

opposite the Customs house : 41 21

have attempted who sacrificed his life in the chivalrous effort to save the life of a fellow creature was the noblest of all. The noblest of all the noble deeds which occurance more calamitous in its fact than any other which 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 service, a native of Armagh, and an exceedingly well-conducted man. — *Limerick Chronicle*.

THE POACHING APPRAH AT CROOME.—Worcester, Sunday Night.—The unfortunate gamekeeper who has been brought to the Worcester infirmary on Friday evening, with a fractured skull and other injuries, inflicted on him by a poacher, who was shot dead by the game warden in the preserves of the Earl of Coventry, in the parish of Croome, still lies at the hospital.

The two other men who were seriously injured by the poachers are brothers, named Compton, residing at Kempsey, between this city and Croome. They are in a fair way of recovery. I have just heard that one of the poachers, named Turvey, has been can-

by the Earl of Coventry's steward for the apprehension and conviction of the parties concerned in this outrage; and in the printed notices issued to this effect it is intimated that an application will be made to the Secretary of State for a free pardon for any accomplice who may be the means of bringing his confederate to justice.

THE MURDER IN TOXTETH PARK.—In our last we gave the particulars of a murderous attack which had been made on two policemen on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, by a man named William Jones. On Monday afternoon poor Fairclough (officer 78), 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

VERDICT.—Wilful Murder was returned against the prisoner. He was committed to the County Prison, Liverpool Albion.

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On the fact, the boy has since gone to the "Bullington Ghost." After the flames had been quenched on Tuesday, suspicions were excited that the "Bullington Ghost" had been to work again. Superintendent Haines, who had been attracted to the spot from Potterne by the light which the flames produced, discovered, upon inquiry, that the boy had a day or two previously purchased some lucifer matches; and as the flames communicated with the dwelling-house, and being no other person in the house at the time, the boy and his grandmother—the boy having been at the time in the kitchen—before the fire was discovered—he felt it his duty to inform the authorities. The boy's story, however, is not believed, and his suspicions were strengthened by the fact that the door of the stable, which fronts the yard, was fastened

the time—clearly showing that the fire must proceed from some one in the house. The boy, at about twelve at night, was taken to the blind-house, but he had not been there long before he became greatly alarmed, and entreated to be allowed to go to his grandmother. The constable who had charge of him said he must know something of the fire first. The

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lough for her to suppose that he was asleep, when she jumped out of bed, ran into her room, dashed his hands through the window, and was back into his own room, in bed, and again apparently asleep, before the woman could come up stairs and see what had happened. A more depraved young rascal we never heard of; his language is shocking, and although now only a little more than ten years of age, he is the terror of the village.—*Derby Gazette.*

the credit of his (Mr. Hartley's) account. Mr. Ashton ordered the prisoner to be remanded.—Two men, whose names were named George Robinson and George Hughes, were brought up, charged with the charge of having broken and entered the premises of Mr. Jonathan Webster, of No. 22, Horoat-street, with an intention to steal. It appeared that Mr. Webster went out on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, and that on his return, about nine, he found that the house had been entered by the kitchen window, and the housekeeper made a search and found that the drawers of the kitchen were open, and that a pair of trousers, a pair of boots, a ring, some beads, and an American dollar had been taken. The kitchen and room and deposited in the attic apartment. Two policemen were then called, and after a diligent search, the prisoners were discovered in one of the

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On Sunday evening last, a young Irishman, named John Smith, of Brookhouse, near Lancaster, employed in the ordnance survey, was being partaking rather freely of liquor at a public-house in the village, and was accompanied by his friends, about ten o'clock, by the landlord, who, at his request, lighted him a candle, and, having placed him on a table in the middle of the room, was told by him that he could do very well, and accordingly laid him good night. Next morning the executioner

le house, on rising, saw an unusual light in deceased's
ed-room, and on going there was horror-struck at
inding him stretched on the bed, quite dead, and
with both his feet burnt off. It is conjectured that
e unfortunate man had fallen across the bed with
e lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to
e bed clothes, which, from the peculiar nature of
e materials of which they were composed, presently
lled the room with smoke and suffocated him, the

ALARMING FIRE AT A COTTON FACTORY.—Monday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, information was brought to the Police Yard, by a police officer, that the factory occupied by Messrs. Waterhouse and Co., cotton spinners, Temple-street, Chordton-upon-Edelock, 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 machinery.

torics high, and runs parallel to a larger erection belonging to the same firm. Appearances for some moments 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 others portions gutted. A mass from the burned in-

extinguished 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 after ascending through the "well-holes" in the higher stories of the building. No personal injury has as yet to be given, was received.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.—In consequence of the gross irregularities which have been recently discovered in the St. Katharine's Docks, four officers connected with the vaulting and delivery department have been suspended, and a rigid inquiry is going on into which, it is expected, will lead to important disclosures.

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 *light one*, one that is justly due to the *Star*. It is a journal whose truth and 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 source is worth a hundred empty compliments from other 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 been.

A POOR CHARITIST OF Staindrop, county of Durham, has better urged 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 the necessaries of life, than he has done in the former notice. He says, "If the poor men of the parish do not return for me, 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 paste calicoes and devil's dot woollens, some twenty pence per yard." We perceive that the parish is in want of trade. Your "charity" clubs are shocking dead ends.

A PLEA FOR THE LEAGUE.—The following morsel is from the *Dublin Weekly Register* of Dec. 14th:—"The League has taken a sad and a very true view of 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 more zealous and honest regard to the necessities of the poor. We fear that we perceive that the League has length taken the bull by the horns; and, like the athlete of old, enters the list to 'conquer, or to die.' Many case preferring the former alternative for our friends the League—namely, to 'conquer.' But we fear as greatly the *later result* will be their portion.—It is only one way indeed; but we don't think the League leaders are the men to pursue it with the perseverance necessary to succeed. Success is not to be expected if we 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 interests. But we will not say more. The *Register* 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 the Whigs to see that the Tories have been returned in the whole batch. The conduct of the base and perfidious faction, while paramount in the Council Chamber of the Corporation, has been so thoroughly partisan ; so exclusive, so overbearing, and so inimical to public weal, that universal disgust has been engendered against Whigs and Whiggery in ever-

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 had 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, and the influence of the Whigs, to do so. They therefore ordered, forming Leeds and some other places into a "Union," and directing that an election of guardians should take place. The election was bad; and the result was, that every man returned was a Tory; no Whigs were returned. When the time came for the payment of the rates, the Whigs refused to pay the rates. 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, and the Whigs have been under the new, chosen by the Bench of Magistrates. The new bench of Tory Magistrates, created by Sir James Graham, ascended the Leeds Bench, and demanded that a portion of the overseers should be removed. The Whigs appeared, and they appointed the bench, the Bench, was not the Whigs. Whigs attached to Jimmy Graham for that.)—the Whigs consisted, and a number of Tories, for the last year or two, has been sent in to snarl and fight with the Whig Rump. The present Government of Leeds is a Tory Government, 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, and the Board of Guardians, and the Board of Guardians 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, and the Whigs, who were the only friends of the law they had the Board of Highway Surveyors, and the magistrates; they had more or broken away into the Council Chamber, and were indeed rapidly gaining strength there. The body of electors for Guardians were the ratepayers, and the large number of ratepayers were voters, but the notion 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 elected. The Whigs, however, were not so farsighted. Sub-Commissioner Clements had with the magistrates: and we know that at those meetings *force of the Chartist strength was uppermost*, and all sorts of schemes devised to render it ineffectual. Amongst the ratepayers, the voters, the Whigs were not so farsighted. The 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 a £40 rating, and the Whigs would be a £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 tricks with them or for them. Accordingly the Whigs, who were not so farsighted, were not so farsighted. It is sufficient to qualify for the office of councillor under the Corporations Act. Another "move" was, to vote in towns. Beforetime the voting was throughout the whole township. There were so many guardians wanted, that every man was a guardian, and 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 chance that the Whigs would be a £40 rating, and the Chartists would 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 put in a £40 rating, and the Whigs would have been the case in an aggregate vote; so to elect by wards was determined on. To fix the qualification

election at the high amount of £40 rating, and to direct the electors by wards, the Commissioners availed them-
selves of the opportunity to confer on the electors the
value the rate-payers want, and out of the eighteen elected
not one is a *Whig* ! but on the board appears two of the
most notorious and leading *Christians* of the town !
Messrs Jackson and Brook. Ayse, Master Clements
and you, friends, have grown up in the same associa-
tions have failed you. *The entire of the Board* are op-
posed to the larsh 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
up for the poor and to oppose the *Whigs* and *Christians*.
There is every reason to believe that they will annul
the expectations formed of them. To do this effectually
however, it will be necessary that they make a *clew*
sheep of the workhouse officials. Out with every man
and woman who has any influence in the town, and
so used to do the bidding of their *Whig* masters,
that they cannot be expected to go *cas* in gear
under their new drivers. *Have a new set altogether.* This point is of the utmost consequence
to the poor, and the *Whigs* and *Christians* will
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
them, therefore look well to it, who are the *Whigs* and
powerless. But do this, they must be the servants
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
that is every day doing good accommodation, but it is
not the *Whigs* and *Christians* who are the place
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
the Poor Law Aldermasters, they are not to be the
place of the *Whigs* and *Christians*. "Tis for that ! 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, "talking stock" of the "creature com-
forts" that have resorted to the operatives in that
city. We know that the year 1846 was a year of
the picture is a painful one, but alas, "over true."
We know the man who penned the production in ques-
tion for years ; and always known him, as he is a
strongforward, plain-spoken and good natured man. His
name is W. Knowlton, a workman and the secret
he hints ; that he is, by the cursed system which keeps
such men of energy and native talent "down" forced
to feel and endure the wrongs and miseries he details.
We know that what he speaks of is not of fiction, but of
fact. We know that the man who penned it can be con-
sidered at that men with an atom of spirit, situated as
the mass of workmen in this *best-paid*, best-regulated
district are, should be "disloyal," "disaffected,"
"disatisfied." They would never be "disatisfied" if
they were otherwise. We would hear from our Cor-
respondent 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. McNeill against the Rev. John
Lench, of appropriating for his own use the funds of
the Manchester Committee or Council, to whom the Dr. proposed to refer the matter.
At the time named for the investigation to be held, Dr.
Dr. was, most unfortunately, taken ill, and was unable
to attend ; and the investigation was postponed. Since this re-
solved to be held in Manchester, for the purpose in-

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covered by a roof of a pointed form of almost eastern character, and thatched with plain leaves. Each tribe has its own hunting ground, and each has its place of assembly, about which the warriors while yet infants are betrothed. The youthful lord is bound as soon as he is able to assist the family of his intended until she becomes his wife. The naming of the child devolves upon the Piaman, or conjurer, who performs certain mystic ceremonies in the presence of the bride and groom, and depending upon the amount of the fee which is presented 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 the teeth of the wild hog, or the beak of the toucan; the girls are deprived of their long hair, and when slung in their hammock over an incessant smoky fire, an ordeal which frequently costs them their life. Characteristic drawings by Mr. Goodall, the artist in charge, are here to be seen, and the artist, in the room; and there was a living illustration in the person of a Macusi.—*From "The Institute," a new weekly scientific journal.*

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.—The news of the progress of M. Botta's excavations at Khorsabad, near Mosul, Palestine, are always interesting. The excavations have been conducted by the workmen engaged there, and besides the walls of the palace, covered with sculptures and inscriptions, many antiquaries of a peculiar and in part inexplicable nature are met with. For example, under the large floor, which the floor consists, are stone repositories, which are filled with the bones of the figures of men and beasts, without anything on the surface indicating the existence of such repositories. In finding anything within them to explain their contents. In another place they discovered great quantities of earthen vessels of a remarkable size, placed in a brick floor and filled with human bones, and similar to those which have been found at Babylon, at Chalaz, and other places in Persia. The palace seems to have been totally plundered before its discovery, and the objects which were found, even the small cylinders, so numerous in the neighbourhood, are anywhere found: merely some bronze images of deities (for instance, a very fine lion) have been discovered, as also a part of the bronze wheel of a chariot. It is, however, a very singular 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 certain of the slabs are decorated with a human figure. As it is naturally not to be presumed that the architects could have been so foolish as to have carved these inscriptions where no one could have seen them without pulling down the wall, the first must be presumed that the slabs have been reserved first, belonging to a Babylonian palace, and afterwards have been transported by the Assyrians, and freshly graven. At present no sculptures have been found on the back, which would, in any case, be of great interest. The Babylonian sculptures having even yet been discovered, it is therefore found has-yet been discovered. It is especially remarkable: for instance, one representing the siege of a town situated on an island; the sea is covered with ships, the fore and aft of the ships are visible, and the ships are occupied in bringing the trunks of trees for the purpose of erecting a dam. The water is covered with kinds of sea of marine animals—fishes, crabs, and small sea-horses. The richness of the details, and the variety of the subjects, are very interesting, and it is incomprehensible how so much material a building should have been so strangely buried under the earth. The French Ambassador at Constantinople has not yet obtained permission from the Sultan to allow the French to excavate the antiquities which will be transported, which are little more than interest there, at a time when the English are removing whole cargoes of antiquities from Lesser Asia. London.—*Augustus Gazette.*

NEW NAUTICAL INVENTION.—A useful invention is now in the act of being applied to one of our men-of-war, the *Albatross*, and is the property of Mr. 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 captain, for the purpose of turning the ship round in any direction, and is a most valuable addition to 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 attacked by steamers or gun-boats, in bringing them to the point of attack; or it may even be used in a ship in the act of stranding.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

HORTICULTURE.—It is a common opinion, though a mistaken one, that recently planted trees, placed in shrubs and vines, are liable to be killed by frost. 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, should be covered with straw, or other material, 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 perfect safety during intervals of fine weather, and the plants will be better than if they were planted in the disturbed till spring.—*The Greenhouse.* Although the weather has been unfavourable, by reason of the long-continued absence of sun, the greenhouse is by no means destitute of flowers. The early plants of the middle season are now in flower, and the plants of the late season are also in flower. The forward carnations, and not a few of the tulips and other Dutch plants. If the weather continues dull, it is essential that the plants should be covered with straw, or other material, to prevent them from being damaged by frost. The *Flower-garden.* Look over the half-pick 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 plants of the middle season are now in flower, and the plants of the late season are also in flower. The forward carnations, and not a few of the tulips and other Dutch plants. If the weather continues dull, it is essential that the plants should be covered with straw, or other material, to prevent them from being damaged by frost. 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£4 15s.; useful do., £4 16s. to £5 4s. fine Upland
do., £5 5s. to £5 10s.; Clover Hay, £4 10s. to £6 4s.;
Oat Straw, £1 13s. to £1 14s.; Wheat Straw, £1 18s.
to £1 18s. per load. Supplied, and traded, for
dull.

