant a rate.—If the meeting was an illegal one, all the motions, amendments, or resolutions in the world would not make it legal.-A poll can be de manded by any parishioner, after a shew of hands on any proposition has been taken. Indeed, such is the only proper time. It does not rest with the church wardens to either consent or refuse. The chairman the meeting is the party to take the poll, giving due notice, and making due arrangements, that every pa rishioner may, if he likes, register his vote. A refusal to grant a poll when duly demanded, invalidates a rate and our correspondent would do well to refuse to pay

ralized, can hold property, and will or devise it, the same as any other Englishman: if he be an alien, he can do neither one nor the other. But a Jew, so long as he retains the faith of his forefathers, cannot be a privy councillor, nor fill any of the offices of state. He cannot even become, as we have recently seen, a member of the gormandizing club, the London Court of Aldermen. Holders of these offices have to take oaths that they will faithfully perform their duties: and this they do "on the good faith of a Christian." As the Jew necessarily abjures Christianity as an imposture. faithfulness to his creed will not permit him to swear by "ours:" and for his faithfulness he pays the penalty of exclusion. Maugre all this, the Jew has the high and inestimable privilege of fleecing a Christian whenever he can catch him. As the latter is an infidel to the faith of Abraham, and a dog for being taken in by the rank imposture of the pretended Messiah, it is only fair to ease him of this world's goods, which should alone be conferred on the "chosen race." Ever since Moses and his followers set the example of getting the gold and silver vessels of the Egyptians, by what the Americans would call "slurp practice," the Jews in all ages have tried closely to imitate it. They have set their hearts on obtaining a good share of the precious metals either by hook or by crook; and pretty successful they have been.

LEX. CHRIGHTON, ARBROATH.—A Jew, if he be natu

. G. writes as follows: - For a considerable time I have felt the want of a political library, or books treating on the various branches and machinery of government. To supply this want I would suggest that our executive issue recommendations to the ingenious advocates of our cause, requesting them to write a short article on a given topic; such articles to be subjected to a committee for selection and preparation for the press. Simple and concise articles on logic, grammar, composition, and perhaps elocution, would be found very useful; and from numerous enquiries that I have made, I think would ensure a large sale, especially if the proceeds were to be devoted to our cause. Information on the above topics is far out of the reach of working-men. It is generally found in expensive treatises; and only to be arrived at by a course of reading of old works, not directly applicable to the present position of society in relation to government or political economy. Had a just conception of logic been abroad, a better judgmen would have been formed of the villanous Whig press, and also of Chambers's beautiful specimen of unsound deductions derived from FALSE PREMISES.

WILSON, CUPAR.—It is the established rule in all well-

ordered debates, from the House of Commons down ward, that the mover of a motion, or introducer of a question, has the right of reply. It is reasonable that it should be so. It is fair to presume that when an individual makes a question his own, which he does when he takes charge of it in the manner stated, he makes bimself acquainted with its nature, its scope its re lationship; and is able to give good reasons why other people should arrive at the same conclusion respecting it that he has. All this he details, or should do, when introducing his question for deliberation; and in the debate that ensues, those opposed endeavour by all the power that in them lies to show that his reasoning is unsound, and his conclusions untenable. If the weight of reasoning be against him; if the premises he has laid down are demonstrated to be false; if the deductions he has drawn are one and all upset, all the "reply" in the world will not establish his case, unless we suppose that the human mind is unable to judge of reason: and in that case all debate is a farce. But if the opponents instead of meeting the case, have fought beside it; it they have used clap-trap, and not reason; if they have attempted to bury the question beneath a mass of sophisms and cajolery, it is right that the champion of the question should have an opportunity of demonstrating this. It is right that he should be at liberty to examine the reasons adduced against him; show how irrelevant and inconclusive they are; how his points are unassailed; how his reasoning remains unanswered; and then the question goes to the vote. If it went before this process was complete, it is possible, and, indeed, probable, that injustice would be done to it. From this process no harm can arise, unless it be that of having the question too-well-debated. We are glad to hear that the society, on whose behalf our correspondent puts his question and seeks for information is doing well. It is only another instance, as he says, to thousands, proving that the sons of labour, if properly united, could work out their own salvation, independent of all "aid" whatever. Our correspondent, in conclusion, mentions a fact, which we shall let him tell in his own language. He says :- "The Trades have advanced of late to an extent one would not have expected some years ago, thanks to the admirable trinity-Duncombe, Roberts, and O'Connor-and to the organ of Labour's Rights, the Northern Star. That is the book from which the working classes have received their instruction. The truly amiable defender of truth and hater of superstition, Miss Frances Wright,

when in Dundee last summer, told Mr. Myles that the Star was the only truly liberal and independent journal in Europe. This is a high character, and comes from a high quarter: but the paper deserves it." The compliment is indeed a high one: one that raises just feelings of pride, when passed by one whose tribute to worth is so valuable, because not given as a matter of course, but in accordance with judgment formed after due examination and reflection. One encomium from such a quarter is worth a sackfull of empty compliment and common-place praise. We trust to show that we do deserve the high character so unreservedly given us by the gifted lady, by making the Star a better organ for the "men of the Progress" than it has hitherto

POOR CHARTIST of Staindrop, county of Durham, had better urge his neighbours to engage with himself in hastening the time when the remuneration, or return, for labour, shall be sufficient to procure for the labourer all that he desires, in moderation. Then neither he nor they will have to depend on the Church Charity Clothing Club, with its 3d. a week contributions, and its tickets to the Quaker draper for pasted calicoes and devil's dust woollens, some twenty per cent, dearer than at other shops in the regular course of trade. Your "charity" clubs are shocking dear

PILL FOR THE LEAGUE. - The following morceau is from the Dublin Weekly Register of Dec. 14th :- " The change in the tactics of this Association has preved the truth of what we always asserted, that there is but little hope for amelioration in British Institutions till the guides of the popular feeling in England turn a more zealous and honest regard to the necessities of the franchise. We perceive that the League has at length taken the bull by the horns; and, like the athlete of old, enters the list to "conquer, or to die." Inany case preferring the former alternative for our friends the League-notwithstanding their unaccountable conduct on the West India Sugar Bill-we fear as greatly the later result will be their portion. There is only one way indeed; but we don't think the League leaders are the men to pursue it with the perseverance requisite to success. Some very honest men there are amongst them, we believe; but we have a strong opinion that the momentum of the movement tends more to the interest of the manufacturers than to the extension of the people's rights and comforts. But time will tell." Bravo Register!-It was to benefit the manufacturers and millowners of England that the Union was called for, to ruin the rising trade of Ireland -and for the same reason are the people of England brought to the verge of starvation.

NEW POOR LAW AT LEEDS .- The election for Guardians

in the township of Leeds has just concluded: and right glad are we to announce that not one Whig has there been returned in the whole batch! The conduct of that base and perfidious faction, while paramount in the Council Chamber of the Corporation, has been so thoroughly partizan; so exclusive, so overbearing, and so inimical to public weal, that universal disgust has been engendered against Whigs and Whiggery in every shape; and the detestable faction has received its deserved reward at the hands of the rate-payers of all, and several, the wards of the township! For a long time there has existed a strong desire to introduce the New Poor Law into Leeds; but the Commissioners dare not venture, because of the altered state of public feeling respecting the Whigs. Seven years ago they issued an order, forming Leeds and some other places into "an Union;" and directing that an election of guardians should take place. The election was had; and the result was, that every man returned was a Tory: not one single Whig could get the suffrages of the rate. payers. When this was known to be the case, the Commissioners withdrew the order, assigning no reason; and Leeds from that time to the present has been under the old law, with a Board of Whig overseers, chosen by a Whig Bench of Magistrates. When the new batch of Tory Magistrates, created by Sir James Graham, ascended the Leeds Bench, they demanded that a portion of the overseers should be Tory too; and to save appearances, as the appointing body, the Bench, was not exclusively Whig-(thanks to Jemmy Graham for that!)-the Whigs consented; and a number of Tories, for the last year or two, has been sent in to snarl and fight with the Whig Rump. The last Amendment of the Poor Law Amendment Act having given new and vastly increased powers to the Commissioners to deal with such places as Leeds, and an effort having been made by the Chartists of Leeds to get into the Board of Overseers at the Workhouse, through the Select Vestries Act, it was deemed expedient to form the Township into "a Union," and take it into the charge of the Somerset-House despots. But how to do this with safety was the question. Of late years the Chartists in Leeds had carried all before them. They had the whole Churchwardenship to themselves: they had the Board of Highway Surveyors in their hands; they had more than broken-way into the Council Chamber, and were indeed rapidly gaining strength there. The body of electors for Guardians were the rate-payers at large. True, there were the plurality of votes: but the main of these were not in the hands of the Whigs. There was great danger then to be apprehended, that if an election was resorted to, a Board of independent men, and not tools of the Commissioners, would be returned. Many and serious were the confabs that Sub-Commissioner Clements had with the magistrates: and we know that at those meetings fear of the Chartist strength was uppermost, and all sorts of schemes devised to render it inoperative. Amongst other things it was determined that the qualification for guardian should be a £40 rating, although, in almost every other "Union" in the kingdom a rating of one penny is as good a qualification as a rating of £100. It was judged by the far-seeing Clements, that the Chartists would be able to find few men rated at the amount, £40; while, if the qualification was a mere rating at all, the Board of Guardians would be, like the Board of Highway Surveyors, all Chartists; men not disposed to let him play pranks with them or for them. Accordingly, at £40 the qualification was fixed, though a rating of £30 is sufficient to qualify for the office of councillor under the Corporations Act. Another "move" was, to vote in wards. Beforetime the voting was throughout the whole township. There were so many guardians wanted, and every rate-payer in the township voted for the whole lot if he liked. This was by far the most popular mode. But in it the Commissioners saw great danger of defeat. The "aggregate vote" they knew would be against them; but there was a change that if they split up the election piece-meal, and let the wards choose so many, and so many, they could manage in some of them. In one ward the Chartists might be strong; but if they were, all they could do was to carry their men. Their votes could not go in aid of their friends in another ward, as would have been the case in an aggregate vote; so to elect by wards was determined on. To fix the qualification at the high amount of £40 rating, and to direct the election by wards, the Commissioners availed themselves of powers recently conferred on them. Well, to work the rate-payers went; and out of the eighteen elected, not one is a Whig! but on the board appears two of the most notorious and leading Chartists of the town!! Councillors Jackson and Brook. Aye, Master Clements, your fears were not groundless, though your precautions have failed you. The entire of the Board are opposed to the harsh and unfeeling conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners. They have been chosen for that very reason. They have been sent to the Board to stand between the poor and the Poor Law Commissioners. There is every reason to believe that they will answer the expectations formed of them. To do this effectually however, it will be necessary that they make a clean sweep of the workhouse officials. Out with every man of them! They have been there so long-have been so used to do the bidding of their Whig masters, that they cannot be expected to go easy in gear under their new drivers. Have a new set altogether. This point is of the utmost consequence. The election of officers by the Roard of Guardians is the most important work they have to do. Get men that will serve the Poor Law Commissioners duly installed, and the Board are powerless. The Guardians must remember that though they elect, they cannot displace. Let them therefore look well to it, who they invest with power. Above all, and before all, let them be cautious who they put in as clerk. He is either their servant, or their master, as they choose. With a kindly-disposed staff of officers, they may protect the poor of Leeds, and see that every due relief and accommodation is afforded them. But to do this, they must sweep the place clean of the present batch. Send every mother's son to the right about. "Begin at the beginning," as the clerk at Beeston said. Teach the Whigs that if they will have all the Aldermanships, they are not to have all the offices and "pickings." "Tit for tat." Clear the place. Bundle every Whig out! CONDITION OF THE WORKPEOPLE OF BRADFORD .- We beg to direct attention to a most remarkable letter from a

working man, "taking stock" of the "creature comforts" that have resulted to the operatives in that quarter from the last two years of "roaring trade." The picture is a painful one,—but alas, "ower true!" We know the man who penned the production in question, which we most glad y print. We have known him for years; and always known him, as he is, 3 straightforward, plain-spoken advocate for the rights of his class. We know that he works amid the scenes he paints; that he is, by the cursed system which keep3 such men of energy and native talent "down," forced to ject and endure the wrongs and miseries he details; we know that what he speaks of is not fiction, but hard, stern, unyielding reality: and we ask if it can be wondered at, that men with an atom of spirit, situated as the mass of workmen in this best-paid, best-regulated district are, shou'd be "disloyal," " disaffected, "dissatisfied?" They would deserve all they get if they were otherwise? We trust to hear from our Correspondent again and again. "Nabob" though we be, we shall always be glad to hear from, and see, one with whom we have toiled in days "lang syne," for the cause of the labourer.

T. R., ABERDEEN.—We do not know that the investigation into the charges of Dr. M Douall against Mr. James Leach, of appropriating public subscriptions to his own use, has been made by the Manchester Committee or Council, to whom the Dr. proposed to refer the matter. At the time named for the investigation to be had the Dr. was, most unfortunately, taken ill, and laid up with scarlet fever; and we have not heard that since fits recovery he has been in Manchester for the purpose inquired after by our correspondent.

HENRY HOLLAND, BURNLEY. - We will see next week. PREAT HOLDER - WOLLAR SWICIDE. - Wordenstay Like fire was found devouring element, gave way with a tremendous ing. - The particulars of a singular case of suicide raging by both in the back parlour. It was so sudden, crash, and fell into the river. It was speedily follow was perfectly hideons and many people however that the demostics form female ser-

prised that the warking Clases whould nat lend a willing hand to stap the Conflagaratian O the apathy of the warking Classes.

THE ROTHERHAM DISCUSSION .- We have received lengthy report of a very important discussion between Mr. Falvey, the League lecturer, and Mr. West, the Chartist, which we are unable to give this week. It will not hear to be abridged; and we are therefore compelled to keep it over for our next. I HINDMARCH, WEST ACCELAND.—We shall be glad to hear from him again. GEORGE BURT, GLASGOW .- Received. D. W., ABERDEIN.—Respectfully declined. "STEPHENS"

_declined. MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR. VICTIM FUND.

From Chartists' Meeting at the Ship, Birmingham 0 10 DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. Wakeneld Hollinwood Marylebone Waterhead Will Clock house St. Olave's and St. John's 2 6 Coventry to few Char-G. Bishop and Thos. tists) ... Manchester Metcalfe .. 41 0 .. 10 3 Rochdale .. CARDS. 6 Aberdeen.. City of London Dunder Ditto, Hand-banks Hebden-bridge-Hand-Dirto, Acrount-book .. books .. Arbroath ... Rochdale, ditto... St. Olave's and St. John's 3 0 DONATIONS.

Accidents, Offences, Engests, &c.

VICTIM FUND

iption.. 3 THOMAS M. WHEELER.

Mr. Heath, Knightsbridge

arylebone, monthlys oscription.

Bodies Found at Greenock.—On Wednesday -On Tuesday last, the dead body of a female child was discovered on the edge of the highway between Greenock and Port Glasgow, and about 500 yards west of Devols Glen Bridge. The child seemed to be and was discovered concealed under a heap of earth cast up from the ditch. The body has been examined by surgeons under a remit from the sheriff, and we marks of injury. Diligent inquiry has been made among the low lodging houses, to trace, if possible, the parent of the child.—Late on Monday night woman, apparently between fifty and sixty years of age, was found drowned at the Ropework Quay. She seemed to have been but a short time in the water. She had on false ringlets, a net cap, woollen Greenock Advertiser.

seat. The distance from the front to the back seat | the furniture and elaborate appointments. was cight feet. The back row of seats was five feet higher than the front row. The height of the railing [Here surprise was generally expressed that an accident of a serious nature had not before occurred.] Death," and that they wished Mr. Reeves, the lessee before Mr. Hope's eries could bring assistance. of the theatre, would cause a rail to be erected in front of the gallery to prevent, for the future, similar accidents. Mr. Reeves was then sent for, and upon being informed by the coroner of the recommendation of German dwarts were as great as ever-a comic song was sung, and the farce of The Young Scamp concluded

THE WEATHER IN GLASGOW. - FATAL ACCIDENT. Glasgow and Accommodation Bridges. Sunday sured.—Edinburgh Journal.

night the air was somewhat milder, but still there

Fire IN THE PESTHEN sity anything of the kind which has ever been remembered in this city. It came on on Friday, soon after day, break, covering everything as with a heavy pall. People break, covering everything as with a heavy pall. People of some novelty was recently tried in the Circuit of a sharp of the kind which has ever been remembered by the servants from act, where Wellborn is defended by the servants from the act, where Wellborn is defended by the servants from act, where Wellborn is defended by the servants from the assaults of Sir Giles Overreach, when one of the street.—On Thursday evening Mr. William Payne, turday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, for the street.—On Thursday evening Mr. William Payne, turday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, for the street.—On Thursday evening in St. Bartholomew's those, as members, who see that our principles and midday; in most of the shops and counting-houses artificial light was necessary during the entire day, doubt many can tell the same tale-that, during thirty a most painful effect on the eyes; and many persons their way home by the aid of torches or lanterns, mated. The business on the river was almost at the Broomielaw during the day, the Invincible, Captain M'Keliar. Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry, left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry left Groweck for Clearure at the Captain Wyse, of the London-derry left Groweck for Captain Wyse, of the London-derry l derry, left Greenock for Glasgow at eight o'clock on support they obtained from her labour. Friday morning, and arrived at his destination at eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon, an event which reminds one of the sedate system of voyaging in vogue of Russell-square, Bloomsbury, was visited by the to pour six brought from the return of the retur

trifling. The fog, which did not take off till two raised by Mr. Fairlie himself; some say the police through with a saw, in order to save it from the the following queet letter, seemingly relating to a first Banbury Union Workhouse. We give it as received:—

Banbury Dec. 25 & 44.

Sit I submit to you Matters of fact the truth of wich I can touch for leaving it to you to make what use of them to had been visiting at Monteith-row, and the preceding evening, when the preceding evening, when the preceding evening, when the preceding evening is proposed. It was so sudden, crash, and fell into the river. It was speedily followed by the mizen-mast, which, having been burned with the preceding evening, when the domestics, four female services and the mizen-mast, which, having been burned was perfectly hideous, and many people however, that the domestics, four female services who had occasion to be abroad became quite be vants and two boys (one of the latter said to through, descended right astern, nearly crushing in layer perished), had scarcely time to descend its progress a boat's crew who were engaged scuttling their from their separate apartment of the staircase, up which it ran with in the forecastle and amidships, but continued to the staircase, we have head to fearful rapidity extending itself within an increase. nount for leaving it to you to make what use of them you may think proper we have had A Glorious on her way homewards lost herself on the green, and, fearful rapidity, extending itself within an incredibly rage with violence in the cabin and quarter-deck. By any morning about 6 o clock Suposed to origa.

In the iorecastic and amusings, but continued to fearful rapidity, extending itself within an incredibly rage with violence in the cabin and quarter-deck. By the well-directed efforts of the fire-brigade, however, makes were in a most pitiable condition, not having they were subdued, and the ship being now completely resterday morning about 60 clock Suposed to origa. It is purpose in the foll acount of been roaming without guide or compass on an Ameritime to dress themselves; some were to be observed scuttled, settled down into the river almost a total cured a piece of small rope (a portion of a clothesnate in the Oakham department the fini acount of wich you will undoubtedly see in the Banbury Guardian can prairie. The Clyde police, which were largely running into the open street with nothing on but some peaple and the wigs and Tories seemed surreinforced, and stationed along the quays, had quite their night clothes, and amid the confusion they remove that the warking Clases whould nat lend a count of can prairie. The Clyde police, which were largely running into the open street with nothing on but wreck. The cargo, which was of the most valuable their night clothes, and amid the confusion they remove the warking clases whould nat lend a count of can prairie. The Clyde police, which were largely running into the open street with nothing on but their night clothes, and amid the confusion they remove the cargo, which was of the most valuable description, has been almost completely destroyed.

Fire at the Clyde police, which were largely running into the open street with nothing on but wreck. The cargo, which was of the most valuable description, has been almost completely destroyed.

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Fire at the Clyde police, which were largely running into the open street with nothing on but wreck. The cargo, which was of the most valuable description, has been almost completely destroyed. diately got out, without having suffered any other injury than that arising from the drenching. This, fortunately, is the only accident which we have heard of in this part of the town, but we lament to say the firemen came up, Mr. Farcy drew their attention the loss is considerable. How the fire originated to a large quantity of property that was in the heart. that there has been loss of life in other quarters.
About six o'clock, as Alexander Buntine, master of the premises; but to preserve it, or any portion of the Christian, belonging to Dumbarton, was proceeding to his vessel, after having been in the city on business during the day, he unfortunately fell apartments, as well as the floors in the upper part of into the canal directly opposite the Track Boat stathed building, and was then blazing forth from the tered by a police constable of the C division, her own about the port as a most respectable and industrious reside. Shortly after the engines had got to work the asked witness to tell the deceased she wished to see her. man, and his death is much regretted. On the same floors and roof gave way, and fell to the base- Witness did as requested, and shortly afterwards ceeded many yards from the distillery, when they fell creased the excitement; but this in some measure the deceased that she and her hisband had had a into the canal, and were drowned. It appears that greatly deadened the fury of the fire, and the firemen quarrel about family matters. Further words enno one saw the accident at the time, and nothing renewing their efforts with increased vigour, it was sued, and Clark told the deceased to leave the room, 6 distillery by Maitland's wife and two other persons.

was seen floating on the water, and the drags being applied at the place, the bodies of the two unfortunate men were brought up linked together, rather in a stooping posture, showing that they had been cautiously walking together, endeavouring to avoid the very danger into which they so suddenly fell. Maitland has left a widow and two children. Colin Campbell was unmarried. We have often heard complaints of the imperfect manner in which this locality is lighted, and earnestly hope that this unfortunate occurrence may be the means of producing some amendment in this respect. On the same evening, a labourer, named William Dorran, residing in William-street, Cowcaddens, when leaving his work, lost his way, and fell over the face of the Cowcaddens Quarry, to a depth of between forty and fifty feet. from which he was taken up dangerously hurt.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—BLAENAVON.—On the 11th instant Thomas Pritchard, a mason, in the employ of Mr. C. H. Leigh, was working upon the roof of the afternoon, the dead body of a man was found on the forge called the Glynn, when by some mishap he lost bank opposite this town by some fishermen who were his balance, and fell through the roof, directly upon trouling for flounders. The body had evidently been the fly-wheel, which turns round with a resistless a considerable time in the water, as the whole flesh of velocity. The work of death was soon completed; the face had disappeared. On the corpse was a light he was so mangled, crushed, and torn, that an drab coat, broad at the tail, with plain yellow but- endeavour to recognize him would have been vain, tons, grey vest, dark brown tronsers, black brochella had not his dress been identified. The day after the stock, striped shirt, with a white linen "dicky" over funeral his jaw-bone was found. An inquest was it, white plaiding drawers, with striped head-band, held upon the body, and a verdict of —Accidental abort boots, with a black horn button at the top. Death returned. The poor fellow has left a wife and two children.—Hereford Times.

FATAL COAL PIT ACCIDENT .- A serious and fatal accident occurred at Blackboy Colliery, near Bishop west of Devois Glen Bridge. The child seemed to be between nine and twelve months old, and had apparently been healthy. It was but partially clothed, and was discovered concealed under a heap of earth It appears that a slight explosion took place some understand that death is supposed to have been orbut as no person was injured, the superintendent,—casioned by suffocation, but there are no external the notorious Thomas Forster, of Haswell—took no little time previously in the same part of the pit has again resulted in death.

FIRE AT LORD HARRINGTON'S .- Considerable consternation was caused on Monday morning in the household of the Right Hon, the Earl of Harrington, tarian shawl, and three gold rings, two of which are very thin. She was removed to the dead-house of the Infirmary, where she was recognised to be appears quite evident had been smouldering for the considerable time, and had broken out in the in Whitehall-gardens, next door to the town residence Mrs. Kerr, a widow residing in Hamilton-street. | a considerable time, and had broken out in the dressing-room of his lorship, on the second floor, immediately over the ball-room. About a quarter FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE WINDSOR THEATRE. - past five o'clock the attention of one of the Windson, Tresday Evening.—A lamentable accident immates was arrested by a crackling noise, attended occurred at the Windsor Theatre on Tuesday evening, by a strong smell of fire. Upon proceeding up stairs to Mrs. Sarah Hume, 63 years of age, the wife of a and making strict examination in the several lower journeyman cutler, residing at Eton, who met with rooms, it was at length discovered that the fire had her death by accidentally falling over the gallery into originated underneath the hearth of the dressing the pit. An inquest was held on Wednesday on the room, passed along by the joists of the flooring, which and called to him several times, but without being body of the deceased, at the Crown and Cushion Inn, at that time were all on fire, whence it proceedeed to able to awake him. The smoke by this time was so Eton, before John Parton, Esq., of Beaconsfield, one of the deputy coroners for the county of Bucks. Laura Hume, the daughter of the deceased, who had accompanied her mother and father to the theatre, was then brought into the room by her father in a state of extreme mental anguish, and gave her evidence of follows as dence as follows:- I went into the gallery of the attempt to extinguish the flames was made by the sertheatre last evening with my mother. My mother, vants, but finding they were unable to do so, a messenin stepping over the benches, with her arms folded, ger was despatched to the Chandos-street station of the Jenkins; he was a groom in the service of Mr. Farey in stepping over the benches, with her arms tolded, to get on to the front seat, tipped her hip on the toprail and fell over. I immediately ran out of the
gallery and met my father on the stairs, whom I told
of the dreadful accident my poor mother had met
with. Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra,

| Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, | Samuel Southgate, leader o stated that, on going into the orchestra to place the around the edifice were used with much effect in was instrumental in saving several articles. Knowmusic, he heard the sound af somebody stumbling in staying the progress of the flames. The fire was ing that a favourite bird was in the house, he told the gallery, and a cry of "O." and that on looking burning in so large a body under the flooring, that it up he saw a female fall over. In her descent she was found necessary to cut away the floor quite into turned once round, and fell on her back into the pit. the ball-room, a considerable portion of the ceiling of was met by the fire, or became overpowered with the lad been ill for some time past, but nothing was met by the fire, or became overpowered with the lad been ill Saturday night last when Her back rested on one seat, and her head and feet which is destroyed. In the dressing-room much control of the country burned out, the damage is done. The pit was empty at the time. Mr. damage is done. The recess is nearly burned out, the Reeves, the manager of the theatre, was then sworn. He stated that there were four rows of seats in the beautifully overlaid with gold, are broken, and a hood, and it required the united exertions of the reach of danger.

The stated that there were four rows of seats in the beautifully overlaid with gold, are broken, and a hood, and it required the united exertions of the reach of danger.

The stated that there were four rows of seats in the beautifully overlaid with gold, are broken, and a hood, and it required the united exertions of the police to keep them out of the reach of danger.

HIGHWAY ROBBERT ON BLACKHEATH .- On Monday morning information was received by the police, that in front of the gallery was only two feet eight inches. | between ten and eleven o'clock on the previous night the following daring highway robbery was committed on Blackheath. As Mr. Edward Hope was cross-After the jury had been some time in consultation the ing the heath he was met by two men, who public were re-admitted, and informed by the coroner stopped him, and robbed him of £20 in gold, and a that the jury and returned a verdict of "Accidental blue cotton handkerchief, with which they made off EXTENSIVE FIRE AT LEITH.—Early on Saturday morning the premises belonging to the Leith Candle

Company were discovered to be on fire. From the informed by the coroner of the recommendation of the jury, he said he would attend to it. Notwithstanding the accident the performances went on : the bear on the conflagration : and, from the inflammable nature of the materials, the work of destruction went from Wellclose-street station, were speedily at the spot, the once ments of the night. This is the more repre-hersible, as the audience was very thin, and might have been dismissed without much trouble or incon-to the spectators was one of melancholy grandeur. The supply of water being abundant, and the supply of water being abundant, and the supply of the supply of water being abundant, and the supply of the firemen unremitting. The whole of the lower part of the premises is burnt out, both stock and the supply of water being abundant, and the supply of water being abundant, and the supply of the supply of water being abundant, and the supply of the s speedily on—vats, coolers, and tallow warehouses were and by half-past three o'clock all danger was at an end, soon in one general blaze. About two o'clock the roof the supply of water being abundant, and the exertions the air, contrasting beautifully with the wintry ap-The soft broken weather which prevailed for some pearance of the scenery around. The Fort engines, days in the beginning of the week, gave place on the which are at all times promptly turned out, had now night between Thursday and Friday last to a keen arrived, and assisted eminently in confining the fire white frest, which was so intense that in a very few to where it had originated, although the main safety Policeman Beavis, 243 K, first discovered the fire, hours the shallow pools and lochs were entirely frozen of the adjoining property, consisting of wine vaults of the adjoining property, consisting of which was then extending rapidly in the warehouse and grain stores, was chiefly owing to the opening up of the fire-plugs, which are now pretty general over the stater to enjoy of the fire-plugs, which are now pretty general over the town, and attaching lengths of hose, which, when are kept. One of the brigade men being on dutry with any linear and the store of the own, and attaching lengths of hose, which, when with equal intensity ever since; the surface of the available, offer the surest means of subduing flames. whole country is mantled with cranreuch, and on The Edinburgh engines were also upon the ground, Sunday, with the exception of a very narrow watery but were not required. About five o'clock, the fire lane, the Uvde was entirely frozen over between the was got under; and we understand the property is in-

FIRE IN THE PESTILENTIAL PENITENTIARY.—On was very little abatement in the keenness of the frost. Monday evening, about half-past eleven, a fire broke The mesi remarkable circumstances consequent upon this change of weather was the fog by which it was accompanied, and which exceeded in darkness and density and the best area been remarkable circumstances consequent upon out in the steward's room of the Millbank prison; by resuming his profession for some time. He had been blowing with them, and, instead of performing in A New Woy to pay Old Debts, and had performing in A New Woy to pay Old Debts, and had performing in A New Woy to pay Old Debts, and had proceeded as far as the commencement of the fifth proceeded as far as the commencement

Court of the United States. A person named Daniel scene, struck Mr. Kirky with the point of a sharp Carpenter had, for some time past, manufactured and sabre, which penetrated the back of his right hand, and we have been informed by one gentleman—and no sold a certain description of cotton thread, which was between the middle fingers, nearly to the palm. Mr. marked as, and represented to be, the "Persian Kirby is at present suffering from fever, brought on street on the continuous and the street on the str years of a business life, he has no remembrance of a similar necessity. The gas lamps, not more than one of which could be seen at a time, presented the appearance of an individual of the desired of the appearance of a similar necessity. The gas lamps, not more than one of which could be seen at a time, presented the appearance of the appearance of the desired of of an indistinct glimmer of light seen at a vas distance; and altogether the aspect of the external world on this mirk Friday was the gloomiest of which we have any remembrance. In addition to being oppresive to the breathing, the atmosphere had a most painful effect on the every and many remembrance. In addition to a most painful effect on the every and many remembrance are to me town just mentioned, is of a very superior quality; that of the defendant was not only inferior, but deficient in quantity, so that the reputation and business of Messrs. Taylor had suffered injury. One of the pleas set up by the defendant was, that he was not only inferior, but deficient in quantity, so that the reputation and business of Messrs. Taylor had suffered injury. One of the pleas set up by the defendant was, that he was not only inferior, but deficient in quantity, so that the reputation and business of Messrs. Taylor had suffered injury. One of the pleas set up by the defendant was, that he was not only inferior, but deficient in quantity, so that the reputation and business of Messrs. Taylor had suffered injury. One of the pleas set up by the defendant was, that he was not only inferior, but deficient in quantity, so that the reputation and business of Messrs. Taylor had suffered injury. One had suffered injury. One of the pleas set up by the defendant was, that he was not only inferior, but deficient in quantity, so that the reputation and business of Messrs. Taylor had suffered injury. One of suspicious characters were arrested on Sunday night and Monday, in the nighbourhood of Montage of the pleas set up by the defendant was, that he was not only inferior, but deficient in quantity, so that the reputation and business of Messrs. Taylor had suffered injury. One of suspicious characters were arrested on Sunday night and Monday, in the nighbourhood of Montage nature of suppicious characters were arrested on Sunday night and Monday, in the nighbourhood of suspicious characters were arrested on Sunday night and Monday, in experienced the same kind of annoyance which is felt when passing from the open air into a shieling darkened with pear smoke. In the afternoon, gentlemen who reside in the suburbs, or a short way not the country, had, in many cases, to find their way home by the aid of targles or levitered.

America the trade marks of such anen. The proceedings who were sought for by the were taken into custody.

Destruction of an East the country and the complainants a perpetual injunction against the defendants, with costs. The result of the judgment is to show that in the United States foreigners are fully protected against this species of injury. are fully protected against this species of injury. and some of the coaches which left the city were preceded by a man on horseback, bearing a fire- of this accomplished dancer has not been the only one ing of rum, cotton, sugar, salt-petre, &c. By the man's torch, and even then they only moved on at attendant upon the late sad accident at Drury-lane exertions of the superintendent of the Glasgow firea snail's pare. We need scarcely add that the Theatre. A nurse of the name of Hudd, supplied on engines, along with the West of England and River omnibus drivers, who usually career through the the urgency of the case from the Middlesex Hospital Trust fire-brigade, the flames were kept in check streets with such independence, were for once check- to attend upon Miss Webster, fell down the stairs, from about half-past six o'clock in the evening

Indeed, one man stepped over the quay, at the lower and a strong easterly gale of wind, until taken in noon another fire broke out in the extensive saw ferry station, near Napier's dock; but he was imme-shelter by some of the adjacent inhabitants. The mills of Messrs. Esdaile and Co., Wenlock-terrace, tion, near Port Dundas. Immediately on its becom- roof and windows with prodigious violence, producing son-in-law. Mrs. Ellen Johnson, of Archer-street, ing known, a vigorous search was made, and in a the utmost consternation in the neighbourhood, more St. James's, said that the deceased was her husband's short period the body was recovered, but life was particularly at the back of the burning building, mother. On Tuesday afternoon, between three and quite extinct. The deceased has left a widow and which abutted in Guildford-mews, or what is termed four o'clock, witness called upon her sister-in-law, two children to lament his loss. He was long known | the Colonnade, where a large number of poor families | Ellen Clark, in Angel-alley, Windmill-street, who evening, shortly after six o'clock, as Robert Maitland ment with a tremendous crash. From an immense returned with her mother-in-law (the deceased). and Colin Campbell, who were in the employment of body of sparks and flaming fragments that were When she returned she found James Clark, a police-Messrs. M. Macfarlane and Co., distillers, Port instantly shot into the air, it was at first imagined constable of the C division, and son-in-law of the de-Dundas, were leaving their work, they had not pro- that some explosion had occurred, and naturally in-

> sufficiently cool to admit the firemen, a number of took of some brandy and tea, provided they supposed it arose from a cat or other animal that had been unable to escape. Having satisfied work of examining the walls, &c. When they entered consumed timbers, a police-constable, alive, but unable to extricate himself. The men endeavoured to remove the mass of rubbish that kept him prisoner, but they were unable, on account of its great weight A massive beam was lying across his legs, and another was pressing on his chest. Messengers were despatched throughout the neighbourhood for the loan of some screw-jacks. After some loss of time one was procured, and, by the united exertions of several firemen, the poor fellow was got out but not before he had breathed his last. He was placed on a stretcher, and carried to St. Giles's workhouse. His name is Burkmyre, and his number 152 E division. Upon calling the roll at the station-house, another officer was found to be absent. Search was made for him, but he was not to be found. This circumstance was promptly communicated to the firemen, and they immediately set about searching the same division, and he

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—FURTHER LOSS OF LIFE -As soon as the excitement had in some measure subsided, and upon Mr. Farey calling together his family and domestics, it was ascertained that two of the latter, a boy and a man, were missing, and from subsequent inquiries not the least doubt remains but that they both perished in the flames. It appears that at the time of the outbreak there were deeping upon the premises Mr. Farey, his wife, son, two lads, and three female domestics. As soon as the inmates became aware of the great danger to which they were exposed, they ran out, and got upon the landing, and were immediately met by a huge sheet of flame, rushing up the stairs; what to do they hardly knew, but in their extremity they made for the roof of the building, on to which

they got and were about to escape to the adjoining premises, when they found that the under waiter, a lad about fourteen, of the name of Roberson, was missing. Mr. Edward Farey instantly returned to the lad's bed-chamber, knocked violently at the door, was at last forced to make a precipitate retreat. The other poor fellow who perished was named Charles

that instant cries were heard from the room immewas sleeping. Without delay a ladder was procured. which was on fire from the top to the bottom, and the poor old creature, almost dead from fright, was taken out by the window. Crookland, with the engines from Jeffery's-square, and Mackey, returning from the above fire, information was received of another upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. M. Barnett, chemist and druggist, 3, Coltstreet, Lime-house, which house is a post-office. near the spot, and hearing the ery of "Fire," immediately procured the parish engine, and there being a plentiful supply of water, the fire was extinguished before any other assistance arrived.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE MARYLEBONE THEATRE. —On Wednesday evening Mr. II. Kirby met with a her children to assist her in getting out the flames. Chartists of Edinburgh held a meeting in the Painserious accident, which will incapacitate him from The poor little fellow got the bollows and began ters'-hall. Carubber's-close. High-street, on Wednesday resuming his profession for some time. He had been performing in A New Way to pay Old Debts, and had proceeded as far as the commencement of the fifth

ROBBERIES IN PARIS.—Night robberies still con-

DESTRUCTION OF AN EAST INDIAMAN BY FIRE, AT THE BROOMELAW. - On Thursday night, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the ship Scotland, the property of Messrs. Wm. Morrison and Co., of Glasgow, which arrived at the Broomielaw quay on the same day, with a valuable cargo of East India produce, consistto blaze without any prospect of abatement. The

FIRE AT THE CITY SAW MILLS. -On Friday after-

ceased, present. The wife of the constable related to

was known of it till after inquiry was made at the subsequently speedily extinguished. The loss and and threatened to turn her out if she did not. She the destruction of the premises and their contents is refused to go, and he (Clark) got up and pushed While searching along the canal bank at a late hour roughly calculated at about £7,000. Both houses adin the night, after the fog began to clear up, a bonnet joining have sustained damage both by fire and water. Whether or not she fell down witness was unable to FURTHER PARTICULES.—As soon as the ruins were became reconciled to each other, and she paryears, and James Shepherd, aged forty-five years, the brigade went over different portions of the pre- Clark. She returned to her residence, and went mises, to endeavour to ascertain the amount of pro-perty consumed. Whilst they were examining the upon the deceased, and found her still in bed, board the Sylph, and also the Orwell, were examined, parlour, their attention was directed to the lower insensible. A surgeon was sent for, but deceased but without eliciting any new fact of importance. The floor by hearing a strange moaning noise. At first continued in the same state until eight o'clock the examination lasted nearly six hours; at the conclusion

same evening, when she died. Mr. Charles Lenton, of which the coroner said he thought, in the case of surgeon, said that he was sent for on Wednesday Sullivan, at any rate, it was desirable that the exact themselves that the page, who was at first missing, morning to attend deceased. He found her in bed, had been found, and that the main of the residents and she appeared to be suffering from soreness of the post mortem examination would be necessary. The of the house were safe, they proceeded with their left side of the head. He bled her, and applied inquiry, moreover (continued Mr. Carttar), was a leeches, but she died on Wednesday afternoon. There most important one, inasmuch as the public safety the front kitchen, an awful scene presented itself. Near | was no wound or contusion on the head. The cause the door was observed, in the midst of a pile of partly- of death was congestion of the brain. The jury, after consulting, returned a verdict of-Death from fore them the person in command of the Orwell when congestion of the brain, produced by excitement. ATTACK BY POACHERS.—WORCESTER, FRIDAY EVENxa.—A most desperate attack was made this morning,

between twelve and one o'clock, by a body of armed with them a number of snares for taking game. will, however, put her right. The keepers fled, and were immediately fired upon by the gang, who wounded one or two of them, though not seriously, the shots striking them in the face, and knocking off their hats, which were perfo rated with the shot. One poor fellow, however, did about the head in a most inhuman and barbaroes nanner, leaving him senseless on the ground.

CASE OF CRIM CON.—MULLET, v. LLOYD.—COURT OF

o recover damages for criminal intercourse with the monstration at the opening of Parliament, and stated plaintiff's wife. The defendant pleaded not guilty. The that he had received letters from various parts of damages were paid at £2,000. The defendant is the England and Scotland, highly approving of the dewell known proprietor and publisher of Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper, the Penny Sunday Times, and several similar publications of the Greenacre school The defendant, who is some years older than the plaintiff, and has a wife and two children, was on terms of intimacy with the latter, who is a papermaker, and supplied Lloyd with paper for his publications. The wife of the plantiff is the mother of four children. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd stated the case to the jury, and called witnesses, whose evidence left no doubt of the defendant's guilt. Mr. Cockburn, counsel for the defendant, admitted the fact that his client and the plantiff's wife were grant the plaintiff to as small an amount as possible.

The Lord Chief Baron summed up, and the jury

found a verdict for the plaintiff-Damages £750.

DEATH OF THE ECCENTRIC "BILLY BARLOW."-DESTITUTION IN SPITALFIELDS. — On Thursday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Queen's Head, Fashionstreet, Spitalfields, on view of the body of Benjamin Sarjeant, alias "Billy Barlow," aged 30, the wellknown street representative of the American "Jim Crow," who died in a miscrable atticat No. 53, Flower and Dean-street, in the same parish, under the following circumstances of destitution :- It appeared from theevidence that for some years past the deceased had been earning a precarious livelihood by representing the character of Jim Crow in the streets, for which purpose he used to blacken his face. He was of the most harmless manners; but while playing him in so weak a state as not to be fit to be removed Alarming Fires.—Between one and two o'clock on to the workhouse. He was ordered wine and nourish-Friday morning a fire broke out in the parlour of the ing diet, but the deceased was unable to take them, Devonshire Arms, Devonshire-street, Mile-end-road, and he died the following day. The deceased's landin the occupation of Mr. Giles, licensed vietualler, lord stated that he often came home with his face Flames were first perceived issuing from the top of covered with mud and blood, from the stones thrown the ground-floor windows by the constable upon the beat, who at once proceeded to alarm the family. At pied by some other persons, men and women. Mr. Attrell said that there were many rooms in the same diately above the parlour, where the mother of the street which had in them six double beds for a man landlord, who had been bedridden for several months, and his wife with their children, and that as many as twenty-four were huddled together in a room. as there was no possibility of escape by the staircase, The stench on going into these houses was dreadful.

> SHOCKING DEATH FROM BURNING. - On Thursday veaing Mr. Higgs held at inquest at the Plough, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on the body of Elizabeth Wasford, aged 30, of No. 58, Eagle-street, Red Lion-square. William Carrow, residing in the same house, said he knew the deceased, whose name was Wasford, the wife of a respectable man. On Saturday night last he heard screams, and on going into the passage saw the deceased coming towards him enveloped in flames. With assistance he got her into the back parlour, and succeeded in putting out the fire. The wife of this witness stated that the deceased was generally a sober woman, but on the night of the accident she had taken two glasses of rum on an empty stomach, which completely overpowered her. Whilst sitting in front of the fire, nursing her baby, her clothes caught fire. She had the presence of mind to

> Hospital, on the body of Robert Dean, aged 47 years, the unfortunate individual who lost his life by the after consulting, returned a verdict of Accidental Death, with a recommendation that the Commission-

> Mysterious Death. - Thursday evening Mr. Payne held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. on the hody of Walter Stiel, of Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital. It appeared that the deceased went into afternoon, and having been served with some roast beef and potatoes, he commenced eating the same, when he was seized with violent retching. He, however, brought nothing off his stomach. He was removed to the above hospital, but he died on the road was not sufficient evidence to prove.

المالية أوالم المديد

lowed by the mizen-mast, which, having been burned moned to inquire into the cause of the death of Mr. through, descended right astern, nearly crushing in J. Hanbury, glover, of this city, second son of Mr. T. Hanbury, one of the sergeants-at-mace of the Worcester corporation, who, in the course of Monday night, or early yesterday morning, hanged himself in a most singular manner, and was found dead by his mother. The unhappy suicide had effected his purpose in the following manner:—He had proline), one end of which he had secured to the brass handle of a door communicating with the parlour and of the door he had tied round his neck. He must then have made two running loops in his silk-neckerchief, in which he tied his wrists, and two flatirons (used for ironing linen) were secured to the same neckerchief, thus adding additional weight to his body. By these means he succeeded in strangling himself, and when found was quite dead under temporary insanity.

stated, was wounded.

AWFUL AND FATAL COLLISION ON THE THAMES.-THE INQUEST ON THE BODIES. On Thursday week Mr. J. Carttar, coroner for West Kent, and a jury of fourteen inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary Alphage, Greenwich, assembled at the Eight Bells Tavern near the church, to investigate the circumstances who were killed by the collision between the Orwell Ipswich steamer, and the Sylph, Woolwich boat, on the afternoon of Tuesday last. Several persons on was concerned; and it would be absolutely necessary before closing the inquiry, that they should have bethe accident occurred, as well as some of the crew of that vessel. The inquiry was then adjourned to

Monday next, at one o'clock. STEAM-BOAT COLLISION OFF OSTEND.—Information poachers, to the number of at least twenty, upon five has reached us that the Princess Mary and the ight-watchers upon the preserves of the Earl of Princess Alice came in collision on Tuesdayweck as the Coventry, at Croome. The keepers were watching former, in a dense fog, was leaving Ostend with the portion of the preserves, when they were mail, and the latter entering. No lives have been uddenly surrounded by a gang of some twenty lost, but much damage has been done to the vessels, poachers, armed with guns and sticks, and having the Princess Mary suffering the most; a week or two

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON. Messrs. Arnott and Wheeler reported relative to the late Soiree, and complained of the negligence of parties in not immediately settling for their tickets. EXCHEQUER, SATURDAY.—This was an action brought Mr. Wheeler introduced the subject of the grand decommittee for the above object, from the Clock-house, Westminster: Messrs. Hawkins and Harris, from the Whittington and Cat, Tower Hamlets; Messrs. Hornby and C. Harris, from Somers Town; and Mr. forming the necessary arrangements was adjourned until the ensuing Sunday, when the whole of the localities will have had sufficient time to elect delegates to serve upon the committee. Messrs. Drake, Cooper, &c., attended as a deputation from the geneher in a situation more calculated to ensure general support. After some discussion (in the course of which it was announced that Mrs. Ellis was compelled to leave London for a few days, owing to the sudden death of her only daughter, aged seven years, who was residing with some Chartist friends at Wednesbury) it was ultimately agreed, that each locality should be recommended to send one delegate to form a committee to devise means to assist this bereaved woman. On the motion of Mr. Pattenden, seconded by Mr. ple Bar, on Wednesday evening, January 1st, at minor business transacted previous to the adjourn-

> OLDHAM. T. Wild and Mr. T. Lawless took their parts in the reading, which was listened to with great attention. The meeting broke up, highly satisfied.

MR. M'GRATH, the president of the Executive, lectured here on Friday night, the 20th inst., and Mr. Doyle on Sunday night, to a respectable audience. Both gentlemen gave entire satisfaction.

EDINBURGH. NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.-We have been induced to take up, in good earnest, the National Movement in Edinburgh. We had long seen that a National Organization was far more preferable for the attainment o There was scarcely a house in the street which was our purpose than local and sectional movements couldf not a lodging-house. This change had taken place ever be. But an unwillingness, or perhaps prejusince the removal of Essex-street, and the other dice, in the minds of many of our Scottish brethren, at streets for the new street at that part of town. Ver- the idea of being only auxilliaries, instead of leaders, dict-Natural Death, accelerated by exposure to the made them stand aloof. Be that as it may, our ranks are now exhibiting a more healthy appearance. Mr. Clark's tour amongst us has done wonders though much yet is required to be done ere the masses can be roused to a sense of their misery and degradation. The most chilling, the most heartrending view that meets our sight, is on a Saturday night, when we leave our deliberation, straitened in our means of advancing the regeneration of the people, and behold hundreds issuing from the pothouses in a state degrading to themselves, and revolting to humanity; and some of them can talk loud and long, and to the purpose too, on the misery and destitution that surround them, yet will they neither assist with their countenance, nor a trifle of their hard-earned wages, to better their own and others condition. But we still are determined to battle with place in the room on Friday, the 3rd of January. all that are opposed to us, until we attain the object 1845; tea to be on the table at four o'clock in the for which we are united; namely, the principle of afternoon. lay the infant on the floor, and called upon another of our Charter to be made the law of the land. The Council of the Chartist body; and the Council will those, as members, who see that our principles and demands are just. SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

At a Delegate Meeting, held at Oldham, Dec. 22, 1844, delegates from the following places were present. Manchester, Mr. Ramkin and Mr. Nuttall: ers of Sewers will be pleased to grant a pension to the widow and two children of the deceased.

sent. Manchester, Mr. Ramkin and Mr. Nuttall; Rochdale, Mr. Williams; Oldham, Mr. Harrop and Mr. Grimshaw: Mossley Mr. Grimshaw Mr. Sent. ton; Waterhead Mill, Mr. Beaumont; Collinwood, Mr. Booth; Mr. John Nuttall in the chair. 1st. The minutes of the last meeting, as read, were con firmed. 2nd. That Oldham and other localities mus an eating-house in Newgate-street, on Wednesday send their quota to this council, to be forwarded to the Executive by the secretary of that body. 3rd.
That we get out a selection of Hymns to form a
Hymn-book. 4th. That a committee of three persons be appointed to select the Hymns for such book. 5th. That Messrs. Ramkin, Wrigley, and Radford be the ing labourer, whose college is generally the workshop. thither. A post morten examination showed that the committee. 6th. That the committee omit all pieces internal portions of the stomach were extensively in touching on theology. 7th. That the committee be flamed, apparently the effect of some corrosive left to their own discretion about purchasing any se- Tennant ought to be without it; the valuable information poison. A witness stated that as far as three weeks lection. 8th. That the committee be empowered to since, the deceased told him that he had taken four apply to the treasurer for money to defray any ex- to all." pennyworth of arsenic. Verdict—Death from inflampenses they may contract in getting the book out.

mation; but how, or by what means produced there of the next month, 10th. That we adjourn until two o'clock this afternoon. The delegates met at two SHOCKING SUICIDE ON A RAILWAY. — On Sunday o'clock, according to appointment. 1st. Resolved, week a woman, named Elizabeth Forth, who was of that the above minutes of this day be confirmed. insane mind, and had wandered from Audley, in 2nd. That Hollinwood be allowed to please themStaffordshire, committed suicide by placing herself selves about paying the last month's levy, but pay for across the rails of the Birmingham and Manchester, the future same as the rest. 3rd. That the next deeleven of clock of Saturday forenoon, an event which reminds one of the sedate-system of voyaging in voque before the revolutionary times of Henry Bell, when the "#" boats' were wont to lie all night at Bowling, on their passage from Glasgow to Greenock. Several straimers, both river, and sea going, left the Broomielaw, but the majority either came to anchor where are went aground between the harbour and Renfrew wharf. We are happy to learn, however, that the sustained in this respect are perfectly and the previously of the Birmingham and Manchester, the future same as the rest. Ord. That the next department of the body for about eight hours, to pour water into the hold for about eight hours, to pour water into the hold for about eight hours, to pour water into the hold for about eight hours, the future same as the rest. Ord. That the next defeate meeting be held at Bury. At the future same as the rest. Ord. That the next defeate meeting be held at Bury. At the future same as the rest. Ord. That the next defeate meeting be held at Bury. At the position of Ireland's condition, who is not conversant with this form six branch pipes, so that on the return of the dident hours, who is not conversant with this outbreak of a most alarming fire, which was attended on the next defeate meeting be held at Bury. At the next defeate meeting be held at Bury. At the future same as the rest. Ord. That the next defeate meeting be held at Bury. At the future same as the rest. Ord. That the next defeate meeting be held at Bury. At the future same as the rest. Ord. That th

Singular Sylcide. -- Worcester, Wednesday Even- Sunday in January, 1845, in the Chartist Room, devouring element, gave way with a tremendous ing.—The particulars of a singular case of suicide Garden-street, Bury, at ten o'clock in the morning. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. — Manchester, £2 ls.; Rochdale, 10s. 3d.; Hollinwood, 3s. 4d.; Mossley, 2s. 6d.; Waterhead Mill, 2s. 6d. Total, £2 19s. 7d. LEVY MONEY TO COUNTY COUNCIL. Manchester, 10s. 3d.; Rochdale, 2s. 1d.; Oldham, 2s.; Waterhead Mills, 72d.; Mossley, 7d.. Total, 15s. 62d. SCOTLAND.

To the Chartists of England .- My friends,-

Since I last addressed you, I have visited Aberdeen, the metropolis of the North of Scotland; and never during my connexion with the movement has it been my fortune to meet with a finer body of real unmiskitchen, and the other end being thrown over the top takeable democrats, than those of "the wide and the frozen north." I delivered four lectures on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. That on Monday was pretty well attended. Mr. Legge, one of the whole-hog specie, was unanimously called to the chair. The subject was Free Trade. challenged discussion, but met with no opposition: the meeting seeming to agree with me in thinking that the League manufacturers had already the power of trading more extensively in the slave labour of perament. The jury, after some consideration, found the people than was beneficial to the latter, and that that the deceased destroyed himself while labouring more trade, unaccompanied by more comfort and greater independence, meant, when properly under-More Murders in Ireland.—Dublin, Dec. 18.— stood, more degradation and more complete servility rivate letters have been received in town this after- of labour to capital; the two latter commodities noon, stating that Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, being left to find their own level. On Tuesday evennear Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, was ing I laid before the meeting the intentions of the Exe-yesterday shot dead near his residence. A letter from cutive committee, pointing out to them how impossible Athboy states that an attempt at assassination was it was that Chartism ever could become practical until made in that neighbourhood. An extensive grazier, it was understood; arguing that our exertions had been whose name I have not learned, went out vesterday hithertonecessarily confined to the mere enunciation of evening, accompanied by his brother, to look at some the importance and necessity of Chartism; and that cattle, when they were fired upon. The brother, it is having succeeded in establishing its rightfulness and utility, we are now bound to organize, concentrate, and properly direct that public feeling which our former exertions have called into existence. At the close I enrolled a goodly number of members in the National Charter Association, and the meeting broke up, satisfied that Chartism is yet destined to be the popular and governing ism, which can be the more readily brought about by every professed Chartist oving his principles as well as preaching them. 10n Thursday and Friday evenings the meetings were composed of equal numbers with the two former ones, and the strictest attention was paid to what Ladyanced. The Thursday's lecture was upon "Trades Unions;" that on Friday, on the "English and Scotch I'oor Laws." Mr. Henry, a highly intelligent and determined Chartist, presided over the last three meetings, and on the last night in particular, rendered the statement of the dered me very material assistance in exposing the nhumanity of the Scotch parsons, in conspiring with the landlords to rob the poor, aged, and infirm paupers of their legal right to a maintenance. Nothing that has come within my knowledge can by any means, or under any circumstances, equal the cruel and barbarous conduct of these reverend scoundrels in aiding and abetting their twin brothers, the land occupiers, in starving the unfortunate poor out of existence. They pull long, canting, hangmen faces, and exhort their "dearly beloved brethren" to submit with Christian fortitude, resignation, and piety," to the lls with which it has "pleased the Lord to inflict them" as a "punishment for their sins;" and that, in proportion as they submit to be robbed and murered by these base knaves in conjunction with the land sharks, so exactly will they be rewarded hereafter. It is a fact not generally known amongst you, my friends, that the Poor Law of Scotland is transcendantly superior to either the present or the former English Poor Law of 1601, commonly known as the 43d Elizabeth: but the great misfortune is, that the administration of the law is placed in the hands of the heritors in session assembled: that is, a conclave termed), and these parsons are authorized by law to levy a tax on their parishioners in proportion to their means; the fund raised in this manner to be regulated in amount by the wants of the poor. This being the case, it follows that those who have most would be justly compelled to pay most; and as the landowners are the wealthiest, they, of course, would have to contribute the largest share. And thus you see, as the same landed gentry have the Kirk patronage in their hands, they take good care that a priest who would be guilty of the low and grovelling practice of attending to the wants of the poor, and who would consequently be led to enforce the law, shall have no situaon from them. There are in reality no bounds to the Scotch Poor Law, as far as the aged and infirm are concerned, but the humanity of the parsons; and yet in no country in the civilized world are the wants of that class of persons so basely and inhumanly neglected. So much, my friends, for these defenders of the people! When, O! when, will men learn to at the present time living in adultery. His address to the jury seemed to be wholly directed to the reducing the damages which the jury might to the reducing the damages which the jury might to the reducing the damages which the jury might to the reducing the damages which the jury might to the reducing the damages which the jury might to take steps by having the noble band of patriots which it contains were a theatrical benefit 'or other means' to relieve Mrs. left in the distance, and I was left to myself and re-Ellis from her present embarrassments, and place flection. The keen sea-breeze from the German Ocean, however, left me little beside personal comfort to attend to; and the afternoon found me at Arbroath, preparing for another night's labour. Night came, and with it a meeting; but so great have been my labours since I crossed the border, that for the first time I was compelled to give in, being so completely knocked up that the friends insisted on me retiring and taking a few days rest.

I, however, proceeded on Sunday as far as Dundee, en route for Edinburgh, when I found myself so exhausted that at the suggestion of the surgestion. Westray, it was agreed that the committee should be recommended to meet at Mr. Wheeler's, 243½, Tem-kind-hearted friend of the cause, Mr. R. Kidd, I wrote to the several places where I was expected to eight o'clock. A deputation was then received from be at during the week, informing them that I should the Directors of the City Chartist Hall, and other take the shortest route to England: but as I had been announced by placard at Edinburgh and Alva, I determined to go to both of those places; so that no blame might be attached to the committees. I shall On Sunday evening last a meeting took place in the therefore now make the best of my way back to hartist-room, Greaves-street. There being no lec- England, and take a few day's rest, so as to fit me turer for the evening, it was agreed that the dialogue again to do battle with the enemies of mankind.—
by Mr. O'Connor should be read from the Star. Mr. Yours truly, Thos. CLARK.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings,

Sheffield.-On Sunday evening Mr. West will deliver a lecture in the room, Fig Tree Lane, on the co-operation of land, labour, and capital. Todmorden.—There will be a tea party and ball in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, on New Year's Day. Tea on the table at five o'clock. LANGTON.-Mr. Moses Simpson, of Hanley, will lecture on Sunday evening in the Working Man's

MR. C. Doyle's First Fortnight's Tour through North Lancashire: Bacup, Dec. 30th; Harlingden, 31st; Blackburn, Jan. 1st; Oswaldwistle, 2d; Wheatley-lane, 3d; Clitheroc, 4th; Sawley, 5th; Sabden, 6th; Barnoldswick, 7th; Barrowford, 8th; Colne, 9th; Marsden, 10th; Haggate, 11th; Burnley, 12th. Bury.-On Sunday evening Mr. Wm. Bell, of Heywood, will lecture in the Garden-street Lectureroom, at six o'clock, on the evening of New Year's day. A tea-party and ball will be held in the above room. After the tea, addresses will be delivered by lectures in the Chartist-room, Hartley-street, on Sunday, at half-past two, and six o'clock. OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist

Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening. A Chartist Tea Party, Concert, and Ball, will take

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"It contains much useful information, invaluable to the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers will find many useful lessons in the new system of husbandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand. Mr. O'Connor seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature' in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot explain, by some long chemical term, which the plain reader may pass over as a "hard word," hard to pronounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounced. The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all those hard names, and suited the language to the toilor, at best, the Sunday School. Though the work is written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allotment it contains respecting tilling and cropping is alike useful

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THE CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED.

LABOUR PLEADING ITS OWN CAUSE. THE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

A TAMILIAR DIALOGUE .- PART III. According to appointment the four parties to the dia-

the town of Devil's Dust, after the close of Tuesday's market; and the dialogue was thus resumed :-Robin.-Well, Maister Quill, is there owt strange since we met last? Ecod, but Maister Smith looks

Smith.—Aye, Robin, aye, I can feel for the woes Robin.-Why, what's up now? Owt bad in the market? Smith.-Market, market! It's anything but a

market. Robin.-Why, Maister Smith, what's the matter? Smith.—What's the matter? Why, just as I predicted. They've overdone it. Robin.—Overdone what, Maister Smith?

Carpenters and Joiners, and, in fact, all the the poor to starve. And I'll tell thee more too; trades. I don't go out to read the papers now, that whatever price free trade allows the mas-Maister Smith; but Maister Sparerib, the butcher, ters to purchase corn at, no law that thou can came to me on Saturday neet, and axed how it was make will ever regulate the price of the loaf that that so much meat was left on his hands more than comes on the poor man's table. And I'll tell thee other weeks? But as he is a grumbling in the best more than that too; that landlords alone will have other weeks? But as he is a grumbling in the best of times, I didn't mind him much; but he was lamenting over the case of poor folk, and saying unless they look about. as how them as would have a nice joint on Saturday neet, said they'd try a scrag of mutton; and men! Have at them! They must enable the workothers would take a lot of broken meat; and them there as had a scrag, would be content with a pluck; and the good workmen that would have an extra joint, to feast their friends at Christmas, would wait for a week; and so on. Ecod, Maister Sparerib said he wished that sheep were all scrags and plucks; for price bread is. They'll have it out of their own folk wanted nowt else on Saturday. He axed me the sweat—and "dearer" and better. They'll eat enough; reason, and I told him that it was all machinery— and get more for surplus, and be good customers in them there flying devils that folk with money was the manufacturing market. building palaces for-brought the Stone-masons and Bricklayers, and all the rest of them Joiners, and Carpenters, and Nail-makers, flocking here, and Tailors to make clothes for them, while all the work was done afore they came; while them warehouses and big pawnshops was full of as much as would fit the

applying for relief. Smith.—Well, well, but Robin, how could we have foreseen all those things? Don't you see there was a demand; and shouldn't we, as a matter of course, and as good Christians, endeavour to supply the wants of others? Robin.—Ecod, Maister Smith, thou needn't look

so blue about it. Thou'st quit Devil's Dust in good Smith.—Confound it, Robin, "good time" do you call it? Look here. Here's a notice I have just received of a public meeting of landed proprietors to be held in the Town Hall this evening, to take into consideration the best and speediest means of relieving the present distress of the working classes, by volun-

what I said; and thou'lt find that "Shoddy Hall" will have to pay its share! Maister Sparerib axed me to come and move an amendment for "protection for labour," as he says his eyes are opened to the infernal system, as he calls it, that wont allow hardworking folk to buy a bit of meat on Saturday neet. May be, Maister Quill, thou'lt second it.

management of the monied classes. A good petition, founded on a sensible resolution, setting forth the prevailing distress, will have much more effect on the Government than all your ridiculous and absurd propositions about "protection for labour." Hasn't Mr. just as pitiable as yours; and shown you that in the it can? long run the grievances of the people must ultimately fall upon the shoulders of their superiors?

Quill; who are they to petition? Quill-Why, Sir Robert Peel and the House of

Commons, to be sure. Robin.-Ecod, but Peel and them folk will have enough to do to get taxes now! and its hard to think that folk that wouldn't hear poor people telling their oun distress will give out for others to make a story for them! Bless my life: don't I remember what all them landlords and capitalists said when Maister Ferrand axed them for £1,000,000 for poor folk? and, ecod, £1,000,000 will be nowt amongst them all shortly. Quill.—Well, but Robin, the case is different when

Mr. Ferrand asks for a grant of £1,000,000, and when the capitalists petition for relief. Robin.—What's the difference, Maister Quill Does'nt see that machinery has enabled its owners to collect most of the money in the country into their own hands? and, ecod, Peel has but to look out for the scrapings wherever he can catch them. Time was, Maister Quill, when Government had the cream and folks had the milk between them; but them there flying devils and cast-iron men have lapped up all the cream and left the Government only the skim all the churches, and all the improvements that

machinery had made for Devil's Dust: and, ecod, when panic comes they'll none of them put a bit on the poor man's platter! Then where's all your great boast about the "cheapness" produced by machinery! Quill.—Well, but surely Robin, under any circumstances, it would be better to have things "cheap" than "dear?"

Robin.-Maister Quill, that's another piece of wisdom we have long heard of; and when you complains of demagogues and philosophers, and will hear nowt that they say, we must come to common sense, and common reason, and ask you what you mean by "cheap" and "dear?"
Quill.—Now, Robin, you speak like a man of sense

Robin.—Wait till you hear what I've to say. Well then, I remembers eighty years. I remembers all the years that things were "dear," and all the years that things were "cheap." And, Maister Quill, in the "dear" years, I could get the "dear" food and "dear" cloth, and "dear" every thing, and have more money at the end of the week than I had when all things were "cheap." I remembers when the quartern loaf was two shillings in Devil's Dust; and, ecod, dear" as it was, poor folk could have it. Now it's Maister Quill; and it came on all without distinction.

sixpence; and, ecod, its a scramble, and a god-send to King would come down something, and Duke come

Quill.—How do you account for that, Robin? Robin.-Account for it? why can't thou account

for it? Doesn't see that while every thing is being cheapened," labour has been made cheapest of all; So thou giv'st their labour to foreigners to tempt them to take it at all.

Quill-Well, but Robin, don't vou see its not fair to ascribe all these evils to Machinery? machinery and its blessings are, as it were, but half developed. Restrictions, as I may say, of which those upon human Sundays, and cursing, and damning, and blaspheming the period when our globe was entirely incandescent, food are the most barbarous, sit as an incubus, nay at the laws that let's the rich grind the faces of the is of a remoteness which defies calculation, and shows press as a night-mare on the breast of machinery, and poor. They sees one set of folk rich and happy, and that persons who attempt to fix the age of our planet withhold all those benefits which would otherwise with plenty every day in the year-in "good harvest," by geological deductions must still be very distant freely flow from it, from the working classes. Once and "bad harvest"—ui "good trade," and "bad from a perfect knowledge on this subject. Some unshackle industry and untrammel trade, by allow- trade;" and the famine is always on the folk that recent discoveries in geology have, indeed, shown that ing the produce of English labour to be exchanged MAK'S THEM RICH AND FAT. So thou seest, Maister the earth is much older than the earlier discoveries

Why, it's free enough to have turned the little village better off. of Devil's Dust into a great city, to send two members to Parliament! And hasn't seen mill piled on mill. and house on house, one after 'tother; and hasn't callit? and don't I tell thee that every "extension" their own interest as not to exchange the wheat that begin again: but poor folk mun always pay twenty they got in return for produce, for labour to produce shilling in the pound! Now, Maister Quill, have I

and that there damned ould fooil, ould Brougham, and never before was known as Chartists. (Shouts of mounted by a roof of a pointed form of almost THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM IN WORGESTERSHIRE, - In that there ould woman, Joey Hume, and Frankey Place, with two or three doctors, to draw out a table with figures that would reach from here to York, shewing the amount of food that folk could live on and work, and how "low living" and "frugality" was good for health? and how good living led to dissipation and idleness, and brought bastards! We should have cart-loads of books, and waggon-loads of "reports" loque respecting the Employer and the Employed, met from committees of capitalists and commissioners of in the room of the "Stranger's Home" public-house, in bankers and cotton lords!—new-fangled stuff, and coroner's inquests, telling us the length of poor folks' guts, and how much blud poor folk owt to have, and all that kind of stuff, as if poor folk hadn't as many guts as rich folk, and wern't made like 'em! Why damn it, Master Quill---

Robin.—It's enough to make folks swear to see the way poor folk is talked about, and wrote about, and treated now-a-days; and to see Maister Smith and his sort, and thee and thy sort, supporting newspapers by advertising to get £4 or £3 per cent. for 'thy" money, and covering the walls with speculations and prospectuses as to how thou might make | laid up; but now folk cry out when they are hungry, for more of it; and boasting that in ten years thou'st in-Smith.—Why the China and India market. They vested as much "brass" in one damned speculation are all glutted: the worst news that's come into Devil's Dust since the last panic.

Robin.—Ecod, but I thought there was summat gone wrong; for all them there mills that was busy building a week ago, as folks said for the India and read them all and thought never convince the read them all and them there mills that was busy building a week ago, as folks said for the India and read them all and thought never convince the read them all and the read them all and them there mills that was busy building a week ago, as folks said for the India and read them all and them there mills that was busy building the read them all and them there mills the read them all and them there mills the read them all and them there into the read them all and the rea building a week ago, as folks said for the India and read them all, and thoul't never convince the work- ment of members." China market, are all give up: and there's a wonder- ing people that the laws are just that allows thee ful to do among the Bricklayers and Stone-masons, and the capitalist to do these things, and leaves

Quill.—Aye, aye, that's it. The landlords are the

ing classes to live. Robin.-Ecod, but not by "cheap" bread, though Quill.—What then, Robin? Robin.-Why GOOD WAGE; to be sure! Let them work on the land, and then they wont care what

Quill.—What, Robin; then you are opposed to machinery altogether?
Robin.—Noa, nowt of the sort! I remembers reading after Cobden, when he was at Bradford, and he axed a Hand-loom Weaver that opposed him if he was against machinery! The poor man's name was world: and so instead of nature we had everything Butterworth, and his answer was: "Noa, Mr. Colfiction-like. And, ecod, sure enough, but I hear den: I'm not opposed to machinery. You may go to Maister Squeezegut, overseer of that there fine refuge | bed by machinery, and get up by machinery, and eat for the paupers, says that he's like to have custom by machinery, and drink by machinery, and put on enough! for, ecod, he hasn't house room for all that's vour clothes by machinery; aye, and pick your teeth by machinery; if your machinery doesn't take my bed from under me, the coat off my back, and the loof off my table." Ecod, but that was wisdom! It was worth all the tons of tracts that ever was issued by

> Quill.-Well but, Robin, why talk of tilling the land at home, when we can get corn so much 'cheaper" from abroad? Besides, you know that the very best authorities tell us that the land of England science is the best property that a man can possess, does not produce, and indeed is not capable of pro- and the best safeguard against all the dangers that

that skin-flint of a League.

tary contributions, or such other means as shall prevent an additional levy on landed property.

Robin.—Ecod, Maister Smith, but that's just

Robin.—Ecod, Maister Smith, but that's just

and Indians and other folk in the world. And it's all

Jackson.—Mr. Smith, do you think old Robin

Jackson.—Mr. Smith, do you think old Robin gammon about England not being able to produce enough! Why there's nearly twice as many folk now in England as there was sixty years ago; and there's just as much land as when we had only a half of the population; and then I remember, some folk would talk that foolish stuff, that England couldn't feed them all. But now we see this very year, that the Quill—I tell you what, Robin, you may depend same land is capable of supplying the whole population it that all those things are better left to the tion. Aye. Maister Quill, and if we had four times the population we have, we'd find that the land would produce six times as much as it does now. land produce more? Surely men that expend their by hand. In England, iron-drawn tubing (by heat), capital in land are more conversant with the subject | without soldering, was first made, and was imported,

Robin.-Nay, nay, Maister Smith; let the popu- Within the last two years the French have, in this lation "press on the land;" then folk will begin to see | branch of manufacture, eclipsed the English, for they Robin.—That's what I'm hearing every year. It's that the land was of no value till labour was applied now, by pressure, draw tubing cold, and it is in every all alike: until something pinches themselves, they care to it; and if labour was applied to it, thou would not respect perfect, indeed much more perfect than the nout for the condition of the working classes: and then mind it so easy to make £90,000 of thy £20,000 in hot-drawn tubing. A letter was received from when they meet, it's all to "PROTECT" themselves fifteen years, as thou did'st when thy cast-iron men M. Rouget de l'Isle, claiming for an English chemist, from the burthen! But PII tell thee what, Maister and wooden women, and wire children, "pressed in 1625, and whose name he gives, probably erronehardly on the means of subsistence." Smith.—Well Robin, you appear to wish to check

onourable speculation altogether. Robin.-Nay, Maister Smith, not so: but I'd stop that speculation that allows the few to put the money that belongs to all into their pockets, and compels the many to starve, or to petition Parliament for relief; or to ax the Queen to write a begging letter to Parson Barebones to beg for charity to keep them alive that keeps her, and feeds that German husband of her's. and all them young half-German princes and princesses. And now, Maister Quill, do'st think thy faither ever remembers the time in Devil's Dust when maisters and men wrought together, that maisters were buying land and spending in speculations; while the King was begging, and Parson Flower preaching charity sermons for poor folk! Aye, Maister Quill, we had no Town Hall then, sure enough, because folk is found in the lungs of man, and to which some of the didn't want to do what Bess's Old Poor Law did for French physicians have given the name of melanors. them! And then thou talkest of the "dissipation," and "improvidence," and "discontent" of the working classes. I'll tell thee what, Maister Quill: just thou get Peel and the Government to shut up the and is in a state of extreme division. A recent anamilk, and the licking of the pan for poor folk. I'll gin palaces, public-houses, and beer-shops, and see tell you what, Maister Quill, you told me to look at where the National Debt will go to! and see where the sailors' pay, and the soldiers' pay, and the pensioners' pay; ave, ecod, and the Queen's pay, too, will come from! Why, bless my old life, talk of "dissipation" don't I live down there in West-street, between a man that sells penny publications that folk ean only buy on Sunday, and a big public-house; and sn't my brain addled on Sunday neet with drunken

lolk in the public-house, while Maister Smith and the bench of magistrates fines the poor devil that sells penny tracts on Sunday, to try and get a living?
Who makes them "dissipated," Maister Quill? Why its the Government that lives on them, and the maisters that encourage them; and I'll be bound for it, that before machinery came to Devil's Dust, thy faither never saw "Jolly Sailors" open after nine o'clock on any neet in the week. Nay, if poor old Maister Grudge, that kept it for fifty years, allowed a lad to drink, or a man to get drunk there, Bumble, the beadle, would be at him, and parson Flower would be about his ears. And then about the "discontent;" I've seen famine, or nearly like it; I've seen when thy faither and I were put to shifts to get a bit for the children; and we wern't "discontented" then; for it was all famine alike. It came from God, then, King would come down something, and Duke come down something, and Lord of the Manor, and Squire; but no begging letters; no praying for the poor alone, but praying to avert the famine from ALL. And then Parson Flower knew what every man in the parish had to spare. He was bookkeeper, like; and many's was of short duration. M. Elle de Beaumont made for 8s. per load, a market price, amounting to £5 18s., after date, was a negotiable and eligible security comand, ecod, thou'st made it so cheap, that thou must the neet, Maister Quill, I, and my wife and children give folk summat to eat to tempt 'em to take it loike. | went to bed without supper-and we thanked God we | had dinner, and we blest God, and blest the King, and | progressive cooling of the earth and that of its surface." blest Parson Flower, and blest the laws too: we wern't | M. Elle de Beaumont has calculated that the annual 'discontented" then, Maister Quill: but now I see poor folk working fourteen hours a day, skulking down the lanes wi'out stockings, and lying a bed a years. According to this solution the antiquity of

with those who would give us food in feturn, and Quill, it would be a strange thing if poor folk were have led us to suppose; but if, as is generally then—
then those who would give us food in feturn, and Quill, it would be a strange thing if poor folk were have led us to suppose; but if, as is generally believed, the globe was at one time incandescent, the Robin.—Ecod, and then we'd be worse of then ever! Quill.—Yes, but Robin, I tell you it's all a conse-what would'st ta' call Free-trade, Maister Quill? quence of their "improvidence;" they might be gressive cooling of it, in relation with the surface, Robin .- I'll try that with thee, Maister Quill. It's that has hitherto been assigned to it. always very easy to lay the burden on poor folk's The Ethnological Society of London.—We purshoulders. "One man may steal a horse, while pose giving regular reports of the proceedings of this every additional mill been a bit of "extension," as they another must not look over the wall." And now, society, which we trust, will be found interesting to Maister Quill, just see here. I'll take poor folk, and our readers. It was founded in November, 1843, by Dr. has been followed by a reduction of wages? Well thou shalt take rich folk; and let's see whether rich dition in search of Sir John Ross and his party, when all them "extensions" has been a bigger reductions in begin with a lump: rich folk owe a national debt of shut up in the ice of Regent's Inlet, he had the opporwage, can'st tell me how much reduction the great near eight hundred millions of money. The Queen, "extension" of all would bring about? Why, good they say, is cutting down her establishment because God of heaven, just look at all them there Indians, she's in debt. Working folk had to pay the Duke of and them there Chinese, that folk tell us is night hand. York's debts. The King of Belgium left poor folk to After studying the subject for some years, and stating

"To the Town Hall! "Down with the Bastile!" eastern character, and thatched with plain leaves. the Morning Herald of the 13th ult. was published a 'Bread or blood!")

for bread. Quill. See that there flag, "Down with the League !" See 'tother, " More pigs and less parsons." Ecod I naming of the child devolves upon the Piaiman, or the lord bishop, and a committee of management was Marguerite, to take on board Arabian prisoners, and hope Parson Barebones will seethat. See here, Maister Smith, coom and look.

Smith.—Nay, Robin, I don't wish to be seen. Robin.—Ecod, but here! here's all the men that's worked for thee, passing now: coom and see. Smith .- No. thank ye, Robin; I'd rather not

Robin.—Ah, there it is, Maister Quill; in them never ashamed nor afraid to look his men in the face! Quill.-Hold, hold, Robin; swearing is no argu-Smith .- Aye, Robin; but it is the men that have rown "impatient" and "insolent" now-a-days. They can't have been hungry longer than since Saturday last, and they're crying out already.

Robin.—Ecod, Maister Smith, in former times, if it were not a downright famine, we could stand a quarter or more before we'd complain, because we had summat | weekly scientific journal. hunger comes slap on them. They can't wait. See here, Maister Smith; see here, Maister Quill,

"THE CHARTER IS OUR BIRTHRIGHT:-We'll die or have it."

Smith.—Yes, yes; I was right, they're Chartists, never satisfied. Robin.-Ecod, then it was machinery that made them Chartists, as well as made the churches, the banks, and the bastile. (Shouts of "To the Town-

Smith.—Robin, will you accompany us? Robin.—Thankee, Maister Smith, I'm over old to nake my way through a crowd now; but you and Maister Quill can go down. Quill.—No, I certainly shan't. I've nothing to do

Smith.—I thought it was to be a meeting of landed roprietors and rate-payers? Robin.—Ecod, and so it is; the folks there ought to be the proprietors, as they are the rate-payers: so coom and hear what they have to say, Maister

Smith. Smith.—Come, then, Robin, if you'll go I'll go. Take my arm, Robin. Robin.-Nay, Ecod. That would never do, Maister Smith. Ecod, they'd hiss me; or happen hustle me. Smith.—Well, Jackson, give me your arm.

Jackson.-Thankee, sir; I'm too shabby. (Quill olts.) Smith.-Good God! am I to be left here alone Jackson; my good friend, Jackson, you were always an honest man; will you stay and take care of me? Jackson.—Yes, Mr. Smith, I'll stay and take care ye. Now I trust that you'll see and understand that the working classes, howsoever oppressed, never cherish vengeance in their breasts, or withhold protection, when called for, even from those who oppress

Smith.-I thank you, Jackson. Do you think they'll come back? Do you think they saw me? Robin.-Farewell, Maister Smith. A clear conducing, enough of corn for the people?

Robin.—There you go again, Maister Quill, with your "better to get 'cheap' corn from abroad, than grow it at home." I say that the man that grows it at home will be able to have enough of it, independent of all your shoulders," "put Robin in the chair," "he's fixed to provide ""no effect of the state o threaten. I have nowt to fear: so I'll go and face

> would change places with you now, and take "Shoddy Hall" into the bargain? (To be continued.)

Science and Art.

FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES .- At the sitting of Dec. 9th, M. Hector Ledru laid before the academy some specimens of cold-drawn iron, and other tubing. A few years ago the only tubing made in France, for Smith.—Well but, Robin, how would you make the gas and other purposes, except lead tubing, was made Smith clearly pointed out to you that his situation is than you are; and they make it produce as much as by special permission, into France on account of its vast superiority over hand-made soldered tubes. ously, as Frebet, the merit of the invention of the acrotherm ovens, respecting which so much has been

said lately, and also that of the incendiary rocket of Capt. Warner, as described by M. Jobard, of Brussels. We think it highly probable that the method of baking bread by hot air was known in 1625; and if we knew what Capt. Warner's invention was, we might offer an opinion on that subject also; but we have no other authority than the description given by M. Jobard, and how are we to know that he has hit upon Capt. Warner's real or pretended secret? M. Selligue made another communication respecting his mode of propelling vessels at sea by an explosive gas, instead of steam. M. Selligue appears to be more and more confident of the superiority of his plan. A paper was received by the academy from Dr. Natalis Guilott, on the black substance resembling charcoal which This substance goes on accumulating in the respiratory organs in men of a certain age, and particularly in old men. It has all the character of pure charcoal, lysis has been made of it under the eyes of M. Dumas and M. Melseus. The causes of this deposit have been differently explained; some of the faculty have even supposed that it arises from small particles of charcoal dust, or the dust from carbonised wood used as fuel, conveyed by the respiratory action into the lungs, and accumulating there until it forms a compact mass. This opinion appears, from the researches of M. Guillot, to be an erroneous one. He shows clearly that the cause, whatever it may be, is made in its trunk, which readily ferments, and is not external. When this substance has accumulated | both salutary and agreeable for drinking. The marinto a mass only a millimetre (the thousandth part | row or pith of the tree, after undergoing a slight preof a metre) in thickness, the air tubes and venous conduits are obliterated; the tissues then are transformed into a black substance, which sometimes tritious food for the sick. The trunk and large leaves covers half the pulmonary organs. Respiration and of the sago palmist are highly useful in the construction are now alike impeded, and, as the disease goes on, death ensues, the whole of the pulmonary organs being hermetically sealed against the admission of air. This is frequently the case with other articles of domestic use. persons of advanced age. When tubercles exist in he lungs, and this black matter is deposited around consumption in its normal character. The tubercles become calcareous, are free from unetuous matter, and do not increase in volume. No vessel of new formation is developed, or, if this has been the case before the deposit of the melanose, they become obliterated, and the progress of the consump-

tion is arrested. SITTING OF DEC. 16TH.—ANTIQUITY OF THE EARTH. cooling of the surface of the globe has been greater than that of the globe itself during a period of 38,359 believed, the globe was at one time incandescent, the would give to it an antiquity far greater than any

conjurer, who performs certain mystic ceremonics in appointed for carrying out the object in view. This carry them to Algiers, has been obliged to return to a dark hut on the occasion, the duration of them committee has since been actively engaged in drawing Toulon to-day, with a leak and the loss of both her depending upon the amount of the fee which is pre- up rules, procuring land, and other necessary business, anchors and cables. The steamer Montezuma, sented to him. On verging from childhood the youths are subjected to severe trials: the boys, as a test of their courage, are put into a bag with stinging ants, or are lacerated about their breasts smith the rest of the courage and a cancer montezuma, and other necessary ousiness, and cancer montezuma, and other necessary ousiness, and cancer montezuma, Captain Fournier, from Algiers, was obliged to run into Port Mahon, with her paddle wheels broken and allotments. In proof of the anxiety evinced by the stinging ants, or are lacerated about their breasts will be a carter montezuma, Captain Fournier, from Algiers, was obliged to run into Port Mahon, with her paddle wheels broken and allotments. In proof of the anxiety evinced by the labouring classes to avail themselves of the system, we have a captain for the second of the captain forms. The second of the second of the system of the second of the captain forms and capter montezuma, Captain Fournier, from Algiers, was obliged to run into Port Mahon, with her paddle wheels broken and labouring classes to avail themselves of the system, we have a captain form of the second of the captain forms and capter montezuma, and monter necessary ousiness, and capter montezuma, and monter necessary ousiness, and capter montezuma, captain forms and capter montezuma, cap times, before machinery was here, the maister was with the teeth of the wild hog, or the beak of the may now state applications of this nature were received this afternoon. She brings no news of importance. toucan; the girls are deprived of their long hair, and from no less than 121 parties. These applications The transport Expedition, Captain Meniac, sailed then slung in their hammock over an incessant smoky were written upon a printed form prepared for the fire, an ordeal which frequently costs them their life. purpose, in which the applicants were required to to seek shelter in Port Mahon, much injured. Three Characteristic drawings by Mr. Goodall, the artist state their name, age, occupation, residence, name thunderbolts fell on this vessel. The brig Jollet, to the expedition, ornamented the walls of the meet- and residence of their employer, rate of wages per from Nantes, also ran into Port Mahon; the lighting room; and there was a living illustration in the week, whether they were married or single, and what ning set fire to the vessel, and nearly burnt all her person of a Macusi.—From "The Institute:" a new

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH .- The news

of the progress of M. Botta's excavations at Khorsa-

bad, near Mosul, Palestine, are always interesting. There are at present one hundred and sixty workmen engaged thereon, and besides the walls, which are covered with sculptures and inscriptions, many antiquities of a peculiar and at present inexplicable nature are met with. For example, under the large bricks, of which the floor consists, are stone repositories, which are filled with small clay enamelled figures of men and beasts, without anything on the surface indicating the existence of such repositories, or there being anything within them to explain their contents. In another place they discovered great rows of earthen vases of a remarkable size, placed on a brick floor and filled with human bones, and similar to those which have been found at Babylon, at Ahwaz, and other places in South Persia. The palace seems to have been totally plundered before its destruction, for neither jewels, nor instruments, nor even the small cylinders, so numerous in the neighbourhood, are anywhere found: merely some bronze images of beasts (for instance, a very fine lion) have been discovered, as also a part of the bronze wheel of a war chariot. But the most incomprehensible circumstance is, that the alabaster slabs with which the walls are cased, and which are covered with inscriptions and sculptures, bear on the back, likewise, inscriptions in arrow-headed characters, and certainly not in the Assyrian, but in the Babylonian language. As it is naturally not to be presumed that the architects could have been so foolish as to have graven these inscriptions where no one could have seen them without pulling down the wall, it must be presumed that the slabs have served twice, first belonging to a Babylonian palace, and afterwards have been transposed by the Assyrians, and freshly graven. At present no sculptures have been found on the back, which would, indeed, be of the greatest interest, no Babylonian sculptures having ever yet been discovered. Some of the lately found bas-reliefs are especially remarkable : for instance, one representing the siege of a town situate on an island; the sea is covered with ships, the fore part of which form a horse's head, and which are occupied in bringing the trunks of trees for the purpose of erecting a dam. The water is covered with all kinds of marine animals-fishes, crabs, and winged sea-horses. The richness of the details, and the mass of sculpture which the palace contains, are amazing, and it is incomprehensible how so magnificent a building should have been so strangely buried in the earth. The French Ambassador at Constanto London.—Augsburgh Gazette.

NEW NAUTICAL INVENTION -A useful invention is now in the act of being applied to one of our men-ofwar. It is called a "manœuvrer." It is the proposition of R. Fullerton, Esq.; is an Archimedean screw fitted through the dead wood of the ship at right angles with the keel, and set in motion by the capstan, for the purpose of turning the ship round when, from calm weather, the helm has no effect on the vessel. It does not project in any degree, so as to impede the ship's way through the water; and must be highly useful in the case of a ship being aa tacked by steamers or gun-boats, in bringing thtbroadside to bear on them; or it may even assist e ship in the act of staving.

Agriculture and Worticulture.

HORTICULTURE.—It is a common opinion, though a very fallacious one, that recently planted trees or shrubs are liable to injury by frost, and therefore, that after the winter may be fairly said to have set in, all planting operations should cease till spring. Plants of a very delicate habit, and under any circumstances liable to be injured by frost, it is perhaps desirable to have established before winter; but in the case of fruit trees, and the general run of hardy trees and shrubs, planting may be carried on with disturbed till spring .- The Greenhouse. Although the weather has been unfavourable, by reason of the long-continued absence of the sun, the greenhouse is pink, blue and purple cinerarias are in full flower, as during these short days to have a little fire heat again no more at all. occasionally, and water must be all but withheld .-The Flower-garden. Look over the half-hardy perennial plants in pits and frames, and pick off carefully every decaying leaf, and let the lights be off all day when the weather is dry .- The Kitchen-garden. The cauliflower and lettuce plants in frames should not be covered except during rains or frosts; it is

them as hardy as possible, and to prevent them from being drawn up. Bell's Weekly Messenger. SAGO PALMIST. -Of all the palm-trees which are natives of Asia, the sage palmist is one of the most useful and interesting; a liquor runs from incisions in Europe, and so eminently useful in the list of nucarpenter, and the second a covering for the roof. From the leaves are also made cord, matting, and

Spade Husbandry. - A correspondent writes as follows:—"As the 'allotment system' has become them, they do not undergo the changes peculiar to more common of late, I beg leave to let the public know what may be done by 'spade husbandry. William Inman, of Bolton, near Bradford, gardener, had two plots of ground which had been broken up two years, measuring together 248 yards-six yards more than the twentieth part of an acre-which he sowed with carrot seed last March, and reaped the crop the latter end of October, filling sixteen sacks received. with clean carrots, which weighed fourteen loads of some observations on a question submitted for consi- or the incredible sum of £115 10s, per acre. N.B.deration, viz:-" What relation exists between the Mr. Inman will allow any person to measure the ground, and will prove the quantity reaped if desired."

—Bradford Observer. DESTRUCTION OF THE MEALY BUG .- This formidable enemy may be extirpated without injury to vegetation by a solution of soft soap, or soft soap and sulphur. Take a leaf with some of these pests on it, and smear mealy bug, however, secreting itself and its larvæ in number of Parliaments in the College green bush. out recourse to something injurious to vegetation However, it may be got rid of by persevering in the use of a solution of soft soap and sulphur, luke-warm, by Friends :- Fair Play for Ireland is supplies the income of this ignoble Prince, do not into the crevices.

they got in return for produce, for labour to produce for labour t

Each tribe has its own hunting ground, and each report of an influential meeting held at Worcester on Bread or blood!")

Quill.—Do you hear that, Robin? They are calling family its own plantation. The natives of Guiana, while yet infants, are betrothed. The youthful lord is bound as soon as he is able to assist the family of Quill. See that there flag, "Down with the League!" They are calling family its own plantation. The natives of Guiana, while yet infants, are betrothed. The youthful lord is bound as soon as he is able to assist the family of operatives of Worcester and its neighbourhood. A society was then established, under the presidency of sailed from this port on the 6th, for the Island of St. was the number of their family, these particulars cargo. I have just learnt the loss of the following being asked for in order to guard against misrepresenta vessels yesterday, at the entrance of the Porte of tion. On comparing the returns with regard to Cette:—The Russian ship Helena, Captain Enlierg; wages, it was found that they varied from 4s. to 21s. per week. Grants of land for the purpose of allot- Dutch galliot Angelina, Captain Meendin; and the ments have been offered by several parties, and there French boat Josephine, Captain Lebriten, for Newis no doubt that as much can be procured as is foundland. Ten vessels, whose names required. It is expected that Sir John Sebright, who learn, were lost at Agde, near to Cette. is an extensive landed proprietor in the immediate vicinity of Worcester, and who has tried the allotment system upon a large scale, will grant a valuable piece of land close to the city.

A FARTHING FOR REPEAL!

When a traveller finds that the farther he goes the more he increases his distance from the place of his rina, Captain Mowle, of Liverpool, arrived off Egdestination, he is very apt to conclude that he is on the wrong road; and the simplest of simple Re-Repealers must surely begin to marvel at this fact, that the farther they follow their guide, the farther off they are, by his account, from their goal. The of Baltimore, was towed up to Helvoetsluys yesternearest way to Repeal would, indeed, seem, like the day. The Texel yesterday was full of drifting ice. nearest way home, to be the farthest about. Last year it was to be had in six months; a few days ago the cause was declared to be so prosperous that it was hardly possible that by any mismanagement it could miscarry; but lo! last Tuesday it was

Mr. O'Connell, unlike the sybil, raises his terms as he gets his prize. Give me six months of peace, and you shall have Repeal at the end of it," said he, in '43. He got his get the Repeal.

proclaimed that there must be more money, and

three years was the time talked of.

O'Connell's last proclamation :-

six months of peace, and the beguiled people did not "The cause is in so fair a way that it is hardly possible you can by any mismanagement lose it,' was the next assurance. This was a great comfort for it promised that the thing would require no further trouble, and carry itself.

But what comes next is in quite another note. "Give £50,000 a year for three years, and you shall have all you want.' that it could be hardly so mismanaged as to miscarry, how can it possibly want £50,000 a year for three years? Leave well alone. But let us hear Mr.

"The year '43 was the year of monster meetings "The year '43 was the year of monster meetings by getting on the bank, and the heaving of the sea had caused her to spring a "bulk head." It is termination. Let '45 be that of Repeal organization somewhat remarkable that a vessel belonging to the termination. Let '45 be that of Repeal organization tinople has not yet obtained permission from the and weekly collections. Let there be a collection from same company, also called the Esk, likewise foundered Porte to send to Paris those articles of antiquity every district, if it be only £1, a shilling—ay, a penny. at sea, when all hands perished, in her voyage from which will bear transport, which says little for their who was there who could not pay a farthing a week? Newcastle to London, some years ago, and the vessel interest there, at a time when the English are removing whole cargoes of antiquities from Lesser Asia every man in Ireland paid a shilling a year, it was all he her place. asked, for it would amount to £100,000 a year. Let every man in Ireland consider that he owed a farthing to his country. How little would it be to him, but of what inexhaustible advantage to Old Ireland !-- (Cheers.) If there was a collection of £50,000 for three years, there did iotexist in Europe a statesman so stupid as not to see that the time had arrived when Ireland could no longer be refused her

> We are come to that scene in the play where Lago says to Roderigo— "I have professed me thy friend, and I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable tough-

ness. I could never better stead thee than now. Put money in thy purse—I say, put money in thy purse.' In the Irish reading, it is put money in my purse; but we have the text without variance in the next speech : "Thus do I ever make my fool my It is in an act to which we have not yet come that

the dape begins to complain - "Every day thou doff'st me' with some device—your words and per-formances are no kin together—I have wasted myself out of my means, and begin to find myself fobbed

There is far more of the quack, however, than of the Iago in Mr. O'Connell; and the apter illustration is Scott's Dousterswivel, the alchymist, who drains his dupe of his last guinea, promising always that the present contribution called for is all that is perfect safety during intervals of fine weather, and wanting for the perfecting of the wondrous work just the plants will thrive much better than if left un- on the point of projection. The story is always the same-

"Since I have consulted in such matters, I have never, said Mr. Herman Dousterswivel, "approached so near de by no means destitute of flowers. The early plants of arcanum, what you call de great mystery, -de Panchresta -de Polychresta-I do know as much of it as Pelaso de are also the Chinese primroses, the forward camel- Taranta, or Basilius-and either I will bring you in two lias, and not a few of the tulips and other Dutch | and tree days de No. III. of Mr. Mishdigoat, or you shall bulbs. If the weather continues damp, it is essential | call me one knave myself, and never look me in de face

> And what was said of this class of adventurers in the main exactly fits our Repeal charlatan-Artem habent sine arte, partem sine parte, quorum medium

The simplest of Repealers will see how unnecessary it is for him to answer the call for the farthing for desirable by constant exposure to the air to render Repeal, bearing in mind that it is scarcely possible so to mismanage the cause as to mar it. He may therefore, with perfect safety, keep his farthing in his pocket, resting assured that it will make no difference, one way or the other, in the progress of s indestructible a cause. The question, as Irishmen have been told by their great authority, is too flourishing to be spoiled by mismanagement; but the peasant's state, not so happy, will hardly bear the mismanageparation, is the substance known by the name of sago | ment of even a farthing. Let him, therefore, look to his farthing, and hold to his farthing, and feel

easy about Repeal. We will not pretend to assess the value of a College-green Parliament. It may be worth three farthings to people of green longings; but what seems to us unreasonable is the requsition of a farthing, or any fraction of a farthing, for a thing declared so certain, so inevitable. As well call upon poor folks to subscribe a farthing for the rising of the sun; they would do better to spend it in a rushlight for the

intervening hours of darkness. Is there a banker in Christendom who would give three farthings for this note of hand !-

Derrynane, Dec. 16, 1844. Three years after date I promise to pay to Patrick or his order a Parliament in College-green, for value

pared with this We know that we shall have our Parliament sitting in Westminster next February, and would we give a farthing for it? Certainly not, or our next of kin would soon clap us in a mad-house as incompetent to manage our affairs. And how much more reason is there for the Irishman's sticking to his farthing, looking either at the value of Parliaments, or proba bility of events? No; but keep your farthing in your it over with soft soap and sulphur, and it will almost immediately kill the insects. On account of the pouch. A farthing in the hand is better than any very small clinks and crevices, it is difficult to destroy it; and this appears to set at defiance all attempts to extirpate it with one or two dressings, with-

and applied with a painter's brush, rubbing it well deprived of her fair proportion of influence and power themselves receive it? Alas! the question is for in the administration of public affairs. Irishmen are them almost if not utterly useless. The fact is before DESTRUCTION OF OLIVES .- The inhabitants of the treated with neglect and scorn. The Queen's cabinet | us: and for our own admonition and on warning South of France and Italy, who cultivate on a large contains not a single Irishman. The subordinate the question should be asked and answered. We scale the olive tree, complain of the severe losses officers of the Government, with the exception of the see before our own eyes the same thing in miniature. caused by insects, and which they seem unable to petty place assigned to Mr. Emerson Tennant, and The same influences are working out the same guard against. The olives are attacked by a small two or three more of "such small deer," are exclucaterpillar, which penetrates into its kernel, on sively held by English and Scotch. From all public which it lives, and escapes, about the end of August, by an opening near the pedicle, and, by means of a whilst English and Scotch officials shoulder them out thread which it spins, reaches the ground, where it of the direction of affairs in their own country. want and utter misery?—Boston (U.S.) Labourer. undergoes its metamorphosis, and then becomes a butterfly. The caterpillar, in making the hole through which it escapes, causes the pedicle to die, more unvarying monopoly than within the last four and them there Chinese, that folk tell us is nigh hand one half the world; and see how soon them there flying devils has completed all-orders from those parts.

Aye, aye, Maister Quill; you say trade with those who would give US food in return. Ecod, it's Mr. Smith and the cotton lords that would get the "food in return;" and if we may judge by the past, we might street, and warehouses full of cloth and calico at "Twist Castle," and a whole parish, to pay the "tother side and those that made the one that bought of the Manor here has sold off warehouses full of cloth and calico at "tother side and those that made the one that bought of the Manor here has sold off warehouses foll of cloth and calico at "tother side and those that made the one that bought of the Manor here has sold off and to ascertain the causes of sund the caterpillar leaves, and stating his views in an appropriate prospectus, a sufficient his views in an appropriate prospectus, as sufficient his views in an appropriate prospectus, and strain through the through which it escapes, causes the pedicte of itemselves in through the body in the caterpillar secks a dry leaf. One o 'tother side, and those that made the one that bought four thousand millions to the Jews: and then they talk the earth, and to ascertain the causes of such chather walking naked and hungry between both! of poor folk being "improvident!" Ecod, when they racteristics. Various interesting papers have been read and, finally, a small humanopterus deposits its eggs on the promotion of their sons in the Royal Name is a son as it reaches the earth and, finally, a small humanopterus deposits its eggs on the promotion of their sons in the Royal Name is a son as it reaches the earth and, finally, a small humanopterus deposits its eggs on the promotion of their sons in the Royal Name is a son as it reaches the earth and, finally, a small humanopterus deposits its eggs on the promotion of their sons in the Royal Name is a son as it reaches the earth and, finally, a small humanopterus deposits its eggs on the promotion of their sons in the Royal Name is a son as it reaches the earth and the son and the son and the remains of some of the promotion of their sons in the Royal Name is a son as it reaches the earth and the son and the the other walking naked and hungry between both! Smith.—Pooh, pooh, Robin; you talk nonsense. How is it possible that masters would be so dead to their own interest as not to exchange the wheat that their own interest as not to exchange the wheat that the causes of such the promotion of their sons in the causes of such changes the earth, and to ascertain the causes of such changes the earth, and the ear

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS. Toulon, Dec. 17. - The most extraordinary bad weather we have experienced during the past week from Toulon on the 2nd for Rio Janeiro, was obliged the Norwegian brig Iduna, Captain Peterson: the foundland. Ten vessels, whose names I could not AMSTERDAM, DEC. 19TH .- The ship Polly, which was stranded off Texel, on her way from Amsterdam

> near Blaawe Keet. The crew left on the 17th, for the Nieuwe Diep. The Albion, Captain McKenzie, from Newcastle, is still safely moored off the Duc d'Alven, near Rotterdam. On the 18th inst. the Helvoetsluys was full of ice. On the 15th the Cathamondaan Zee, where the captain landed to procure provisions. DECEMBER 20 .- The English and French post did not arrive here to-day. The ship Catharina Jackson,

to Newcastle, has arrived in the North Holland canal.

Up to this day no tidings have reached this city of the ship Joanna, which left Elbing, for Hull, in August last.

Extraordinary Shipwreck.—The Esk trader, Captain Stokes, left Newcastle on Saturday afternoon, shortly before high-water, on her voyage to London, with a valuable general cargo. She was towed by two powerful steamers from the usual berth at Newcastle-quay down the river, and on rounding Whitehill-point, near Shields, she grounded, in consequence of taking the point too closely, on a rocky bank, which extends some distance into the river. She heeled round and was towed off, as was supposed, with little damage. The steamers towed her slowly down the river and across the bar, without any leak being discovered. She being supposed all tight, went to sea. The wind blowing from the east, it was desirable to give her what is called "a good offing," and she was towed out about seven miles. The steamers then left her, and in about an hour after it was discovered that she was making water Will not six months of peace do as well now as in rapidly. The pumps were entirely useless against '43, for peace has the advantage over £50,000 the rapid ingress of water, and the long-boat was a year of requiring no contributions? And as launched, into which the crew had just time to get the cause was but a few days ago so flourishing when the Esk went down. The crew were unable to save anything, and had they not been prompt in launching and getting into the boat, all hands would have suffered. It was broad daylight, and several other vessels were near, into one of which the crew were taken. It is supposed the vessel was strained

> EARTHQUAKE IN SAVOY. - An earthquake of some violence was felt in Savoy during the night of the 10th inst. At Rumilly and Chautagne the furniture in the apartments was so shaken that the glasses and other articles left on tables were thrown down. At Chambery, however, it was so slight, that it was perceived by only a very few persons.

> Suspected Poisoning.—Last week the officers of justice proceeded from Caen to Sallenelles, to effect the exhumation of the body of a female named Alexandre, the wife of an ex-mayor of that commune. Her death had taken place fifteen months before, and suspicions have arisen that her husband had poisoned her. He was arrested, and after being interrogated was lodged in the gaol of Caen.

THE ENGLISH IN ROME. - A correspondent writes from Rome, that never before were there so many strangers in that city. There are said to be 4000 Finglish families; but this must be an exaggeration. The rents of houses and apartments are up at an enormous height.

NOVEL ADVENTURE.—A young gentleman of Troy, while on his way up the Hudson in the Swallow, thrust himself in his sleep through the small window in his berth, in the forward cabin, until his feet touched the water. Coming out just in front of the paddle-wheel, where the spray moved rapidly, he awoke from his dream, and found he was situated in the midst of a horrid reality. He could not crawl back, so he shouted for help, but no one came. He then knocked on the window of the next berth, and finally roused up a person who gave the alarm. The captain supposed it was some insanc man, and immediately lowered the boat, and the unfortunate man was rescued from his extraordinary situation.-American paper.

RAISING THE WIND .- During the bustle which

prevailed at Alnwick fair, Northumberland, lately, a fellow had the courage to try the temper of the multitude by a new stratagem for raising the wind. llis show-board was inscribed with the following intimation :- " Wonderfully curiosities of neature; you may see alive heer, the most wonderfullest cheiree-coloured cat, from Shropshire, and the stipenduous rose-coloured pigeon, fron the West of England. Also secrets worth nowing, by the proprietor. All for twopence." Such prodigies, and at such a price, could not fail of attracting a crowd of spectators, who, on their admittance, were gravely shown a black cat and a white pigeon; they then very naturally stared at each other, when the exhibitor, trusting to their good-humour, very confidently addressed them-" Naow, ladies and gemmen, I have perform'd my promise we'oe—for you must no as haow, there be black cherries and white rooases, and such be the colors of my cat and my pigen. I have shoon you, moreover, a whole tent tull o' people not half so wise as they think for, but wiser naow than when they came in; and naow (pulling off his hat) I hopes you will keep my secret, and not make other folks outside as wise as yoursel, until they ha' paid for it, as you. Now, my secret is, that you have relieved a poor fellow at a trifling cost, that must ha' gone to bed supperless, with his woife and children, if you had not; and I'm sure you are too good natured to be angry wi'me for that." Honest John Bull and his family did not disappoint him; for each successive company went away in good humour, leaving others to enjoy the wonder at the same expense, and keep the secret in turn for their own sakes.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' INCOME.—It appears, from documents just prepared, pursuant to the order of Parliament, that the total revenues of the young Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the British realms, amounted, in the year ending 31st December last, to no less a sum (from the two duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster) than £73,100 and upwards. This is a tolerable revenue for a three-year-old Prince. What a fact to contrast by the side of thousands of others with reference to the condition of the oppressed and down-trodden labourers of England! This sprig of royalty, not more than three years old, possessing an annual income of something like three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars! while more than three millions of people are actually struggling with all the horrors of starvation and famine! And where is this amount of money or value produced, and by whom? In those slave shops, the English factories, and by those very wretched people who cannot themselve procure enough from their daily toil to keep them from a wretched death. And why is it that those ANOTHER OF PEEL'S DIFFICULTIES. - SAVE ME FROM who perform the labour which creates the value which results; and ere long we too may ask of ourselves, why must the income of some of our wealthy manufacturers or merchants be so enormous, while we, by whose toil that income was produced, live and die in

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN WESTMINSTER .- On Friday the long-talked-of improvements which are to be effected from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace were in reality commenced, a number of men being employed to pull down the houses on one side of Little Tothill-street. It is contemplated to remove those sinks of infamy-the Almonry, Orchard-street, Duck-lane-and to form one wide and spacious street from the west door of Westminster-

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Is our last two papers we attempted, in a somewhat brief and cursory manner, to trace the progress of opinion politically and economically. We propose to devote the present to an equally brief retrospect of the educational movement.

The now celebrated axiom, "Property has its duties as well as its rights," is capable of wider application than is generally supposed. The acquisition of power and political influence by the masses, referred to in a former paper of this series, involves. admitting the principle enunciated in that axiom. the duty of the people to acquire the knowledge of nsing that power rightly: and the wisdom and foresight of the founders of the American Republic is my pocket-handkerchief." perhaps in nothing more strikingly shown than in the national provision they made for educating the people. They, at least, were convinced that Democracy could only be securely based upon and perpetuated by universal intelligence.

But even if there was not this positive reason, have we not the melancholy fact, that the ignorance of the masses has in all ages made them the slaves of the enlightened and the cunning? The very dread exhibited by those who fatten on popular abuses of every attempt to instruct the masses, to cultivate their reasoning faculties and elevate them in the scale of humanity, should demonstrate the inestimable value of such instruction to those who for want of it are doomed to be the helot class of society.

Besides, let us ask why any one human being should receive more fostering care or higher developement from the State than another? Are not all alike entitled to every one of its advantages, on the broad ground, that all in their several spheres contribute to its maintainance and well-being? By what natural law or solid argument can the practice be justified of making "spoiled children" of a small section of the mother-fashion?

Fortunately for us, however, it is unnecessary at this time of day to offer any apologies for treating on this subject. Its importance and its probable influences are too widely and generally appreciated for that; and it is precisely in consequence of this general and earnest appreciation, accompanied as it has been by individual efforts to acquire the power arising from knowledge, that the popular will has already attained the assendancy we formerly pointed out.

It is, comparatively speaking, only vesterday, that the question of NATIONAL EDUCATION was mooted. The men who first broached it were ridiculed as visionaries, utopian dreamers; and the other usual common places were applied, which brainless and unexperienced people have always at hand to greet innovators with. But there were others, clearer-sighted, like the priest who saw in the first printed volume that which would destroy the Church, unless the the Church destroyed it. These parties perceived that the communication of knowledge to the masses would lay the axe to the root of our stupendous system of injustice and oppression: and they eried aloud in defence of the "craft by which they had their living." denounced as fraught with the most dangerpleased Providence to place them in ;" give them piness; and render them unreasonably discontented many to work:" and any measures which threatened to interfere with this arrangement were not only imand subvert the whole established order of things.

searing contempt of the "privileged classes" at the idea of educating the "swinish multitude"—the "great unwashed"—and the other delectable nick- wards. names it was then the fashion to bestow on the " workies!" How painfully do we remember the time, when the only idea entertained among aristotrain circles of "the noblest work of God,"—of a man who honestly carried his bread by the sweat of his brow, was that of a dirty ignorant being who could only talk ungrammatically in a barbarous provincial dialect. But Laneaster, Bell, Owen, Brougham. Simpson, West, and a host of co-adjutors, have at least removed that stigma on our national character and if we have as yet done little practically, our carare now never outraged by such insults!

The history of the progress of this question is full of instruction and encouragement. It gradually overcame the unreasoning and interested opposition we have described; and having exhibited underiod symptoms of attaining popularity, was taken up in THE VERY PARTIES WHO HAD FORMERLY SCOUTED THE NOTION OF EDUCATION FOR THE PROPLE! Failing in arresting its onward march, their next step was to attempt to direct its course in channels innocuous to themselves. Education was, all of a sudden, discovered to be a marvellously good thing; but then, of course, it must be conducted by proper persons, and on a right lesis. The Church established a "National School Society: " the Dissenters a "British and Foreign School Society:" and each party having laid down the postulate that "all education must be based on religion," forthwith went to work in Infant Schools, Day Schools, and Normal Schools, to manufacture their pupils into sectarians, instead of good entizens and intelligent human beings.

The results of their labours were ludicrous in one serse, and most lamentable in another. The wide spread me-education, or positive ignorance, resulting from centuries of past neglect, or systematic fraud, was searcely perceptibly diminished by their feeble and fragmentary efforts; and where they did exert an influence, in too many instances they replaced the evil of want of knowledge by the devil of sectarianism or bigotry. After years of exertion and ex-Penditure, the nation has yet to begin a real and genuine reform in educational matters. The evils intended to be remedied are almost untouched.

If we are asked for proofs of the truth of this state ment, we refer to the numerous reports issued by Parliament in late years. These official "Blue Books" existitute a bill of indictment against the governing powers of this country-and that too furnished by themselves more criminatory and disgraceful than could have possibly been drawn up by the neglected, suffering, and indignant people.

The minutes of evidence appended to the Report of the Select Committee on Education of the Poorer Classes in England and Wales, which sat in 1838, discloss an amount of mental destitution which is thoroughly discreditable to a nation boasting of its superior enlightenment, and its proud position in the van of modern civilization. The efforts made since that period, though they have somewhat altered the position of the subject theoretically, have not materially altered it actually. Keeping out of sight for the moment the hundreds of thousands who were shewn never is enter a school door of any kind; the description of the schools and schoolmasters to whom were entrusted, as Charles Lamb says, the task

pair of dark broken stairs was a common day-school, years such immense progress has been made by with forty children in the compass of ten feet by nine On a perch, forming a triangle with the corner of the room, sat a cock and two hens; under a stump bed, immediately beneath, was a doz-kennel, in the occupation of three black terriers, whose barking, added to the noise of the children and the cackling of the fowls, on the approach of a stranger, were almost deafening. There was only one small window, at which sat the master, obstructing three-fourths of the light it was capable of admitting. It beggared all description, and was filthy in the extreme; so that, in hitherto been directed towards imperfect ends. I mean obtaining information, I was obliged to withdraw three or four times. I always carry scent with me to scent

In such dens as these, worse than the black-hole of grand theory of union. Calcutta, are the seeds of disease generated rapidly, and the foundation laid for those early and numerous deaths of the offspring of the poor, which stand out in the reports of registrars, in strong relief to the com parative healthiness of the children of the comfortable classes.

Bad, however, as the physical conditions are described to be, they are exceeded by the intellectual and moral. In many instances, the teachers only become so after having failed at every thing else, or be the more effectively would they attract the curious are originally led to adopt the profession either be enquiry of the public. cause they are dunces, incapable of otherwise earning a subsistence, or cripples, unfit for active work at a sequently, the obtainable advantages of Trades Unions trade. The worst consequences ensue to the children can only be displayed in theory at present, as the operasubjected to the sway of such incompetent persons. Numerous instances of their incapacity are adduced the cordial co-operation of the whole nation. in the report. One master having stated that he used the globes, was asked if he had both or one only? He repplied "both! How could I teach geography with one?" And on farther questioning him, it appeared that both were, in his opinion, necessary, because one was supposed to represent one half, and community, and treating the vast majority in step- the other the remaining half of the world. He forming their duty so bravely, such a prospect as the turned out of the school the visitor who attempted to author of the work I allude to sets before us as attainexplain to him his error. We might adduce numer- able, might operate rather cheeringly upon them. Even ous similar and worse instances from the ample store in the report; but this may suffice.

> The gross defects and evils of the "let alone" system of education are, however, even more frightfully shown in the moral than either of the two de- as to its literary merits, farther than that I think the partments previously alluded to. The violent pas- brief declaration of its plan deserves to be made generally sions exhibited by many of the teachers before their known, if for no other reason, yet for those above spepupils; their total want of comprehension of the term moral at all, and the gross superstition incul- upon most of the general topics of the day, the writer cated in many instances, all contribute to make up gives his "propositions en masse," as follow:-A WHOLE, which can only be regarded with profound sorrow by every true philanthropist.

The last, as well as the present Government, de-leach. serve the credit of having attempted to provide, in some small degree, a remedy for this shameful state, of course, the extents should be altered. of things. But the fierce struggle between the Church on the one hand, and the Dissenters on the other, for the power of forming the national mind, and thus achieving and perpetuating mental and spiritual tyranny, frustrated the efforts of both. Lord John Russell ments was defeated in 1838; Sir Robert Peel, with a stronger Cabinet and larger majority, was beaten in 1843, their luxuries and necessaries except food and lodging. The idea of educating the "common people" was The first grant ever made by Parliament for educational purposes was in 1834, to the amount of £20,000 per annum. For such a purpose the sum was paltrymit them for the discharge of the duties beneath contempt; but the fact of its being voted at from the factory, for the convenience of the members of of "that station in life which it had all, was a proof of the advance of the question; a the association; and contiguous to the dwelling-houses recognition by the Legislature of the duty of providideas incompatible with their true interests and hap-ing National instruction. This sum was, up to the year 1838, disbursed through the two societies we vation, for each association, should be formed from a and disaffected. "The few were made to think—the have named, the Church having by far the largest share. In 1839 Lord John Russell proposed to make the sum £30,000, and to intrust its distribution to a trade and locality. It is impossible for any man to give a pions and seditions, but, if carried out, calculated to Committee of the Privy Council: thus introducing a general plan suitable for every place and every trade. inflict the mest serious injury on the body politic, new principle into action, namely, that National Education should be untrammelled by sectarianism in O' how bitterly have we felt, in early years, the any shape. He was, as we have said, defeated; and the skill of those superintendents, for it must be remem- revealing their real circumstances to their nearest rela- terrace, Edgeware-road, oilman-Jan. 15, J. Bates, Worhis more powerful successor had to encounter a bered that they furnish the principles of action, whilst tives; how then is it likely for you mere "book-makers," similar defeat on the same ground four years after-

> But what Sir Robert Peel could not do by legislative means, he has done by prerogative. If the sects and the surplusage, if any, sold to those Associative Esta- tory operatives. They are better paid, better fed and were too strong for him in the Legislature, he has shown himself more than their match in the Council Associative Establishments for the disposal of the manu-replies some hungry speculator in human blood. Ought Chamber. Lord Wharncliffe has announced that factured produce, which should be always paid for in they? Let us see. henceforth "Public Instruction is a department of the Ministry: and "that he is charged by the Queen with its superintendence." He has also announced members might be easily procured from the Associative the intention of the Cabinet to propose a further addition of £10,000 to the annual grant; and intimates more prevalent than it is under the present system.

that this is merely preparatory to still greater liberality. The speech in which these statements were made, was remarkable at the same time, for the quiet imperturbable and determined tone in which the right | selves. was denied of any sect, established or otherwise, to superintend the education of the nation, or disburse national funds for such sectional purposes as the inculcation of their peculiar dogmas.

All these are gratifying symptoms of progress. Looking back to the days of Joseph Lancaster; remembering the virulent-projudices of the classes who under the superintendence of the most experienced person place in question. He has made a fortune; whilst the throve on popular ignorance or miseducation; the in that kind of labour that could be obtained; and after- utmost gained by the poor girl is a Sunday frock, apathy which had to be overcome among the! parties most deeply injured and most deeply interested; the insidious and selfish manner in which, when the on the morselling system by single shopkeepers, would be, demand had grown too strong to be openly resisted, it was attempted to make it a fre-h means for spreading and maintaining mental thraldom; and lastly, looking to the opposition it has had to encounter in Parliament, we may fairly congratulate all who feel interested in this vital question on the position it now

We know there are many estimable men among the ranks of political reformers, who look with what we conceive a feeling of morbid apprehension on any measure for the education of the people by the Government. They point, and not unnaturally, to Austria and Prussia, as examples of the evils of State | each operative in his particular function; and the preinstruction, as proofs of its capability of being perverted into a machine for manufacturing political the nation. slaves. We are not insensible of the danger-and would struggle against it to the uttermost. But we think that it is much overrated; and that there can be no fair parallel drawn between those two countries of each association, in which every member's account and Great Britain. In them, Education was grafted | should be entered, debtor and creditor. on institutions essentially despetie: WITH US, IT WILL HAVE TO ADAPT ITSELF TO THAT DEMOCRATIC TENDENC WHICH WE HAVE ALREADY SHOWN TO BE THE RULING INFLUENCE. In Austria, the Government makes the people: with us, the people make the Government. The difference both in principle and fact is immense: and so long as we have a press untrammelled, the right of public meetings, and the other machinery for bringing the popular voice to bear on any subject of rents would be nearly all profit, and second, because high workpeople from benefitting by this god-send called Good T. Tabberner, Birmingham, corn factor-Jan. 16, J. L. importance, we have little to fear.

Clergy, and the desperate efforts of the latter to regain that ascendancy over the mind of France of which the Revolution deprived them, and of which they society at their pleasure, and go and dwell in other asso-pelled to drive them from their beds at half-past five in must continue deprived so long as the University maintains its present ground; these tell powerfully or retained. of the immense value, the paramount importance, of sound educational institutions for a nation.

The subject is however important, and requires of "dragging up" the children of the poor, is most consideration in so many aspects, that we feel it is im horritying. The day and dame schools—the only ones possible to do justice to it in the limits of one short to which the major portion have access—are described paper; but the same reason which prevents our exin the inspority of cases as being dark and confined. hausting, will justify returning to it. In the meanmany are damp and dirty, and a large number are used time this slight sketch of its progress as a question, as dormitory, dwelling, and school room. "Of the com- and the contrast its present position furnishes to mon schools in the poorer districts," says the report, the earlier portion of the century, may fairly be ber, at a profit of 25 per cent. from the internal expendi- and mind, without resources, and looking forward to a "it is difficult to convey an adequate idea: so close regarded with emotions of a pleasurable and hopeand offensive is the atmosphere of many of them as ful nature, It is one more of those phenomena to be intolerable to a person entering from the open which tell to the anxious watcher of societarian proair, more especially as the hour of quitting school gress that the tide is rolling onward! New elements the rents at £10 per annum for each family. approaches. The dimensions rarely exceed those of of mental and moral being are evolving and comthe dame schools, while frequently the number of ing into action, which will, in due time, mould society which, with £10 and £25, make £50 a-year as the increase The care should be better ventilated." One scholars is those individual to realise results is should be better ventilated."

The care should society which will, inductime, mould society scholars is more than double. Bad as this is, it is into accordance with themselves. Hitherto, in our there it accordance with themselves. Hitherto, in our the care and effects of these elements, we have discovered no cause for complaint or despair.

The teachers themselves are described as being "generally ignorant of the depressing and unhealthy effects of the atmosphere which surther schools should be better ventilated."

The teachers themselves are the should soon be an extinction of poverty in the last review of the nature and effects of these elements, we have discovered no cause for complaint or despair.

The teachers themselves are described as being "generally ignorant of the depressing them in the sassociations.

The teachers themselves are the state of the seasociations.

The teachers themselves are the state of the seasociations.

The teachers themselves are the state of the depressing and the innumerable horde of grasping spaceulators and the innumerable horde of gr school is thus depicted.—"In a garret up three but as days; and if within the last twenty or thirty circumstances.

sound principles of political, economical, and educational reform, as that we have faintly endeavoured to delineate, joyful may be the prospects of

Young England.

& orrespondence. INTERNAL FREE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR-It appears to me, after meditation on the sub ect, that the endeavours of the Trades Unions have that they have not shown the people sufficiently what vast advantages might be acquired by union. They have limited their attempts to gain a little more wages, or pecuniary means, but they have not expounded any

Now, it is a picture of this kind, a harvest for their future hopes, which ought more expressely to be placed efore the general population. This would constitute an inducement for them to exert themselves. A slight advance of salary or weekly remuneration is but a trifling encouragement, compared to the inspiring belief that they will become the founders of a new and more enjoying state of existence for all.

Whether the projects which might be put forward might bear successfully the test of experiment or not, they would be peculiarly useful as rallying standards. For this purpose, the more extensively comprehensive they might

One singularity of a union of trades is, that the greater extension, the greater perfection it would have. Contives and their advocates are totally destitute of the means of exemplifying them fully in practice, without

There is a theory of what might be done, expounded in small pamphlet which was published a year or two ago, which deserves the notice of the members of trades combinations. As to the validity of the scheme, that is of secondary importance; the object being, in my view, to give the people some idea of what might be achieved, were the working people and the middle classes aroused to their true interests. Just now, whilst the Colliers are perif it be only a phantasm, it will do a great service, by

opening new trains of thought. The work I allude to is entitled Internal Free Trade; and purports to explain a system of Joint-Stock Commercial and Industrial Associations. Its author signs himself 'Aristarchos." I do not intend to give any opinion

After a good deal of discursive reasoning, touching

"The country or district available for the project should be divided into portions of land capable of maintaining by their produce from 200 to 4000 individuals "There may, however, arise contingencies in which more or less land might be required; and in these cases,

"Each of these landed estates should have an Associative Establishment erected on it, and one peculiar manufacture should be carried on in it, according to the custom and suitableness of the locality. "A factory should be raised in each of these establish-

'This factory should be the main stay of the association: its productions should, by exchange, provide them with all "The food would be raised from the estate by the agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral labourers belonging

"Dwelling-houses should be erected at a short distance should be large edifices for the purposes of amusement, instruction, and domestic labour.

"The arrangements in buildings, machines, and cultiselection from a competition of plans by several architects surveyors, and agriculturists, acquainted with the necessities of the association, and the peculiarities of its staple " All should be conducted in the very best manner, and no expense should be spared in procuring the most in- tion on this subject. They don't see anything of the sysgenious superintendents. Success will mainly depend on tem but the mere outside. Poor folks are not fond of Woolwich, tailor-7an. 17, C. James, Grand Junction-

the operatives only work out the details of the principles. whether "blue" or "bound in calf," to know anything large buildings for the purpose; from whence supplies question-mere moonshine, should be taken as wanted by the associative population; This is considered the best town in England for facblishments which might require it.

"A constant trade should be kept up with the other ready money, either in coin, or the bank notes of the various associations. "With this money all the other articles required by the

Establishments which might make the production of these articles their especial care; and thus barter would be no "An association, as before intimated, would probably consist of from 200 to 4000 individuals, more or less, and should be governed by a board of directors elected by the profits : here goes, to "take stock" for the slaves. universal suffrage of the adult members from among them-

"The number of these directors should vary according to the size of the association; and the most proper number and kind of men for the office would be discovered by experience.

There would be the most improved engines for every special applicable purpose, and a division of labour as engaged on the finest work. A few years, very few minute as possible, both in the manufacturing and agri- years ago, the employer was a Scotch hawker. He is now cultural operations; every department should be originated | building a new factory for himself, at present renting the wards all should be carried on with the greatest order and bought from one of his hawking brethren, and paid for by regularity.

"Every separate manufacture which is now managed under the united system, scientifically, liberally, yet economically carried on in the most first-rate wholesale style; and as the dealings would usually take place with associations, and not with individual men or families, they would partake more of the nature of wholesale than

"The whole property of each association should be ested in the holders of shares of £1 each, or more, which shares should bear interest at the rate of £5 per cent., or more, or less, as might be found to work well.

"The profits arising each year from the excess of production over consumption should be divided equally among all the members of the association; and by this means the most indigent member would be gradually

raised to a very superior condition. "Remuneration should be apportioned to the skill of cise value of his services would be determined by the pitalists, who took advantage of their necessities, and amount they would fetch in the general competition of

"A retail storehouse for miscellaneous articles must be conducted in each establishment, whence the members may be supplied.

"There should be a ledger kept in the counting-house "On all the articles furnished to the members, a profit of 20, 25, or 30 per cent, should be realized: that scale of

profit should be adopted which should be found to answer best. Those who might expend most would thus contribute most to the general profit fund. " As to the goods sold in the external market, the pro-

fit would, of course, be fixed by the competition of the general business in the articles. "Dwelling apartments of varing neatness or decoration should be charged at varying rents, but the charges should be high, for two reasons-first, because the prices would preserve the handsomest apartments from Trade, by mis-naming their sorts, and keeping up the g contaminated by improper residents.

piness of its members.

ciations which might offer better remuneration or other the morning (not a very agreeable job for even an adult, G. Cains, Crewshole, Gloncestershire, quarrymen — J. advantages; and their shares might either be disposed of these winter mornings) to labour at those monotonous Sheard, J. Hirst, and J. Graham, Osset-street-side, York " As many affluent persons might be expected to avail themselves of the splendid accommodations offered by these societies, we may reasonably take the outlay, consumption, or expenditure of every family as averaging

£100 per annum, at the present rate of staples; and by assuming this as an hypothesis to calculate from, we shall is the situation of the slaves after nearly two years of be able to arrive at something like the amount of the annual increase in each member's property. "Considering that each family expend the same as they during this good trade, secured good furniture for their receive for joint wages, as a data, the annual increase in houses, good clothing for their families, and a few pounds

"But we must add, likewise, the income from the rents, which will be about two-thirds profit, deducting the usual 25 per cent, We may fairly average the extra profit, from

"Then £15 a-year each would probably be realized from the profits in dealings with the other societies;

"As to the construction of the rooms and apartments, whether there should be internal or external communications, whether there should be separate houses, whether corridors, stair-cases, or balconies-these details must be left to the opinions of the architects. "Every Associative palace should differ from all the

thers in its architectural design. " As before stated, the apartments should be of various sizes and decorations, so that each family might suit themselves according to the length of their respective purses; but the lowest priced apartments ought to be beautiful, and always clean to an extreme.

"The furniture should differ, and become more and nore ornamental according to the grade and quality of "Great care should be taken to have a first-rate kitchen, with the best possible apparatus for the use of the cook and his assistants: and much skill would be required

to bring this branch of art into full play for the use of these Associations. "Several classes of refreshment rooms should be insti tuted, as it would be unwise to have persons mixing

together whose habits are repulsive. The appurtenances of the rooms, the quality of the food, and the scale of prices would, of course, differ in these saloons; but in the lowest priced rooms it would be indispensable that the food should be perfectly pure and

"With respect to the method of charging,-in the

cheapest rooms it should be done in the way usual at the eating houses of present society, by the dish; and in the principal rooms the table d'hote system should be adopted. and individuals charged at so much per head. "In general there will be no small money transactions chatever between the Association and its individual members: but all the articles of food, clothing, lodging, or other requirements, should be entered to the debit of the member in the books of the society, as he or his family may receive them: to his credit will be placed his salary, profits, and the capital and interest of his shares; but no member should be suffered to expend more than

"Thus the transactions of the society would be exeedingly simple and correct, providing care was taken to procure honest directions. Though each Association might be devoted to its own particular trade, as Tailors, Carpenters, Colliers, Ironvorkers, Fishermen, &c.; yet, as it would require a number of jobbing operatives always on the premises, individual obbing hands at the needful trades should be admitted as members, and kept employed.

his property would admit.

" A bank of issue, not of discount, should be an adjunct of each Association, for convenience: no bank to be oversomething which, on further examination, proved suffered by the provincial inspector to issue more notes than the net value of its connected establishment. "There are innumerable other details, which may be easily invented by committees of a proposed Scientific Convention, to carry out the grand principle—Interchang-

ing Joint Stock Association of One Trade each." The concoctor of this scheme evidently has gone work on the principles of Mons. Guizot, as laid down in his philosophic History of European Civilization; those principles being, that when institutions of society have endured through many long ages, and during the mutations of time have in general been productive of good, i is an inductive series of proofs that those institutions were providential, and natural to man, and that in some shape or other they ought to be preserved in any state of society for human beings. These are also the principles of the British Constitution; and such, I fancy, are the

As might be supposed, the brochure elucidates and de fends the opinions of its author, regarding the practicability of the plan; but the plan itself is all that appears to me requisite to place before your readers. It is far, very far a-head of Owenism and Fourierism, to my judgment; and as it is more congenial to the ideas and habits of the Trades Unionists, it is very likely they will coincide in that

foundations of "Young England's" political and social

But what I have taken the liberty to write on the foregoing subject is mere speculation. The Colliers! the Colliers!-they must occupy our more immediate solicitude. On them rest our present hopes. and may they succeed! is the prayer of, Sir, your well-wisher,

FIRESIDE SCRAPS .- THE FACTORY SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Mr. EDITOR-As you are now a sort of Political No bob in your new hemisphere, perhaps it may not be displeasing to your highness to receive a few lines from one

of those who feel where the shoe pinches. The Factory System !- Don't tell me about your Royal Commissions, or butterfly travellers, in quest of informa-The agricultural produce should be warehoused in of the state of the factory workers? It's out of the

> clothed, and under less restrictions, than those of a similar class in Lancashire. "Then they ought to be content."

> We have had "good trade," a "rearing trade;" "plenty to do" for the last two years: night and day: helter skelter-new rattle-boxes erecting, steam hissing, powerlooms clacking, spinning frames buzzing, and men women, and children combing wool to keep them all in motion. "Plenty of work" for the combers, sixteen or eighteen hours a day. Well, what is the result of all this? It is now Christmas week. The manufacturers are "taking stock" to ascertain the amount of their year's Powerloom Weavers .- Above 200 young women work at this branch of our trade, in one factory. Now this is boasted of as the very best paid branch for females. They are now making superfine "merino" or "orleans" cloth; doubtless, the capabilities and wages of such a number will vary: but here's a fair medium, 8- worked a fortnight for twelve shillings; she is a good hand, and

> instalmen's. Piecers, de. The children who are employed in the various departments of spinning, receive from three shillings to five shillings weekly, and in some few instances more, for which they have to devote the whole of their time. Education or recreation is out of the question. Woolcombers. - These form the most numerous body in this town and neighbourhood. There are about 10,000 of them, and they are the heads of the families whose members are employed in the various factory occupations; a description of their circum-tances will at once show the plundering, all-grasping disposition of the "lords of the long chimmies.

During the strike in 1842, and for a year previous, this class of men suffered the extremity of privation; hundreds who had been used to live in comfort, had to en- of Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool. dure all the horrors of actual starvation. Their clothes and furniture were sold or pawned, and every available means used to keep their families from perishing. During this time, numbers were partially employed by large caplundered them unmercifully. Those were "piping" times for hordes of heartless speculators; and several infamous hypocrites actually pretended to employ men for a miserable pittance, on the score of Religion!! They have since made 200 per cent, by their HOLY and CHRIS-

TIAN " sacrifices."

cleanliness and comfort.

Well, at last came 1843, bringing with it "good trade and " plenty to do," The prices of manufactured goods rose rapidly, and some of the factories worked night and day to supply the demand; but notwithstanding the im-mense advance on the manufacturers' profits, they will persisted in doling out the pittance of 1842 to the woolombers, who at length formed a union called the "Protective Society," and compelled them to advance their wages, in some cases as much as 20 per cent. This advance, large as it may seem, did not bring the prices up to what they had been previous to the " Panic :" and the manufacturers' "insatiable desire of accumulation" led them to practise innumerable cheats, to hinder their appearance whilst they withheld the substance. The Liverpool, commission agent. If we would form a correct idea of the educational power, the events now transpiring in France may help-us. The conflict between the University and the Clercy and the desperate efforts of the latter to regain Clercy and the desperate efforts of the latter to regain. ness of its members.

teen hours daily to procure a livelihood; and instead of Change, City, lace manufacturers—T; and J. Cullen, Not-being enabled to educate their children, they are com-tingham; lace manufacturers—W. Marshall and J. Kelcey, ciations which might offer better remunemation or other the morning (not a very agreeable job for even an adult, wheels in order to swell the fortunes of their inhuman

> Now, mark. Trade is getting bad again. Wages are being reduced. The masters are "taking stock." What "good trade," and "plenty to do?" Thousands of them read your valuable journal-let them answer. Have they, the value of the property of the society will average £25 as | in their purse to provide for future contingencies? Not a the share of each family, or individual adult male mem- bit of it. They are worn out by toil, exhausted in body gloomy future. Here's a picture of one of bur best paid manufacturing towns—a true picture, which will defy contradiction. This is the working man's share of the boundless wealth he creates-mere food and shelter in 'good trade," with a continual foreboding of misery before his eyes, and absolute unrelenting and, inexorable

> > destitution when trade is bad! There! I have "taken stock!" Print it or not, there it

comes they will find, that however we may now resemble them, they will not then have mummies to deal with! but men who have homes to protect, and families dear to us as our own life-blood. The day of mock philanthropy is gone charity would gloss over our wrongs; and neither Young England's "stake in the hedge," Cobden's "big loaf," nor the philanthropist's " wash-tub," will satisfy our demands.

Bradford, Yorkshire. P.S. The working-men of this part feel grateful to Mr O'Connor for his admirable and exceedingly clever answer to Chambers' trashy pamphlet; and think he would render essential service to the cause of Labour by publishingit as

CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.—An order for the execution of Mary Sheming, the unfortunate female who is under sentence of death in the county gaol, in this town, for poisoning her grandchild at Martlesham, arrived here yesterday morning. It is to take place on Tuesday next, the 31st inst. A scaffold has been prepared, which is to stand in the road opposite the entrance to the new courts. We understand that an earnest petition was last Monday forwarded from the competent authorities to Sir James Graham, Bart., the Secretary of State, praying that the execution of Mary Sheming may be stayed until the 25th of January, so that the town may be spared the pain of two executions; and there is, we believe, every reason to hope that the prayer of the petition will be vouchsafed by her Most Gracious Majesty. The judge, by the same post, sent a respite for William Howell, Walter Howell, and Israel Shipley, who are in the same place under sentence of death for the murder of M'Fadden, until the 25th of January.-Ipswich Express of Tuesday. ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS.

-Another daring attempt at robbery was made in these docks on Sunday afternoon, which was fortunately prevented from being carried into effect with much success, in consequence of having been discovered in time, although a large quantity of spirits has been lost in the attempt. It appears that several casks of brandy had been removed on the previous afternoon from the London Docks by craft, and shipped on board the Napoleon, a vessel at present loading in the St. Katherine's Docks. The customs officer on board having occasion to go to the forecastle on Sunday afternoon soon after dark, stumbled to be two large bladders filled with brandy. On further search, he found that one of the casks in the hold, which had been shipped the previous day, had been bored and a quantity of brandy abstracted; the cask having been but imperfectly stopped up again and leaking at the time, a quantity of coals near it were quite saturated with the spirit. He immediately called for assistance, and gave information of the discovery to the dock authorities. The cash has since been gauged and found to be deficient no less than twenty-one gallons, though very little more than two was contained in the bladders. So that presuming none to have been actually got away, nineteen gallons must have been wasted in the attempt by the thieves. Not the slightest clue has yet been obtained with respect to the parties implicated, though the company are using the utmost exertions in the matter, as they have done in the two previous instances without success. It appears that the captain and crew were absent at the time and during the whole of Saturday night, not a soul being on board but the officer in charge, which is a very

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesday's Gazette.)

for foreign parts.

John Peart Birley, Brompton-row, Kensington, plumber and glazier-John Christie and James Rodgers, Nottinghill, Middlesex, stone-masons-Elijah Brentnall, Coldharbour-road, North Brixton, builder-John Walker Wood, Churton-street, Vanxhall Bridge-road, wine-merchant-William Preston, Monmouth-road, Bayswater, builder-Henry Higgins, Leeds, merchant-John Peach Burdett, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, grocer—Henry May Waller, Foulsham, Norfolk, merchant—Michael Graham, Darlington, Durham, attorney—Nicholas Trevenen Hawke, Penzance, tea-dealer-Joseph Harley, Wolverhampton

DIVIDENDS-Jan. 1, J. Quy, White Ruthin, Essex, cattle-dealer Jan. 14, E. M. Good, Peckham, farmer—Jan. 13, J. Pledge. Vauxhall-street, Lamheth, bricklayer—Jan. 13, W. Collier, Cambridge, grocer—Jan. 13, J. Piggott, jun., Richmond, Surrey, cabinet-maker—Jan. 14, R. Pettigrew, jun., ship-street, coachmaker-Jan. 14, S. C. Boyce, Walbrook, il-merchant-Jan. 22, J. Bowser, Milton-street, Dorsetsquare, timber-merchant-Jan. 21, J. Peaten, Padingtonstreet, Marylebone, ironmonger—Jan. 21, J. Lock, North-ampton, tea-dealer—Jan. 16, R. Mitchell, Lime-street, merchant - Jan. 15, J. Jolley, St. Alban's-place, Way market, builder - Jan. 15, R. Edmeads, T. Atkins, and G Tyrrell, Maidstone, bankers—Jan. 15, C. O'Neill, R. Salkeld, and G. S. Digby, Margam, Glamorganshire, ship-owners-Jan. 15, D. Hart, Cambridge, perfumer-Jan. Robinson, Leadenhall-street, tallow-merchant-Jan. 16, M. W. Vardy, Newb ry, Berkshire, bookseller-Jan. 17, R. Goodenough, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, woollen-draper-Jan. 17, W. J. J. Coall, Exeter, grocer-Jan. 17, C. B. Buchanan and W. Cunningham, Liverpool, nerchants-Jan. 23. J. Higginbottom, Ashton-under-Lyne, money scrivener.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. T. Balls, Thames-street, City, iron merchant-first dividend of 1s 11d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.
C. Teesdale, Westminster-bridge-road, furnishing wor ouseman -first dividend of 12s 6d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Green. Aldermanbury. E. Foster, Dover, tailor, first dividend of Is 11d in the

pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Green, Alder R. Howland, Thame, Oxfordshire, auctioneer, first dividend of 2s 2d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Graham, Coleman-street. J. Young, Aldermanbury, City, laceman, first dividend of 2s 10d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Graham, Coleman-street. T. Gibson, North Scale, Isle of Walney, Lancashire, oal merchant, first dividend of 1s 31d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Fraser, Manchester.
O. D. Ward, Manchester, merchant, third dividend of 1d and seven twenty-fourth parts of a penny in the pound any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Fraser, Manchester. J. S. Daintry, J. Ryle, and W. R. Ravenscroft, Manche er, bankers, first dividend of 4s in the pound on account lowing Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Pott, Marchester. J. S. Daintry, Manchester, banker, second and final dividend of 9d, and one-sixteenth part of a penny, in the pound, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, and every following Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Pott, Manchester, J. S. Daintry and J. Ryle, Manchester, bankers, second

dividend of 81d in the pound, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, and every following Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Pott, Man-G. Robertson, J. Garrow, and J. Alexander, Liverpool, pe-manufacturers, first dividend of 3d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool. J. Haddock, Warrington, Lancashire, bookseller, first dividend of 8s 6d in the pound, any Thursday, as the office

M. Atkinson, Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland, second dividend of 111d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Baher, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
H. Hall, Smalesmouth, Northumberland, farmer, diidend of 2s 84d and one-tenth of a penny in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Wakley, Newcastle-upon-

E. S. Boult and T. Addison, Liverpool, stock-brokers, econd dividend of one-third of a penny in the pound, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, and any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan, Liverpool.

R. Warren, Liverpool, druggist, dividend of 8s 4d in the ound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan, Liver-CERTIFICATES TO BE GRANTED, UNLESS CAUSE BE SHOWN TO

THE CONTRARY ON THE DAY OF MEETING. Jan. 14, G. C. Smith, Kensington, builder-Jan. 16, T. oldsworthy, Clifton-street, Maida-vale, Middlesex, merhant-Jan. 16. J. Jones, Berners-street, Oxford-street. yothecary-Jan. 15, T. Pearce, Bermondsey-street, tripeman-Jan. 21, C. Redman, Perne-bay, builder-Jan. 15, ii. G. Gibson, Northaw, Hertfordshire, wine merchant-Jan. 21, T. Caldicott, Newport, Monmonthshire, grocer-Jan. 15, J. W. Carter, Long-acre, coach plater-Jan. 14, B. Osborne, Sheffield, table knife manufacturer-Jan. 21, J. Innes, Cheltenham, ironmonger-Jan. 14, W. Collinson East Butterwick, Lincolnshire, shipwright-Jan. 15, E. Kinsey, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper-Jan. 17 Tabberner, Birmingham, auctioneer-Jan. 14, W. May,

Hythe, Kent, millers -S. Lovell and J. Cooper, St. Neot's shire, cloth dressers; af far as regards J. Sheard-W. Elechants-J. Garrett and E. Hunt, Bristol, hosiers-A. Barklimore and W. Simpson, High-street, Bloomsbury, surgeons—W, Sutcliffe, W. Ellins, and W. Leach, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers; as far as regards W. Ellins—E. H. Fell and J. Hellen, Ulverstone, Lancashire, rope-makers

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, DEC. 23.—We own coast and Scotland during the past week, with a week; fine Barley the turn dearer; Oats and Beans very short supply of oats, but of beans, peas, and flour, the receipts were to a fair extent. From abroad healthy, and, with a continuance of frosty weather, the arrivals consisted of 1000 qrs. of wheat, and a the trade is more likely to increase than otherwise. small quantity of flour from Launceston, with a few cargoes of barley and oats from the Baltic. At this Coarse Meadow Hay, £3 10s. to £4 16s.; useful do., ing day will come! and when we "take stock" of their day se'nnight, and duty-paid foreign, though only in dull.

murderous doings, we shall look upon their piles of wealth | limited demand, was likewise quite as dear. Flour as undeniable monuments of their villany. When that day was saleable to a moderate extent at previous prices. All descriptions of barley were held with increased firmness, but the inquiry was not particularly active,

uo advance on former terms could be established. was saleable in retail, at last Monday's quotaby; we have outgrown the period when a rich man's cold tions. The bare state of the oat market caused fine corn to be held at rather higher prices, and dealers being very unwilling to pay advanced rates, business was dull. Beans moved off at quite as much money. Grey and maple peas brought the terms of this day week, and boilers were the turn dearer. In bonded corn nothing of interest transpired. High prices continue to be demanded for white clover-seed, but the actual transactions have been unimportant; red has met buyers to a moderate extent at previous rates. Canary seed was in slow request to-day, and most

other articles moved off tardily at former quotations. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL

Northam, and Scotch white 41 4	o rine	40	ou
trich redold 0 0 Red 40 4	4 White	45	49
Rua Old 33.35 New 33.35	Brank	οc	υo
Paulon Aminding 97 29 Distil. 30 33	z mait.	<i>⊃</i> ±	00
Malt, Brown 54 56 Pale 58 66 Beans, Ticksold & new 31 34 Harrow 33 38	3 Ware	34	65
Boons Ticks old & new 31 34 Harrow 33 38	3 Pigeon	36	12
Page Grav 32 33 Maple 33 3	5 White	36	40
Peas, Grey 32 33 Maple 33 33 Dats, Lincolns & Yorkshire Feed 22 24	Poland	23	26
Scotch Angus 23 25	Potato	25	28
Irish White 21 23	Black	20	22
Per 280lb. net. s s Per 280	lh net	R	 8
Town-made Flour.", 43 45 Norfolk & St	ockton	33	35
Essex and Kent 34 36 Irish		34	36
assex and Kent 34 30 111sh	ree.	Ron	đ.
	2 d	~ 0	~
Foreign.	50.50	36	32
Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c	10 51		
Marks, Mecklenburg Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red	15 17	31	
———Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red	45 47	31	
Russian, Hard 45 46 Soft	49 41		
Italian, Red 46 50 White	9U 9Z	34 3	
Spanish, Hard . 46 50 Soft	18 52	34 3	
Rye, Baltic; Dried, 32 33 Undried	32 33	24 5	
1. L A.L. dimm 97 98 Maiting	33 35	24 3	
Beans, Ticks . 32 34 Egyptian .	32 34	26 3	
Seans, Ticks . 32 34 Egyptian . Peas, White . 36 38 Maple	34 35	28	
lats. Dutch Brew and Inick	24 20	19	
Russian feed	20 21	14	
—Danish Friesland feed	20 32	14	
Flour, per barrel	25 28	23	24
CORN AVERAGES.—General average pr	ices of B	ritis	sh
come for the great anded Dec 21 1844 mad	le un fro	m tl	he

forn for the week ended Dec. 21, 1844, made up from the Returns of the Inspectors in the different cities and towns in England and Wales, per imperial quarter.

Wheat. 45s. 3d. | Oats.... 21s. 10d. | Beans... 35s. 11d.

Barley... 34s... 2d. | Rye.... 32s. 0d. | Pease... 35s. 4d.

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 23.—For the time of year, considering that the great market was held last week, we had a full average number of beasts on sale here to-day, in the general quality of which there was nothing calling for particular biservation. As might be expected, the attendance of both town and country buyers was very limited, owing to which, and most of them having previously purchased their Christmas supplies, the beef trade was very dull, at a decline, on last week's quotations, of 2d per 8 lb., the very highest figure not exceeding 4s. 4d., and at which a clearance was not effected. The fresh arrivals were extremely small from all quarters, the bullock supply being chiefly composed of those portions turned out unsold on Monday and Friday last. The imports of live stock under the new tariff since our last have been very limited, only eight beasts and 20 sheep being on sale this morning from Rotterdam. Comparatively speaking, we had a good supply of sheep offering, and which, being more than adequate to meet the wants of the butchers, met an unusually dull sale at barely, in some instances, a trifle beneath last week's quotations. Scarcely any calves were at market, yet the veal trade was dull, and prices were with difficulty supported. In pigs exceedingly little business was doing, yet the rates unusual circumstance in the case of a vessel loading were about stationary.

> Inferior coarse beasts . Second quality Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheen Second quality Prime Southdown . Large coarse calves Prime small Suckling calves each Large hogs . . . Neat small porkers

By the quantities of 8 lb., sinking the offai.

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 1319-Sheep, 18,420-Calves, 17-Pigs, 250.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 23 .- We have received small parcels of Flour and Oatmeal, by steam, from Ireland; but of these articles the aggregate quantity for the week is moderate, and the arrivals of Grain are of very small amount. The duty on Rye has advanced to 10s. 6d. per quarter, being the only change that has occurred in the rates of impost on foreign produce. Holders of Wheat have remained very firm, but the dealers have been equally steady in confining their purchases to what they might want for immediate use, and we have thus to report a limited business in that grain at full prices. No change in the value of Flour. The market has continued to be so bare of new Oats, that the quotations for them may be considered almost nominal: a parcel of tine mealing has sold at 3s. 3d. per 45 lbs. Oatmeal has met a good demand, and must be quoted 3d. to 6d. a load dearer: 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. per load the current rates for old Grain. No alteration as regards Barley, Beans, or Peas.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, DEC. 21. -With a change in the weather and rather languid accounts from the London market of Monday last, the activity in the demand for Flour noted in our preceding report received a check, and, the dealers and bakers being pretty well supplied for the present, the trade has subsequently remained in an inactive state, without change in prices. In the absence of adequate supplies of both Oats and Oatmeal, these articles have continued to find buyers at very full rates, but only in retail quantities. At our market this morning there was very little passing in Wheat, but we cannot vary our previous quotations. For Flour there was by no means so active a demand as on this day se'nnight; still, the article found sale to a moderate extent; and the recent clearance of accumulated stocks enabled factors to establish an improvement in the value of well known marks. With a limited offer of dividend of 5s 4d, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, and every fol- of neither Oats or Oatmeal, the business passing was triffing, but prices were the turn higher. In the value of Beans no alteration can be noted.

> LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 23 .-We have had a good supply of Beasts at market to-day, which met with dull sale, at high prices. There was a small supply of Sheep. Anything of good quality was eagerly sought after, and readily sold. Beef 54d. to 6d., Mutton 53d. to 61d. per lb. Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 16th to the 23d Nov.: 1772 Cows. 41 Calves. 2072 Sheep, 0 Lambs, 4572 Pigs, 12 Horses.

> STATE OF TRADE.—Our present number being issued before the great weekly market, we have nothing new to state, except that, during the last two or three days there has been an improved demand for most descriptions of manufactured goods; and prices, which had become a little unsteady, have resumed their former firmness.—Manchester Guardian of Wednes-

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, DEC. 21 .- At our market this morning we had a very large supply of wheat from the country, and the condition being indifferent, it sold slowly at last week's prices. south country qualities our market is bare, and with such we can with confidence recommend shipments; several cargoes are expected on the first change of wind, but we have reason to believe they will not be generally offered for sale without prices improve in he meantime. Foreign continues to be held with increased firmness, more especially Dantzie, Rostock and choice Stettin, the stocks of which are now within a moderate compass. Some further sales have been made for shipment coastways, but the unremunerating state of the flour trade causes our millers to purchase as sparingly as possible of these wheats, owing to the high relative rates de-In bonded we did not hear of any manded. transactions taking place. For flour there was only a slow inquiry, but this arose more from a want of a choice of quality than from any other cause; the trade may therefore be quoted precisely as last week. In rye rather more doing. Malting barley may be noted rather dearer, and the same may be said of distilling and grinding qualities. Malt unvaried. Beans stationary. Boiling peas are held for more money, which tends to check business; as, however, Huntingdonshire, boot makers - S. Bark, J. Bryant, and the stocks are extremely light, we are of opinion prices are more likely to advance than recede value, and that our dealers will be compelled in oppressors. Nay more, they are forced to send their ment and R. T. Knight, High Holborn, upholsterers_T. to give the terms generally required, although at wives also thus depriving themselves of all means of E. Wallace and G. F. Browne, Diss, Norfolk, attorneys—present they resist any advance. With oats we are H. Wood, J. E. Partington, and W. Nicholson, Henrietta- again largely supplied, and the demand proving corstreet, Covent-garden, wood carvers C. Appelmans and responding, the whole met a quick sale, at the full G. J. A. B. Griefyene, Little Litchfield-street, Soho, merrates of this day week. The duty on rye is 1s. per qr. higher; on other articles there is no change. MALTON CORN MARKET, DEC. 21.—We have a good supply of all kinds of grain, except oats. Wheat, barley, and oats without alteration. Red wheat, 43s. to 49s.; old ditto, 50s. to 52s.; ditto white, new, 51s. to 54s.; old ditto, 53s. to 56s per qr. of 40 stones. Barley, 28s. to 33s. per qr. of 32 st. Oats, 91d. to 101d. per stone. YORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 21.—The supply of

had moderate arrivals of wheat and barley from our Grain is good; Wheat fully supports the rates of last

WEDNISDAY .- ROYALTY IN TRIBULATION .- A stout well-dressed man of colour was brought into court charged with having severely beaten one of his countrymen. The defendant, when asked for his name, in a stentor-like the police were informed, but nothing was heard of secutor's house. Shortly after leaving the house defendant, when asked for his name, in a stenior-nee the police were informed, but nothing was heard of voice, said, "I am Prince Christophe d'Hayti, broder to the prisoner -till the next day, when her mistress de King of Hayti." The complainant, John Harris, of poland-street, said he had the misfortune to become acquainted with his sable highness at a time when his the mistress of the girl, corroborated the evidence of exchequer required replenishing, and feeling compassion the task withess. The prisoner confessed the truth for a fellow-countryman of his own complexion, he was induced to take him into his house and provide him and his suite (among which was a female attaché) trate admitting him to bail, himself in £40 and twe was consequently again taken into custody. On his until a debt had been created amounting to £150. sureties of £90 each. His highness promised to liquidate the amount as soon as he obtained possession of those revenues sacred to the scions of Haytian royalty, and more partition, the keeper of a receiving house for the postage of cularly when he got about a million and a half of money letters at Walthamstow, was brought up for final exwhich he declared his late Majesty, his brother, had amination, charged with embezzling the sum of 1s. 10d., lodged in the Bank of England, and left him heir. He being the postage of a letter to Calcutta, and fully comsubsequently left the country, and the complainant had mitted for trial. The prisoner was again charged with heard nothing more of him until he accidentally met him unlawfully detaining a number of newspapers which in Piccadilly the day previous. The complainant de- came into his possession for the purpose of being transmanded his money, instead of which he got several blows mitted by the post. The evidence given on the former from the defendant's umbrella, by which his face was laid, examination was repeated and perfected. The prisoner, and he was otherwise injured. The prince was re- by the advice of his counsel, made no defence, and he was cuired to state why he had conducted himself in such a ordered to find bail, himself in £100, and two surities in plebeian, manner towards his benefactor. Sare magis 150 each, to answer the charge at the sessions. The trail (said the prince), I only speak some Inglis dat is prisoner was then removed from the bar. broke. I strike him face, ven he call me blackguard. Hah! date word (gnashing his teeth with rage) very bad word in England; very bad word in Hayri; very bad looking young woman, named Margaret Sheen, was word for prince; very bad word for a broder of a king. brought before Mr. Traill, at this office, and charged Complainant: Vy, you nebber pay me. Prince: Dere's with having stolen a black satin waistcoat, the prode law for you, in de Bench of de Queen. Complainant : de law for you, in de Bench of de Queen. Complainant: perty of her master, Mr. Charles Bright, residing at Ha! ha! Sue him beggar.—Mr. Maltby fined the de No. 5, Holland-street, North Brixton. The female fendant £3, and in default of payment be was committed prisoner was put forward in conjunction with Edmund to prison for one month's hard labour.

the house? The defendant said, "The glorious 42d! him, he fell asleep before he was conscious.—Mr. Waterloo! Charge! charge! Witness seeing him 50 Traill remanded the prisoners till Monday. the charge against you of being drunk and incapable of Bright's house at North Brixton, for an unlawful purpose; standing in the books of the Bank of England in the name fact is this; I served in the #2d-that is, I had the honour | with stealing a satin waistcoat, belonging to her master, | to defraud the said William Oxenford thereof. In anto do so-with many brave fellows, at the memorable and also with harbouring the other prisoner in the house. other count the prisoner was charged with feloniously battle of Waterloo. It is, I believe, allowed that the 42d | The circumstances attending the discovery of the prisoners | aiding and abetting a person of the name of Joseph did their duty there. Mr. Hardwick: I shall discharge at four o'clock on Saturday morning, lying together before Elder to personate the owner of the aforesaid stock. you; but don't come here again in the same character. a blazing fire, in the complainant's kitchen, and of the In another count Elder was described as a person Defendant: I thank you, sir: but I hope you will have the candour to admit that the 42d always do their duty. MONDAY.—EMBEZZLEMENT.—F. Thomas Parker was

brought before Mr. Maltby, charged with various acts of embezzlement. Mr. W. Winch, livery stable-keeper, Great Windmill-street, said the prisoner had formerly been in his employ as clerk. It was the prisoner's duty whenever he received money or cheques from the customers, to pay the property over to him immediately. Prosecutor having ascertained that the prisoner had received a cheque from Dr. Marsden for £10, made inquiry about it, and the prisoner then admitted he had received | that an elderly woman, named Joiner, living in a miserthe money and had appropriated it to his own use. Prosecutor immediately took the prisoner to the Guarantee | the means of paying the funeral expenses of her grand-Society's offices in the Poultry, and told the clerk there child, which died that morning, and that another child that the prisoner had embezzled the proceeds of a was just recovering from the scarlet fever. The mortality cheque for £10. The prisoner did not deny the charge, in the family had been very great, the old woman's and produced a paper on which were various amounts he daughter, whose name was Botwright, and two other had received and appropriated. The prosecutor added | children, having died within a few weeks of each other that he had just received a second paper from the prisoner since July. They fell victims to fever and want of suffi-containing additional names, which made the amount cient food. On the second Friday in July, Mrs. Joiner's containing additional names, which made the amount cient food. On the second Friday in July, Mrs. Joiner's embezzled, since August last, between £30 and £40. The son-in-law, Botweight, who was a sailor, was killed at prisoner was remanded.

FORGERY .- William Wicks was charged with having forced the name of his master, Mr. Shaw, upholsterer, of Mortimer street, to a cheque for £10 on the Union Bank of London, Argyll-street. The prisoner was remanded for opening the ground and providing a grave for the body till Thursday next.

WORSHIP STREET.

middle-aged man, and Anne Green, his daughter, a little about it, and if the woman Joiner wanted assistance to girl, Il rears of age, were charged before Mr. Bingham afford her some relief, and take care that the body was with having been found engaged in the manufacture of a large quantity of spurious money, and also with having committed a murderous assault upon two officers of police, It appeared, from the statement of Serjeant Bran- Page, and William Posten, three notorious and nan, who was in such a state of suffering that he was | well-known smashers, were placed at the bar under the scarcely able to give his evidence, that, having received infollowing charge:—John Foster, beer-shopkeeper, formation that the male prisoner was closely connected Princes-street, Westminster, deposed that between with an extensive gang of coiners, who had recently put eight and nine o'clock on the previous night, the three into circulation a large amount of spurious money, he prisoners came to his house and called for a pint of proceeded between nine and ten o'clock on the pre- ale, in payment for which l'age gave him a good halfvious evening, in company of the officer Cole, to the crown; he returned two good shillings and fourpence. house of the prisoner, in Booth-court, City-road. On Knowing the parties to be utterers of base coin, he knocking at the door they were admitted by the younger was particular in ringing both the shillings on the prisoner, who, the instant she saw them, called loudly counter. Page then asked for a biscuit, and gave to ber father, on which the male prisoner suddenly him a bad shilling, declaring it to be one she had just made his apperance at the top of a flight of stairs, received. He said he was determined to give them communicating with a room, into which the street into custody, when Posten struck him a violent blow door opened. Witness rushed up stairs, in the hope of on the hand, and the shilling fell on the floor; he, securing him, and had reached within three steps of the however, placed his foot upon it, when Posten butted landing, when the prisoner exclaimed, "You've not him on the stomach with his head with such violence got me yet, Brannan, you - thief," and springing at as to nearly knock the breath out of his body. him, struck him such a violent blow on the chest with his prisoners were remanded till Monday. feet, that he was instantly hurled from the top of the stairs to the room below, where his spine came in contact with the edge of a chair, and the prisoner, who was unable to check his own impetus, fell with his whole weight upon the lower part of his body. Cole then seized the prisoner, and a severe struggle ensued between them, in the course of which the witness, who had partially recovered from the fall, saw the younger prisoner in the act of concealing something in her bosom, which he forced from her, and found it to be a parcel containing twentytwo counterfeit half-crowns, finished for circulation. Witness then proceeded up stairs, where he found a great number of base coins strewed about the table, and while securing them the male prisoner, followed by Cole, burst into the room, and, seizing a large glass bettle filled with vitriol, dashed the greater part of the burning liquid over their hands and the upper part of their persons. The was, that after the examination of a great number of male prisoner then pulled from under his apron a bag witnesses. Miss Railton, not being a poor unfortunate, was outside minding the horse; that he (the prisoner) had destroy an improved machine, introduced by Simpson filled with spurious coin and handed it to the girl, desiring like Mary Furley, and the other prisoners being, like just got "an early off" (an expression indicative of a perher to get rid of it; but witness succeeded in spatching it Mrs. Tyrwhitt. "highly respectable!" were Ac- mission to be early off from duty for the day), and that they bination of working men had been entered into, to from her and securing the rest of the base money, amounting to more than a hundred shillings and half-crown pieces. Ther also found several bottles of plating liquids and Wheat here was very limited, owing to which, and acids, with some curiously-constructed implements for the fair attendance of dealers, the demand for that perfecting the coins, which the prisoner was in the habit article was steady at full Monday's quotations. of receiving in a rough state for the purpose of finishing Foreign wheat, free of duty, was in good request, est difficulty in beating it off, and that the resistance | Monday. Bingham ordered both the prisoners to be remanded for the attendance of the solicitor of the Mint to prosecute the

name of Thomas George Hampton, charged with having attempted to commit a rape upon the person of a young girl, named Amelia Stewart, living in ser- sentence of transportation for ten years on Joseph vice at the house of Mrs. Edwards, confectioner, 366, Strand. The girl appeared to be much confused as she entered the witness-box, and it was with difficulty she could be got to give her testimony, she was so abashed at the questions put Railton and Mr. Hildreth, for the concealment of the lease her. He afterwards, however, got hold of prisoner; upon which he was discharged from her arms, and on pushing her back, the dust-custody.

PARLEDROUGH STREET.

pan broke a pane in the deor, which was half glass. He pushed her back into the chair again, and was proceeding to further extremities, when her mistress heard the bustle and came down stairs. The prisoner immediately let go his hold of her, and watson, of Larling. The prosecutor is an unkeeper, ran up the area steps, getting clear away. Witness and on the night of the fire the prisoner and five other immediately told her mistress of the assault, and men had been spending the evening at the pro-The prisoner immediately let go his hold of her, and of the charge, and expressed his sorrow for what he had done. He was committed for trial, the magis- the party he was confessing to was a constable. He

TUESDAY. POST-OFFICE EMBEZZIMENT. - Robert Hob-

UNION HALL. SATURDAY .- A LOVING PAIR IN TROUBLE .- A good-Edwards, a groom, who was accused of being found THE LAW OF DISTRAIST.—A very poor woman came to in Mr. Bright's house, for an unlawful purpose. It Mr. Maltby to state that all her small stock of furniture appeared a child of the complainant's was in the and clothes had been seized for rent the previous day. Her husband, who worked at a coal-wharf, and who had last been employed at the Ranelagh-wharf, Pimlico, had broken his ancle, and this had thrown him out of work to see what was the matter. She entered the prisonfor some time. The children, too, had been seized with er's room, and was somewhat surprised to find the the smallpox, and the consequence of these heavy afflic-tions was that they had run into arrear of rent amounting to 52s. While she was out on Tuesday afternoon, lending a (her husband) of this, who, without loss of time, recharitable hand to clean the room of a sick neighbour, the paired to the kitchen, where he discovered a roaring landlord put in a broker and made a levy, leaving a man fire, before which was lying what he conceived to be in possession. There was besides the 52s for rent a two large bundles. On a more minute inspection, charge of 3s for levy, and although the man in possession however, he observed the legs of a man protruding had only entered upon his office about four o'clock the previous day, and it was not more than one o'clock yestermaking as little noise as possible, he returned up day when the poor woman made her application, a period stairs, and called in police constables 114 and 162 P, of about seventeen hours, he had contrived to make out a and then returned to the kitchen. It was soon claim of 5s for two days' possession, being at the rate of discovered that the bundles were no less than 2s. 6d. per day. Mr. Maliby directed inquiry to be made the two prisoners, who were lying fast asleep in into the case, which was done and found to be one of great each other's arms, rolled up in blankets. The destitution. The constable was commissioned to make larder had been rifled, and on the table were the best terms he could with the landlord, and the ap- left the remains of a large quantity of eatables plicant received 5s. for present need, with an intimation and drinkables. Both prisoners were taken into that something more substantial should be done for her. | custody, and, on the way to the station-house, the FRIDAY.—"CHARGE! CHESTER, CHARGE!"—Edward female prisoner threw away a black satin waistcoat, Murray, a veteran soldier-looking man, between fifty and which was afterwards identified by the complainant sixty years of age, was charged with being drunk, and as being his property. The female said her shawl incapable of taking care of himself. Police-constable hung over her master's waistcoat, and in her hurry No. 87 of the C division, stated that between twelve and one o'clock this morning he found the defendant in Wardour-street excessively drunk, and supporting himself kept company with his companion upwards of two against the shutters of a shop window. Witness asked him if he lived there; he replied "No;" but afterwards linen, she invited him to sit up with her. Having said he resided up the street. Witness said, "Which is partaken freely of the refreshments placed before

each, to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

Tresday .- Distressing Case .- A poor woman, named Ann Fox, came before Mr. Broderip and related a tale of woe deserving the attention of the humane. She stated able court called Peel-alley, Peel-place, Shadwell, had not Quebec, and the old woman, who obtained a scanty living by making up slops, had since kept the orphan children, although she was herself labouring under illness. Mr. Ross, a surgeon of High-street, Shadwell, had been attending the sick children, and had kindly offered to pay of the child, but the grandmother was unable to procure a coffin and shroud. Mr. Broderip said this was a painful case, and he directed Ellis, the usher, to make inquiries

QUEEN SQUARE. SATURDAY.—SMASHING.—Mary Ann Brown, Emma

Law Entelligence.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

STAFFORD, Dec. 19.—The Wolverhampton Case. -CHILD MURDER.—This case, which appears to have hroughout England, came on for trial this morning, after being twice postponed. Jane Railton, aged 32, Wolverhampton, in the month of October last; and Mr. Oxenford, as I had known the name for very many John Sheriff, aged 28, and James Hildreth, aged 38, years. The prisoner replied that he did, and Mr. Oxenwere charged with aiding and abetting her in such ford was a very old friend of his. I remarked that he

quitted CORN-EXCHANGE, FRIDAY .- The supply of English

STAFFORD, DEC. 20 .- SENTENCE .- At the sitting of the Court this morning the learned Judge passed Penn, convicted of the manslaughter of Prudence Hughes, at Sedgeley. THE WOLVERHAMPTON CASE AGAIN.—John Sheriff,

to her. She deposed that about four o'clock on the birth of a child, has already appeared in our columns. Thursday previous she was down stairs in the kitchen, and proceeded to the coal-cellar to get some coals. When she got near the coal-cellar, she saw the prisoner standing in the area. He came up to her and caught hold of her, saying, "I have seen you several times before;" and began pulling her about. She retreated back into the kitchen, and he followed her, and, taking hold of her, pushed her back into a chair. She struggled to release herself, but he held her tight, and only left hold of her when the heren to several. and only left hold of her when she began to scream out. When she had got some little distance from him he again approached her, and attempted to lay hold of her again, upon which she seized the dust-pan, with which she had been going for coals, with which she had been going for coals, and struck at him so as to make him re-lease her. He afterwards however got hold of the pan which he was distanced to the learned Judge directed the jury to acquit the learned Judge directed the jury to acquit the NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

NORWICH. DEC. 19.—INCENDIARISM.—George Dye, aged 17, was indicted for wilfully and maliciously setting fire to a wheat-stack, the property of Daniel the wheat-stack was discovered to be in a blaze. The prisoner was apprehended on suspicion, but afterwards discharged. Subsequently he confessed to a constable that himself and two others were engaged in the fire. He also confessed to the commission of several other fires, not being aware that spoken falsely; but the jury thought otherwise, and found the prisoner Guilty. Sentence deferred.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY .- William Medlar, aged 37, was indicted for wilfully and maliciously setting fire to a stack of wheat, the property of Robert Samuel Thorne, Burgh next Aylsham. The prisoner had been apprehended on suspicion, a few hours after the fire. The prisoner's shoes were taken off and compared with the impressions in the field, and they corresponded in every respect. The cottage of the prisoner was searched, and part of a box of lucitermatches was found on the mantel-piece, and the matches corresponded in colour and dip with one that was found in the ditch of the wheat field, near the gap leading from the stack-yard. The jury found the prisoner Guilty. Sentence deferred.

county assize.

EXETER, DEC. 17.—INCENDIARISM.—John Bendle, a miserably-clad and lame man, was convicted of having, on the night of the 27th of September last, set fire to a rick of oats, the property of John Land. He was sentenced to be transported for life.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT. DURHAM, DEC. 17 .- SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO KILL -Robert Brown, aged 25, and George Muckleroyd, aged 28, were charged with having, on the 25th of July last, at Waldridge, feloniously fired off a gun into the house of John Walker, with intent to kill the said John Walker and Isabella his wife. On the night in question, between twelve and one o'clock, the prosecutor was awakened by the report of a gun fired in at the window of the room where he and his wife slept, and he immediately perceived that he was bleeding, and that he had been wounded in different parts of the body; and that his wife also had received several wounds. The jury found the prisoner Brown guilty, but acquitted Muckleroyd. Brown was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. accused of stealing 40 yards of satinette, value £6 6s., from a shop in Holborn, the particulars of which have already been laid before our readers, was found guilty, and | Elder ?" I told him that Elder had made away with him-THE CASE OF BURGESS .- FORGERY ON THE BANK OF

sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour. disorderly, charged him accordingly at the station-house. Monday.—Charge of Therr.—Edward Edwards was brought up for re-examination for being found in a Mr. I was entrusted to bring him to England. At Nahant I recovered the transfer of a certain Government stock and security, the charge against you of being drugh and incomplication for being found in a Mr. taking care of yourself? Defendant: My good sir, the and Margaret Sheen, the nurse in the family, was charged of William Oxenford, of the value of £8,200, with intent woman dropping her master's satin waistcoat on the way unknown. In other counts the persons to be ideto the station-house, appeared in our Town edition of Sa- frauded were laid as the Governor and Company turday last. The nurse (Sheen) was therefore committed of the Bank of England. In others as George S. for two months to hard labour for unlawful possession of Story, John Petty Muspratt, Wm. Cotton, and Matthew the article, and Edwards was adjudged to enter into his Whiting, and in others the charges were otherwise varied. own recognizance in £40, and find two sureties in £20 | There were altogether six indictments laid against the prisoner on the transaction. The prisoner, who is a tall, red-haired, remarkably vulgar-looking young man, hobbled to the bar, assisted by the principal turnkey, who asked permission of the court to allow the prisoner the accommodation of a chair, as he was very lame. The request was complied with, and the prisoner remained seated during his trial, holding a handkerchief to his face, which however, when occasionally raised to look at a witness or around the court, showed no symptom of requiring such an application, otherwise than as a pleasanter substance of contract than the bare hand. The Hon-James Stuart Wortley stated the case, in a remarkably clear and simple manner, observing the order of time and circumstances, precisely as they were subsequently detailed in the evidence, and with no addition to the history of the affair, already so generally known to the public .- raised concerning the condition, prospects, and earn-Mr. William Smee, who proved that he was the chief ings; the manner in which the wages are deaccountant of the Bank of England, produced an ducted; and the evils which afflict the Frame day two sums of £6,305 3s. 5d. and of £1,894 16s. 7d. had who are dependent upon them for support. and had access to all the books of the company,

to fetch Mr. Oxenford, and in a short time returned with a

gentleman and asked for the transfer-book. He inquired what gentleman would "see it," i. e. witness the transfer and the identification of the party making it. The pri- facture of spurious goods. Two bills were successoner, on being informed that this duty would be per- sively introduced into the House of Commons, but, and rendering them complete for circulation. Sergeant and previous rates were steadily supported. The formed by a clerk of the name of Ingall, took the transfer- being opposed by the Hosiers, were lost. When the Brannan added that the injuries he had received during quantity of English barley was not large, yet the book to that gentleman, saying to the person who was his result of these struggles was forcibly pourtrayed to his struggle with the prisoner were of such a serious nature that he was apprehensive he should feel the effects of Foreign barley was plentiful, and the distillers supnot see the transfer made. On the 18th of September I struction of the machines, for which several ended not see the transfer made. On the 18th of September I struction of the machines, them as long as he lived. Cole, the other officer, whose plied themselves with the best sorts at previous rates. accompanied John Forrester, the city officer, to America, their earthly existence on the scaffold. From 1810 as he can. The rate of wages is fixed for the inferior hands and wrists appeared dreadfully scorched and The best tender malt was in request, but other quali- and found at a house, 51, Federal-street, Boston, a per | up to 1817, the introduction of wide frames became swollen, corroborated the sergeant's evidence, and stated the prisoner has seed the wrought or fashioned works decreased. More-clumg to him with such pertinacity that he had the great anticipation of good arrivals. Other grain as on the same individual who was passing under the more universal; and as they progressed, the wages of the wrought or fashioned works decreased. More-clumg to him with such pertinacity that he had the great anticipation of good arrivals. Other grain as on the same individual who was passing under the more universal; and as they progressed, the wages of the wrought or fashioned works decreased. More-should for a should for soner, after the latter went out, saying he would fetch value of the narrow ones diminished, as shown before offered by the prisoner was the most desperate he had ever encountered. In his defence, the prisoner declared that the whole of the articles found at his house had been he was wholly innocent of any guilty use of them. Mr. Oxerford. On meeting this person, Forrester took as the report of the House of Commons in 1819; and that the work in the latter went out, saying he would fetch out the narrow ones diminished, as shown before Sattleff and the working man justice. He, therefore, hoped that the working man justice. He, therefore, hoped that the work in this complaint he was joined by J. P. Cross-both as the report of that meeting would be in the prisoner of the House of Commons in 1819; and do the working man justice. He, therefore, hoped that the report of that meeting would be in the work in this complaint he was joined by J. P. Cross-belled, and you are lately from London." He said that was the case. Elder, and you are lately from London." He said that was the case. Elder, and you are lately from London." He said that was the case. Elder, and you are lately from London." He said that was the case. Elder, and you are lately from London." He said that was the case. Elder was afterwards committed by the hour at which town's meeting should be called to or what is generally termed a "statement," contain.

Bingham ordered both the prisoners to be remanded for the later went out, saying he would fetch out the follows of Commons in 1819; and do the working man justice. He, therefore, hoped that work. In this complete, he was justice of the House stock was offering, while the receipts from Scotland were small. Sheep, the supply of which was good, man were examined, but their evidence differed in disposition of several of the leading Hosiers, they masters who had refused to join the masters' associamet a sluggish demand, yet we can notice no alteral nothing material from that already made public at the stated that "the wages were low enough." Yet in tion, and likewise to those who had so nobly with BOW STREET.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21.—ATTEMPT AT RAPE.—A respectably-dressed young man, about twenty-five years of age, was brought before Mr. Jardine, under the of age, was brought before Mr. Jardine, under the control of the proposed for the proposed for the vacant office, and after a canse which had for its object the then proposed for the vacant office, and after a canse which had for its object the then proposed for the vacant office, and after a canse which had for its object the then proposed for the vacant office, and after a canse which had for its object the then proposed for the vacant office, and after a canse which had for its object the then proposed for the vacant office, and after a canse which had for its object the then proposed for the vacant office, and after a canse which had for its object the then proposed for the vacant office, and after a canse which had for its object the then proposed for the vacant office, and after a canse which had for its object the then proposed for the vacant office, and after a canse which had for its object the then proposed for the vacant office, and after a canse which had for its object the chair, Mr. Robinson having left who proved that he kept the Coach and Horses public fashioned stockings, which caused a tumult in 1819; the chair, Mr. Robinson can fitness, the house, in St. Martin's-lane, and had known the prisoner when the water which had for its object the chair, Mr. Robinson having left who proved that he kept the Coach and Horses public fashioned stockings, which caused a tumult in 1819; then proposed for the vacant office, and after a canse which had for its object the chair, Mr. Robinson having left who proved that he celebrated puglish, the celebrated puglish, the celebrated puglish, the cause which had for its object the chair, Mr. Robinson having left who proved that he celebrated puglish, the cause which had for its object the chair, Mr. Robinson having left who proved that he can be chair and the cause which had for its object the chair and the cau

> that he was a horse-dealer in Oxford-streed; but vent a surplus amount of goods being manufactured: an account of whose trial, together with that of Miss that he had a large farm in the country, with and so formidable had this society become, that subfive or six good hay-ricks, but that he meant to sell scriptions were made in churches and chapels to aid and make the most of them, and go to America, where he intended to buy another farm. On another occasion he intended to buy another farm. On another occasion he intended to buy another farm. On another occasion he easted if he could be accommodated with a private room of for a week or so, as he would pay well for it. He added that he should be engaged in making goods to glut the marter for a week or so, as he would pay well for it. He added that he should have six sydiers to guard it. After this, which it he should have six sydiers to guard it. After this, which if transpired before the and of September, a portmanteau and three bags were brought by a man in company with the prisoner asked the witness for the loan of half-assored to lead the money, but said he would be responsible for the portmanteau, but said he would be responsible for the portmanteau, but said he would be responsible for the portmanteau, but said he would be responsible for the portmanteau, and repair them in case the prisoner did not pay for the mark of the finds, out of which more than £3,000 were paid away in a month to support men, rather than they should be engaged in making goods to glut the mark of Great Britain and Ireland.
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> Minners Intellegance.—The next general delegate the meeting of the Miners of Yorkshire will be held at the Society was deposited in the form of the Miners of Yorkshire will be held at the society will be ready of the Miners of Yorkshire will be held at the form of the Miners of the Miners of the Miners of Yorkshire will be held at the form of the Miners of the and make the most of them, and go to America, where the funds, out of which more than £3,000 were paid with three hearty cheers for the Protective Scoiety

day, the 3rd of September, the prisoner drove up in an | treasurer of the "Duncombe Testimonial" fund, with open four-wheeled phaeton. The prisoner was accom- the sum of £20, the second subscription of that publicpanied by a soldier; they had a carpet bag with them, spirited body to the "Duncombe Tostimonial." The which appeared to be very heavy, for they carried it befirst remittance of £6 10s. we announced a few the use of the bar parlour, into which they entered with that the Cork-cutters still retain £5 in hand as a the carpet bag. In a few minutes after, the man named nest-egg towards the third contribution for the same Joseph Elder came in and joined them, and soon after the good purpose. Would the other trades only imitate witness heard a "jingling" of gold. The witness, on the exemplary conduct of the spirited Cork-cutters, this, looked through the curtains of the bar-parlour, and Mr. Duncombe would have such a testimonial as saw the carpet-bag open, with gold loose in it, and two | would alike reflect honour on the givers and the recanvas bags, one of which appeared to have burst. The ceiver. prisoner stated he was going to take the gold to a bank in Edinburgh, and that he was to have two soldiers to guard him. The witness tried to lift the carpet bag announcement, the aggregate meeting of the mechaand its contents, but failed in the attempt in consequence | nical trades of Liverpool viz., Mechanics, Millwrights, of the weight. The prisoner then asked for the port- Engineers, Moulders, Smiths, and Boilermakers, manteau, but was told it was locked up, and that the landlord and his wife had the key and were absent. Elder remarked that if money would get it they must have it. and he sent for a locksmith who opened the bed-room door, and the portmanteau was brought down. The sent. That feeling was one of indignation at the portmanteau taken in Boston by Forrester, in Elder's present attempt of the employers to rob the working lodgings, was here produced and identified by the witthe delivery of the portmanteau, and that after this the on the defensive, and make known to the world that contents of the carpet-bag were put into it. The prisoner, the men would not tamely submit to such mon-Elder, and the soldier, had refreshments of steaks and strous tyranny, let the consequences be what four bottles of wine, and at seven o'clock Elder went they might. The meeting was called for half-out for a cab, in which they drove away. The soldier past seven o'clock, at which time Mr. Robinalluded to in the above evidence corroborated these son, of Manchester, was unanimously called facts, and Capt. Hewitt, of the Brittania steamer, identified to preside. Mr. Robinson on rising was received the prisoner as being a passenger with Elder to Boston.— with rapturous cheers, which having subsided, he NORFOLK, DEC. 21.—Sentences on Convicted In John Forrester, examined; I am chief officer stationed at said, he felt the full weight of the duties of the office NORFOLK; DEC. 21.—SENTENCES ON CONVICTED IN- John Porrester, examined; I am emeromeer stationed at gain, ne left the full weight of the duties of the duties of the Mansion-house, and there received a warrant for the in which they had placed him. He trusted, therefore, for his indefatigable services. Mr. William Bowles, court precisely at nine o'clock, and proceeded to pass apprehension of Burgess and Elder, and, in consequence that they would assist him in fulfilling the duties by of Elgin colliery, by Dunfermline, was elected secrecourt precisely at nine o'clock, and proceeded to pass apprehension of Burgess and Elder, and, in consequence sentence upon the persons who had been convicted of the instructions I received with that warrant, acthe serious crime of arson. John Rutland, George Companied by the witness, Mr. Board, I proceeded to Dye, William Medlar, Christopher Rump, J. Quantamerica. We arrived at Halifax, whence I traced the traced the lad brought them together, were alike important, and probably would call forth discussion. So far as he be held in the Masons'-hall, Lochgelly, on Thursday, and probably would call forth discussion. trel, Thomas Baker, and Robert Parker, were sentenced to fifteen years' transportation; Jane Watts to twelve months' imprisonment; Thomas Sessams two months' imprisonment; and John Hervey one month.

We arrived at Hamax, whence I traced the traced the prisoner and Elder from spot to spot, until I found a person answering the description of Elder living in Boston under the name of "Ellis." When I reached his house, about one o'clock on the 31st of October, he was out, but would confine themselves to the subject which they would confine themselves of Largeshipe and the hours of labour in the district, were anke unportant, and probably would call forth discussion. So far as he be held in the Masons'-hall, Lochgelly, on Thursday, was concerned, every person should have a fair hearing; and he hoped the parties addressing the meeting of the Colliers of File will and probably would call forth discussion. So far as he be held in the Masons'-hall, Lochgelly, on Thursday, was concerned, every person should have a fair hearing; and he hoped the parties addressing the meeting of the Colliers of File will be description of Elder living in Boston under the name of "Ellis." When I reached his house, about one o'clock on the 31st of October, he was out, but a stricting of the hours of labour in the district, will be a stricting of the hours of labour in the district, will be a stricting of the hours of labour in the district, will be a stricting of the colliers With this proceeding terminated the business of the I and Mr. Board waited his return. On his arrival had met to consider. The masters of Lancashire, and Mr. Board at once recognized him, and I told him particularly those of Liverpool, had introduced a I had a warrant against him, and took him into system called "quittance papers," which system custody. I said to him "Your name is Joseph struck at the best interests of the working man, in-Elder, and you are lately from London." After I had asmuch as it prevented him from taking his labour to put him in a place of security, I searched his lodgings, the best market. This had been the effect of the sys-

lay, the 2nd of November, I proceeded thence to a place called Brewster's Island, eleven miles from Boston, up the river. On that island there is only one wooden hut, or cottage, in which I found the prisoner sitting by the knew me from my attending the Bank on dividend days, said, on seeing me, "How are you, John?" I replied self, which was the fact; upon which the prisoner said, I obtained also from a Mr. Blatchford, the prisoner's

of England. The money I thus obtained I brought to men were to sign, or quit their employment forthwith. the term of his natural life. The prisoner, who had become deadly pale during the latter portion of the trial, was then assisted by the turnkeys to escape from the clear and perfect chain of testimony which

Trades' Mobements. LEICESTER. - FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS' CONDITION. To the Editor.—Sir: The question that has been attested copy of the account (from the books of the com- knitters body, has become a question of magnipany) of the monies standing in the name of Mr. Wil- tude. The wrongs that have been accumulating ham Oxenford. From that account when read it ap- for years has merged into a system most corpeared, that on the 3rd of September last there stood a rupt. I will try to detail the great evils which balance in favour of that gentleman of £9,800, but on that afflict the mass of Framework-knitters, and those been transferred, the former sum to Messrs. G. S. Storey, prevent the idea that the facts contained in this letter J. P. Muspratt, William Cotton, and Matthew Whitehead. | are only selected cases, I will take villages in all Directors of the Pelican Assurance Company; and the parts of the county, working under different manu-Inter to Mr. Mortimer, a stockbroker. In answer to far-ther questions put by Mr. Adolphus, the witness stated, show the separate workings in each. Mr. Felkin's that in September last, and for about four years previous, account of the average wages of the work-people in the prisoner had been a clerk in the Consul's-office, the three counties is one that ought to be in the possession of all classes. Yet there is one thing wanting and by these means became acquainted with all in that account, to show the inexperienced reader one tember, the prisoner applied to the witness for leave of of power in machinery can ever be of much service to absence, which was granted for three days, expiring on us; and that machinery to be adapted to steam power. the 5th of September. He never again returned to his Nothing, in my opinion, acts so prejudicially to the duty.—Mr. William Oxenford, examined by Mr. Adolphus: interest of work-people as the introduction of any In September last I had a sum of £9,800 standing in my power to supersede manual labour, unless accomname in the Consols at the Bank of England. That stock panied by a provision for those whom the increased I never transferred, or consented or gave authority to any power throws out of employment. Labour is the individual to transfer. (The transfer-book was here pro- only property of the working classes; and when imduced to the witness.) The signature, "William Oxen- paired by mechanical science, the profits arising from ford," to the two transfers now before me is not my hand | such inventions ought to be made available to the writing, and I can pronounce it without the aid of my use and protection of the individuals displaced. Supspectacles to be a forgery. I never in my life saw the pri- pose that there were 1,000 persons in Leicester ensoner until he was in custody at the Mansion-house, and I never knew any person of the name of Elder.—Mr. hand labour, and that by mechanical contrivance one Richard Board, examined by Mr. Clarkson: I am one of machine was made to do the work of ten men. 900 the clerks in the Consols-office at the Bank of England, and | must be thrown out of employment; left to seek subon the 3d of September last I received from a fellow clerk sistence by other means, or become a burden to the of the name of Sutton, the two transfer tickets inhabitants who receive no pecuniary advantage from now produced. At the time they were handed to make the introduction of the improved machine. If we the transfer I observed the prisoner at the bar in the trace the increase of machinery from the in-Transfer-office. He inquired of me whose duty it was to vention of Lee, or from the year 1680, when enter the tickets in the name of Oxenford. I replied that a man by the name of Alsop was the only stockinger created a great sensation, not only in this county, but it was my duty. He then asked me if I would oblige him in Leicester, we shall not find any increase that by entering them directly, as Mr. Oxenford was in waiting. | would have been injurious to the interests of working I then proceeded to enter them directly in the transfer- men, had that additional machinery been made to was indicted for concealing the birth of her child, at book, and while doing so I asked the prisoner if he knew produce good manufactured articles. The people have always watched with a vigilant eye the proyears. The prisoner replied that he did, and Mr. Oxen- gression of machinery; not that they feared the accumulation of frames-but they feared the results concealment. The particulars must be fresh in the must now be getting a very old man. The prisoner re- that must follow the introduction and progression of recollection of our readers. The result of the trial sponded that he was. Having completed the entry, I in- a spurious mode of manufacturing stockings. As quired where Mr. Oxenford was. The prisoner said he early as 1774 the people gathered in great numbers to were going down to Gravesend together. He then went out obtain an Act of Parliament, to prevent fraudulent work, and to limit the number of apprentices, in accordance with the spirit and wording of the framework-knitters' charter, which prohibited the manu-

for his conduct in the chair. Mr. Robinson briefly acknowledged the compliment. One of the Moulders then read the following:—The Moulders of Liverpool from his having frequented his house for some time pre- themselves at the head of the movement. So convious to the robbery. The witness did not know the man vinced were they of the evils arising from a super-Joseph Elder. The prisoner used to come to his house fluous amount of goods manufactured by the new sysreturn their sincere thanks for the unsolicited supdressed like a horse-dealer with long boots to the knee, tem of "spider work," or "slap dash," as it is tech-and spurs, and wearing a grey coat. He told witness nically termed, that a society was established, to preport they have received during their present struggle and they beg leave to say they will not be found want-ing if ever their brother Tradesmen should be placed

GREAT AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE MECHANICAL TRADES AT LIVERPOOL. - In accordance with public was holden in the Assembly-rooms, Nelson-street, on the evening of Monday last, December 23d, 1844 on grinding the face of the poor, and keeping back. The meeting was an extremely large one, and one the hire of the labourer, although the whole of the man of his only hope and protection-his Trades ness, who added that the prisoner paid him £1 10s. on Union. A determination was also manifested to act

and found the portmanteau produced, in which were 400 tem in other trades where it had been put into operasovereigns, some clothes, some linen marked "J. E.," a tion. Suppose that he was working for 18s. a week, card-plate and cards with the name of Ellis, some letters and he asked his master to give him an advance of two addressed to Joseph Elder, and a discharge in that name | shillings. The master refused and he left; but he had under the Insolvent Act. After this I went with Mr. to take a sealed quittance paper to his next employer. Broad and an officer of American police to a peninsula In that paper was stated the reasons for leaving his about fourteen miles from Boston, called Nahant, in search of the prisoner. There is an hotel there, where I found the prisoner was staying, but did not see him. The was dissatisfied, and wanted 20s." This was a per-American officer had shown himself, and the prisoner of the prisoner was staying an advance of wages. escaped. I staid that night and part of the next day at He considered it a gross infringement on their rights, the place, and then returned to Boston; and on Satur- and for one was determined to resist it to the last-(much cheering). The masters had, through the press and otherwise, stated that their association was purely protective; but the case of the moulders of Liverpool was sufficient to prove that there was no fire. The prisoner, who then wore no whiskers, and who truth in what they said. The moulders had not struck, but had been turned out by their employers, because they would not give up their Union. He that I was very well, but very sorry to see him in such a would read them two printed circulars which had DEC. 19.—Shoplifting—Leah Mary Roper, who was situation. The prisoner replied, "So am I; but it can- emanated from the Masters' Union, which he had not be helped now, old fellow." We came away from the got hold of. [Mr. R. then read a circular entitled an island, and in the boat the prisoner said, "Where is Address of the Masters to the Workmen, which was signed by a vast number of the masters in various parts of the country, extending as far as Derby "I think he is a fool for that. He might as well have This circular disclaimed any intention of aggressive ENGLAND.—William Burgess, aged 23, clerk, was then seen it out." I searched, but found nothing on the primeasures by the masters; but the other told him that placed at the bar charged with feloniously forging and soner. On arriving at Boston I took him before a magis-there was no reliance to be placed on their words. person who had gained for himself an unenviable notoagent at Boston, £6,305, which the prisoner had given riety by the part he had taken in this onslaught him to transfer to the Merchants' Bank at Boston, and against the rights of labour, namely, Mr. George which I have since handed over to the Bank of England Peel. (Much indignation.) The circular stated that a The prisoner admitted that he had that sum in the Bank, meeting had been held at the Clarence Hotel, Manand said he would be glad to assign it over to the Bank | chester, when a declaration was agreed to which the England with me, and paid over to the Bank of Well, this declaration had been presented to the men England.—The jury, after ten minutes' deliberation, in several large shops in Manchester; and what was found the prisoner Guilty. - Mr. Baron Rolfe then it? Why just this. The men were asked to sign addressed the prisoner, concluding by passing upon not to belong to the Union, nor to seek a fresh shop at him the sentence of transportation beyond the seas the week-end. The men were to a man determined to give up work rather than give up their Union. (Loud cheers.) They now knew what were the ulterior objects of the Masters' Protective Association. retire; his lameness being apparently so severe as to ren- It was to protect themselves and destroy the little der it difficult for him even to stand. He appeared in no protection which the men had left. Mr. Robinson degree affected during the whole course of the proceedings | gave a lucid explanation of the principles and objects until the last hour or two, when the utter hopelessness of of the Mechanics' Protective Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and then called on Mr. Roberts had been linked around him appeared to have overwhelmed to move the first resolution. Mr. Roberts said that the resolution which he held in his hand was one in which they individually and collectively were much interested. In fact, the time had come when the Irades must bestir themselves, or they would be unlone. Capital was rallying its forces to subjugate Labour; therefore, it was their imperative duty to be up and doing. Mr. R. moved the following resolution :- That it is the opinion of this meeting that we, the Mechanical Trades of Liverpool, ought to

Britain and Ireland. Mr. Roach, in an able speech,

seconded the motion, which, on being put from the

chair, was agreed to unanimously. Mr. G. Cannforth

do hereby adopt the principles laid down in the Rules agreed to by the Mechanical Trades of Manchester.

Mr. Craggee, on behalf of the Smiths, asked several

questions relative to the working of the principles

of the Association, which were answered by the

Chairman. Mr. Craggee said he was perfectly satis-

fied with the straightforward manner in which the chairman answered the questions. He therefore begged leave to second the resolution.-Mr. Rowe the particulars of the stock standing in the names of the primary evils that infect our social system. It came forward to support the resolution, and in doing the proprietors. On the 31st of August, or the 2d of Sephas been argued by some that nothing but an increase so begged to say, that he was a Trades' Unionist—not so much from principle as from expediency. In fact he was forced to be one. He hoped no one would misunderstand him. He was not compelled to beong to the union of his trade by his fellow workmen, but by the system under which he lived. That system was one of Trades' Unions from the Queen on the throne down to the humblest artizan. He would ask had not the church a Trades' Union? Aye, and one that gave protection to the parsons. The bar had its Trades' Union; and its list of prices; the medical profession had its Union; and the great landed aristocracy had its Union, and the landed aristocracy had their Union, which was passed in 1815 in the shape of a Corn Law, In a word, the holders day evening, December 23d, to form a committee for of property, whether landed or commercial, were all Trades' Unionists; and as he had to contend against these Unions, it behaved him to be in a Union likewise. There was also the Trades' Union of franchise, both in the boroughs and counties. The ten-pounders in of property, whether landed or commercial, were all the Walworth and Camberwell district, to aid and asthe boroughs were in the Union, also the forty shilling freeholders, likewise the fifty pound tenants at will; and he (Mr. Rowe) must be a Trades' Unionist until he was placed on an equality with them, and had a vote in the great Union; and that was until he was fully and fairly represented in the Commons and that the following gentlemen constitute the same, House of Parliament. Mr. Rowe then replied in a with power to add to their number:—Messrs John masterly manner to an article which appeared in the Liverpool Journal, and concluded a powerful speech by denouncing the quittance-papers in no measured terms. He resumed his scat amid repeated rounds of applause. Mr. Roach moved - That three persons from each trade be appointed a Committee to 30th, at the Montpelier Tavern. A vote of thanks draw up the rules; and that they meet at the Rose | was unanimously awarded to the Chairman, and the and Crown, Cheapside, on next Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The resolution being seconded, was carried nem. con. A per son in the gallery asked if it was true that the Moulders had turned out of their own accord. The chairman said it was not true. The masters had evening. It had apparently been but a short time in turned them off because they would not leave their the water, and was broken off under the rigging. union. The querist had another question to ask-Did the Moulders demand a uniform rate of wages, irrespective of the man's ability? Chairman: No. They fix a rate of wages which is the lowest that is to be paid, and the man of talent may get as much more workman, and the superior has to trust to his abili-Northern Star newspaper was the only one that would

in similar circumstances. The meeting broke up

Cordwainers of Penzance.—A Cordwainers so ciety has been recently formed in this town, which promises well. The members thereof have a desire to be connected with the Cordwainers General Mutween them into the house. The prisoner asked to be weeks since from the Edinburgh and Leith division that Assurance Association. They have written to shown into a private room, and the witness offered him of the same society, and we are credibly informed the secretary, James. Smythes, 67, Teather-lane, Holborn. Perhaps, if you give insertion to this no-tice, it may meet the secretary's eye, and cause him to attend to the craft of Penzance.-The Tailors of Penzance are uniting, as also the Stone-masons.

BARNSLEY LINEN WEAVERS .- The general Committee of the Weavers' Union met at Mr. John Pickering's on Tuesday, the 24th inst., and agreed to call a meeting of the whole body on the 5th of Jan. next, when a change of officers will take place. All householders belonging to the trade are about to be presented with a manufacturer's list of prices, that they may learn what is, and how to demand, their right. Mr. Taylor and his neighbour Peckett are still bent other masters are against them.

FIFESHIRE.—Colliers' meetings have been held at Hallbeath, Townhill, Wellwood, Elgin, Donibristol, Crossgates, Kelty, and Beath; Clunnie, Dundonald, Chapel, Dysart, Orribrig, Wymess, Erlsfeely, and the Bungs collieries. The meetings have been addressed by the agent of the Miners' Association. A delegate meeting of the Colliers of Fife was held at the Fifeshire tavern, Kircaldy, on Saturday, the 21st inst.; Mr. Alexander Brown, from Lochgelly, in the chair, A goodly number of delegates were present from the east and west of Fife. Mr. James Beveridge tendered his resignation as secretary to the county; a vote of view to its immediate adoption. The meeting will be addressed by the agent for the district and several

ROCHDALE AND MIDDLETON .- TURN-OUTS .- The Throstle-spinners (all females) and Doffers at Messrs. William Chadwick and Brothers' cotton mill, Smithstreet, Rochdale, turned out at breakfast time on Monday morning. The spinners demanded an ad-vance of a shilling a week; and the doffers, some of sixpence, and others of a shilling. The Throstle-spinners and Doffers at Messrs. Procter's factory, Mill-street, near Cheetham-street, also turned out, under similar circumstances. The hands at the Hanging Road Mill, belonging to Messrs. Butterworth, still remain out. The turn-outs at Messrs. Pilling and Brierly's mill, Spotland, have resumed work, at a trifling advance of wages.

TURN-OUT NEAR MIDDLETON.—The spinners in the employ of Messis. Jonathan and Thomas Ogden, of Birch, near Middleton, cotton manufacturers, &c., after giving a fortnight's notice, turned out for an advance of wages on Friday night last; they are not expected to return to work again soon, as they and their employers cannot come to any satisfactory arrangement.

DELEGATE MEETING OF OPERATIVE COTTON SPINNERS AT HYDE.—A numerous meeting of delegates from the operative body of cotton spinners took place on Sunday last, at the Moulders' Arms Inn, Stalybridge. Delegates were in attendance from the following towns:—Ashton, 3; Bolton, 2; Blackburn, 1; Chowbent district, 1; Hyde, 1; Heywood, 1; Lees, 1; Manchester, 3; Oldham, 3; Preston, 1; Rochdale, 2; Stockport, 3; Saddleworth, 1; Waterhead Mill. 2: and one from the spinners' central committee sitting in Manchester. The object of the meeting was strictly private) was to learn from the delegates what advances had taken place in the wages of the operatives of each district, and to transact other business connected with the trade. Each delegate gave in a verbal statement as to the position of the spinners of his town, and mentioned those firms who have not yet given an advance to the men. After a long discussion, several resolutions were privately agreed to, which we were given to understand by the secretary. were to the effect that in some instances, where the men were not receiving the same amount of wages as others, their case should be brought before the spinners' central committee for their further consideration. Other business having been done, the following memorial was read by the secretary :- To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Baronet. "May it please you, Sir: We, the undersigned, being delegates appointed by the operative cotton spinners of the various districts in Lancashire and the adjoining counties, in meeting assembled, beg leave most respectfully to call the attention of her Majesty's government to the injustice and impolicy of longer continuing the tax upon cotton wool. Your memorialists beg to state, that it is their unanimous opinion that the above tax is highly impolitic, inasmuch as those with whom they have to compete are free of such an impost, and have the privilege of purchasing the machinery of this country. It is also unjust, as it presses most heavily upon the producers of the coarser kinds of yarns, who are most open to foreign competition. Some idea may be formed how heavily this tax presses upon this branch of our trade, when it is understood that one spinner working upon an average size of mules produces no less than two cwt. of 80's yarns, three cwt of 60's, and six cwt of 40's moved the following:—That we, the Mechanical Trades of Liverpool, in General Meeting assembled, yarns per week; thus showing that this tax exceeds in amount the actual earnings of the operative spinner upon the coarser yarns, which is equivalent to a bonus for encouragement of the manufactures of other countries. The operative cotton spinners, as a body, have long struggled to ameliorate their condition, and to prevent/reductions in their wages, without success; but your memorialists feel convinced from past experience that there are other causes than that of the mere will of their employers, which materially affect the remuneration of their labour: and they beg to state, that they are decidedly of opinion, that the unjust and impolitic tax alluded to, forms a serious bar to the obtaining an advance of wages, and also operates in preventing the attainment of another object which they as carnestly desire—the shorten of the hours of labour. Your memorialists, thereis most earnestly implore her Majesty's government to adopt measures for its total and immediate abolition. And your memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.' The above memorial was unanimously adopted, and signed by one delegate from each town. The proceedings of the delegates commenced about ten, and concluded at six o'clock in the evening.

WALWORTH.—THE DUNCOMBE PROCESSION.—A public meeting was held at the Montpelier Tavern on Mon-Frost, Williams and Jones, and also stating that he (Mr. Duncombe) had forwarded the same to Sir J. Graham, and received his usual lithographed answer. It was then unanimously resolved by the meeting, that a local committee be formed for the above object; Sewell, Richard Sewell, Ingram, Murhall, Rhodes, Tomlinson, and Simpson. It was also resolved that all the Trades' bodies in the district be waited on to solicit their co-operation on the occasion; and that the committee sit on Monday evening next, December meeting dissolved.

Conk.—The mainmast of a schooner of about 150 tons was drifted into Ringabella Bay on Sunday Part of a ship's boat, painted lead-colour inside, was driven into Rocky Bay on Friday evening.

RATE-PAYERS MEETING AT LOCKWOOD, NEAR HUDDERS-FIELD.—On Monday a meeting was holden in the Town's school-room to elect a collector of rates in the room of Robert Walker, who had been dismissed from his situation for defalcations in his accounts. The meeting was called for six o'clock in the evening; and after one of the overseers had taken the chair. Mr. D. Gledhill complained that such an hour had been fixed on, when the main body of the rate-payers were fast in the mills at in the chair having stated that "he was unacustomed hill he was relieved from his duty, and T. P. Crosse land, Esq., appointed to preside. Five candidates were cal, who cut his throat in York Castle, when sent there under Sidmouth's Gagging Act, and subjected to the cruel treatment then inflicted on those who asked for what has now become a fashionable demand. A committee to audit the books of the several officials of the township was also appointed, consisting of Messrs. John Ashton, David Gledhill, Oliver Walker, John Thornton, Joseph Lucy, John Crossby, and Abraham Crowther. Six out of the seven are members of the Chartist Association; and much credit is due to them for the stand they have in this instance made in defence of the rights of the rate-payers at large. They are reducing Chartism to

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmillstreet, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprictor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18 Charles street, Brandonstreet, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 840, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the

City of Westminster Saturday, December 28, 1844