TO THE MANCHESTER COUNCIL. GENTLEMES, -By your zeal, your courage, your energy, your unanimity, your watchfulness, and your horesty, you have succeeded in making the cause of horesty, you have succeeded in making the earlie of Labour triumphant in your locality, and throughout an extensive district influenced by your example. When I consider your position, socially and politically, socially with reference to those powerful interests arraved against you, and politically as regards the infacence of a hostile press, - I cannot too much appland the combination of those virtues by which you have heer enabled to hold your position in the worst of times: When circumstances have warranted boldtimes you have been the first to move; and during the long dark night of despair you have never desponded. firtlemen, for these and many other reasons I attach great importance to your body; and when, pany years ago, I expressed my willingness at all

times to submit my conduct to the judgment of the sult that no other man living would have tamely times to submit my conduct to the judgment of the working classes, I was perfectly persuaded that I and borne. No politician has ever made the attempt to start all others would receive impartial justice at the hands of any tribunal selected by the people: nor have I are reason to reverse my opinion up to the present laying a great respect for you and any description of business—depending upon popular support for success—without making the destruction of Feargus O'Connor the first step in that career. moment. Having a great respect for you, and anxious to inspire all others with a similar feeling, I left Lordon on Saturday night last, in direct violation of the recommendation, nay, the injunction, of my physician, to aid you by my evidence in the investi-gation of the charge of M Douall against Leach.

Gentlemen, no business of my own would have indeced me to take the journey; while the expense gave it to rely min. I should not now announce the correquent apon it, nearly eight pounds, would have much more than paid the disputed amount; not that the country of the country of the country of the country. dered me to take the journey; while the expense consequent apon it, nearly eight pounds, would have I should have objected to the risk or expense, had the country. the matter ended there; but the development of long and systematic abuse of myself, rather than the merits of the case upon which you were called on to decide, did, as far as I was concerned, and indeed as that I have been extensively charged with high treafar as the whole Chartist body were concerned, pre- son by Dr. M'Douall: this fact being spoken to by Mr. get to you, to me, and to the audience, fresh matter J. Leach, ashonest, as upright, and as useful a member sa which to be silent would be criminal.

Gentlemen, before I refer to the matters more especially concerning myself, I think you will agree courses you must now adopt. Dr. M Douall has revith me when I say that neither surprise, vexation, reschorrer in a moment of great excitement, induced not estray from the point before you; and that I thority, by holding himself bound by that decision; gave my evidence fairly, impartially, and without and I have recognized your authority, by appearing as a witness before you. And now I DEMAND THAT

Gentlemen, I cannot conceal from myself the fact that your feelings appeared to be highly wrought unanimous resolution, that every word uttered by upon, and much excited, by the developments nade to you; and to them I now beg to direct your stiention. Mr. Leach stated, that Dr. M'Douall in the possession of that prize which told him that on his return from France, and on visiting me, I snapped my fingers and said, "there's me by very different rules to those applied to the spent of the empire. The Kabyles were pillaging the mount of the empire. The Kabyles were pillaging the foundation of slander, misrepresentation, and calumny me by very different rules to those applied to the towns, while the emperor is described as having lost against a people who stand out against the world as a conduct of others—others who, when they exhibit a authority since the battle of Isly. delinquency to the world; and that I had written very sensitive feeling, even about a pot-house

policities to Dr. M'Douall, to France, denouncing rumour, are highly applauded for their "nice honour two letters to Dr. M'Douall, to France, denouncing Leach as a rogue. These circumstances having been communicated to me by Leach upon the appearance of Dr. M'Douall's letter in the Northern Star, I very ou have considered a pounds-shillings-and-pence, dispute worthy of public exposure, you must look Gentlemen, I had been long aware—ave, for four a subject of party dispute. I was silent, relying on

reply to long and systematic treachery, the conflict in my hypocricsy. I can only be useful so long as I American, Dec. 23rd:—
has always ended with "Feargus O'Connor's denunciations." Gentlemen, dangerous and unjust as those affections made by Dr. M'Douall were, I should still have borne them, relying that Leach, who was the cly individual concerned, would receive my contradiction as a satisfactory answer, backed, as it was, by the admission of Dr. M Douall himself, that the allegations were unfounded and untrue; but, gentlemen, there were other communications made to you by Mr. | colleagues, because, after nearly eighteen months of each, in which the whole Chartist body are as much service together, I have found them to be sincere, concerned as myself—communications which must honest, upright, and trustworthy. Such, gentlemen, be true or false: and the truth or falsity of which I is my resolution—not hastily come to, but calmly deliberated on. I shall have been amongst you for m now determined shall be established.

Gentlemen, Mr. Leach told you in my presence, that Dr. M'Douall assured him that "I had sold the | period it has been my aim, my object, and my ambi-Chartist cause at Lancaster to Government," and that I received money for many years from the honestly, facing perils and dangers with you, and Government for destroying the Chartist cause; and that he (Dr. M Pouall) had good and irrefutable aumay achieve its rights. I have worked as man never therity to substantiate these charges. Dr. M'Douall worked before. I have paid as man never paid bedid not deny them : but attempted to qualify them : fore : but I will not longer work and pay, and receive whereapon Leach said, "If you attempt to deny slander and denunciation as my reward. them, there are many persons in this room who heard you make the charge as well as me; and I can calumny, that has been already industriously and extenget people in every town in Lancashire and Yorkthire that you have been in since your return, to prove that you have circulated the same reports every- will obey your summons; that I am ready for triol; shere; and throughout Scotland as well.

Gentlemen, it is quite true that your countenances told me that you did not believe those reports: but then, while you have known me personally and liam Hewitt, alluded to in the beginning of this amongst whom they have been circulated who do letter:not know me as well or as intimately; and their minds must be disabused, or the truth of the allegations must be established. Gentlemen, Mr. Leach subsequently informed me, before some of the council Dr. M'Douall introduced the subject of monies due and many valued friends, that he (M'Douall) averred to him by James Leach of Manchester; and said hat "he derived his information from a Government that "there was nothing for him there; that Leach Sicer whom he met in France, and from the counsel had expended the fund, and that when he went down to ho defended him at Lancaster," and that "he the country he would expose his delinquency, as he was M Douall) was now determined to crush me, and to determined not to be a party to such a trick." Mr.

ake the movement out of my hands." Mr. Lonsdale, an amiable, a dear, and valued but honest; and if he would not press him, he (Mr. friend of mine, was present and said, "it really is too O'Connor) would either accompany Dr. M'Douall in his part in them. ad: M'Douall came to me, when on his tour, and said in talking of Mr. O'Connor, 'Well, have you found more attractive than one; or, if he (Dr. M'Douall) pre-him out yet; if you haven't you will in six months ferred it, Mr. O'Connor would follow, and give a course from this time: I have found him out long ago and I don't go behind his back to tell it, for I called Leach's debt, upon the condition that Dr. M Douall was. upon him before I left London to tell him that I had neither publicly or privately, to expose or denounce to confidence in him Long Ago. "Now, Gentlemen, James Leach; and that Mr. O'Connor, though not then in trust that giving this wide publicity to assertions cash, would undertake to pay Dr. M'Douall himself if his made by Dr. M'Douall will be considered rather lectures should fail to do so, provided Dr. M'Douall did aiding him in the circulation of matters which he says not quarrel with Leach about it, or publish it to the he can prove, than "denunciation" on my part; and damage of the Chartist body. Dr. M'Douall, on parting, I think you would say that I was deficient in shook hands with Mr. O'Connor, and pledged his honour the common feelings of a man, if I was to remain that he would not press Leach, or make his debt the subsilent for a single hour after I had the opportunity ject of public or private comment. I heard Mr. O'Conno of vindicating invself, or at least of explaining: nay more than once say to Dr. M'Douall, "you shan't suffer more—I think that you yourselves would be fully for the want of Leach's debt;" and subsequently, on projustified in believing those reports, was I to leave them curing a sum of money for Dr. M'Douall, I heard Mr. renoticed, as you cannot be unaware of the deep O'Connor, upon handing him some document, say, "there impression such things are calculated to make now; I told you that you should not suffer for Leach's upon a very suspicious, because often deceived debt, or for not exposing him." These conversations I

Gentlemen, I produced my cash-book for your inest application to me, from France, for assistance. of the document to Dr. M'Douall and the observation of showed you that, by the London post-mark, it Mr. O'Connor, I reminded him of myself, as I was present reached me on the 11th of January; and that by the when it was handed over to the Doctor: and if this docusame post I sent him £5. That upon that day month I sent him £5 more; and in the following month £5 nore—all out of my own pocket: and I also showed loath. you that upon the very eve of his leaving London, upon this tour of "denunciation," that I had given um what he is pleased to call a "loan," the small san of £50, to establish him in his profession, and an advertisement, duty free, in the Northern Star for twelve months, or as long as he liked. Gentlemen, have made many attempts to establish Dr. M'Douall in his profession: and upon taking leave of mc, when announces, with what feelings may be easily conhe had no ceived, that the "enemies of England," "haters of e had got my £50, instead of telling me he had no onfidence in me, he thanked me most heartily, and perfidious Albion," in a word, the penny and fiveshook hands with me most warmly. On his observing penny subscribers to the fund for purchasing a sword that he had decided to establish himself at Man- of honour (?) for Admiral Dupetit Thouars, had figuchester, I said, "then I will give you a letter of in- ratively had their proffered present thrown in their troduction to Mr. Lonsdale. He is a good friend of faces. The admiral, very frankly and very sensibly, mine; and if you are steady and determined to get told the deputation of the subscribers, when they

Oa, he'll be a friend of yours too." Now, gentlemen, what must have been my feelings pon learning that I had been held up as a rogue and a deceiver by one to whom I had thus acted? And his superiors, nor, consequently, to lend himself to an attempt to embroil his Government with that of before me a letter of Dr. M'Douall's, bearing date the lith of October last, thanking me for the previous £50, and asking Me for £50 more; and all this at the time that he was "denouncing" me on information which he had received long before!

Gentlemen, when Mr. Leach charged Dr. M'Douall with having stated that I sold the Chartists at Laneaster, I put you in possession of a fact which I never before made public, but which I can now proudly publish and honourably substantiate. I told you that after the evidence of Turner's apprentices, we had a which Mr. Roberts and I attended. The evidence a more satisfactory manner." The amendment was mouths, that they design the subjugation of this country being very "dead" against Dr. M'Douall, counsel to-day sustained by Messis. Cremieux and Billault, to the Roman Catholic power of Europe. Who can now as it was impossible to get over the evidence against him, more weight might be thrown on his 225; for it, 197; majority for Ministers, 28. shoulders in order that I and others might escape. I instantly jumped up, and said: "Serjeant Murphy, you are counsel for Dr. M'Douall. Though he is Absert, I am in the boat with him: and if you, either ters were actively engaged in preparing the new elecin cross-cramination or in speech, attempt to damage toral law. The Castellano announces that upwards has or the poorest man at the bar with me, for the purpose of saving me, I will instantly get up, plead Anso, who had taken part in the recent revolt and guilty to the whole indictment, and father the Executive conigrated to France, had claimed the benefit of the focumers, and sverything else, as I am determined royal amnesty, and returned to their families. STHER TO BE FAIRLY SAVED, OR TO SINK WITH THE Serjeant Marphy told me the next morning in court, that I had won the heart of Mr. Dundas ordonnance appointing Baron de Meer, now Comte de Gra and Vicomte de la Loyaute, President of the Supreme Council of War and Marine. Manuel de and every one of the counsel, who declared that they never witnessed more sincere or honourable devotion Concha is named Captain-General of Catalonia.

I was part of a gentleman, hazardously situated as Rodil is condemned to the loss of all his titles. It

Was to a set of poor working men.

Now, gentlemen, I ask you, after the farago of that immaculate fool, John Watkins, about the sale of the fibe fiber in the fool of the fiber in the fibe assertions of Dr. M'Douall on the same subject, am I not bound to demand, and entitled to have, 2 full, fair, and searching inquiry into the whole matter? At all events, my own feelings, my oun price and mail strangers determined by the same subject, and searching inquiry into the usual mails. The Medway does not bring any news oun price and mails. own price, and my own conscious innocence, determino me to demand that justice at your hands which
party he man in England, no matter to what

party he may belong, will say I am entitled.

Gentlemen, I will no longer be made the butt and hawked about the country as merchandise for political tradic. I have abstained for years from troubling the working classes with countlation of in-

THE MORTHERN NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII. NO. 376.

Gentlemen, for new nearly six years I have been Dr. M'Douall's friend: and, will you start when I tell

you, that during his imprisonment in Chester Castle,

and during my imprisonment in York Castle, when

I was borrowing money to live upon, he never wanted

his pound on Saturday night for fifty-two weeks from

my purse? It was paid to the day, but perhaps I

Gentlemen, I have injured myself to serve Dr.

M'Douall, and to serve others too: and I have reaped

as ever belonged to the Chartist ranks. You have

heard me denounced and vilified; and one of these

Gentlemen, I shall attend no more Chartist meet

houest, upright, and trustworthy. Such, gentlemen,

tion, to stand out from my order, serving you

Gentlemen, trusting that this reiteration of

sively circulated, may not be set down to "denuncia-

tion," I beg to say that I wait your pleasure; that I

I remain, your faithful friend and servant,

I was in Mr. O'Connor's sitting-room one day last

autumn, when Dr. M'Douall visited Mr. O'Connor,

O'Connor reminded Dr. M'Douall that Leach was poor,

Foreign Entelligence.

DUPETIT THOUARS AND HIS SWORD.—The National

the French press throughout the last five years.

vote, when there appeared-Against the amendment,

Accounts from Madrid are of the 13th inst. Minis

Madrid, Jan. 17 .- The Gazette contains a Royal

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

he anticipates from my ruin.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1845.

HONOUR TO T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

PUBLIC SOIREE will be held at the White Conduit House Tavern, Pentonville, on Monday Evening, I February the 3rd; the evening previous to the meeting of Parliament, in honour of "the People's representative." The following Members of Parliament are invited and expected to attend:—T. Wakley, Esq., J. Pattison, Esq., J. Fielden, Esq., A. Johnson, Esq., J. Hume, Esq., W. S. Crawford, Esq., J. T. Leader, Esq., J. Humphrey, Esq., and Sir B. Hall, Bart.

POWER to "borrow money," to "emit bills of credit," lectured in Irvine, and other towns in the west, on the subjects of "a the subjects of "a three subjects of "a th T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P., WILL BE PRESENT.

TEA ON THE TABLE AT SIX O'CLOCK PRECISELY. Tickets to Soirce-single. Is. 6d.; double, to admit a lady and gentleman, 2s. 6d. The Ball Room will be which strikes at the vital principle of Republicanism,

open at nine o'clock. Tickets for Ball only—single, 1s.; double, to admit a lady and gentleman, 1s. 6d. Tickets may be obtained at the following places :- Messrs. W. Balls, 49, Coppice-row : Thorne, 2, Pros pect-place, Upper Barnsbury-street; Mason, Clerkenwell-green; R. Cameron, 12, Dorrington-street, Brooks's-market; J. Toome, 20, Guildford-street; Stembridge, 12, York-street, City-road; E. Medley, 42, Brick-lane, St. Luke's; Guenigault, 11, Lower Wharton-street; Henley, Pultney-street, Islington; Weedon, 68, Chapel-street, Pentonville; Sharp, 47, Tabernacle-walk; Coleman, 19, Aylesbury-street; R. Fuzzon, Margaret-street; Gabbetis, Swan Inn, Highbury; Kennilworth Castle; Hopkisson, Temperance Coffee-house, Little Saffron-hill; Taprell, 14, Smith's-buildings, City-road; T. Barratt, Sceretary to the Associated Trades of London, 20, Greenfield-street, Commercial-road; Gamman, Secretary to the Cork Cutters, 15, Northumberland-street, Marylebone; Grassby, Carpenter, Running Horse, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square J. Bush, Secretary to the Carpenters, 1, York-street, York-road, Lambeth; T. M. Wheeler, 243½, Strand; J. Watson, Paul's-alley, Paternoster-row; Hornby, 16, Northaw-buildings, Somers Town: Brown's, Hope Coffee-house, King-street, Snow-hill; Colliver's Coffee-house; Holywell-street; W. Dear, 22, Fleet-lane; Tillman's Coffee-house, Tottenham Court-road; Dooley, Bell-Inn, Old Bailey; Clark's Coffee-house, Edge-ware-road; Green, Saville House, Leicester-square; Rogers, Cooper, Lambeth-walk; J. G. Dron, Oakley-street; Simpson, Elm-cottage, Camberwell; J. Sewell (opposite the Elephant and Castle), Kent-road; Packer, News-agent, Harrow-road; and at the Bar of the White Conduit House Tavern; J. Bushby, Cheshire Cheese Grassons-row Chalses. Rooms Little Coram-street. Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenor-row, Chelsea; Brown, Little Coram-street.

| riarty and Daniel O'Connell was the building of a church

torted from the American people, under the shallow and

city, especially when he applies the term "miscrean

can be expected of a vain, bloated mountebank, whose

attempted in the streets of Philadelphia." Now, we ask,

where was the mayor ?-where the sheriff ?-where the

police ?-where "the military," whose wings were extended

with more than maternal love over everything Roman

Catholic? Who can believe such a monstrous fable of the

Reverend Father Moriarty? Why not cause the assassins

to be arrested? But is it possible that so flagitious a

crime should be thrice attempted in Philadelphia, and no

one hear of it but the reverend father himself? Accord-

governed by the Pope himself, and under the im-

perial nod of that rank monarchist O'Connell.

If we have an "Irish quarter" in which no Ameri-

have a "French quarter," and a "Dutch quarter," where

no Protestant dare show his face without receiving in his

surrender up our country, piecemeal, to foreign domina-

tion and Papal supremacy? Shall O'Connell rule us?

Shall a monk rule us? Shall the Pope interdict us from

penetrating "the Irish quarter," to which our constitution

secures us ingress and egress without let or hindrance

Never has so wanton and galling an insult been offered to

has it roused a spirit of indignation among all parties and

all classes, that gives unfailing promise of our speedy re-

demption from the royal outbreaks of insolence and

slander, by aliens abroad, who claim, by patent from the

Pope, an "Irish quarter!" The tocsin of war, sounded

magogue, to ring over the United States, must certainly

create a new era in American feelings highly favourable to

Europe. Let us cherish the recollection of this indignity

only to nerve us in still more determined resolution never

REPUDIATION JUSTIFIED.—THERE ARE

NO STATE DEBTS.

To Feargus O'Connor.

more such immoral practices carried on.

emergency could ever arise.

argue this point.

United States.

money, as follows :-

ther State, or with a foreign power, &c.

Sec. X. I. No State shall enter into any treaty, alli-

in Ircland by a Roman Catholic priest and a Papal de

quarter."

ANARCHIAI, STATE OF THE COUNTRY.- News from we become better able to appreciate their libels upon the Moroeco had been received by way of Gibraltar, giv- American people, and the defamation of our laws, govern ing the most deplorable account of the internal state ment, and institutions. A church is to be raised on the

GREAT ANTI-INISH EXCITEMENT IN THE UNITED miserable mountebank trick of "Repeal." Yes, O'Con-STATES.—The anti-Irish feeling in the United States, which first manifested itself in the tumult at Philadel-bigotted than bloody Roman Catholic Mary of England—is to be a second to b other into the investigation; and therefore I took the prevantion of arming myself with evidence on the stylic which I read for you, and which you will find the investigation, and which you will find the investigation of arming myself with evidence on the stylic which I read for you, and which you will find the investigation of arming myself with evidence on the stylic which I read for you, and which you will find the investigation instant phia and searching inquiry: and I beg further to remind phia, and which appeared subsequently to be excited to and if he means the Irish Catholic portion of our popusitive which I read for you, and which you will find the investigation; and therefore I took the phia searching inquiry: and I beg further to remind phia, and which appeared subsequently to be excited to and if he means the Irish Catholic portion of our popusitive which I read for you, and which you will find the investigation of arming myself with evidence on the phia searching inquiry: and I beg further to remind the highest possible pitch has, as we find, been "bloom the truth; but when he has I never once complained, or made my grievances to seven-fold rage" by the speeches of Mr. O'Connell the insolence to apply such a comparison to the American a subject of party dispute. I was silent, relying on and the Rev. Mr. Moriarty at the late Limerick people, he richly merits universal execration for his auda-Gentlemen, I had been long aware—aye, for four time as an antidote to the extensively administered Repeal meeting. The Philadelphia and New York poison: but now that it has reached your ears, and papers, received by the latest arrivals from the States. and artfully denounced: but I feared that any complaint or justification might have been termed "de-the ears of tens of thousands, "Investigation" upon my part, as I have always found the only antidote—as my every exertion, while under the priests. We select a few extracts, that when I am attacked, and have attempted to make the price of the first of which is from the Philadelphia North

relation to the character of Philadelphia must sink him

Our next extract is from the Philadelphia Daily

FRESH SLANDERS FROM O'CONNELL. -- Not an hour slander from the foul mouth of that waited on him last Saturday, that his sense of duty would not permit him to accept the intended bribe to break his oath of allegiance and refuse obedience to Great Britain, and what would, perhaps, be worse, to contribute towards perpetuating in France the diabolical spirit of enmity towards this country which has been the undisguised aim of a large portion of

come when this must be, or we shall cease to be seen.

The power to borrow money is delegated to Congress, and is, therefore, prohibited to the States and yet certain State authorities have usurped the patriotic voters and legislators who have refused to sanction violations of the Constitution for a purpose n otaxation without representation

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

is said that foreigners have lent their money in good faith, and therefore they ought to be paid. Certainly, they ought to be paid by those who borrowed the money; but not by people who had no-thing to do with the business. The constitution was before them : and if not the constitution, common sense ought to have told them that a Government of this fraud. Innumerable widows and orphans would have to suffer if it were successful.

prevented men with brains in their heads from engaging in such speculations. To suppose that seventeen millions of people with a territory capable of supporting all the population of the globe, and with all the elements of wealth, could not ditch their own fields and make their own roads, canals, and bridges without aid from a foreign country Was ever absurdity like it? If the money was really lent as a business transaction, the lenders must have been destitute of the ordinary sagacity of professional usurers, or they would have asked the lenders why UNITED STATES.

THE NATIVE AMERICANS AND THE IRISH

O'CONNELLITES

The page of history! And he lives, and feeds, and fattens in idle luxury, like a monk, on money-tribute, daily expendent men, pay their way as pleased to charge him with being a spy. That he o'CONNELLITES went on? But the probability is, that certain "for- emphatically denied. The Doctor made no secret of reign powers," jealous of the example of a people free his opinions during the conversation in question; from debt, and in possession of a vast unoccupied besides, he did not seek the Doctor-the Doctor territory, anticipated what is coming to pass, and sought him. For the truth of what he had written thought, by an evasion of our constitution, to get on the subject, he referred to those who were present, the lands of this country pledged to carry on gambling He called upon Mr. Robert Burrell, who heard all speculations, thus perpetuate the curse of land-ownership among us, and thereby prevent their own people from turning their attention to their only means of murderers" to the whole American people! But what can be expected of a vain, bloated mountebank, whose ments may rest assured that there is a large and Mr. rapidly growing party in this country who look upon the sainted Washington! Nor is the Rev. Father Moriarty a public debt as a public curse; who deny the right behind O'Connell in traducing and libelling the American either moral or constitutional, of any Government to people. He says that "his life had been three times get in debt; and who will only consent to pay any unconstitutional debts that may have been contracted to the extent that the money has been applied for the public benefit, and when they can have a guarantee by alteration of the state constitutions or otherwise, that no further attempts on the rights of the

people will be made through such means. As I have seen it announced that an agent has recently gone to England to endeavour to make further Doctor told them that in every town he visited ther swindling loans in the name of the State of in the north there was a letter from the Glasgow standers on our city. O'conten has caught the spirit of one near of it but the reverent attner ministric. According to the secretary there before him. When he met with so one of our journals, and falsifies in every important ling to this reverend father accuser, our whole population lillinois, and as there appears to be a general move-secretary there before him. When he met with so one of our journals, and falsifies in every important ling to this reverend father accuser, our whole population lillinois, and as there appears to be a general move-secretary there before him. particular the origin of the Kensington riots in May is made up of cut-throats, and it is for our constituted ment among the loan-mongers and rag money many of those private letters, why did he not produce authorities to vindicate themselves from a charge of col- swindlers here to revive the game, which they had lusion with these "miscreant murderers" of the Reverend hoped to succeed in through the election of Henry Father Moriarty. We repel the whole charge with con- Clay, I think you would do well, sir, to republish tempt and indignation, as one known to be false in every this article in the Northern Star, in order to preparticular by the reverend fabricator himself. He does | vent any more poor widows and orphans from being not even exhibit the skill and dexterity of the Reverend duped by the loan-mongers, and at the same time to Father Dunn, who did receive an "anonymous letter" vindicate the character of the people of America, from "Mary," one of his Sunday-school teachers! But who, being scattered widely apart, and without prothe audacity of O'Connell and this martyr to his own fears | per means of education, by the system of land traffic, does not stop here. The former claims a part on our city are liable to be imposed upon by usurping speculators as an "Irish quarter," in which Americans have no right | who get into their legislative halls.

to intrude! How dare Americans hold a meeting in the The people of England should know that those "Irish quarter?" cries O'Connell. "They went out look, who deny the validity of State debts contend for ing for a riot," says the repeal mountebank, "and the the honest principle, that improvements should be person who went among Irishmen for such a purpose paid for as they are made; that if all men had their was not likely to be disappointed." Here we have the bold right to land restored to them, and no monopoly was avowal that Irishmen will make a riot against all allowed to scatter the population unnecessarily, Americans who attempt to invade the "Irish abundant means might be obtained by a tax to make Already is our country parcelled out all desirable improvements; that each generation rein sections as belonging to aliens, exclusively, to be ceives more from its ancestors than it can transfer to posterity; and that it is dishonest to attempt to sent to Dundee. saddle upon our children the burden of supporting a set of ususures, native or foreign, who live by the can dare show his face without being shot down by interest of capital wrung from honest labour.

GEORGE H. EVANS. New York, Dec. 1, 1844.

More Splits among the Catholics. - Frankford brain the ball of a Popish rifle! Is this to be the tenure Jan. 19.—The Magdeburgh Gazette states that some of our American liberties? So says O'Connell—so says influential inhabitants of Dusseldorf have formed the America," described by the speaker as friends of repeal, the Rev. Father Moriarty! But what say the people of idea of establishing a "Christian Catholic Commuwere present. We have yet to hear of the first man of these United States? What say you, natives? Shall we nion" in that town, and have held conferences recently at Cologne with several pupils and friends of the late Professor Hermes, in order to arrive at a full understanding of the doctrines of Hermesianism, and to reduce them to a system applicable to their new

> THE REPORTED DEATH OF THE RUSSIAN MISCREANT -Brussels, Jan. 20.—It is now ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the report of the death of the Emperor of Russia was an unfounded one.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS IN GLASGOW. The kind friend who has for a length of time reported for us the meetings and other proceedings at Glasgow, - [here we are | the disruption of all ties between this country and and whose public spirit and truthfulness we have so often had:to acknowledge, has sent us the following account of a strange proceeding in that city by Dr. M'Douall, in reto surrender one iota of our rights to the bullying of any lation to the letter of Mr. Smith, the sub-secretary o foreign "misercants," whether cunning demagogues or | that locality, to a member of the Executive Committee, and which was recently inserted in the Star, in an address from the Executive itself. For some time we hesitated whether to insert the report or not, having announced we had given insertion to every word of reply and explanation that came from every source; but when we reflected on the fact, that the Doctor was not content with meeting got up for the purpose of helping to defray his full "say" in the Star, but had determined to appeal | the expense incurred during the Doctor's late visit to the Glasgow people—(under circumstances too, that | there, and at which he (the Doctor) was to have been evince anything but a disposition to secure due inquiry present. There was no use in the Doctor attemptby the Glasgow Chartists, or fair play for Mr. Smith,)even thieves cannot get along without some sort of a the parties most cognizant of the facts that led to the with a design to destroy his character by private original complaint; that an attempt was made to cause the Star to be condemned, because it had done that have paid the debts to the uttermost farthing if they which was its duty - insert the official documents could have got the people of their States to have of the Executive; that a false and lying report furnished the money; but there lies the difficulty. of the meeting (as our correspondent states) was published in the Glasgow Saturday Post, stating point blank that a resolution of censure on Mr. Smith, on the Star, and on the Executive had been carried, and which report is used by certain parties for certain purposes, to the injury and disadvantage of those so abominably lied on : when we reflected on all these things, we no longer hesitated, but felt it to be a duty incumbent on us, to all the parties concerned—to the Doctor who had received the judgment of the Glasgow people, which he had asked by parties invested with limited authority State for; to Mr. Smith, who was most unfairly treated in not receiving notice of the meeting, but whose character was naintained spite of the unworthy attempt to run him down; to ourselves, who had given no cause of offence, and who ought therefore not to have been dragged into the dispute in the unwarrantable manner we were,-to give the report. We therefore publish it; and in doing completely nullify the right of suffrage. Suppose a so, feel that we are but following up the course of favour of making a certain improvement, the other openly stated, and the remark was applauded and acquiesced in, that we should discountenance all quarrels and bickerings, and close the columns of the Star against thom . but that this should not prevent us, in cases where money, for which they agree to pay interest for twenty years, to do it with. Next year, in conseright. The present is a case exactly in point. The Glas-

> In common with most of our friends, we cherished the hope that Dr. M'Douall and our worthy secre-The Doctor arrived here, on his way to England, on who were responsible for the same. However, with these matters I have little to do. My object is, the safety and success of the movement, not individuals. On Monday evening he lectured to the Power-loom

which Mr. Colquhoun rose and stated that his friend, Mr. Smith, was absent, but would be present in a few minutes. He was gone to his own house for the purpose of procuring copies of the letters of which they had just heard so much. He assured the meeting that no man respected the Doctor more than he (Mr. C.) did; but much as he respected the Doctor, he loved his country and the cause in which they were engaged much more. He was there, not only ready to defend Mr. Smith against the attack made upon him that night by the Doctor, but he would go farther; he justified the conduct of Mr. Smith. He knew nothing of the letter till it appeared in the Star; neither did he know anything as to the Doctor's views regarding the National Charter Association at that time; but he knew something more now. What had the Doctor to complain of? Nothing. The Doctor accused Mr. Smith of being a spy. Mr. Smith was no spy. Ite was incapable of a dishonest action. The Doctor's opinions and conduct were no secret; he had lic and in private, recommending the Doctor as cal-culated to render valuable service in assisting to establish National Charter Association. Was there anything more natural under the circumstances, than that Mr. Smith, in writing to Mr. Clark. should deem it his duty to state to Mr. Clark his disappointment at finding that the Doctor was endeavouring to undo what Mr. Clark had been sent to do? The Doctor told them that he had a right to state his opinions freely and independently. No doubt he had; but he appeared to have forgot that Mr. Smith was entitled to the same privileges. What the the people had no right to saddle their burdens on Doctor claimed for himself, he must be prepared to generations unborn, or not having a political exist-ence. But it is said that poor widows and orphans lege, Mr. Smith, Mr. Clark, and the Executive, had lege, Mr. Smith, Mr. Clark, and the Executive, had are sufferers: so much the more heinous, then, is only discharged their duty in giving more extended the offence of those who have conspired to carry on publicity to what the Doctor had publicly advanced in certain districts in Scotland. In conclusion, he had to remind them that that meeting was not a The manifest adsurdity of the system ought to have meeting of the Chartist people of Glasgow; consevered men with brains in their heads from quently, whatever conclusion they might come to, could not in the slightest degree affect Mr. Smith.

11-1400th survises p

Mr. Ross was then appointed to the chair; after

Mr. Smith said that he felt no inclination to enter into a wordy warfare with the Doctor; so far, however, as his letter to Mr. Clark was concerned, notwithstanding all they had heard from the Doctor, he (Mr. S.) was prepared to defend every word of its contents as being strictly true. Not having intended the letter to be a public document, he would rather that it had not been published; but now that it was that passed, to state whether he (Mr. S.) had stated anything but what was strictly true.

"Mr. Burrell corroborated every word stated by Mr.

Mr. Sherrington said he would endeavour to bring the meeting back to a calm consideration of the subject. So far as Mr. Smith's letter was concerned, the Doctor had nothing to complain of. There was not a word in that letter reflecting on the character of Dr. M'Douall. They had heard a vast deal that evening about private letter-writing. The Doctor forgot to tell them that there were more than Mr. Smith in the habit of writing private letters. He (Mr. Sherrington) had seen by accident, a letter addressed by Dr. M'Douall to a friend in Glasgow, wherein the ne of them in evidence against Mr. Smith. reason was obvious ; it did not suit. Mr. Smith had written nothing but what was true; and what, under circumstances in which he was placed, it became him to communicate. Very fortunately, Mr. Smith kept a copy of these letters. That of the one sent to Dundee, and upon which the Doctor had laid so much stress, he (Mr. Sherrington) held in his hand. He would read the letter; and when he had done so he would challenge the Doctor to point to a single word or yllable reflecting on his character; and he defied the Doctor or any other man to produce anything different from what he (Mr. S.) was about to read to the meeting. Having read the letter, Mr. Sherrington continued: That is one of the letters, for writing which our excellent secretary is charged with being a cowardly liar, a spy, and a betrayer of confidence. Did that letter justify such abuse? The letter was written to serve the Doctor, not to injure him. But the Doctor says there was a postscript to the letter

The Doctor .- "No such thing."

Mr. Sherrington.—"Do you deny having told me privately that there was a postscript to the letter sent The Doctor .- "I deny that ever I told you anything of the kind, either publicly or privately.

Mr. Sherrington.-" After that, you may say anything." Mr. Smith was charged with having sneakingly insinuated himself into the Doctor's confidence. That was, the Doctor's gratitude with a vengeance. The truth was the Doctor wrote to Mr. Smith, not only regarding the getting up of his meetings, but also to procure suitable lodgings for him. Mr. S. did so. He not only got up his meetings, but he acted as door-keeper at the whole of them. He did more to serve the Doctor than any other man in Glasgow. They now heard what his reward was. But the Doctor need not attempt to get out of his dilemma by abusing Mr. Smith. The Doctor spoke publicly in other places what he says was only private conversation in Glasgow. He made no secret of his "private opinions," as he called them in Irvine and other places.

The Doctor.—" That is another specimen of your private letter writing." Mr. S.-" It was no private letter writing: the

people there told Mr. Colquhoun that you had lectured upon the subject." The Doctor.—"O! I was not aware that Mr. Colquhoun had been at Irvine to get the news." Mr. S. denied that Mr. Colquhoun had been to Irvine to gather private news; he went there at the

ing to get out of the difficulty by charging other parties letters. Mr. Smith was not the party to blame; he had done nothing but his duty.

The Doctor then made (what he considered) a reply, in which he pictured Mr. Smith as one of the most atrocious wretches that could disgrace society. The Doctor no doubt by this time had found that he had compromised himself; his speech was that of a desperate man. It was evident that he was sensible of his position, but too proud to acknowledge his error; and therefore, to save himself, his whole energy was brought to bear, in order to destroy Mr. Smith. But he mistook his man. He failed, and he knows it. I am sorry to be obliged to speak thus of the Doctor, but truth and justice require it. Every friend here is sorry for him; but they know their duty too well to allow personal feeling to influence them in matters of such grave importance as the success of the National Charter Association.

The Doctor having concluded, a motion was made, calling for direct censure upon Mr. S., the Executive, and the Star. Mr. J. Walker moved an amendment, differing only in so far as he wished to cronerate Mr. Smith. Mr. Adams moved an amendment of a general nature, disapproving of all private letter writing regarding the actions of public men. Mr. Burrell said something more definite was wanted than Mr. Adams's amendment, to which he proposed an addition, expressive of their approval of Mr. Smith's conduct. Mr. B. ultimately moved what he. intended as an addition, as a direct amendment. Now, let those who may have read the LYING REPORT that appeared in the Evening Post, where it is oring very "dead" against Dr. M'Douall, counsel and opposed by M. de Gasparin and the Minister of and as it was impossible to get over the evidence and suspensed that as he was away and stood in no danger, and the plot of the Popish Crowns of Europe to empty bound to pay a tax for the whole term of their existing and opposed by M. de Gasparin and the Minister of all the refuse population of their own crammed poor, and the plot of the Popish Crowns of Europe to empty bound to pay a tax for the whole term of their existing and opposed by M. de Gasparin and the Minister of all the refuse population of their own crammed poor, and the plot of the Popish Crowns of Europe to empty bound to pay a tax for the whole term of their existing the following to set all in their true light before the direct censure upon the Executive, the Glasgow country.] Chartists who had belied Dr. M.Douall, and the Northern Star for publishing the same," read the following true statement of the numbers voting for the original motion and the several amendments: - Original motion, 2! Walker's amendmend, 4; Adams's amendment, 30; Burrell's amendment, 19. Thus, even in this meeting, got up under the auspices of men with whom no man having the least regard for his own reputation would even think of associating; and the object of which was kept a profound secret from Mr. Smith and his friends till the moment when the Doctor made his grand attack-only six voted for censuring the Executive and the Star. For the truth of this report with confidence appeal to the chairman, Mr. George Ross.—Correspondent.

> JOHN BULL DONE BY JOHNNY CRAPAUD .- We read in the Presse:—"Two Englishmen, after supping at the Maison-Dorée on Saturday night, took it into their heads to go to the masked ball at the Opera. Not knowing that the rue Lepelletier was close at hand, they sent for a hackney coach. The driver, on setting them down, demanded 3fr. for the course, which the Englishmen refused to pay, deeming it an attempt at extortion. An altercation ensued, in which one of the Englishmen offered to box the coachman, and for that purpose threw off his paletot and hat, States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States respectively, or to the states respectively, or to the paper of the Blasgow secretary.
>
> Am. Art. 10. The powers not delegated to the United Smith as a mean, cowardly, sneaking spy, and he was, however, positively declined, and the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the opinion on the treatment which he had received at the hands of the Glasgow secretary.

O'CONNELLITES.

lation, he is not so far from the truth; but when he has ribald invective would dare to pollute by his foul tongue

REPEAL, O'CONNELL, DR. MORIARTY, AND LIBELS ON OUR COUNTRY .- By the Acadia we have the usual record of repeal meetings, donations, and subscriptions. We extract the following notice of the weekly meeting, held Dec. 2, at Conciliation Hall, Dublin, in which it will be seen that the old and well-known libeller of our country, O'Connell, has been assisted by Dr. Moriarty, late of our

city. We can well imagine with what feelings of just indignation every true American will read these mendacious slanders on our city. O'Connell has caught the spirit of

Here follow the offensive speeches of Messrs. O'Connell and Moriarty, delivered at the Limerick banquet :---

The doctor [Mr. Moriarty] in this address has certainly given us Philadelphians news from our city, via Dublin! He took occasion before he left this country to caution his people against reading the North American. We, however, are willing to give him the opportunity of advertising his views through our columns. We have no wish to say one word detrimental to the character of this doctor, for the falsehoods which he has uttered in to a depth of infamy "which will need no thrust of ours to send him lower. "His life three times attempted in the streets of Philadelphia"! A fouler libel was never penned nor uttered. The rev. slanderer would not have dared the shadow of truth whilst remaining in the United States. Conciliation Hall, in which ribald abuse of the ment. At the same meeting a considerable sum was | "miscreant murderers," we may for the same reason received from this country. We wish only some Irish gentlemen could be present at one of the Philadelphia reneal meetings, in order to judge for himself how many

any weight of character in this community who ever took

of lectures, the proceeds to be devoted to the payment of damage of the Chartist body. Dr. M'Douall, on parting, have set down from my own recollection out of a great many that took place on the subject between Dr. M Douall and Mr. O'Connor. The latter portion, as to the handing ment should be required in aid of any investigation, I am willing to attest its contents, just as it is written, upon WILLIAM HEWITT.

The same journal of the following day proceeds in a calmer mood, but with increased vigour :-

the object had in contemplation by the Rev. Father Mo- people

fore the eyes of the world—and that issue is Protestant free-Bible, or bow down in abject thraldom to the infallible dogmas of the Papal Church. Religious rights are involved in this question-but the main question is political power. By the arrival of the Acadia from Liverpool, we are furnished with a fresh importation of select compelled to omit a very gross epithet, but it is to be feared a not undeserved one] demagogue O'Connell-acthe lips of Dr. Moriarty, who has come forward, with bold and open front, to declare a war of extermination against the Protestant natives of the United States-and this declaration of Papal hostilities comes wafted to us from Limerick, in Ireland, by the mouth of a rev. doctor of what professes to be a Christian Church! More inflammatory and incendiary language, to deluge a country in all the horrors of civil and religious warfare, was never before made use of. He exhorts his countrymen in America "to raise up the cross, to be encircled by a wreath of shamrocks!" "He trusted he would be heard across the Atlantic." "He would make them ring through the United States." Here, then, we behold a Roman Catholic priest of Philadelphia, in a foreign land, acting the part of an incendiary, to stir up the citizens and aliens of the United States o insurrection, violence, and bloodshed. He pledges himself that his brethren will never be frightened from America, but die battling for their "cross and fatherland!" They are not to fight for this country-not to die for this country-but to fight for the Pope, and die for Ireland. Here, then, we behold the love of liberty, which we are so often told animates the bosom of the foreigner. If this be an illustration of it, and who can doubt the word of one so deeply interested, what does it amount to but devotion to a foreign land, and a death struggle for the Pope of Rome? "Yes," with their dying breath these patriotic aliens are "to cry aloud for

their cross, and their glorious fatherland!" These are the very words of the Rev. Roman Catholic Father, Dr. Moriarty. Why did not this reverend father fulminate his incendiary appeals here, that his military allies might have shown him the value of that "law and order" decree, which made it unlawful to think or speak of the causes of the Popish riots? No doubt he felt more secure in Limerick from the military, for in Great Britain they seldom employ such coercion, to put down thinking and speaking of any kind-much less philosophi-THE CHAMBERS.—Paris, Thursday Evening.—The Chamber having passed vesterday from the general cal speaking—of causes. We rejoice that O'Connell discussion to the paragraphs of the address, M. de and the rev. father from this city have thus openly Carne proposed the following amendment to the first | declared their intention to wage a foreign Popish war of paragraph :-- "Our labour ended a few months ago extermination against the natives of the United States, in the midst of complications that clear-sighted and because while we have no fear of their open war, it gives firm conduct might have prevented or terminated in us so signal an opportunity of showing, from their own,

houses, on our shores, under the whip and spur of monkish discipline, to exterminate Protestant natives? Who Remember, that all who voted last year for the debt will now maintain that we have no dangerous foreign influence lurking among us, to be fanned into a flame by Popish priests and Irish demagogues? And this country must be libelled and slandered as wanting in "gratitude," because native Americans will not tamely submit to be butchered like sheep, as a sacrifice on the altar of Popish ambition. The graves of some ten or more American martyrs afford an appropriate commentary to this insolent abuse of our beneficent Republic from the black mouths of monarchists, bigots, King and Pope worshippers. Yes-it is over the new made graves of native American martyrs to the Bible cause—the cause of liberty—and the cause of mankind - that O'Council and his eo-conspirator dare to charge us with want of "gratitude." But we must pause.

The heart of a native is ready to burst over such insult and indignity, which transcends all former vituperation from this foul source. We pass over the artful misrepresentations of O'Connell and his colleague. Who could expect facts from O'Connell when addressing the people of Limerick in relation to a republic of heretics? To hear O'Connell discourse of bigotry and fanaticism reminds us of the old saying, that Satan, when he wants to do most mischief disguises himself in the cloak of a saint. When will the Americans acquire the dignity of selfrespect, and spurn the votes of these foreign monarchists as fraught with infamy and pollution? The time has

THE TOCSIN OF O'CONNELL. When we consider that

We extract the following able letter, written by the Editor of the New York Working Man's Advocate from that paper of the 7th of December, 1844:— SIR,—Certain gambling clubs in London, it ap

pears, have resolved not to admit American black legs into communion, because some of the latter have refused to pay their debts. This is all very well, for standard of morals. There is some apology, however, for our gamblers: there is no doubt that they would The people have too much morality to encourage this gambling, especially till there is a reasonable assurance that, if the debts are paid, there will be no Seriously, however, this question of Repudiation s asuming such importance; and there is no political topic so important as this is, on which so much error prevails among well-meaning men, The first error is in calling certain debts contracted Dehts. I take the ground that there is not and cannot be such a thing as a State Debt in a Republican government, unless in a case of necessity to maintain its own existence, and it is doubtful whether such an

The power of a Legislature to contract a debt would case: the people are divided into parties, one in opposed to it: the party in favour of the improvement get the majority in the Legislature by one vote: they decide to make the improvement, and borrow quence of new voters coming of age, the other party get the ascendancy, and desire to put a stop to what they were opposed to; but they are told that the work is done, and they must abide by it; they are ourselves, and the Executive Committee; and we publish

what use, in this case, would be their right of suffrage? are now out of power, and those are in power who have had nothing at all to do with creating it. Is it plaints before the country, the matter would end not evident, then, that it would be unjust to make a there; in this, however, we have been disappointed. set of men pay, through life, for a work to which they were opposed? It would be wasting words to Saturday, the 11th instant, but made no communica argue this point.

Saturday, the 11th instant, but made no communications to his friends who had got up his meetings, and Again: Congress is invested with authority to borrow money to carry on the government, if necessary. Suppose the States have run in debt to the extent of their credit; then suppose the emergency to arise when it becomes necessary for the general Dressers and Tenters, and at the close announced his Government to borrow money to maintain its exist- intention of lecturing again on Wednesday evening, ence; if the States have gone in debt singly to the admission free; no subject named. On Wednesday, extent of their credit, would it be likely that they bills announcing the lecture were posted all over the could borrow money collectively?

town. These bills neither stated the subject to be The U. S. Constitution gives Congress the power, SEC. VIII. 2. To borrow money on the credit of the And it prohibits to the States the power to borrow

lectured upon, nor bore the printer's name. The cause of all this ambiguity is now thoroughly understood and duly appreciated. The attempt to wrong our secretary, though not seen through at the time, has utterly failed. At the hour of meeting some sixty or seventy persons were in attendance. The ance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit, &c.

Stay of seventy persons

Doctor commenced his lecture about half-past eight o'clock, and concluded a few minutes past nine, when 3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with anomal transfer of control of the c not breathe. The Doctor was pleased to brand Mr. Am. Art. 10. The powers not delegated to the United Smith as a mean, cowardly, sneaking spy, and he which he placed near him on the kerb-stone. The

BERGER'S ENGLAND.

Just Published, beautifully printed in 8vo., with two engravings, No. 1, price 2d., of Berger's cheap, elegant,

and correct edition of TUME AND SMOLLETT'S HISTORY of ENGLAND, with above 150 superb engravings and portraits, being the cheapest and most beautifully embellishe d history ever published. A number every Saturday, in a

Just Published, price 1d., beautifully printed, in a wrapper, with two engravings, No. 1, of

TALES OF CHIVALRY; or, Perils by Flood and Field. A series of romantic tales, extraordinary adventures, heroic deeds, and daring exploits, superbly illustrated. A number every Saturday. A magnificent steel-

plate gratis with No. 1. London: G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, and all

IMPORTANT.

THE Working Classes and others should lose no time. but peruse the Rules of that excellent improved GENERAL HELPMATE BENEFIT SOCIETY, held at SMALL FARMS of their own, or on equitable takings!"-Mr. William Pagdin's, Talbot Tavern, corner of Liquor- Vide Lord Cloncurry's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct. pond-street, Gray's-inn-lane, where every provision is made for their own support in the hour of sickness, advauced age, or fruition of matrimony; and also secure a respectable interment when called to "that bourn from whence no traveller returns," and leave something handsome to his widow, child, or nominee. This Society was enrolled August 29th, 1837; so that every member's just claim upon the funds can be legally enforced; but such is not the case in unenrolled societies, or Gift Funds. The Rules are drawn up on the principles of democracy. No spending money; fines reasonable, and benefits equal to any in town. Entrance, two shillings and sixpence for healthy men of all trades, whose age does not exceed 45 years, if they enter on or before June 17th, 1845. Apply early to ensure admission. The Committee meet from eight to ten in the evening, every Monday and Saturday to admit members. Contributions, two shillings per month.

Benefit, free member's death 13 0 Free member's wife's death...... 6 0 Sickness, per week,..... 0 12 Superatauated, per week 0 5 Wife's lying-inn 1 1 Articles may be seen at the bar.

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

TATRONIZED by above One Hundred of the Nobility .-By perseverance in this popular remedy, the trem-bling hand may become steady, the weak heart strong, and nervous irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) may be arrested. It has secured refreshing sleep (without containing one particle of opiate) to those who have been denied that blessing for years, and conquered the most obstinate costiveness and indigestion. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and restores the spirits, ensuring vigour of both body and mind.

CAUTION .- The success of this Medicine, for every weakness or derangement of the nervous system, having caused imitations, the Public are informed that the words "Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills" are engraved in the Government Stamp, and cannot be imitated, as they form a part of the Stamp itself.

TESTIMONIAL.—The following case of actraordinary cure can be attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. R. Sutton, Bookseller, Nottingham. Mrs. Griffin, of New Basford, near Nottingham, after above four years of dread ful nervous suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end in insanity, was perfectly restored by Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills, after every known remedy had been resorted Prepared (for the Proprietor) in London, and sold in

boxes at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. ea. h, containing advice to the patient, by all respectable Chemists. Boxes sent by post. Ask for "Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills." "A wonderful yet safe medicine."-Professor Mollen. Agent for York, J. B. SIMPSON, Chemist, Micklegate. 4

WRAY'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE for Gonorchoea, warranted to remove Urothral Discharges in forty-eight hours: in the majority of cases twenty-four, if arising from local causes.

Sold (in bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, duty included) at 118, Holborn-hill, and 334, Strand, London. Sold also by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, hired workman. This power of steadily trenching upon all medicine vendors in town and country.

Advice given gratuitously to persons calling between the hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven and nine in the evening. Where also may be had Wray's Celebrated Balsamic Pills, for the cure of gleets, impuissance, strictures, seminal weakness, whites, pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, irritation of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the urinary passages, frequently performing, in recent cases, a perfect cure in the space of a few days; they have also been found of self abuse. In boxes at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. By post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s.

"A mild diuretic-a soothing balsamic-a powerful tonic—and an excellent invigorating pill."—Sunday Times.

Wrai's Alterative Tonic Powders and Pills, a certain spe cific for the removal of pseudo-syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. a packet.

Wray's Improved Suspensory Bandages, well adapted for sportsmen, gentlemen, hunting, riding, walking, suffering from disease, relaxation, local debility, &c., approved of and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy. Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; ditto, with fronts, 3s. 6d.; knitted or wove silk, 2s. 6d.; ditto, with elastic springs

RUPTURES.

Wrays Improved Steel Spring Trusses, for hernia, pro perly adapted; single, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; doubles, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. Physicians' and Surgeon's advice every day from eleven till one, and evening from seven till nine.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdom, and especially recommended by the

KEATING'S PECTORAL COUGH LOZENGES.

OUGHS, COLDS, and CATARRHS have been so aggra vated by the severity and variableness of the season, that the consumption of these Lozenges is now unprece dented. The proprietor, however, respectfully informs the public, that though the demand is so enormous, he takes care to keep a constant supply on hand; and he begs leave to observe that he is daily receiving from every part of the kingdom testimonials of their efficacy in the alleviation and cure of all pulmonary complaints. It is worthy of remark that these Lozenges are patro

nized and strongly recommended by the faculty. To the attendants on Public Worship they will be invaluable, more especially at this season of the year, when the extreme prevalence of Colds and Coughs is a source of constant | had at the Northern Star Office, 240, Strand :- Large sizeannoyance, not only to the individual sufferers, but to the minister and congregation.

Prepared and sold, in boxes 1s. 12d., and tins 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

Important Testimonial from Mr. J. B. Blane and friends. 52, Old Compton-street, London, Dec. 31, 1844. Dear Sir,-I cannot leave England without acknow-

ledging the benefit I have received from your invaluable Cough Lozenges. Having been afflicted for the last thirteen years with

frequent and severe attacks of Asthma and short breath (particularly in winter time), I sought, for three years, for a remedy at the most renowned apothecaries in London-but in vain-I could find no relief whatever: when fortunately I met with your establishment, 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, and as soon as I made use of your incomparable lozenges, the expectoration was dislodged without pain, and my breath became entirely free; and by taking only one or two at bed time, my sleep was never once disturbed during the whole night. Therefore I am perfectly convinced that I owe my existence to your famous lozenges.

Many of my friends are now your customers, and the undersigned willingly add their names to this certificate in testimony of the benefit which they also have derived from the use of your lozenges.

> I remain, dear sir, yours truly, J. B. BLANE.

To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's. P. Griffiths, 2, Wade's-place, East India Road, Poplar, J. Stock, 37 A, Princes-street, Leicester-square. A. Causse, 267, Regent-street, Oxford-street. H. Ault, Gloucester-house, Upton-place, West Ham. Mr. Sloman, 52, Old Compton-street.

Agents for the North of England.

Cheetham Hill, Mr. Groft, Druggist, Union-terrace; Leeds. Lait two and two make four. Messrs. Reinhardt and Son; Er. Smeeton, Druggist; Messrs, Balifes and Newsome, Booksellers; Helifaz, Mr. W. Jepson, Chemist, Silver-street; Mr. J. Lofthouse, Chemist; Bradford, Mr. M. Rogerson, Chemist, Darleystreet : Mr. J. Pratt, Chemist, Ivegate ; Stalybridge, Mr. Wm. Bevan, Druggist; Hull, Mr. Reinhardt, Druggist, 22. Market-place; Bolton, Mr. George Dutton, Chemist, &c. Market-place ; Mr. G. La French, Chemist, Cheapside ; Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Stansfield, Druggist; Belper, Mr. Riddy, Bockseller; Blackburn, Mr. L. Fish, Druggist; M.cdesfield, Mr. H. Hodkinson, Druggist; Nottingham, Mr. B. S. Oliver, Stationer, Long-row; Dorby, Mr. J. T. Hassall, Druggist, Victoria-street; Preston, Mr. J. Raw, Druggist; Mr. George Sharples, Chemist, Fishergate; Sand-Inch, Mrs. Peover, Druggist; Warrington, Mr. William Barton, Druggist; Wigan, Mr. E. H. Barnish, Druggist; Leigh, Mr. James Kirkman Bennett, Chemist: Huddersfeld, Mr. Jacob Fell, Chemist, Market-place; Mr. H. Preer, Chemist, New-street; Burslem, Wm. Pearson, Druggist ; Hanley, Charles Jones, Druggist ; Longton. George Sibary, Druggist; Stoke-upon-Trent, Wm. Dean, Druggist; Newaette-opon-Tyne, W. Fordyce, 15, Greystreet ; South Shields, Bell and Co.; Walsall, J. H. Watkins, Druggist; Wolverhampton, R. Fowke, Druggist; Deusbury, T. S. Brooke; Wakefield, J. Dawson and S. Sidney, Chemists; York, W. D. Scholefield, Chemist;

Sold Wholesale by THOMAS EYRE and Co., Druggists,

The following Books are published at the Northern Star ofice, 340, Strand, and may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents.

Complete in one Vol., neatly Bound in Cloth, A PRACTICAL WORK ON SMALL FARMS. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

BY PRARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. HE desire of the author has been to furnish a valu A able compendium at such a price as would enable every working man to become possessed of it. It contains all the practical instructions, together with Plates, describing Farm-house, Offices, Tank, Farm-yard, &c. ; with particular information requisite for carrying out all e operations.

N.B.—The above work may still be procured in num

bers, price 6d. each. " I have, within the last few months, visited every par of Prance, and I declare that I have seen more misery in one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are well clad, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on

Eth. 1843. Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and of becoming "Independent Labourers," by entering the "Productive-labour" Market, will do well to read "A Practical Work on Small Farms," by Feargus O'Connor, Esq. 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 'now 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 pronou The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all those hard names, and suited the language to the toiling labourer, whose college is generally the workshop, or, at best, the Sunday School. Though the work is

to all."—Extract from a Farmer's Letter. "This really useful little volume ought to be in the hands of every one at all connected with agricultural pursuits."—Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.

written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allotment

Tenant ought to be without it; the valuable information

it contains respecting tilling and cropping is alike useful

"Although we feel no desire, in the language of the proud Peruvian, in contemplating what we hope to rejoice in, the contentment, prosperity, and comfort of our fellow nen, to exclaim-" This, this is my work;" nor is our object, as Mr. O'Connor declares his to be, "that each man who is willing to work may be independent of every other man in the world for his daily bread," yet we can with much pleasure recognise in the book before us a powerful instrument for aiding in developing in man a much higher destiny than he has hitherto attained.

"Mr O'Connor shews clearly, what will soon be apparent o all who reflect deeply, that we are not left without the means of obtaining not only all that is physically requisite for man's progress, but also that we may readily produce what is apparently desirable; for none who carefully peruse this work can doubt that a system of small farms, held by active and industrious labourers, would amply return, in exchange for healthful exertion, far more than is requisite to preserve physical strength. "He also shows that something more than this is requi-

site to ensure happiness, for he says in page 121, " I feel convinced that man can place no reliance whatever upon his fellow man, or a community of men, when circumstances operate upon his or their minds, the influence and effect of which would be stronger than any abstract notions of justice. For instance, if a community of labouring men purchase a quantity of land, and hire labour for its cultivation, however just their intentions and pure their motives, they will nevertheless feel themselves justified in raising the price of the land, according to the windows unnecessarily. improved value conferred upon it by the labour of the Cheapside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; and by the rights of others is one of the greatest disadvantages against which the labourer has to contend; and those hired by a community, at the end of twenty years would be in no better condition than they were at starting, while the community of proprietors would have increased the value of their property twenty-fold; that is, they would have robbed those labourers, by whose industry the value was increased, of nineteen shillings in the pound."

"These remarks are powerful arguments in the sphere in which they are written, and if examined in their relation to the universal, they confirm the testimony that decidedly efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism; "The earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is; and an excellent remedy for the removal of the evil effects the round world and they that dwell therein;" for, after partaking freely of what is good for each order of local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRIcreation, any self-appropriation, by whatever parties inTATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total dulged in, is from evil, and will produce its consequence, namely, vice, crime, and misery.

"We can strongly recommend Mr. O'Connor's work to our readers, containing a great amount of practical information on agriculture, which should be most popularly liffused."—Concordium Gazette.

May be had in Four Numbers, price Sixpence each; or neatly bound in Cloth, Two Shillings and Sixpence.

Also, Price Fourpence each, Numbers I and II of THE STATE OF IRELAND. By ARTHUR O'CONNOR. No man can understand the position of Ireland, or the bearing of Irish questions, who is not conversant with this perfect picture of Ireland's condition, the causes of her degradation, and the remedies for her manifold evils.

Also, price 2s. 6d., Second Edition SERIES OF LETTERS FROM FEARGUS O'CON-NOR, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW, TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.;

Containing a review of Mr. O'Connell's conduct during the agitation of the question of Catholic Emancipation; together with an analysis of his motives and actions since he became a Member of Parliament. The whole forms a complete key to the political actions of Mr. O'Connell, and reconciles all the apparent contradictions in the acts of one of the greatest agitators of the present day.

This edition contains the confirmation of T. Attwood Rsq., of the principal charge brought by Mr. O'Connor against Mr. O'Connell,

All persons desirous of completing their sets of the LANCASTER TRIALS, may jet do so, as a few copies still remain on hand.

PORTRAITS OF POPULAR CHARACTERS.

Portraits of the following distinguished persons, from steel engravings, and executed in beautiful style, may be T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., Richard Oastler, Robert Emmett, John Frost, Dr. M'Douall, and Feargus O'Connor; plate of the Trial of Frost and others at Monmouth; plate of the First National Convention, and plate of the Procession accompanying the National Petition of 1842 to the House of Commons. The price of the above portraits

and plates is one shilling each. Half-length portraits of the following distinguished oharacters may be also had at the Star office, price six. pence each :-- Andrew Marvel, General Arthur O'Connor. William Cobbett, Henry Hunt, Richard Oastler, Thomas Attwood, James Bronterre O'Brien, and Sir William

The above portraits have been given at different times to subscribers of the Northern Star, and are allowed to be the most complete collection ever presented with any

Price Two Shillings. FIFTEEN LESSONS on the ANALOGY and SYNTAX

of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the use of adult persens who have neglected the study of Grammar. By WM.

Fifth edition, revised and amended. The Lessons in these works are intended solely for the

use of natives. They are divested, therefore, of all those hair-breadth distinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful, can only be useful to foreigners. The science of Grammar is disentangled in them from the folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities which pervade all other works on Grammar are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new principle, founded on a philosophical consideration of the nature of language. The necessary divisions and subdivisions are usual fee of one pound, without which no notice whatever surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply imrationally accounted for, and the principles of Universal constrated so fully that the meanest capa-Manchester, Mr. L. Simpson, Druggist, Princess-street; city may understand them as clearly as it understands

> In Syntax, the formation of the English Language is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shewn to be little better than a heap of senseless tautology. The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational principles, and illustrated by a variety of examples,

By the use of the fifteen lessons, and the accompanying exercises, any one may, in a few weeks, acquire a good knowledge of Grammar, without any of the disgusting drudgery which, under the present system, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Gramman at all. "A competent Grammatical knowledge of our own

anguage is the true basis on which all literature ought to rest."—Bishep Louth. " Mr. Hill is evidently an original thinker. Heattacks

with ability and success, the existing system of English Grammar, and points out the absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly condemning the too frequent practice of making pupils commit portions of Grammar to memory as tasks, he maintains that the only proper way to the memory is through the understanding...... It is but justice to him to say that, in a few pages, he gives a more clear and comprehensive view of the structure of and all respectable Medicine Venders in the United the English language than can be found in some very elaborate works,"—Literary Gazette.

principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London. "Mr. Hill has discharged his task with considerable "Mr. Hill has discharged his task with considerable Sold by Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate, Leeds, of whom may ability and no person can peruse his books with any-

cular tongue."-Leeds Times. principles on which the language of Milton and Shak-

speare rests."-Bradford Observer. "It is calculated to give the student a correct idea of Grammatical construction-of the analogies of the language-and of the nature of the various parts of speech. It is simple, but not mean; clear, but not diffuse; and there are few works in which the first principles of Grammar are better explained or more ably followed up."-York Chronicle.

"--- The method he has adopted to convey his lessons is the least repulsive to a learner that we have yet seen, not excepting that of Mr. Cobbettthe whole seems to be intended as a mental machine to abbreviate the labour of the mind."—Glasgow Liberator.

Price One Shilling.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES, selected with great care, and adapted to the Rules and Observations respectively contained in his Fifteen Lessons on the Analogy and Syntax of the English Language, and in his Rational School Grammar. By WM. HILL. Third edition, revised

Price Sixpence. THE CRAMMATICAL TEXT BOOK, for the use of Schools, Children, or Private Students. In this little book the principles of Grammar, expressed

row of the whole science of Grammar. So much are the principles of this important science simplified in these little works, that by the use of them a parent, having no previous knowledge of the subject, may, in one week, be qualified to instruct his children without

with the utmost possible conciseness, are exhibited for the

memory. It contains, in a few pages, the pith and mar-

All the above works may be had at the Northern Star office, 340, Strand, London. Of John Cleave, 1, Shoelane, Fleet-street; James Watson, Paul's-alley, Paternoster-row; H. Hetherington, 40, Holywell-street, London Of A. Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester; J. Guest, Birmingham; Messrs. Paton and Love, Glasgow: J. Hobson, Market-walk, Huddersfield; and of all booksellers and news-agents, who can procure them to order.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.



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

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE,

NEW ORLEANS, BRITISH AMERICA, &c. 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

JAMES BECKETT & SON, North End Prince's Dock, Liverpool

CHOICE OF A SITUATION Domestie Baraar, 326, Oxford Street, corner of Regent Circus.

WANTED, for Large and Small Families, a number of FEMALE SERVANTS of every description, with straightforward characters. This demand is created through the arrangements being highly approved by the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally. Ladies are in attendance to engage Domestics from Ten to Five o'clock daily. There are Rooms for waiting in to be hired; not any charge made until engaged if preferred. To those who will take places of All Work no charge whatever. Servants from the country are much inquired for. There are always a few vacancies for Footmen and Grooms. . . N. B. Upon applying do not stand about the doors or

A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty.

THE FOURTEENTH EDITION. Just Published, Price 2s, 6d., in a sealed envelope, and

sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order.for 3s. 6d. THE SILENT FRIEND.

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enblished her empire:-with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with. in a familiar manner: the Work is Embellished with Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes: followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons,

Published by the Authors; sold by Heaton, and Buck ton, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row; Han nay and Co., 630, Oxford-street; Purkis, Compton-street Soho, London; Guest, 51, Bull-street, Birminghaw; and by all booksellers in town and country.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend, as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a lose to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus.
"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be thoroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present

day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re commend it to a careful perusal."—Era.

"This work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy 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 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 pernicious 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. Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved.

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY and Co., Surgeons 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. None are genuine without the signature of

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings) may be had as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. 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

can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute. detail of their cases,

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of a certain disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhea, of a certain disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhea, Gleets, Sccondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; they remove Sarahatin and all other means have failed; they remove Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punc-

tually, from Eleven in the morning until Eight in the evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, &c., can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the

thing like attention, without obtaining a clear and suffi-cient estimate of the construction and laws of his verna-Patronised by Her Majesty "The Queen," the Royal Family, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe. "A concise philosophical and lucid exposition of the A fragrant White Powder, prepared from Oriental Herbs

It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incisalubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness Medicine-vendor throughout the kingdom. and perfume to the breath. Being an anti-scorbutic, the gums also share in its corrective powers; scurvy is eradicated from them, a healthier action and redness are induced, so that the teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets. As the most efficient and fragrant aromatic cleanser of the mouth, teeth, and gums ever known ROWLAND'S ODONTO has now for a long series of years occupied a distinguished place at the toilets of the Sovereigns and the Nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held by the public at large.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION .- To protect the Public from Fraud , the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have directed the Proprietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus-

A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden.

Which is affixed on each box. Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers *** All other ODONTO'S are fraudulent Imitations.

GREAT MEDICAL BOON.

MEALTH, STRENGTH, LIFE.

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 PHLS.

Nearly two conturies 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 Stomach, such as Indigestion, causing Head-ache, Dimness of Vision, Giddiness, Fulness 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 Pre-serving Health," together with his system of curing dis-eases, have caused him to be quoted and followed by the first medical men of the present 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 euros 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-sizeet, London; and Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester.

THE NINTH EDITION.

ot-square, Lambeth, London.

N.B.—These Pills are carefully prepared according the receipt, under the directions of Dr. M'Douall, 52, Wal-

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free "enclosed in a sealed envelope," on receipt of a Post-office Order for

MANLY VIGOUR. A POPULAR INQUIRY into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE: with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from the Destructive Consequenees of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection; terminating in mental and nervous debility, local or constitutional weakness, indigestion, insanity, and consumption: including a comprehensive Dissertation on MARRIAGE, with directions for the removal of Disqualifications, an remarks on the Treatment of Genorrhoca, Gleet, Stricture and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

BY G. J. LUCAS AND CO., CONSCLIING EURGEONS, LONDON THE NINTH THOUSAND.

May be had of the Authors, 60, Newman-street, Oxfordstreet, London; and sold by Brittan, 11, Paternoster-row J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; G. Mansell, 3, Kingstreet, Southwark; G. Westerton, Knightsbridge; H Phillips, 264, Oxford-street; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical ford-street; Huet, 37, Princes-street, Leicester-square Noble, 114, Chancery-lane, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; W. Langdale, Knaresbro' and Harrogate; Journal Office, Wakefield; W. Midgley, Halifax; J. Noble, 29, Market-place, Hull; W. B. John. son, Beveriey; W. Lawson, 51, Stone-gate, York; W. Barraclough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Wall, Wigan; Bateman, Preston; Wm. Harrison, Ripon; Thomas Sowler, Courier Office, 3, St. Ann's-equare, Manchester; G. Harrison, Barnsley; William Howell, 75, Dale-street. Liverpool; W. Wood, 78, High-street, Birmingham; W. and H. Robinson, 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; T. Price. 93. Dame-street, Dublin; and by all Booksellers. in the United Kingdom.

> "The various forms of bodily and mental weakness, incapacity, suffering, and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost anknown, generally misunderstood, and treated en principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor; or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret and hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as parents, guardians, heads of families, and especially of public schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long-continued observation requisite for the cor-

rect treatment of sexual infirmities. "If we consider the topics touched upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious. indiscriminate, and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical ex-

perience."—The Planet. " The best of all friends is the Professional Friend, and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and secrecy than in ' Lucas on Manly Vigour.' The initiation into vicious indulgence—its progress—its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting truth. However, the authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how ' Manly Vigour' temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion-afraid almost to encounter his fellowman, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often fond parents are deceived by the outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart. derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or general decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and instead of being the natural results of congenital debility or disease, are the consequences of an alluring and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."-

" Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before the deponent the result of his advice and charity, he said, United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America, of whom may be had the "Silent Friend."

Wessrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the Messrs. Perry expect, when consulted by letter, the duiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery and the quiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery and the description). us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and reportant branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well-told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated canwritten in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."-The Magnet. "The security of Happiness in the Marriage State is the

chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and by the use of the Ointment. point the way to renovated health." Messrs. Lucas and Co. are to be daily consulted from ten

till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will residence, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Country Patients are requested to be as minute as out exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discopossible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of vered, and over to be used by ALL! the complaint, the symptoms, agr, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation office, Oxford; and by all respectable vendors of patent fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and of their application; and in all cases the most inviolable boxes, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 28s. each. secrecy may be relied on.

Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate Mr. W. Lawson, 51, Stonegate, York; by whom this work is sent (post-paid) in a scaled envelope, for 3s. 6d. | to each pot.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE extraordinary success of this medicine is the wonder of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance done of inestimable virtue, for preserving and beautifying the good; it has never in the slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that persevera ce in the use of PARR'S LIFE thus lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. PILLS will completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of the benefit received from this invaluable mepient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting dieine. Sheets of testimonials and the "Life and Times

the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its of Old Parr" may be had (gratis) of every respectable Read the following account from Mr. Hollier, Dudley :-

> To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. Dudley, Sept. 14. Gentlemen,-I forward you the copy of a letter sent to me (as under), and which you can make what use of you I am, your obedient servant, think proper.

E. HOLLIER, Dudley.

Tipton, Staffordshire. I, Joshub Ball, hereby testify that I had been dreadfully afflicted with Rheumatic Gout for seventeen years, so that I have, at times, kept my bed for months together, and could not get anything to do me good till I took Parr's Life Pills, which I am very happy to state have nearly restored me to perfect health. As witness my hand, this 11th day of September, JOSHUA BALL.

To the Public .- No sooner is a medicine well established in public favour, than a host of imitators arise, who, for the sake of gain, not only wrong the proprietors of the genuine medicine, but inflict a serious injury on the unwary purchaser of their base counterfeit trash. These observations apply with increased effect to the medicine which is now so well known as " Parr's Life Pills." This famous remedy has been established by undoubted proofs which no other medicine ever yet called forth. These facts have had the effect of producing a very large salemore than 15,000 boxes per week. When this large sale came to the knowledge of some unprincipled persons, who for the sake of gain to themselves, and reckless of the injury it may do to others, are attempting to foist on the incantious various imitations, and in order that pur chasers may be able to detect these frauds, care must be taken to look at the Government stamp pasted round each box, and be sure it has the words " Parr's Life Pille" in white letters on a red ground engraved therein, and forms part of the stamp; also that " T. Roberts and Co., Cranecourt, Fleet-street," is painted with the directions wrapped

by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard, London: Mottershead and Co., Manchester; J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; and by all respectable druggists and patent medicine retailers throughout the kingdom .-Directions are given with each box.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.



INSTANT relief and rapid cure of Asthma and Consumption, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC

Read the following extract of a letter from Mr. Lynch, chemist, Market-street, Manchester :--

Gentlemen,-I enclose you a letter received from a party who has derived great benefit from Dr. Locock's Wafers, I have no doubt, if you were to advertise them in this town, the sale would be considerable, as we are constantly receiving testimonials of their efficacy.

J. R. LYNCH. I am, &c.

nine years' standing is communicated to the Proprietors by Mr. Lynch, Manchester :-Middleton, near Manchester, July 28th, 1844.

Sir.-I am now forty-four years of age, and I have been every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and, from the effects they have had upon me, I feel no doubt of a speedy

(Signed)

chest, &c.

er Majesty the Queen :--8, High-street, Belfast. Gentlemen,-I have the gratification of stating that, from all I have been enabled to observe of Dr. Locock's

I have no doubt that when they become more generally known in the north of Ireland, they will be as highly esteemed as they are in other parts of the kingdom, J. D. MARSHALL.

Cure of Asthmatic Cough of many years' existence, From Mr. C. Bayfield Miller, 15, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea:-Sept. 12th, 1844. Gentlemen,-I am happy to inform you that the gentleman for whom I procured three boxes of Dr. Locock's

the most extraordinary benefit and alleviation of his sufferings from their use. It is gratifying to state that he has for several years tried every advertised medicine, and has also had the best

medical advice, but all to no purpose, until now. C. BAYFIELD MILLER. The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every agent throughout the kingdom and on the con-

Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, and all disor-

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase he wishes London to have the same scenity as Paris the power and inflexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per

AGENTS .- Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

A CURE! FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. TAXTRAORDINARY CURE of a Case abandoned by L cuy's, the METROPOLITAN, KING'S COLLEGE,

and CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS.

fore the LORD MAYOR, at the Mansion House. SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

WH. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union-street, South

wark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with Fifteen Running Uleers on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there, the deponent sought relief at the three following | the Lower Marsh, Lambeth, one of the heaviest ever hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May. for five produced, was 301st. 3lb. The following particulars, weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at furnished by Mr. Bond, will interest many of our Charing Cress Hospital at the end of August, for some readers :- "Weight of the giant ox :- Hind quarter weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse 82st. 6lb., ditto 80st. 5lb., fore quarter 60st 3lb., ditto condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir 68st. 5lb.; total 301st. 3lb. Weight of one hind Bransby Cooper, and other medical officers of the esta- quarter weighed in three parts ;-Rump and loin blishment, had told deponent that the only chance of 37st. 2lb., thick flank, buttock, aitch bone, and leg, saving his life was to lose his arm! The deponent 33st. 3lb., thin flank 12st. 1lb.; total 52st. 6lb. thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician of Guy's, who, on viewing the deponent's condition, kindly and 41st. 61b., clod and sticking, brisket and skin, liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! 27st. 5lb.; total 69st. 3lb." kut here is half a sovereign; go to HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a PERFECT CURE effected in three weeks by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed! When Dr. Bright was shown by "I am both astonished and delighted, for I thought that Sworn at the Mansion House of the City of London,

March, 1842.) Before me. JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

In all Diseases of the Skin, bad legs, old wounds and cers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles—the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of muschetoes, sand-flies, chiego-foot, yaws, and coco-bay. Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips,

also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured The PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there

be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, with-Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), where advice may be had gratis; also at the Chronicle-

M.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. CHANGE OF THE MINERS' HOUSE OF CALL. MARTIN JUDE begs most respectfully to inform his friends and acquaintances that he is about to Re MOVE from the Three Tuns to the Sun Inn, Side, n fee MOVE from the Thrones Dodds's, printer of the Mistre Advocate, where he hopes to be honoured, as usual, with Advocate, where he are stress them that they shall be

supplied with articles of first-rate quality, and at the regular trade prices. N.B.—M. J. also intends fitting up a number of excellent beds, and other accommodation, for persons from the country.

Steaks, chops, tea and coffee made to order, on the shor**test** notice The Removal will take place on the 3rd of February

HISTORY OF A COINER.

We have mentioned in our Town-hall police report, for Monday last, the committal of the woman Mul. hern, alias Lockwood, on a charge of coining and nttering counterfeit coin; and we now proceed to give some particulars of her truly eventful history, with which Mr. Powell, the solicitor to the Mint, has obligingly furnished us. The first that is known of her is as the wife of a soldier serving under Sir John Moore in Spain, and whom she "followed to the field"—trudging along

with the army and its gallant leader through its long and remarkable retreat, till the battle of Corunna, After this she was with the army under "the buke" in Portugal, and during the whole of the Peniusular war, whether merely as a camp-follower, or with her husband, is not known; but he is supposed to have been killed in some one of the many engagements that took place, and she to have consoled herself with another, if not many more. In one engagement with of its efficacy, and by a mass of evidence and testimonials the enemy, the serjeant-major of the regiment she followed was killed by a shot; on which (while it is imagined the engagement still continued) she contrived to get at the body, and rifle the dead man's kit" of its contents. Among them were his marriage and other certificates, which she carefully concealed and preserved for after-use. On returning home she passed herself off as the widow of this serjean; major, in order to obtain a pension; and afterwards, on a nurse's place in Chelsea Hospital becoming vacant, she applied for and obtained it, also as the searjeant-major's widow; having all the necessary documents, she was enabled to answer every question, and her identity was never doubted. But when she had been comfortably located here for some time, Sold in boxes at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s. the real widow came home! Her application for a pension, its denial on the ground that the widow was already provided for, and the real widow's reiter. ated assertions that she was the widow, caused an investigation by the late Sir Charles Grant. The result was, that Biddy was turned adrift on the wide wide world," and was lost sight of for several years. Her first reappearance was in the character of a coiner, as which she was tried and convicted in 1828, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. In 1834 she was again tried; but this time under the name of Lockwood, and in company with her second husband, whose real name, however, was Stafford, and who was a very skilful mason by trade. He was convicted, and she was then acquitted as being his wife, and supposed to be acting under his direction. In 1836 she was convicted at Aylesbury for coining, and she then said she was fifty-five years of age. She was again tried for the same offence at Warwick, in 1838, but acquitted, owing to insufficiency of evidence; and in July of the same year she was again tried, and this time in connection with a woman named Eliza Perceval, the offence being the same. Lockwood (prisoner) got eighteen months' imprisonment, and her companion twelve months. that time till the present apprehension of Mrs. Mul. hern, alias Lockwood, &c., Mr. Powell had almost entirely lost sight of her; sometimes he thought he recognised her business-talent in the different cases forwarded to him, but was not able to follow out the clue. In the answers she now gave to the onestions contained in the "Description Paper," prisoner had in almost every case given false statements, not wishing, doubtless, to renew her acquaintance with the Mint solicitor; and when confronted with him, she stoutly denied all previous knowledge of Mr. tale." In 1828, Lockwood (her husband) was convieted at the Surrey assizes of coining, &c., and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. In 1893 he was convicted at Warwick, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The following year he was tried and convicted at Stafford, and sent to gaol for one year. For the next three years little or nothing was heard of him; but in 1838 he was tried at Warwick, where he got three months' imprisonment: and in January, 1839, he was tried at Gloucester, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Lastly, he was apprehended at Abingdon, in the following, or the rear after that, with a woman of the name of Harriet Thompson, whom he had taken to supply the place of his wife on her being sent to prison for eighteen months; and on the 25th of January he was transported for life, and she (Thompson) was imprisoned for two years. Ann Lockwood, if we recollect aright, was not actually aware of her husband's fate till she saw Mr. Powell in Leicester gaol. At the expiration of her term a subscription was raised to enable the woman Thompson to follow her "husband" to Sydney, and she arrived there safely. In October last the governor of Abingdon gaol had received a letter from her, stating that "James" (Lockwood or Thompson) was regularly employed by the chief builders of Sydney, and at good wages; while she had also obtained profitable employment. He, it seems, Wafers from you, last Thursday week, has experienced is very clever as a workman in gothic architecture,

> FORTIFICATION OF LONDON.—It will perhaps starde some of our readers to learn that his Grace the Duke of Wellington has been much occupied lately in the development of an ingenious plan for the fortification of London. His Grace is said to be persuaded that on the death of Louis Philippe there is too much reason to apprehend that there will be war with a neighbouring kingdom, whose belligerent tendencies have been lately expressed in no measured terms, and -viz., the security against being taken by a coup de

and at cutting out grotesque heads and other orna-

ments for churches .- Leicester Chronicle.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF TOBACCO.—It has just been communicated to her Majesty's Commissioners of Excise that a most extensive seizure of tobacco has been made by Mr. Davison, supervisor of Excise, near Skegness, Lincolnshire, on its transit to Horncastle. It had been landed from contraband trading vessels that frequent that coast, and placed in carriers' carts, in packages, representing various articles This fact was sworn to this 8th day of March, 1842, be- of merchandise and furniture. So well arranged were the plans of the officers that they succeeded in capturing the whole of the booty, amounting in all to nearly three tons in weight, with the horses and carts used in conveying it to its destination. It is searcely necessary to add that no person has come

> Mr. Bond's Large Ox .- The dead weight of this animal, which was killed by Mr. Thomas Bond, of

LENGTH OF LIFE OF ANIMALS.—A necrological table

of statistics relative to the length of life of the animals

at the Jardin des Plantes contains the following:-The average length of life of the panther, tiger, and lion, in a managerie at Paris, is six or seven years. A lion, however, has lived 29, and a lioness 17. Lions which are carried about and exhibited to the public are found to live much longer, generally from 17 to 20 years. The white bear of Siberia lives only three or four years, but the black bear, being of a more robust constitution, survives to the age of seven of eight. As to the family of bears known by the name of Martin-monte a l'arbre, they live from 17 to 20 years, and behold a long series of generations. The hyena lives only four or five years; dromedaries and camels 30 or 40; the elephant, which, when free, reaches the age of a century, only reaches a quarter of that space of time; the giraffe which is in the Jardin des Plantes has been there 17 years, and still enjoys excellent health; monkeys only survive four or five years, and it is mentioned as a great phenomenon that one lived at Gibraltar for 17

THE RECHABITES.—At a meeting of Text No. 687 of the Independent Order of Rechabites, held at their Esq., both of which were received with the highest have from time to time issued from the press, and

The following cure of an Asthmatic Cough of twentyafflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy of fifteen years of age; during that time I have resorted to GEO. STRINGER. From Dr. J. D. Marshall, M.D., chemist, in Ireland, to Pulmonic Wafers, they have been of eminent service in the alleviation of severe asthmatic coughs, pains in the

main. We have this on unexceptionable authority.— Historical Register.—[This would indeed be "startling" intelligence if it were not too absurd to obtain a moment's belief.]—Morning Herald.

forward to claim the property, which will be disposed of by her Majesty's Commissioners at their usual Weight of the fore quarter in two parts :- Long crops

Tent-room, 80, Burlington-street, Liverpool, on the 30th of December, 1844, after the usual business of the tent had been disposed of, the secretary called attention to the letter of F. O'Connor, Esq., and also to t to the opinion of the learned coursel, II. Macnamara, tokens of respect; and on the motion of Mr. Robert Robinson, seconded by Mr. B. Matthewman, it was resolved—"That the best thanks of this tent are due, and are hereby given, to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., barrister-at-law, for the deep interest which he pears to have taken in Rechabite concerns, by constantly attending to their communications, and for his powerful aid in rebutting the slanders which particularly promulgated by Daniel O'Connell, Esq. and that the resolution be conveyed to Feargh There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger O'Connor, Esq., through the medium of the Northern Star."—Francis Green, Treasurer; G. Hogard, P.C.R., D. Christian, C.R., Edward Sutcliffe, D.R., R. Robinson, sec., officers of the Test.

Poeirp.

REPUDIATION .-- AN OLD SONG TO A NEW TUNE. We give the following song, extracted from the Literard Gazett, for the fun o' the thing. For a true view of "Repudiation," we direct the attention of our readers to a letter in our first page, addressed to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., by the editor of the New York Workman's describe.—Ed. N. S.

" Yankee Dooale." Yankee Doodle borrows eash. Yaukee Doodle spends it: And then he snaps his fingers at The jolly flat who lends it. Ask him when he means to pay. He shews no hesitation, But says he'll take the shortest way. And that's repudiation!

Chorus: Yankee Doodle borrows cash, &c Yankee vows that every state Is free and independent; and if they paid each other's debts, There'd never be an end on't. They keep distinct till "settling" comes, And then throughout the nation They all become "United States" To preach repudiation!

Chorus: Yankee Doodle, &c. Lending cash to Illinois, Or to Pennsylvania. Florida, or Mississippi, Once was quite a mania. Of all the States 'tis hard to say Which makes the proudest show, sirs, But Yankee seems himself to like The state of O-I-Ove, sirs!

Chorus: Yankee Doodle, &c.

The reverend joker of St. Paul's Don't relish much their plunder, And often at their knavish tricks Has hurl'd his witty thunder. But Janathan by nature wears A hide of toughest leather, Which braves the sharpest-pointed darts And canons put together! Chorus : Yankee Boodle, &c.

He tells 'em they are clapping on Their credit quite a stopper, And when they want to go to war They'll never raise a copper. If that's the case, they coolly say, Just as if to spite us, They'd better stop our dividends, And heard 'em up to fight us!

Chorus: Yankee Poodle, &c.

What's the use of money'd friends

If you mustn't bleed 'em !

Ours, I guess, says Jonathan, The country is of freedom! And what does freedom mean, if not To whop your slaves at pleasure, And borrow money when you can, And pay it at your leisure? Chorus: Yankee Doodle, &c. Great and free Amerikee With all the world is vring,

That she's the "land of promise" There is surely no denying. But be it known henceforth to all, Who hold their L. O. U., sirs, A Yankee Doodle promise is A Yankee Doodle do, sirs! Chorus: Yankee Doodle, &c. CECIL HARBOTTLE

SONS OF ALBION WAKE TO GLORY. \$023 of Albion wake to glory, freedom's sun shines in the west... Bark! the voice of millions sounding, spurn ye all inglo-

rious rest: Let your banners be unfuri'd-think of glorious Runny-Where your sires, in bright armour, liberty or death de-

On for freedom! be not daunted-who would live and die a slave ? Swear your children shall be righted-heaven ever loves the brave.

the lyre; String their nerves with manly ardour, dauntless as a See your noble-hearted brothers banished to a foreign Dragg'd from nives and children dear by a base tyrannic

Mampden's spirit still is breathing, minstrel heroes strike

Rise in full majestic glory, come in all your power and might: 'Creach at tyrants' feet no longer; be ye men, demand

your right. Sons of Albion sleep no longer, be ye virtuous, true, and Read your galling fetters from you—hoaven hates the will-

Reviews

CONINCSBY; or, THE NEW GENERATION. By B. D'ISRAELI, Esq., M.P. London: Colburn, Great Marlborough-street.

(Continued from the Northern Star of January 18th.) We now come to the period of Earl Spencer's death, and the present Earl's (Lord Althorn) elevation to the Upper House, followed by the break-up of the Whig Ministry and the hasty re-call of Sir R. Pazz from Rome to assist the king in forming a new Ministry. Mr. D'Israeli now introduces us to the noble family of Lord John Manners, of whose parents, the Duke and Duchess of Beaumonoir (Rutland) and other relatives we have a very flattering account. The Duke is represented as a good land-lord, fond of field sports, and attached, from appaparently pure but mistaken motives, to the New Poor Law, of which his Whig son-in-law is represeated as an out-and-out supporter. The Duchess is pictured as dignified and amiable, the daughters as beautiful and good, and Lord John the paragon of lordlings. At Beaumonoir was assembled, at the the prospects of the party, previous to the death of Earl Spencer, are vastly amusing. The Earl's death, and the summoning of PREL from the continent, sent the guests at Braumonoir back to town in quick time, where, pending the great man's arrival in England, each of the hangers on was busied on the principle of "every man for himself, and devil take the hindmost"-in scheming to get his share of the general plunder under the new regime. We subjoin the following editying conversation between

TAPER AND TADPOLE. The thing is done, said Mr. Tadpole. And now for our cry, said Mr. Taper. It is not a Cabinet for a good cry, said Tadpole; but then, on the other hand, it is a Cabinet that will sow dissention in the opposite ranks, and prevent them having a Ancient institutions and modern improvements, I sup

pose, Mr. Tadpole ? Ameliorations is the better word; ameliorations. Noody knows exactly what it means.

We go strong on the Church! said Mr. Taper. And no Repeal of the Malt Tax ; you were right, Taper It can't be listened to for a moment. Something might be done with prerogative, said Mr.

Taper: the King's constitutional choice Not too much, replied Mr. Tadpole. It is a raw time Ah: Tadpole, said Mr. Taper, getting a little maudlin I often think, if the time should ever come, when you and

I should be joint Secretaries of the Treasury! We shall see, we shall see. All we have to do is to get into Parliament, work well together, and keep other usen We will do our best, said Taper. A dissolution you

How are you and I to get into Parliament, if there b not one? We must make it inevitable. I tell you what, Taper, the lists must prove a dissolution inevitable. You

understand me ! If the present Parliament goes on, where shall we be? We shall have new men cropping up rue, terribly true, said Mr. Taper That

ever live to see a Tory Covernment again! We have reason to be very thankful. find ! said Mr. Tadpole. The time has gone by for Tory Governments: what the country requires is a sound

Conservative Government. A sound Conservative Government, said Taper musingly. I understand: Tory men and Whig measures.

We must follow up the above with the following masterly exposition of CONSERVATISM.

The Taxworth Manifesto of 1834 was an attempt to ** struct a party without principles; its basis, therefore, Was necessarily Latitudinarianism; and its inevitable *onsequence has been Political Infidelity.

At an epoch of political perplexity and social alarm the confederation was convenient, and was calculated by aggregation to encourage the timid and confused. But when the perturbation was a little subsided, and men began to inquire why they were banded together, the inculty of defining their purpose proved that the League, however respectable, was not a party. The leaders ladeed reight profit by their eminent position to obtain Power for their individual gratification, but it was impos-Sible to secure their followers that which, after all, must be the sear recompense of a political party, the putting in italice of their opinions; for they had none.

There res indeed a considerable shouting about what they called Conservative principles; but the awkward enession naturally arose—what will you conserve? The processaries of the Crown, provided they are not exereized: the independence of the House of Lords, provided it is not accerted; the Ecclesiastical estate, provided it is resulated by a commission of laymen. Everything, in short, that is established, as long as it is a phrase, and not

ligiously cherished in order to make the sembiance of a Corbe. but adopts in practice that everything that is established, they will not crink it, they cannot want it; and he existences is indefensible. To reconcile this theory and this practice changed a chuckle with his nephew. they produce 'what they call "the best bargain;" some That, observed the latter, will save ten bottles a day, arrangement which has no principle and no purpose; uncle; and at the end of a year, put four: thousand livres except to obtain a temporary, panse of agitation, until in our pocket; shall we not commence to night? the mind of the Conservatives, without a guide and withpared for another arrangement, equally states manlike, with La Bertandiere will not take his food ?/ 13 18

performance of the functions of government; and to for its pains! . Hast gone therounds, Corbe ? maintain this negative system by the mere inducate of property, reputable conduct,; and what are called good connections. Conservatism discards prescription, on the towers, and assured thyself of its safety? shrinks from principle, disavous progress; having re-. I have withdrawn the solid traverse planks, uncle jected all respect for antiquity, it offers no redress for and placed sawn ones in their stead : 'tis only ninety feet the present, and makes no preparation for the future. to the bottom! Here he grinned in the old man's face, and It is obvious that for a time, under favourable circura- rubbed his hands with exultation at his scheme, for trapstances, such a confederation might succeed; but it is ping any prisoner who might attempt escape that way-equally clear, that on the arrival of one of those critical . Corbe, said the governor, thou art above price! Thou conjunctures that will periodically occur in all states, deservest favour at the hands of majesty itself. Here he and which such an unimpassioned system is even calcu- stopped; after a short pause, he looked around suspicilated ultimately to create, all power of resistance will be ously, drew nearer to his uephew, and in a hollow whiswanting: the barren curse of political infidelity will per, continued, with trepidation: Deserve my confiparalyze all action; and the Conservative Constitution : dence, nephew, and thou shalt learn the secret of No. 2 will be discovered to be a Caput Mortuum. la Bertaudiere!

Before leaving Eton, Connessy had become a What? exclaimed the neutenant-governor.

See the time from his seat: the secret of the Iron-Mask? political thinker; the stirring events of the time, his conversations with MILLBANK, and the inquiries of a naturally active mind, which mere reading had failed to satisfy, combined to fling him into a sea of firmation of his assertion, the opening of doors became doubts. He asked himself why Governments were hated and Religion despised? Why loyalty was dead, and reverence only a galvanised corpse? Eager for information, and anxious to have his doubtings they open, and, unaunounced, entered to his doubtings.

Agreement to him him into a sea of audible; the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and Religion despised? Why loyalty was out, accompanied by the heavy tramp of soldiery; the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and reverence only a galvanised corpse?

Lager to him assertion, the opening of the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and reverence only a galvanised corpse?

Lager to him assertion, the opening of the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and reverence only a galvanised corpse ?

Lager to hate a section, the opening of the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and reverence only a galvanised corpse ?

Lager to hate a section, the opening of the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and reverence only a galvanised corpse ?

Lager to hate a section, the opening of the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and reverence only a galvanised corpse ?

Lager to hate a section, the opening of the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and the hate a section in the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and the hate a section in the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and the hate a section in the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and the hate a section in the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and the hate a section in the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and the hate a section in the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and the hate a section in the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and the hate a section in the clank of arms echoed distinctly from without and the hate a section in the clank of a section in the clank of a section in the hate a section in the clank of a section in the clank of a section in the clank of a section in the se solved, he turned to his friend Mr. RIGHY.

Mr. Rigby listened at first to the inquiries of Coningsby, urged, as they ever were, with a modesty and deference which do not always characterise juvenile investigations, as if Coningsby were speaking to him of the unknown figure became distinct in the gloom, and bowing to him tongues. But Mr. Rigby was not a man who ever confessed himself at fault. He caught up something of the subject as our young friend proceeded, and was perfectly prepared, long before he had finished, to take the whole onversation into his own hands. Mr. Rigby began by ascribing everything to the Reform Bill, and then referred to several of his own speeches on schedule A. Then he in darkness, I will conform to it : only throw on another told Coningsby that want of religious faith was solely occasioned by want of churches; and want of loyalty, by damp, as though it were not often aired. Suiting the George IV. having shut himself up too much at the Cottage in Windsor-park, entirely against the advice of Mr. Rigby. two heavy pieces of wood, which soon catching fire, com-He assured Coningsby that the Church Commission was operating wouders, and that with private benevolence (he had himself subscribed £1,000, for Lord Monmouth) we should soon have churches enough. The great question now was their architecture. Had George IV. lived, all would have been right. They would have been built on the model of the Buddhist pagoda. As for loyalty, if the present King went regularly to Ascot races, he had no doubt all would go right. Finally, Mr. Rigby impressed on Coningsby to read the Quarterly Review with great attention; and to make himself master of Mr. Wordy's History of the late War, in twenty volumes-a capital work, which proved that Providence was on the side of the

Of course Connessy did not apply to Mr. Right again; he applied himself to other sources of informa-tion, and the result was, that before he left Eton nimself and circle of friends had become impressed with the conviction that the state of feeling in matters both civil and religious was not healthy; that there must be substituted for the existing latitudinarianism, something sound and deep, fervent, and well defined, and that the priests of this new faith must be found among the New Generation.

Newby, 65, Mortimer-street. square.

This historical romance, of which we have received the parts from I. to XI., is intended to comprise the secret history of the famous "Bastile St. Antoine," from the period of its erection to that of its demolition. The work is well got up, each number containing two illustrations on steel by Robert Cruis-SHANE, beautifully executed, and every way worthy of that gentleman's well-deserved reputation.

Who has not heard of the famed Bastile, the grim citadel of triumphant despotism, and the abode of the suffering victims of tyranny? Who is there whose heart has not beat with a fearful yet joyous oulsation, when reading the glorious tale of that Bastile's downfall, crushed and swept from the earth by the strong right arms of an uprisen and victorious people? The fall of the Bastile was the first victory achieved in Europe against kingcraft and priestcraft; the first conquest won in that combat which yet continues, and will continue till fraud and tyranny be trampled in the dust, and justice and reedom be finally triumphant. To have been one of the conquerors of the Bastile" was justly held at the time-and while the love of right and liberty holds a place in the breasts of men will continue to be held-a loftier distinction, a prouder honour, a greater glory, than all the laurels achieved by kings and conquerors from ALEXANDER downwards. There is not a land on the face of the earth where the story of this "Castle Despair" is not more or less known. There is not a country of all the nations of the human family, where the history of this hated fortress is not told of, read of, or listened to, without printers' marvels; but really we cannot but exits appalling story exciting the greatest horror; and the history of its fall the greatest delight. Such a theme must be a most fortunate one in the hands of a clever writer, and the author of these "Chronicles" appears to us, as far as we have read him, not une-qual to his task. To contemplate the dark and secret form, and price workings of despotism must naturally inspire the contemplator with a more intense hatred of the cause of so much misery to the human race, and with a not less intense love of liberty. Advocates of liberty, and relentless haters of despotism ourselves, we can universal rage at the present time, is from the not hesitate to recommend this work to our readers. This we do most heartily, trusting it may have that extensive circulation it so well deserves.

In Part II., we have a most interesting historical account of the origin of, and continued additions to. this accursed fortress; besides which, there is an period we speak of, a number of the expectants of elaborate account of its exterior and interior, disclothe Tory party, among whom figure two creatures of sing its damnable uses and contrivances for torturing Right's, Taper and Tadpole. Their discussions on the hapless inmates thereof. From this portion of sing its damnable uses and contrivances for torturing the work we give the iollowing description of

THE BLACK HOLES. The dungeons called eachots (black holes) were the lowermost prisons, being nineteen feet below the level of the court, and only five above that of the bottom of the ditch. True, that the latter was generally dry, except water nearly filled the dungeons, rushing in through their only aperture - a narrow barbican - by which

when the Seine overflowed; but at such periods the scarcely air, but no light, could penetrate; the atmosphere within was, consequently, horribly unwholesome; andhorror upon horror—the soil and the walls swarmed with spiders, toads, and rats. In three of these oachots, viz., of the Tour du Puits, of the Tour du Coin, and of the Tour du Tresor, existed cages, one in each tower, constructed of beams covered with iron-plates, and of dimenions so small, that within them a man could neither sit, stand, nor lie down.

A Bishop of Verdun, the inventor of these horrid places of torture, was one of the first victims [just retribution!]: the Cardinal de la Balne was put up in one for eleven years; one of the Princes of Armagnac, too, after many years of protracted suffering, died raving mad in one of hom. There were originally eight, constructed for the basement story of each tower of the bastile. Subsequently, three were removed-one to the dungeon of Vincennes, and two by Louis Onze, to the Chateau de Plessisles-Tours. Cardinal Richelicu placed a fourth in one of the publicates of his hotel; a fifth disappeared; and tho remaining three remained in the dungeons of the towers already designated, until within a few years of the destruction of the Bastile. The carliest mention made of them is in 1475.

We shall return to this most interesting work next week; in the meantime, we close with the following

A SCENE IN THE BASTILE.

St. Marc was a diminutive old man, now eighty years of age. His complexion, naturally sallow, had been scorched by a southern sun into the colour of othre, and from his hair; the latter, hardly grizzled, grew thick and strong, and fell in a queue behind. His shrivelled hands would be altogether superfluous. We give an extended over the glowing embers—his elbows resting on extract :his knees-his head sunken between his bowed shoulders -he sat gazing intently at his nephew, who, in a similar position, his arms folded on his lap, his feet propped up on the hearth, his face nearly touching that of the governor, was making some communication of sufficient importance to render them both unaware of the gloom which enveloped them.

Likewise cast in a dwarfish mould, but ill-formed, and of a meagre though sinewy frame, Corbe formed a fitting the rest of the head dress was hidden by the obscurity of pendant to his uncle; his repulsive features were rendered still more hideous by their peculiar expression, embodying every vice, without a glimpse of one redeeming virtue; a mass of red hair fell in lanky shocks over his and admirably beautiful, notwithstanding their wicked face and shoulders; while his deep sunken grey eyes, shot and bold expression—the contour of the nose, the mouth, with blood, glowed like those of a ferret.

To these were entrusted the supreme directions of the government of the Bastile, and the fate of the unfortunate As he refuses his food, observed Corbe of St. Marc, I

Thou did'st well, responded St. Marc. Said'st thou two days !

This is the third, worthy uncle, that nothing has passed his lips. What was the purport of the letter of anticipation concerning him? asked St. Marc.

creed, the rule of practice is to bend to the passion or 'Tis too much for these prisoners, growlod St. Marc. combination of the hour. "Conservatism assumes in Nephew! we must retrench the expenditures From totheory that everything established should be maintained, morrow, place them on half-allowance of wine; since

Thou art ever reckoning the gains, retorted the uncle, out an aim-distracted, templed, and bewildered-is pre- with a half flattering smile; but art thou sure that No. 2

Conservatism was an attempt to early on affairs by substituting the fulfilment of the duties of office for the Hum! grunted St. Marc, shaking his head; what a fool Didst eyer know me fail in my duty, uncle ?

What? exclaimed the lieutenant-governor, half rising Hush! chut! hurriedly interposed St. Marc, listening anxiously: I heard the draw-bridge fall; and in con-D'Argenson.

Tonnerre dieu! Sieur Governor, exclaimed he, unceremoniously advancing: 'tis surely dark enough for a lamp.

tingly responded:

Pardon us, Monsegneur! but my nephew and I were absorbed in conversation, and did not perceive the fall of day: we will, however, call for lights.

Nay, nay, Sieur St. Mare; since thy humour is to sit log, for the night is chilly, and thy apartment strikes action to the word, he at once threw upon the embers menced casting out a volume of flame and smoke, and a bright glare into the chamber; he then took possession of the chair just vacated by Corbe, and beckoning to the governor to re-seat himself, continued: If thou hast done talking with thy nephew, Sieur Governor, I would hold

some private conversation with thee. Corbe, said St. Marc, I will see thee presently : but ere the words had left his uncle's lips, Corbe had dis-

appeared. Ventrebleu! ejaculated D'Argenson; thy nephew hath a notion of breeding, Sieur St. Marc; he is not so slow of apprehension as he looks! and he drew his chair closer up to the governor's

Monsegnieur is complimentary, growled St. Marc, but he has only to look, and he is obeyed. Thou liest, Sieur Governor, deliberately retorted D'Argenson, glaring into the face of the astounded and half-frighted St. Marc-I tell thee thou liest; and thou knowest it. Hast not thou a prisoner in No. 2, La Bertaudieure?

We have, Licutenant, responded the governor, falter-

How fares he, Sieur Governor ? asked D'Argenson, St. Marc trembled as the lieutenant of police questioned him thus closely, respecting a man whom he ex-THE CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE. _ pected would, within a few days, die of starvation. Fearful of encountering the lynx-like gaze of his interrogato he averted his head, as he hesitatively responded: Monsegnieur! he refuses his food; no kind of nourish

> which according to our letter of anticipation-The ordinary of the chateau! vociferated D'Argenson interrupting him, and emphasizing the word; I know all, Sieur Governor! Thou hast wilfully misinterpreted the

ment tempts him; yet, the ordinary of the chateau-

purport of this letter. He is rated at fifteen livres a day, and yet thou pratest to me of the ordinary— 'Twere wasting his majesty's food, to give it where it is not needed, lieutenant; hastily observed St. Mare, in

turn, interrupting D'Argenson. And wasting his majesty's gold, retorted the latter, to bury it in a pouch which already overflows, Seiur Gover-But, heaken, St. Marc! It is my pleasure that thou treat No. 2 La Bertaudieure, with all the liberality thou canst boast of; and that thou allow him the best Here he arose, and casting a withering glance upon the pallid and trembling governor, continued: Beware how thou disobeyest my commands, or I will crush thee. tonnerre dieu! as thou didst the Duke de Lauzun's spider! and turning on his heel, he abruptly quitted the chamber. St. Marc, without daring to utter a word in reply, tottered to the gate, and having seen him over the bridge, returned to his apartment.

THE LONDON ENTERTAINING MAGAZINE, Parts 1, 2. B. D. Cousins, Duke-street, Lincoln's

In this age of cheap literature we have ceased to be astonished at almost anything in the way of press our wonderment at the appearance of this Magazine; the mass of matter it contains for the price charged is perfectly astonishing. The publisher in the prospectus states that he considers he has hit on "a happy combination of subject he has hit on "a happy combination of subject, form, and price," and we think few will be those who subscribe to the work but will be of the same

opinion. As to the matter of the work, the principal subject of the parts before us, in accordance with the pen of the great magician of France, Eugene Sue. "Matilda; or, the Memoirs of a Young Woman," was (we are told) the work which established the reputation of this celebrated writer. The tale abounds with deep, thrilling, and tragic incidents; it is a hideous, but striking picture of French society-true to nature, though clothed in rich and highly-coloured The principal male character, Lugarto, represents a Russian nobleman, who married a near relation of the Emperor Napoleon; and Matilda, the principal heroine, is the beautiful and accomplished Madame * * *. Indeed every character in the work is said to represent some remarkable person well known in the Parisian circles; and the whole is an index of fashionable life and the impurities

which spring from it-of society as it is, not as it should be. Of course Eugene Sue's novel forms only one though the principal) of the attractions of this rightly named Entertaining Magazinc, but on the other contents we have not space to remark, indeed

we cannot afford room for the mere list of the varied attractions with which each number and part is

The reader should understand that the Entertaining Magazine may be had in monthly parts, as well as weekly penny numbers.

THERESE; OR, THE MANOR HOUSE OF TREFF-HARTLOG. By Eugene Sue. Parts 1 and 2. Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

Of all the translations of Eugene Sue's novels we have yet seen, we can truly assert that this reprint of his famed Therese will bear comparison, for elegance and cheapness combined, with the best of the London editions. Of the work itself, having only read what is contained in the parts before us, we can only speak as far as we know, and thus far can we say, that though generally averse to novel reading, we have been compelled by "the force of attraction," having read one chapter, to read on; and few indeed are the works which have so much interested us: we shall wait the appearance of the next part with no small impatience. Though we cannot of ourselves speak of this work as a whole, we may give the opinion of a competent critic, whose word will be considered no mean authority, the Editor of the National (Paris paper), who says, in speaking of this work, "This is the most original of all the admirable novels of the dying glare of the still-blazing log, as he held his head | Eugene Sue. The scenes lie principally in the three quarters averted from it, imparted to his face the appearance of a live coal of overgrown dimensions, with glittering pursuits of men of elegance and fashion are two spots in the upper part, burning more fiercely than graphically described. The dramatic attractions of the rest. Cruelty-innate cruelty and cunning, were im- this novel are as great as its romantic interest. The printed in the deep furrows of his brow, so puckered up hand which drew aside the curtain and displayed the and bewrinkled, that the low, compressed, retreating fore- wonderful on-goings of Parisian life in the 'Mysteries head, resembling a strip of parchment dividing his eyes of Paris,' is constantly exhibited in 'Therese Dunofrom his hair; the latter, hardly grizzled, grew thick and yer.'" To add aught to this is unnecessary and

> THE CHARMED PICTURE. Although objects of art were rare at Treff-Hartlog, there was in Ewen's chamber an old painting half destroyed, which represented a female of rare beauty. The pale features, the colouring of which had been much defaced, stood out from an almost black ground; a red tunic, of which scarcely a vestige was left, covered the shoulders; a few ringlets of brown hair fell round the temples, but the back ground. The sole uninjured parts of this portruit were the forehead and eyes; the forehead high and proud, white and pure as marble; the eyes large, black, and chin, were more guessed at than seen. This picture

At first nothing was perceived but the white forchead and two large black eyes, but afterwards a grain of beauty, as it were, grew out-the left eyebrow became distinguishordered Ru to leave him to his humour, and give him no able. The rest of the face was insensibly effaced in the shadows and darkness of the back ground.

produced a curious impression.

At night when he retired to rest-in the morning, when At night when he retired to rest—in the morning, when he awake, Ewen ever turned his gaze on those two large he awake, Ewen ever turned his gaze on those two large black eyes, on that white and marble face. In the disposition of mind in which the master of Treff-Hartlog position of mind in which the master of Treff-Hartlog was, the least singularity appeared to assume to him a was a sure of his own blood, both, we have no doubt, being the was as sure of his own dripping are disrespect to his peculiar manes in the means Polly; but the difference of the surfice—and it was to pay great disrespect to his peculiar has been a was a sure of his own dripping are occurrent. We have no doubt, being the was as sure of his own dripping are occurrent. We have no doubt, being the was as sure of his own dripping are occurrent. We have no doubt, being the was as sure of his own dripping are occ mysterious, almost supernatural character. Whether it own homesteads.

whether it had been placed in his chamber without his knowledge, Ewen believed that he had never seen the painting during the life of his father; and yet he could not precisely tell when it had been placed in his apartment. In vain did he interrogate Les-en-Goch and Ann-Jann; the two servants could give him no information on the subject, and their replies even increased his uneasiness and curiosity.

Good God! but what do I see! suddenly exclaimed the Abbe Kerouëllan, breaking off his tone of raillery, and gazing with stupor upon the half-defaced portrait which Ewen had placed in a chair near him, the better to see it. Jesu-Great God, repeated the Abbe, how came this portrait here? Is it possible? What do you mean, asked Ewen, his heart beating with

emotion. Without replying to him, the rector seized the picture I said not that; but hast thou seen to the seafolding and carried it to the window. Even followed the priest's motions with increasing interest, auxious to comprehend

> Yes-yes, it is the same, said the rector, regarding the portrait with the most searching attention. Is it, then, a dream ?—do my eyes deceive me ? No, they do not it is the same. Here are the words, scarcely legible, written in red, in this corner, near the frame-November. Yes, it is the same. Really I am confounded. It is incomprehensible. My reason refuses to give credence to what I see, and yet what I do see really exists. Upon my word, this mystery perplexes me, added the abbe, throwing the picture upon the chair, with a gesture of terror. The contrast between the first and last part of the abbe's discourse was most whimsical. He had just been expressing his indignation against those who were sufficiently fond of the marvellous to believe in impossibilities and supernatural events; and then, upon observing the portrait, he exclaimed, It's incomprehensible. My reason refuses to give credence to what I see; and yet, what I do see really exists. This mystery perplexes me. The effect which this remarkable contradiction between

sible, so respectable, as the Abbe Kerouëllan had upor the mind of Ewen, may be easily conceived. Once more-how came this picture in your chamber, Ewen? said the rector. I do not know, Abbe. I was awaiting your return to ask you whose portrait it was; but will you, in your turn, tell me the cause of your astonishment in finding it

the words and the impressions of a man so firm, so sen-

here ? My astonishment is very natural. Six years since I and your father burned that very portrait—in this very fire-place.

You saw that portrait burnt a year before my father's death? exclaimed Ewen. I saw it with my own eyes burnt a year before your ather's death.

But it is impossible, Abbe. I do not say that it is not; but I repeat that I saw it Since my father's death you have been in this very room twenty times, and that portrait was there between the two windows.

I did not remark it; or if so my astonishment would then have been as great as now. But why was this portrait burnt? When was it How is it that I did not know of the circumstance? Because there was no necessity to inform you of the matter-you were at the time, I believe, hunting in the

neighbourhood of Lesneven.

But why was the picture burnt? Your father had requested me to assist him in searching for some documents relative to the claims he had upon the Jewish banker. Monsieur Achille Dunover. Monsleur Achille Dunoyer, the banker, with whom my money is placed, and whom you were to have seen before

you returned from Paris? The same-but I did not see him: I will tell you about that bye-and-bye. Let me finish the history of this devilish portrait. In seeking for these papers, which your father believed to be lost, we moved a large press, behind which this half-effaced portrait had many years before, no doubt, fallen. Upon seeing it your poor father turned pale, and exclaimed: Here is, then, the picture which I sought for so much after my father's death, that I might roy the odious features which recall to to me, there should be a date—a date fatal—always fatal-to our family, written in some corner. We sought for, and found these words :- November 17-the rest had disappeared. The word November is still legible, said Ewen, at-

tentively examining the picture; but the damp has destroyed the figures. And who is the female represented in this picture? I do not know; only your father exclaimed, pointing at

the same time to the picture, Thou hast been the evil genius of my race long enough! Thou hast, thank of thine infernal image. With these words your father tore the canvas from the frame to which it was fastened, and as there was no fire in the room in the tower where we were, he came here: there was a good fire, and before me he burnt this portrait. I assure you that this is true, on my word of honour and my faith as a priest.

Of this mysterious portrait more mysterious things are told; but we cannot reprint the novel: to it, therefore, we must refer our readers; not doubting but that they will be as much interested as we have

The work, we repeat, is elegantly got up, printed in large octavo, double columns, with clear and beautiful type; the illustrations, too, are excellent; and the work cannot fail, if once known, to have a large circulation. It is at the option of the reader to take the work either in penny weekly numbers or monthly parts.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HERALD-

DECEMBER, JANUARY. The number for the present month of this publication contains an additional specimen of the accursed Russian despotism, under which Poland (for the present) groans, in the shape of a semi-imperial ukase putting down the Temperance Societies, and forbidding the agitation of the temperance question.

THE NATIONAL DIET ROLL; or an Improved Method of Insuring to the Lower Ranks of People a due Supply of Food. By D. O. Edwards, Surgeon. John Miland, 35, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square.

The greater part of this pamphlet is taken up with an account of the distressed condition of the labouring classes, gleaned from various speeches, reports, newspapers, &c. It contains some sensible observations on our present manufacturing system, of which the author takes a clear and correct view. We regret to add that his scheme for relieving the misery so feelingly described by him, falls far short of the remedy necessary for evils so vast; indeed we question whether his scheme would be found beneficial at all. After exhibiting the wasto and loss in every working man's house, consequent on the injudicious catering and unskilful cooking of the housewives, the

author says :-

My aim is to devise such a scheme as shall yield the greatest quantity of nutriment in exchange for the consumer's money. I recommend, therefore, every poor family (and I trust very many of them will attend to my advice) to give up its independent cuisine, and to subscribe to "an ordinary district table." The principle of combination supplies us with the means of success. We ride cheaply in the omnibus and the steam-boat; read our newspaper, containing information from all quarters of the globe; and enjoy an exquisite theatrical treat for a trifling sum, because many unite to pay the expenses. Then why not resort to the same principle to supply ourselves with cheap and plentiful repasts? In fact, we find the principle already partially put in force in the continental table d'hôte, the military mess, and the West-end

We apprehend this reasoning will not convince many of those to whom it is addressed. One cause, undoubtedly, of the slow progress of Communist priniples in this country arises from the fact, that Engishmen generally are averse to any other mode of life than that which is emphatically expressed in the old English boast, "My house is my castle." If, in comfortable circumstances, the Englishman prizes his own fireside, and is never so happy as when "cozy" within his own domicile—if his circumstances be the reverse, he clings to his hovel where he can best hide his wretchedness, and keep his hunger and rags unknown to present system) innate in an Englishman, and no matter how miserable that home, Mr. Edwards may poor man to leave his home to seat himself at the ordinary district table."

We have no room to follow Mr. EDWARDS in his scheme, other than by observing that to become recipients of the advantages of the common mess tables, the subscribers will be charged as follows:—Single old, 1s. 6d. At these charges, moderate as they are, thousands of families in this metropolis would be unable to avail themselves of the supposed benefits We say supposed, for it must be borne in mind that the subscribers to the mess-table would not occupy the house; at the close of their meals they would have to return home, where fires would have to be re-kindled, and numerous other inconveniences experienced not unattended by expense, which would go far to nullify the intended benefits. Add to this, what are the unemployed to do? What is to become of the thousands who are utterly destitute of the means of subscribing to the "district-table?" For the evils afflicting them Mr. Edwards's scheme is clearly no remedy at all. We might say much more, but objecting to the principle of the plan, there is no use in enlarging on our ojections to its details. It has all the disadvantages of the common table of the Communists, without those advantages which the Communist system is calculated to afford. Like the

public washhouse scheme, it is calculated to humiliate

Amusement. Strange, Paternoster-row.

It is now two years since the appearance of this publication, which was favourably noticed at the time in more than one number of this paper. The Nos. of "The Unknown" are now collected by the Editor and appearance of this paper. Editor, and enclosed in a neat wrapper, forming a thin octavo volume, the contents of which will be found pleasing, and not unprofitable reading, to those who were not subscribers to the work at the time of its weekly publication.

The Editor of "The Unknown" is, or was, keeper of a small shop in an obscure country town. Nothing daunted by the failure of his first literary attempt, he set about writing a work of fiction, in three volumes, which he completed in nine months. He placed his work in the hands of a leading London publisher. who returned it, with the intimation that the author. being a poor, instead of a "GREAT UNENOWN," he (the publisher) must decline the printing of the work. He next tried the Magazines. By the Editors of these he was complimented, but at the same time told, that "a name and friends" were indispensable to his public appearance in that quarter. Thus does the system work to keep down the talents of the gifted poor, and prevent nature's aristocracy from of Hamlet's Father said "he could unfold."

And thus will it A large stone, that would have been used in the asserting their rightful position. And thus will it ever be till the present accursed political and social

system is uptorn, branch and root.

The Editor of "The Unknown" ascribing its failure to its expression of "ultra opinions," thinks, that to ensure the success of any similar publication, the avoidance of the cause of "The Unknown's" failure must not be lost sight of. That is, "the expression of ultra feelings in general must be avoided." Such a recommendation does not surprise us; still it has not our approval. If "ultra opinions" be the truth, the truth must be proclaimed, despite the martyrdom of Domitian killed flies with. the truth-tellers. No other course is open to those who sincerely desire the extinction of ignorance, fraud, and tyranny.

GUIDE TO EMPLOYMENT IN LONDON. Second Edition. Mitchell, Red Lion-court, Fleet-

The object of this little work is sufficiently stated by its title; it contains a mass of information respecting the obtaining of employment in all the avocations followed in the great metropolis, which, to a (at all times) too numerous class, may be found very useful. There are certain views and opinions set forth and expressed by the getter-up of this work from which we altogether dissent, but the objectionable matter does not at all affect the practical information which forms the chief imaginary, affect your audiences as if they were real; contents of the book. We do not say to any one wanting employment, buy this book and you will obtain your object; but we do say that considerable information may be gleaned from its pages; information which might be of service to many wanting an occupation.

THE AUTHORITY OF SCRIPTURE; or, the Bible a Revelation of Divine Truth to all Men .-

Strange, 21, Paternoster-row. This work, by the author of The Unknown, is a curious production; its object being to reconcile the discordant parties divided by their various views of Christianity and the Bible. The spirit actuating the author is of the most liberal and kindly character, and the manner in which he has executed his task is highly creditable to him. The abilities of The Unknown are evidently of a superior order; and we should be glad to see him successful in his literary establishment—"A Hateing House."—Hereford speculations. From some things contained in this work we must dissent: but we cannot refuse it our approbation as a whole. We fear, however, that the attempt to reconcile men on this much "vexed question," though a laudable one, will fail; men ever have been disunited on matters theological, and we are Family will be blessed with another increase early in persuaded ever will be, while priestcraft continues to the autumn." Seeing that the autumn is nine months exist. We therefore fear The Unknown has attempted off, this must be allowed to be the most remarkable a work, compared with which, washing a blackamoor | instance on record of early intelligence. - Great Gun. white would be an easy task. Still we recommend AN UNSOPHISTICATED WITNESS.—During the session the pamphlet to our readers; its dissection of Scripture authority being so good that they can hardly fail to arrive at the conclusion (a conclusion the opposite of the ostensible purposes of the author,) that the shortest way to banish religious discords is to put away the cause of those discords. We know how difficult it is to overthrow superstition, and how distant the day is yet when priestcraft shall be finally destroyed; but difficult as is the one and distant the other, they are easy and certain compared with the and sectarions unite.

devoted to the advocacy of the interests of the Work- ha must be stockings, sur." ing Classes, political and social. The first number contains articles on the Game Laws; Trades Unions; quantity of selected matter of an interesting charac- very urgent, catch an old applewoman, and place her it is too tame-lacks fire and spirit. Every allow- one that a policeman will be there in a minute or two ance, however, must be made for a first number; the at the farthest.—Great Gun. future numbers may perhaps show improvement.

THE GREAT GUN.

There is decided improvement visible in this publication : still there is room for much more. This remark does not apply to its pictorial embellishments, which, besides being profuse, are mostly unexceptionable; we allude rather to the literary contents, which, in our humble opinion, have not been of a character sufficiently earnest to meet the demands of the present times. Satire, with a noble purpose in view, is an engine of good, which cannot be too highly appreciated; but mere punning, if carried to any length, soon becomes intolerable. There has been too much of the latter, and too little of the former, in the Great Gun hitherto. Something more in the spirit of the following just and excellent lines would peedily redeem this publication from the objection

we have spoken of :-LINES ON READING OF THE TUMULTUOUS CONDUCT OF THE PEASANTRY AT THE LATE EARL OF LIMERICK'S FUNERAL, BY AN IRISHMAN. .

No paradise lovely here welcom'd the "PERY,"* No chant was peal'd forth for his ashes' repose, Monteagle and Glentworth, sad, silent, and dreary, Now shrunk from that people they dare not oppose.

But what was the cause of this fearful commotion ! Why danced the rude boor o'er his coffin with glee? Why, demon-like, mar the last rites of devotion ? 'Cause he lived from his country a base Absentee!! 'Twas he, when that country, by traitors surrounded,

A prey to the wiles of a minister fell, Exclaim'd-like the death-croak of Erin it sounded-"Thank God, I've a country yet left me to sell !!!" Spring Rice, you spalpeen! for yourself, or your nodity, t Your coach, or your horses, I don't care a pin ; But had I been there, by this hand on my body, I wouldn't have left a whole bone in your skin !

* Pery is the family name of the Earls of Limerick. † When others were boasting of their love of country at the time of the union, and declaring that nothing could the time of the union, and declaring that nothing could tempt them to betray it, this was the language of the late patriotic nobleman. This wonderful, indeed, his very remains were not venerated by a grateful nation!

"If this island be in the latitude you describe, the 1 Noddy is the name of a species of Irish char-a-banc, nearly out of use now. Lord Monteagle, in his explanatory letter which appeared in the newspapers, pompously makes use of the expression "my carriage" no less than

Publications Received .- The Three Impostors. Twelve Reasons against taking away life as a punishment. The World Within; a description of the interior

A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

Satirists, and such loose bitter speakers have a times accused churchmen of a somewhat unseemly affection for the fat of the land; and the Rev. John Rawes, of Clifton, has of late a little justified such the public. The love of home is (at least under the accusations, by his extraordinary attention to dripping. He seems to have bent all the energies of his divine mind to the consideration of his grease pot. He has be assured that it will be a difficult matter to get the doubtless read in the "Arabian Nights," that Solomon confined some of the mightiest spirits in brazen kettles: and, therefore, thought it not beneath his corn we find that those stalks which raise their heads wisdom to haunt his own kitchen, keeping a vigilant highest are the emptiest. The same is the case with eye on his pans. Like the Israelites of old, his heart men; those who assume the greatest consequence was-despite of itself-ever busy with the flesh-pots. have generally the least share of judgment and Now it happened, that on the 26th of December last, ability. sixteen years old, 3s.; children, from six to twelve years old, 2s.; and infants, from birth to six years old, 1s. 6d. At these charges, moderate as the sixteen who is so modest that he will not "embrace an opportunity."—He would make a good make felony. He had engaged the woman with an "eight or ten years' character," he knew not which. Had character been dripping, he, doubtless, could have told. We subjoin, from the Bristol Mercury, a few extracts from the trial. The man, purloined of his Paul's, in London, and rector of a parish in the dripping, is under examination :-

because it was on my premises; there can be no other and am heartily thankful to l'rovidence for the part dripping on my premises but mine. The Court said there was evidently a difficulty in

The woman was acquitted. We sympathise with

equally dear to him. After all, when there is often

In the meantime, while forms and phrases are re- To allow him the ordinary of the chateau, replied was that he had only lately remarked this picture, or THE UNKNOWN; a Miscellany of Instruction and John Rawes' elevical love for mere dripping? John Rawes' elerical love for mere dripping? We know not which College claims the maternity of the Rev. plaintiff: but doubtless he was reared at Brazennose, seeing that he so boldly showed it in Court. His College, too, may have been ungrateful to his merits: nevertheless, he has grasped an honour despite of it; for henceforth he may, in the teeth of envy, add D.D. to his name, and go down to an admiring posterity, as John Rawes, Doctor of Drip-

Tit Bits.

A FEW ODD LOTS FROM THE CATALOGUE OF COSTLY CURIOSITIES OF AN ANTIQUARIAN. " Ne'er send commissions out to Greece and Rome-The best antiquities are made at home."

LOT THE FIRST. A feather of one of the geese that cackled so capitally as to save the Roman Capitol; a rum 'un to write, and recommended to Gibbs to balance his accounts with.

An illuminated MS. copy of the "tale" the Choet

building of the Tower of Babel, but was not discovered till after the fall of Jericho. Fore finger and thumb of a Grecian bricklayer. with a bit of Roman cement holding them together. The wasp that stung the tip of Lord Brougham's nose when a boy, and while the youthful Harry was cheating at "all in the ring."

The right eye of a fish (very like a whale's) that saw

Leander swim across the Hellespont. The Bodkin (not the barrister) that the Emperor The identical pair of breeches which King Stephen thought too dear at a crown, and, it is supposed, he

only paid four and sixpence for.

The whipping-top that l'ompey the Great cried for when a little boy, and the lash with which he was beaten to keep him quiet.

The hind leg of a patriotic bluebottle fly, that hygged at sattled upon and tickled Grean's pose

buzzed at, settled upon, and tickled Casar's nose when he landed in Britain. The "pilot's thumb" mentioned in Mr. William Shakspere's tragedy of Macbeth.-Great Gun.

THE REAL AND THE IMAGINARY.—" Pray, Mr. Betterton," asked the good Archbishop Sancroft of the celebrated actor, "can you inform me what is the reason you actors on the stage, speaking of things while we in church speak of things real, which our congregations receive only as if they were imaginary?" "Why, really, my lord," answered Betterton, don't know; unless it is that we actors speak of things imaginary as if they were real, while you in the pulpit speak of things real as if they were imagi-

KNOWLEDGE.-There is a satiety of knowledge as of pleasure; and though the latter is more common, it may be questioned if it be less bitter. Solomon's was of this kind when he exclaimed "All is vanity," and Socrates, when he defined the perfection of human knowledge to be that "we know nothing."

'TIS TRUE 'TIS PITY, AND PITY 'TIS 'TIS TRUE.—The most pleasing picture in the world is a happy face. Pity that it is as fleeting as pleasing. HATE v. EAT .- In one of the fashionable regions of

Journal. WONDERFUL INSTINCT .- A cat, having lost her kittens, follows a mutton-pie-man.-Punch. EARLY INTELLIGENCE.—The Court Journal says, that "a report is in circulation that the Royal

at Wakefield, a witness was asked if he was not a husbandman, when he hesitated for a moment, then coolly replied, amid the laughter of the court,

sir; I'se not married." BOOTS AND STOCKINGS .- At a north-country inn, the boots being called, a shrimp of a lad, in a rustic attire, presented himself. "Well, are you the boots?" The youth, supposing, no doubt, that the gentleman was up to a joke, replied, "No! I'm the stockings, other, they are easy and certain compared with the hopeless task of attempting to make creeds harmonize answer, asked him, "what he meant by such a and sectariens unite.

THE TRIBUNE; and Journal of the Rights of Industry. Hetherington, 40, Holywell-street.

This is a new weekly twopenny unstamped paper devoted to the advector of the interests of the World an unaltered countenance, "I'm under the boots, so devoted to the advector of the interests of the World and unaltered countenance, "I'm under the boots, so devoted to the advector of the interests of the World and unaltered countenance, "I'm under the boots, so devoted to the advector of the interests of the World and unaltered countenance, "I'm under the boots, so devoted to the advector of the interests of the World and the interest of the World an

THE BEST TIME TO FIND A POLICEMAN. When you don't want one. When you do, wait till you do not, Emigration; the Land, &c.; -besides a considerable and then you will find plenty. Or, if your want be ter. Our main objection to this publication is, that three inches within the kerbstone, and it is ten to

> A Pig in a Poke.—" Would you like to have a hot crock in your bed this cauld night, mem ?" said a good-natured chambermaid of our town, to an English lady, who had lately arrived in Scotland for the first time in her life. "A what?" said the lady. first time in her life. "A what?" said the lady.
> "A pig, mem:—shall I put a pig in your bed to keep
> you warm?" "Leave the room, young woman! Your mistress shall hear of your insolence." offence, I hope, mem. It was my mistress that bade me ask: and I'm sure she meant it in all kindness." The lady looked Grizzy in the face, and saw at a glance that no insult was intended; but she was quite at a loss to account for the proposal. She was aware that Irish children sleep with pigs on the earthern floors of their cabins; but this was something far more astonishing. Her curiosity was now roused, and she said, in a milder tone, "Is it common in this country, my girl, for ladies to have pigs in their beds?" And gentlemen ha'e them, too, mem, when the weather's cauld." "But you would not, surely, put the pig between the sheets?" "If you please, mem; it will do you maist good there." "Between the sheets! It would dirty them, girl. I could never sleep with a pig between the sheets."
> "Never fear, mem! ye'll sleep far mair comfortable. I'll steek the mouth o't tightly, and tie it up in a poke." "Do you sleep with a pig yourself in cold weather?" "No, mem. Pigs are only for gentles that lie on feather beds; I sleep on cauf, with my neighbour-lass." Calf! Do you sleep with a calf between you?" said the Cockney lady. you're jokin' now," said Grizzy, with a broad grin,

"we lie on the top o't."—Dumfries Herald. THE LAST ACT OF SPANISH INCONSISTENCY. - A certain Marquis de Casa Irugo has been forwarded to this country as the new Spanish Minister to the court of St. James's. Surely it would have been more in accordance with the character of the Narvaez Government to have sent over General Bravo !-Great

NOT TO DE QUIZZED. - Psalmanazor endeavoured to impose on the public by pretending to be a native of an island he called Formosa. One day, as he was sun must shine perpendicularly down the chimneys, and put all fires out." "O, sir," said Psalmanazor. "the inhabitants are aware of this inconvenience, and so all the chimneys are built obliquely.

THE AMERICAN PAPERS assert that the marriage of the Siamese Twins to two sisters is, although doubted by many, a fact. Lord Palmerston says that, if it be found to be true, he shall move for an injunction in the Chancery Court to restrain any such encroachment on his celebrated "Quadruple Alliance."—Great

INHUMAN CRUELTY.—An unfortunate individual was reized the other day in Londonderry dockyard smuggling two bags of gunpowder from a Glasgow steamer. It is generally believed that neither the culprit nor his powder was ultimately discharged, although the former maintained that he was merely endeavouring to preserve himself from starvation by so disposing of the illicit commodity as to have a "blow out" somehow or other. — Great Gun.

CHINESE MAXIM.—Whoever slanders me in secret, fears me; whoever praises me to my face, despises me. On Consequence.—When we look at a field of

REV. SYDNEY SMITH.—The Rev. gentleman gives the following description of himself in a letter to a correspondent of the New York American :- "I am country, my time is equally divided between town and Mr. Stone.—Do your clerical duties take you pretty country. I am living amidst the best society in the frequently into the kitchen? Witness.—No, but my metropolis, am at my case in my circumstances, in domestic ones do.

Mr. Stone.—The pantry, now—do you visit that pretty often! Witness.—No, not often, except I have reason I dine with the rich in London, and physic the poor to suspect that anything is amiss there. I do not know in the country; passing from the sauces of Dives to whether the dripping is that of mutton, beef, or pork; the sores of Lazarus. I am, upon the whole, a happy I cannot say where it came from; I swear it was mine, man, have found the world an entertaining world, allotted me in it."

THE MUSICAL TRAGEDY AT COVERT GARDEN. - To swearing to the dripping; and the case might as well be the Editor of the Great Gun, Sir, I want to know how it is that, when the heroine at Covent Garden is named Anne Tiggany, her brother is named Polly and amony the poor, rather than really benefit them. Before we have public washhouses let the people have clothing to wash, and before a return to the customs most anxious study—the absorbing subject of his manufactured. The woman was acquirted. We sympathise been his manufactured anneal Polly and anneal Polly and an increase a study—the absorbing subject of his most anxious study—the absorbing subject of his m

LEARNED THEBAN.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Loss of the Brig John Nation.—The Medway, West India steam-packet, brings intelligence of the loss of the brig John Naylor, Captain Orr, off Fayal, from Ichaboe, with a full cargo of guano. She was 203 tons register, and was insured for £2,000. In consequence of losing her rudder, she put up in the island of Ascension, having previously thrown upwards of 100 tons of her cargo overboard to lighten her. The brig made Fayal on the 21st of December, and endeavoured to enter the harbour, but in conse quence of her disabled state, the captain could not ffect his object. On the 22nd she bore up, the wind blowing a strong gale, and endeavoured to get to the leeward of St. George's Island, and on the following by few, even the most extensively circulated Metropolitan day was running down the land, when her temporary steering machinery gave way on the larboard side, and the vessel immediately canted with her head on shore. Captain Orr, thinking to save her, let go as the organ of the movement party, Advertisers will find anchors, but seeing no chance of doing so, ordered it to be a medium of communication with the public at the boat out. and got eight of the hands, who were dreadfully ill of the scurvy, in first, and then made for the shore, a heavy sea running, with a tremendous surf. The landing was most difficult, and one poor fellow, in his anxiety to save himself, jumped into the water to swim for his life, and was drowned. The captain, on the boat striking, was violently bruised. Three others died on the same night from exhaustion and exposure to the cold. The vessel drove on shore on the 24th, and became a total wreck. The weather was so boisterous that it was impossible to get to her, and consequently everything was lost. The captain reports that there were upwards of 400 ships at Ichaboe when he left, loading and waiting for their turn. He supposes by this

THE WRECK OF THE WILLIAM TURNER.-The Car-Herald contains a lengthy account of the loss of this ill-fated vessel, reported in last week's Star. Every one on board, crew and passengers, supposed to have been not less than thirty persons in all, were drowned. The vessel is completely broken up, and every vestige of the cargo lost.

time the guano is pretty well exhausted

GIBRALTAR, JANUARY 6th .- Last night we were visited by a tremendous storm at east, accompanied with very heavy rain. A little after midnight, inteligence was sent in from our outposts, that a ship had been wrecked on the Eastern Beach, where there was a very heavy surf, and that all the crew had disappeared from the deck, supposed to have taken refuge below, fearing to be washed overboard On receipt of this information, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain the Hon. J. R. Drummond, R. N., of her Majesty's ship Scout Colonel Sir John Campbell (field-officer of the night), their fair share of the enormous wealth created by Maand Mr. Longlands Cowell, the agent for Lloyd's, proceeded to the spot for the purpose of ascertaining the facts, and giving such assistance to the crew as the circumstances of the case might render neces sary. She proved to be the American bark Joshua Emblem, D. L. Wilcox, master, of Palermo, with to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish sulphur, wines, &c., bound to the United States. of the Labouring Classes. Her mainmast went by the board. It is feared she will prove a wreck, though the cargo may be saved.-

FATAL EFFECTS OF A STORM.—CALAIS, JAN. 21.

-Yesterday the sudden storm that took place in the afternoon produced one of those disasters by which loss of life and property occurred, and probably without the immediate reason being ever ascertained. A lugger, or, as it is called here, a chasse-marée, left Dunkirk in the morning, bound for Abbeville, laden with coals, salt cod, and brandy. From some nnknown cause she came on shore between four and five o'clock, P.M., to the eastward of th jetty, the wind blowing severely from N.N.E., which ought to have enabled her to have pursued her intended course. After she struck on the sands, and was dimly seen through the haze, the lifeboat ap proached. Not a soul was seen on board, and became useless, in such a heavy sea, to run the risk of going on board, as the vessel was breaking up. It was once supposed that a man was seen attached to the mast by a rope. Such, however, was not the case, and there can be no doubt that the crew have that they could not have escaped, even had they taken to the small What renders the supposition more reasona ble is, that a boy picked up a five-franc piece close to the vessel when the tide was out. It was ascertained by the ship's papers, washed on shore, that there were four men and a boy on board.

At one o'clock on Friday week a lengthened inquiry was entered into, at the Royal George Tavern before Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, and a re spectable jury, touching the death of John Clement wool-sorter, who, after attempting to cut his wife' throat, was found by the police in a back-room of the ouse, 34, in Little George-street, Bermondsey, with his throat severed from ear to ear. The evidence ad duced was substantially the same as the statement o the case published above, with the exception of that of the man's employer, Mr. R. Elkington, wool stapler, of Fendall-street, who further stated that deceased had for some time appeared exceedingly low and melancholy; and upon reasoning with him, in order to arouse him from his lethargic state, he elicited from him that ever since the middle of last year, when he lost his daughter, to whom he was tenderly tached, he had suffered severely from nervous excitement, which quite unfitted him for labour, and or Saturday last deceased had actually called at th counting-house under this delusion, and stated to him (witness) that he could no longer think of robbing him, and therefore he begged to be discharged. Wit ness was of opinion that deceased had been of unsound mind since December last. The jury decided on the following verdict:—That the deceased met with his death by his own act, being at the time in a state

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BERMONDSEY

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—On Saturday night: boy named Dynes, aged twelve years, died of hydrophobia, in Movntaghs, near Lurgan (Ireland). disease made its appearance on the Wednesda previous, nearly thirteen months after he had received a scratch from the tooth of a dog on the hand the wound at the time being so slight that no blood

FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 22. - At about si o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the back of house in the centre of High-street, occupied by Mr. Blackwell, furniture broker and cabinet maker It was first discovered by Dr. M'Lean, of the 76th regiment, a lodger in the house, who was awoke by strong smell of smoke. He immediately awoke the people of the house, and gave the alarm. The town and government authorities were soon on the spo with engines, &c., but some time had elapsed before water could be procured. The fire raged with extreme violence for some time. Fortunately, there was not any wind, and at nine o'clock no further danger was apprehended. A great portion of Mr. Blackwell's stock was burned, and the damage has been estimated at £3,000. We hear that in the cellar of the house was a large quantity of powder (it is said as much as three or four barrels); providentially this did not ignite, or the destruction of life and property would have been most distressing.

CORK.—Suicide.—This city was thrown into great

excitement on Tuesday by the rumour that Mr. James Wherland, who held several official and publi situations (amongst others that of revisor to the Corl poor law union), had died suddenly at the south District Lying-in Hospital. Inquiry was immediately set on foot, when it was ascertained that the unfortu nate gentleman had put an end to his existence, in that institution, by shooting himself through the head, while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity. The deceased was a gentleman of very temper, and it appeared that some statements made at one of the public boards relative to the manner in which he acted in his official canacity was the ultimate cause of bringing on that aberration of mind which induced him to commit the fatal act. Immediately after the occurrence a coroner's inquest was held before Henry Hardy. Esq., coroner, and a most respectable jury, when the following verdict was returned—That on this day (Tuesday) the said James Wherland shot himself by discharging a pistol, loaded with powder and hall, into his mouth, thereby inflicting a mortal wound of which he instantly died; and that when he fired the said pistol he was not in a sound state of mind, but was labouring under temporary derange

RESIGNATION OF MR. BARON GURNEY.-Mr. Baron increasing weakness, has sent to the Lord Chancellor his resignation of the high office of one of the Barons of the Exchequer, which the learned baron has filled the bar and the public. The general opinion in Westminster Hall is, that Mr. Platt, Q.C., will succeed to the vacant seat on the Exchequer bench, but, of course, no arrangement has at present been made.-Standard.

THE REPEAL "STARF."-The reductions in the clerks and attaches of the Conciliation-hall have, it is believed, been mainly carried into effect at the instance of Mr. Smith O'Brien, who has proved himself-far too expert in financial matters to suit the tastes of some of the disinterested natriots, who have long run riot and grown sleek upon the Repeal funds. The Mail gives the following detaile of the retrench- in similar documents of the darker ages. ments in the expenditure:—"The cashier reduced to £2 2s. a-week; the bookkeeper, £2 a-week; the under-secretary, to £100 per annum. The clerks as best they can—it amounts in reality to nothing state of society in the land of "green lanes" and been reduced. Not only has the advance caused by exists. who had £2 a-week each are reduced to 30s.; those who had 30s., reduced to 25s.; and those who had 25s. reduced to 20s. The only offices which have escaped the shears are those held by the favourite drones, of whom, perhaps, more anon. A saving of above £1,500 per annum has been effected, and the work to be done no worse than it was-a pregnant

was squandered when it flowed in freely,

THE NORTHERN STAR, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL,

ESTABLISHED in Leeds in 1837, and since then the leading Provincial Journal in the Kingdom, is now published at No. 340, Strand, London. The object of the Proprietor in establishing the Northern

Star was to furnish a fearless and faithful organ for the representation of the Labouring Classes, whose interests from time immemorial have been shamelessly neglected. The removal of the Star to London has enabled its conductors to supply the reader with the latest intelligence as well as the most interesting news; in consequence of which its number of readers have materially increased in

From the extensive circulation of the Northern Star, together with the fact that it is read by all classes of society

large worth notice. (post paid) to the Editor, 340, Strand, London. Advertisements and orders for papers to be addressed to Feargus O'Connor, 340, Strand, where all communications will be nunctually attended to.

The following extract from the Newspaper Stamp Returns for October, November, and December, 1843 (since which no returns have been made), show that the Northern Star is far at the head of many old-established

•	NORTHERN STAR 117,00						
	NORTHERN	STAR		••	. 1	17,	000
•	News of the World Record Examiner Britannia	86,000	United	Serv	ice (ia-	
,	Record	83,500	zette			••	19,50
ļ	Examiner	71,000	Patriot				60,00
	Britannia	66,000	Spectat	or .			48.00
	Mark-lane Express	54,000	Era				41.00
	Tablet	45 000	John B	nii .			39.00
	Observer	41 000	Watchn		• ••		33 00
1	Atlas	27,000	Age and	i Arm	110		29 50
	Auds	31,000	Sontino	••••	u3	••	20,00
į	Nonconformist	30,000	Senning		• ••	**	20,00
	Bell's New Weekly		Journal	of Co	mme	rce	13,90
	Nonconformist Bell's New Weekly Messenger	22,500	•				

** Observe the Office, 340, Strand, London.

CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED.

Just published Price Fourpence (forming a Pamphlet of 56 pages demy 8vo., in a stiff wrapper), THE SECOND EDITION OF FULL and COMPLETE REFUTATION of the PHI-

lished by the MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, entitled the "Employer and Employed." This valuable little work contains the most complete defence of the demands of the Working Classes for

chinery, as well as a justification of Trades Unions. The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr O'Connor from nearly every part of the kingdom for the publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that have recently appeared in the Star, have determined him

Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester; Cleave, Shoe-lane, London; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham; at the Northern Star Office, 340, Strand, London; and may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents in Town

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1845.

O'CONNELL, THE POPE, AND CIVIL LI-BERTY.

Our position with the Irish at this side of the water is of a very curious character. Their feelings respecting us alternate from hot affection to cold dislike. There is no medium: we are either loved or hated-applauded or condemned: but our acts and deeds are seldom deliberately canvassed—approval or disapproval of Mr. O'CONNELL's policy being the standard by which we are most generally in When we have recommended a course which subsequently Mr. O'CONNELL has been induced to adopt, we have been stigmatized as "firebrands" and "impracticables;" when we have opposed a policy which he has been compelled to abandon after trial, we have been "enemies" and "disturbers." We are now apparently on the very best terms with our Irish friends, as manifest by the extensive and flattering encomiums bestowed upon our last week's faithful exposition of the state of Irish feeling, and our preference for civil liberty over religious tyranny.

We have more than once asserted that civil liberty alone can lead to perfect religious freedom; whereas the most perfect religious freedom furnishes no guarantee for the enjoyment of civil liberty. To this rational conclusion, therefore, must be ascribed our preference for Mr. O'CONNELL in his present struggle, not merely with the Pore, but with the English Protestant Ministry, through the agency of his Holiness. Revenge is sweet: and while the short-sighted observer may confine his view of the infant schism to the mere question of difference as to religious discipline between his Holiness and Mr. O'CONNELL, the more searching inquirer will discover Ministerial intrigue in every maze of the new labyrynth in which it was expected to ensnare the Irish mind. It has been a charge frequently made, and never contradicted, that Catholic Emancipation was yielded with a bad grace by Sir Robert Peel. The measure was extorted from his fears; and if its withholding had been practicable, even at any sacrifice, we doubt its concession. Peel has been more taunted upon the question of Emancipation than upon many others that have left lasting evil consequences; and therefore to avenge himself, and to satisfy the scruples of those who yielded acquiescence to his will, in the belief intrigue. that Emancipation was but the shadow of a bauble to be proudly worn by emancipated slaves, he has now determined upon revenge-a revenge which, if gratified, would, in truth, exclude the Catholic people of Ircland from any, the most remote prospect, chance,

or even hope, of possessing the rights of freemen. It is quite true that his Irish puppet-king, Lord HEYTESBURY, has, in his letter to Archbishop Mur-RAY, denied any Ministerial arrangement or understanding with his Holiness. But "what a meek dove of the Church" his Grace of Dublin must be to have supposed in the simplicity of his heart that any | fit of their less enlightened and less active brethren the question of "Ask my brother if I am a rogue?" Or did his Grace suppose that the cautious PEEL would have trusted even a vice-King,-who is not of the Cabinet, and who is removable at pleasure.with all the secrets connected with this delicate embryo intrigue? No. no: and. in truth. the very inquiry of his Grace, leaves a strong impression on our mind that the question and answer were important items in the Ministerial budget. Looking at the Charitable Bequests Bill as a whole, we were at first strongly inclined to regard it as an instalment of Catholic Emancipation; but, taken in connection with the Rescript of his Holiness the Pope. together with the "state of preparedness" of some of the Catholic hierarchy for the "Bull," we can now view it in no other light than that of the first spiritual arrow shot

from the Ministerial quiver at Irish agitation. Perhaps the greatest blessing of the present age is in relation to ecclesiastics. In olden times learning doctrines by which the mind of man had been so long obscured, were presented in their true intent and purpose. It is quite true that "Bulls," "Concordats," same nauseous language; but we defy any man who has read the extract that we gave last week from the Rescript of his Holiness the present Pope, to discover

more or less than an abetting of an English Protestant Ministry to subjugate the Catholic Church of Ireland to its ewn will and pleasure, with the ultimate view of withholding those civil rights from in a state of continual dread; the quality of is the extent of its success. It has not "put Irishmen, by the possession of which alone they can energy -once so prominent a portion of the British down" Swing. The Rural Police have not been proof of the profusion with which the people's money hope to establish perfect religious freedom, indefarmer's character—almost annihilated; the present able to lay him by the heels. He eludes pendent of the caprice of their Protestant rulers.

matters, we abstained from comment on the around them. numerous articles that have appeared in the Times, from that period when all hope of resisting the demand for Repeal by "the ordinary LAW" and intimidation had failed. No matter where the shoe pinches; no matter from what source grievances may arise, or complaints may come: our "Church defender of the faith, and so forth," has one infallible corrective and nostrum. If "Chartist outbreaks" take place for want of food, the mind is directed from the "outward and visible sign" to "the inward and spiritual grace"-want of religious education.-and "build more churches." If the Irish complain of building churches for others to denounce and damn their religion, while they themselves are compelled to pray in ruins or under the canopy of heaven-" build more Books and Publications for review must be addressed | churches" is the response. For now nearly twelve | Through the operations of paper-money, and loanmonths has this been the burden of the song of the Times. This has been the remedy, according to its authority, of every man who has travelled in Ireland, slept a night in Ireland, or talked to an Irish Protestant in St. Petersburgh, Calcutta, Tahiti, Cabool, or Hong Kong; while our zealous cotemporary has simultaneously proposed is the cause of the wondrous change that we of this such a provision for the Catholic priesthood as would make them independent of demagogues, and regard- whole framework of society to atoms, if the knife of less of the frowns or the threats of their then excommunicated flocks. We would then simply ask the Irish the cancers that are eating up our very vitals re-Catholic people, whether good can come to their persecuted Church from such a combination ?-frem a leading journal that loses no opportunity of denounce ing their priesthood as "ruffians," and themselves as "barbarians?"-from a Prime Minister, who reluctantly yielded what he would gladly retake?—from an apostate Papist, who has consented to become the agent of Protestant intrigue ?- from a Pope who was A LOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently pub-

bitterest enemies? cannot close our eyes to the fact that not more than fourscore of the secular clergy refused the "REFORMA-TION" bone with the Protestant meat upon it: and

but to the account of his Holiness's triumph over civil liberty. We make no doubt that the present gleam of national prosperity will present itself to Sir Robert Peel as the fitting time to take the quiet mind of England by surprise: but we tell the English people that all their "Masters and Servants, Bills," all their Trades combinations, and all that the worst minister could plot against their interests, are as nothing compared to the danger of the threatened alliance between the "Pope" and the "PRETENDER." Must not the Irish people look with becoming suspicion upon those nauseous encomiums now so lavishly heaped upon the head of their Church? Can they forget the favourite toast of the persecuting bloodounds-" The Pope in the pillory, the pillory in hell," and the devil pelting priests at him?" In the present expect to derive very accurate information of popular feeling in Ireland; but we can assert, without fear of contradiction, that the Irish in England, to a man, attach more importance to the present struggle than to the question of Repeal itself: and, remote as the consequences may appear to English Protestants at the first sight, we are glad to learn that a large number of that ereed take the same view as ourselves of the subject. Chartism has made the separation of Church and State one of its most vital objects: and Chartism, therefore, should not tolerate the double infliction which a union of two Churches and the State would impose upon its principles. Again, most heartily desiring that the Irish people may be cautious, suspicious, and watchful, we repeat our anxious and earnest hope that the cause of civil liberty may be saved from the dangers of religious

AGRICULTURE AND "INCENDIARISM." THE question of the utility of Agricultural Associations has been much canvassed of late,—one party stoutly maintaining that they are of no use whatever for good, but only afford opportunities for presidents. secretaries, and influential members at the annual dinners to spout arrant nonsense, and insult the labouring "hinds," by distributing to the "deserving" of the class "prizes" for their good husbandry and behaviour, accompanied by lectures for the beneare admirable mediums for the imparting of agricultural information, and for the spread of correct notions among all classes of workers on the land. present purpose to enter, believing that there is a

incendiarism. The crime of incendiarism is one almost new to the and it has always been matter of boast with Englishthe French gens-d'arme, or the sabre of their falselyand education were weapons exclusively possessed by existed a profound regard for the rights of property. priests and parsons; and were exclusively used for Indeed the one supposed, and implied the other. inculcating "passive obedience and non-resistance," Property is secured by law. To infringe on property. orinces to rule and reign as to them seemed meet. settled and in-woven feeling of respect for law and So long as those weapons were exclusively possessed habit of due obedience that we have spoken of were Gurney, in consequence of continued ill health and by the Church, so long was the mind enslaved; but sufficient to prevent. So far, then, from the labourers crisy became uplifted by degrees, and the monstrous the hand of Labour to be consumed by the all-devouring flame, they scrupulously respected the property entrusted to their care and goodwill, and manifested anything but a destructive or turbulent disposition. and "Rescripts" are not now manufactured in the Now, however, things are changed. Now, property is not respected. Now, stacks and barns are set fire to. Now, the feeling of security under which the owners of property lived has given place to those of fear in its intended effect any, the slightest, mitigation of and dread, -not one of them knowing but that those servile injunctions more unblushingly conveyed the incendiary's torch may be applied to his garner the next .- and he, with his household, reduced Let the critics construe it as they may, and read it from comfortable affluence to squalid beggary. The "merry woods" has become totally changed: the the fear of Swing in 1830-31-2, been taken away, but workers sullen, discontented, and revengeful: the much more of the miserable stock that then existed. employers suspicious, fearful, and enervated-living | So far has the infernal scheme succeeded : but this

And why this change? How comes it to pass that those favoured spots of earth, which peace and contentment seemed to have made their own-where plenty and happiness abided; how comes it to pass that the places where every requisite is found to constitute a paradise; where security for all once abounded, should have become places for the manifestation of the worst passions of our nature-where no man is safe-where the incendiary's torch is in constant and unceasing employ-where God's gifts for the sustenance of men are turned to ashes on the homestead-where the "wild justice of revenge absorbs all other feelings, making of the fairest portions of our land a perfect pandemonium? Through the operations of THE ACCURSED THING mongering, and DEBT, and sinecures, and unmerited pensions, and high salaries, and dead weight, and their cause, is most singular. It is not many months allowances, and "national faith." Through the operation of all these, which have made it necessary to reduce the wages of labour, and to MAKE THE LA-BOURERS LIVE ON "A COARSER SORT OF FOOD." This generation behold; and this it is that will tear the EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT be not sternly applied, and

Bank-restriction and loan-mongering, in the high and palmy days of Pitt-"prosperity." "When George the Third was king,"

sent the "Bull-frogs" out of their seven senses. The immense issues of "paper-promises to pay" by the bank, when it was "restricted" from "paying" according to "promise," caused HIGH PRICES—caused mainly instrumental in the enslavement of Poland wheat to run up to twelve shillings a bushel-caused pride in the districts he visited. Loud were the deto win the smiles of the Austrian despot, and who the landlords and farmers to act more like the inwould now Polandize Ireland to gain the favour of her mates of a lunatic asylum than as men of ordinary sanity. Inclosures of commons became the order of His Holiness's predecessor referred him to the the day. Land was broken up in every direction. throne of heavenly grace for that forgiveness which, suitable or unsuitable. Wheat at twelve shillings a upon his death-bed, his conscience would not allow bushel was sure to pay: so thought the farmers, him to yield for the injuries inflicted upon the brave and they strove to get the twelve shillings. A dozen Poles. Mr. O'Connell (we trust, from a conscious | small farms were knocked into one large one. ness of his power) would treat the Rescript of his Holi The labourers were sent out of the farm-house to ness as a good-natured, harmless instrument; but we | dwell in "independent" hovels, on daily or weekly "hirings." The jumped-up gentleman got bigger in forgetfulness by those who had set out to devote notions into his head, and swelled more with importance, than ever the frog did who tried to swell itself even now, notwithstanding the significant declarato to the bull size. Farmer Hawthorn became "Mistion of the Irish people to resist the Popr's ter;" the Dame of the dairy became "Mistress" of interference in temporal matters, we see daily the parlour; daughter Dolly of the milk-pail, became symptoms of individual misgiving, which we look "Miss" with her piano; son Hodge of the ploughon as preparatory to acquiescence. One priest in the tail, became "Young'Squire" with his hunter; and number of the Doncaster Gazette. There must west has taken up the cudgels for Dr. Crolly; while the whole household became metamorphased from another, more rash and daring, attempted to beard | homely, useful beings into stinking upstarts. They O'Connell, on Monday last, in the Conciliation Hall, soon learned to despise the labourer. He was hardly but was properly controlled by an audience who ap- in any case permitted to enter the house—that house peared to be aware of that struggle which must where his progenitors had had their HOME-faring shortly take place between the Catholic laity and the as the rest did-eating at the same table, and pargood Priests, and the English Minister, and the Pope, | taking of the plenty, or sharing in the deficiency, with the "hirer of their services by the year." Nav. For the first time in our lives we rejoice at the in some instances did the feeling of repulsion operate increase in the weekly rent: we rejoice in the in- on the puffed-out Bull-frog so far against the man crease, as the only visible index by which we can that earned his wealth, that he caused a small hole truly read the popular mind. We rejoice in it the to be made in the wall of his dwelling, that through more, because its falling off at this critical moment it, when standing in his "office," he could hand the ject of the meeting by remarking that all were aware of out his having occasion to set foot inside! But PEACE came; and with it came no "plenty"! Instead thereof, there came a necessity for doing away with "Bank-restriction." With that necessity came the necessity for "contracted issues." Contracted issues caused low prices. Wheat, instead of being at twelve shillings a bushel, fell to six, and less. The "puff" of the Bull-frogs was considerably abridged. They stared with wonder and astonishment at the altered state of things, and they knew not why; but the evil

effects of the change they selfishly sought to shuffle from themselves. The labourer was the most defenceless of those with whom they had to deal. They had their contracts with the landlords, who had the power to enforce or oust. They had their customers to meet, who could not give more watchful and unsettled state of the Irish press we cannot than market-price - who could not give twelve them six. They had the labourers also to deal with, who were rendered "independent" of the farmhouse-table, or the farmer's larder, and who had been taught to live from "hand to mouth in their own homes." Of the three parties it is easy to see which would suffer. Reduction soon became the order of the day. Isolated in position, and truly dependant on the Bull-frogs for existence, the labourers could offer no effective resistance. It is true that they murmured, and grumbled, and routed, and smashed thrashing-machines with sledge-hammers: but the Bull-frogs mounted their horses, as Yeomanry Cavalry, put pistols in their holsters, and sabres on their sides, and rode, and cut, and slashed the "poor devils" "down." To reductions, therefore, they had to submit. Universal pauperization followed. Auction-marts for English labourers were established; and the "FREE" and "independent" were openly and unblushingly bought and sold! Men were set 'to dig holes, and then to fill them up again.' Women were harnessed to gravel carts, and made to draw like beasts of burden. The once well-fed and well-clad labourers on the soil, about whom and of

> whom, as the enjoyers of "The Roast-beef of old England-O, the English Roast-beef,

bards had sung and historians recorded, were reduced to the pitiable condition of being compelled to go to the fields with COLD POTATOES in a bag for dinother answer than "no" would have been given to and another party as stoutly contending that they ner. Denied food, or wages to procure it; all but houseless: naked: with a starving wife and crying babes, the fiend of reckless despair whispered in the ear of one of the smitten sons of toil; and he, listen-Into the question of utility generally it is not our ing to the suggestion, and maddened with the frenzied delight of REVENCE, snatched up the blazing brand, good portion of truth in the representations of both and fired the homestead of the man who to him appeared these parties; but we do purpose to remark on the as the oppressor. The example was contagious. It silly and childish proceedings adopted by some Agri- was given among a population similarly situate. Unlink of the chain; unaware of the nature of the mea-England. Respect for the law has always been a of all knowledge of the devastating effects of a return to distinguishing characteristic of the English people; cash payments with a "national faith" expenditure; not being able to trace their sufferings to the founmen that the constable's baton had in it more of tain head; but seeing in the supercilious and purseweight and authority than the bayonet and musket of proud farmers those who had reduced their wages and denied them employment, they naturally gave the more equal terms upon which the laity now stand | called "National Guard." Co-extensive with this | their bad passions full SWING against those then knew: respect for the law and obedience to lawful authority, and every village and every hamlet in the south of England blazed away to tell of the misery and discontent widely existing. In 1830-31 Swing was in full operation. His presence was exhibited nightly; and -slavish subserviency to "the powers that be," and or to disturb the owner or holder in the quiet posses. the fears of the farmer class were so operated on. millions of money more through the hands of the la bouring tillers of the soil. This was more than "national faith" could bear. If the labourers had it, the Jew as the abominations of our rulers led to complaint of England, in not very "olden times." firing the and annuitant could not have it too. The selfsame complaint to investigation-investigation to educa- corn-stacks and barns of their employers, -wilfully necessity that had rendered it necessary to get at the for some years with great ability and satisfaction to tion, and education to knowledge—the veil of hypo- causing the food that had been raised and housed by wages of labour in the first instance, existed still. and in stronger force. Wages must therefore be got at again. "Coarser food" must the labourer be brought to, or "the estates would be swallowed up." To accomplish this hellish purpose was the hellish new Poor Law scheme concocted; and backed as it was by the Rural Police, its authors deemed it sufficient for two purposes : reducing the wages of labour, and preventing the revengful feelings of the robbed ones from exhibiting themselves in blazing stack-yards. The first of these objects has been accomplished, The New Poor Law has done its work ! Its intention has been fulfilled. WAGES HAVE BEEN GOT AT-have

At all times disinclined to interfere in religious difficulties and "misfortunes" that have gathered and spyings,—ricks blaze away; barns are burnt down; and the farmhouse, and even the mansion itself, are not spared! "Like causes produce like effects." Low wages and COLD POTATOES in 1830-31 set Swing a-going. He cluded thief-catchers then. Low wages and no potatoes in 1844-5 have caused him to renew his efforts: and all the exertions of all the RURALS are not able to prevent him from lighting up a light in England that opens up to view a hideous mass of poverty and suffering.

It is the cue, just now, of the Press not to report the cases of incendiary fires-in the hope that absence of publicity may either operate as a damper on the fires themselves, or prevent the spreading of the fear and alarm which their constant recurrence is sure to cause. This is an old game-and will fail. It was tried before, in the Swing times of 1830-31-2; but it did no good. The fires continued to blaze; the fear spread; and higher wages were given. The present silence of the Times on the fires and

since his pages literally blazed with the flaming accounts he daily gave of them, culled from every source. Nay, not content with the ordinary sources of information, that very ubiquous personage, "our own reporter," was sent down into Norfolk and Suffolk to "see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears." Well and faithfully did that gentleman execute his mission! too well to ensure continuance of his inquiries. He went to the hovels of the workers. He listened to their complaints, in their own language. He learned their sentiments on the nature of the "crime" of burning stacks. He examined into their circumstances—their actual condition—their LIFE-their means: and he boldly proclaimed that POVERTY WAS THE CAUSE OF INCENDIARISM. His revelations stirred up the stagnant waters of Bull-frog nunciations hurled at his head: indignant were the wealthy and the purse-proud at the veil being torn away, with which their horrible treatment of the labourer had been covered up from public view. The storm of vitupertation was too strong even for the Times to face. "Our own reporter" was taken off the track he was so well following up. The revelations ceased. Accounts of the occurrences themselves soon ceased to be given: and in a short time Swing and his doings in 1844-5 were buried

column after column daily to his service. But though we do not now get the direct accounts. we have that occasionally which tells of the great prevalence of the "crime," and of the imminent fears of landlords and landholders generally. Such, for example, is the following account from a recent "needs be" when the "devil drives" in the manner that journal details. Incendiarism must be pretty rife when it is necessary to form a special association for the special purpose of specially "putting it down!" Of the wisdom, or of the probable utility of such an association, we shall not here speak, but give of these have been used, but that all the fires have

the account of its formation, as follows :-A public meeting was recently holden in the Town hall, Gainsborough, for the purpose of forming an association to arrest the progress of incendiarism. Several influential landowners and farmers were present, but the meeting was not so numerously attended as might have been expected on such an occasion. The chair was taken by Sir John Beckett, Bart., who briefly introduced the subthe necessity that existed for giving a check to incen diarism, which seemed to be growing into a system. It had become necessary to exhibit a spirit of determination, and nothing seemed so likely to stop the progress of rick perning as the certainty of punishment. A desultory conversation took place, as to whether it would be advisable to oin some neighbouring association, or form a distinct one for Gainsborough. It was deemed expedient to confine the operation of the association to the Lincolnshire side of the Trent. THE PROPOSAL OF A SECRET COMMITTEE was also favourably received, who should have power, case of a fire, to adopt some active measures on the spot, without losing time in sending for advice and authority to visable to interrupt this conversation, and proceed at once to form the association. Resolutionswere passed, establish ing the constitution of the society, and gentlemen were appointed to form a committee. In answer to an observation that something should be done towards removing the causes of incendiarism, Mr. Wilson remarked that labourers never earned so much bread as at present, in consequence of the price of bread being low in proportion to the rate of wages; an assertion which was confirmed shillings when "contracted issues" had only left by Wm. Hutton, Esq., who stated that in his neighbour hood no labourer was receiving less than from ten shilling to twelve shillings per week. Thanks having been voted t the chairman, Sir John Beckett, a subscription was forth with commenced, and £700 was realised before the meet

Come, one fact is established by this report, spite

of the wonderful and unanimous eilence of the press viz., that incendiarism is rife, and is "GROWING INTO A SYSTEM"! How long will it be ere it becomes to be "part and parcel" of our "blessed constitution"? Swing is becoming systematised, according to the evidence of a late Judge Advocate And yet the press is silent! How strange! The old military Judge could not get rid of his ideas of military governance. "Nothing seemed so likely to stop the progress of rick-burning as the certainty of punishment"! But you must eatch Mr. Swing first, Sir John! And the "certainty of punishment" has not operated to stay the progress of rick-burning. Punishment has been "certain" enough, and 'severe" enough, in all conscience; else the "flogger of soldiers" is hard to please. Has he forgot the Special Commissions of 1830, when VAUGHAN, and PARKE, and Alderson, and Wellington, and Dry-MAN, and Sturges Bourne, and Serjeant Wilde. condemned five persons to death; sentencing scores to transportation and banishment; and scores of others to imprisonment? Has he forgotten that four out of the five condemned to death WERE HANGED - two of them protesting their innocence with their dying breath !! Has he forgotten that the recipients of the merciless sentence of transportation from the Special Commissioners are still in exile-still in the penal settlements-excepting those that have been released by death from a cold and ungrateful world? O, yes; "punishment" has been 'certain" enough, and heavy enough: but it has failed to stay the progress of incendiarism! Sir John BECKETT must seek for the means of putting a stop to the "crime" in another quarter, if he intends to be successful; and he may, if he looks about him, cultural Associations for the "putting down" of able to reason from cause to effect, save to the first find his secret "committee," about which the Rev. F. Pebl was so sensitive, something better to do than sures which had produced Bank-restriction, with its to act as spies and informers, or the employers of proverbially industrious and obedient labourers of immense issues and more stupendous pent; innocent spies and informers, to make punishment "certain." It is not alone in Lincolnshire that "agricultural associations" are taking measures "to stop the progress of rick-burning." In Kent : in the garden of England; in the heart of the most beautiful and

most fruitful portion of our isle; even there we find the curse—even there we find the agriculturists conferring together as to the best means of protection for their produce, after it is garnered. In the Maidstone Journal was lately given the following lamentable instance of folly-proof positive that the man whose stupid noddle conceived the "suggestions" therein contained, and the men who "considered" on them, are alike demented-alike hopeless a perfect belief in the "right divine of kings" and sion or use of it, was to break the law: and this the that wages were advanced—to the extent of some two of ever arriving at, or acting on, the truth. With the fact before them that when the labourer only middlingly paid for his toil incendiarism was unknown-and with their present knowledge that wages are not more than 7s. or 8s. a week, these men of the earth, earthy—these men, dull as the clods of their own fields-sappy as the "rank weed that rots on Lethe's wharf," set about "conisdering" on the following notable suggestions:-The following suggestions have been submitted to the

committee of the West Kent Agricultural Protection Association :_

"The prevalence of the most frightful and desolating of crimes, the blackest which can stain humanity-a crime without limits, warring against the precious mercies of the Most High, and involving in its ravages the lives so long as they have the power to "coin" and circulate innocent unaffending animals and area of mon him of innocent unoffending animals, and even of man himself-calls loudly for some prompt and efficient measures to arrest its progress, as well on the principle that it is better to prevent than punish crime, as for the security of our dwellings, our property, and our lives, which this, and capital with you will be plentiful enough cannot be held to be safe while so alarming a system "From the observations I have been able to make, it

would appear that many of these fires have arisen from momentary impulse, joined to the facility of accom. operation of an INFERNAL THING, which reduces plishing the crime and the difficulty of detection; a facility principally afforded by the unrestricted sale of lucifer matches, and the constant exposure of them for sale by the indigent as a cloak for mendicity, which I am inclined to believe has, in some instances, given birth to enabled to give employment to the sons of the soil, of race being cowed—bowed down to the earth by the all their vigilance; and in spite of all their watchings crime.

"To remove so serious a temptation, I would suggest that restrictions should be laid on the sale and use these dangerous combustibles, and that they should placed under such regulations as may tend to check that placed under such together indiscriminate use, by preventing improper persons from vending them. To accomplish this, I would propose the every person selling them should be obliged to take our licence, which, although small in amount, should be licence, which, annough small lity would be a guarante against their sale to improper persons; and, as a furth against their successful should be required to keep a book, in which they should enter the Christian and surname of the purchaser, under a penalty for every alect in so doing.

"That lucifers, being solely an article of domestia utility, any person found in possession of them out a ntinty, any person touted in conveying them out of doors, under any pretence, except in conveying them from the manufacturer to the vendor, or from the vendor the house of the purchaser or their employer, should h considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished cordingly."-Maidstone Journal,

O! these wicked lucifer matches! They are the cause of all the mischief! In them lies all the evil Stacks are fired; barns are consumed; ricks in wheat, and barley, and oats, and hay, and beans are burnt to ashes; the farm-house and even the lordy mansion, fall a prey to the devouring flames, -all & fire to by starving men, rendered desperate and red less by gaunt hunger: and the sufferers from the fires turn their attention to lucifer matches, and see about devising means to "check their indiscriminate use!" Sappy and cruel-minded as Sir John Becker and his Lincolnshire troop of "yeomen" are, there are not so hopelessly silly and utterly dait as the Kent Agricultural Protectionists! Did it never occur to these wiseacres to inquire

consider" whether Swing was known to commis

ravages before the "indiscriminate use" and "un restricted sale" of lucifer matches? Because if such should turn out to be the fact, the total banishment or even the HANGING of the wicked matches could not stay Swixe's progress! It is only as yesterday since lucifers came into "indiscriminate use." Who the agricultural districts even heard of them in 1830? And yet the fires then blazed. Means existed to produce the spark, and to fan that spark into a flame, long before lucifers were known of. Therefore, should the wise men of Kent-Gotham succeed in making it a capital offence to be found in possession of lucifers, they will not have thereby "put down" incendiarism! The fact is, that of all the acts in this world of a criminal nature the most easy to perpetrate, the least liable to detection, the least inconvenient to the perpetrator, is that of setting fire to outbuildings and ricks. A pipe and a match,—(not a lucifer, but a common brimstoned one,)-or a piece of rag; a flint and an old knife, will do the work quite as effectually as the most carefully prepared "lucifer" on earth. Besides. has not Lord Brougham's Society been teaching the labourers the nature of chemicals? Has not a knowledge of combustibles been made to "march" into Kent Have the Penny Magazine, Chambers' Journal, Chambers' Course, Chambers' Information for the People and the Saturday Magazine existed for nothing Has all the stuff we have heard about fire-balls and air-guns, and mixtures for spontaneous combustion, been all humbug? Is it true that none been lit by the mischief-making lucifers? If so, this neonle of ours has been most grossly practised on, Credulity has been most severely taxed: for we have been assured, over and over again, that every one of those other means have been resorted to; and that, too, in so secret and cunning a manner as to defy detection of the perpetrator. O, no, it is not the luciers! It is the absence of the pining workers; it is the want of food and adequate shelter that prompts them to fire the stacks and ourn the barns: and the Kent farmers may sit lamenting over lucifer matches till doomsday,-if the building they assemble in to "consider" on their misfortunes be not sooner burnt about their cars; but they will not thereby "arrest the progress of this most frightful and desolating of crimes." They may annihilate the lucifers-but flint and steel will remain: they may make it felony to possess even thesethe general committee. The Rev. F. Peel thought it ad- but the "cheap-knowledge" books will remain to tell what simple chemical substances will produce spontaneous combustion, when united together; they may hope that the poverty of the rickburners may prevent access to such works, and put it out of their power to purchase the "chemicals"but the knowledge imparted to them by Agricultural Associations—that dry burnt-lime shells mixed up with dry sawdust will in a few hours in the heap, and produce a most excellent fertilizer by carbonizing the wood-will remain-and the simple sense of the labourers will show them that a heap of this mixture placed underneath or near to a stack or barn, will as effectually produce fire and consume the whole, as the dreaded lucifers themselves; the Solon-farmers may forego the use of charred sawdust fearful that the lesson taught in preparing it may be turned against their homesteads—but it is possible that the news of the vessel being fired through guara becoming saturated with water, may spread among the workers on the land-and now that guano has become so fashionable a manure, and to be found on every farm, the mischievous may be induced to try "experiments:" and even if all or any of these means are not come-at-able, the common knowledge of optics, which teaches the effects of concentrating the sun's rays by means of lenses, may suggest to the more "scientific" of the clod-poles, that if they suspend, at a given distance from the stack, or any other easily combustible matter, the lump from out of a broken bullion-window pane, or the bottom of a broken wine bottle, the sun, even in their absence, will as effectually accomplish their purpose as if all the lucifers, and all the flints and tinder, and all the chemicals, and all the limeshells and sawdust, and all the guano and water in the world, had been employed! No, no; "restricting" the "sale of lucifers" will not "stay the progress" of the crime which "wars against the precious mercies of the Most High." The Kent agriculturists must try some other means. WHAT THINK THEY OF Punch's REMEDY? He prescribed food, and clothing, and good dwellings? Suppose the Kent farmers were to consider how these could be secured to the labourerswould it not do more, not only to " stay the progress" of incendiarism, but to render it a crime unknown, than the most vigorous war they can institute and maintain against lucifer matches? Let them try the experiment! Let them catch one of the rick-burners, and, instead of "hanging him by the neck till her dead," feed him well; clothe him well; give him something better than a hovel to shelter in; cause his family to share in his comfort—and try if ever us will fire a stack or homestead again! It is likely that it this plan was tried, Punch would turn out to be a better philosopher, and a better physician too, than the Kent Solons sitting round the committee table of the 'Association," considering on the enormous wick-

> We cannot do more than we are doing. Employment we cannot find for want of capital. Higher wages we cannot afford to give, for the same reason. Prices ARE DOWN, and rents are high. What can we do? - Dow why, bring down rents and taxes to the rate of pricts to be sure. Ask for, and demand, Equitable ADJUST. MENT. It is this course alone that can give you capt tal. You are now producing for the pensioner, the annuitant, the dead-weight men, the salaried officers, the collectors of taxes, and the landlords with their bosom companions, the Jew mortgagees. Aid in ridding the nation of the heavy load of DEBT, and the other depressing incumbrances she has it bear; put down the "rag-rooks" of every de nomination, who by their speculations in spurious "money" are continually changing the value of pro perty, stripping the wealthy of their wealth, and conforring it on arrant swindlers and very rascals-and who, from the very nature of things, must ever do 50, late mere "promises to pay"; sweep the Augean stable of corruption, and bring together real representative of the people to legislate for the people: aid in doing When you have produced, your produce will stay with you, to be consumed or exchanged for your own benefit, instead of being silently filehed away by the the people to beggary that the wants of the cormorant class may be satisfied—induces "crime,"—and the HANGS its own created criminals! You will &

to aid them to that "bank of earth" for themselves,

But, then, ask the sappy ones, how is this to be

lone? How is comfort to be secured to the labourer!

edness of lucifer matches!

day, as the best place in which to invest the labour of the labourer. Do this; accomplish this; and you may rest secure in peace, even though lucifer matches should be found in every cupboard, or growing, ready for use, under every hedgerow. But until you do this, incendiarism will not cease-the "most frightful and desolating of crimes" will not be "stayed"—the progress of the "war against the precious mercies of the Most High" will not be arrested: and who can wonder? You must therefore, gentlemen of Kent and Lincolnshire, take something more into your "consideration," than "certainty of punishment" and "lucifer matches," if you would have your produce and your homesteads preserved, and if you would enjoy "security for your dwellings, your property, and your lives."

To Readers and Correspondents. J. FALVEY AND MR. WEST .- The following is the letter noticed in our last, as having been received from Mr. J. Falvey, one of the "bought and sold" Tooks of the Labour-depressing League, and which he has sent us to "correct," as he says, one or two trifling inaccuracies in the report of the Rotherham Discussion, lately inserted in the Ster. We give it, because we can afford fair-play to every man-and because we are ishful to show Mr. Falvey and his pay-masters, the League, that though they act with shameless injustice towards their opponents, hunting them down like wild beasts of the forest, closing on them every avenue of livelihood they can at all command, yet their opponents will not retaliate in a like spirit, but permit even the most despicable of the "hired tools" to set himself right, when he only fancies himself aggrieved. To this end we give Mr. Falvey's letter, as follows:- "In your paper of the 4th instant I noticed what was termed a report of a discussion between Mr. West and myself. at Rotherham.' I take it for granted that my opponent sent that report. We differ, however, as to names; for I term it an enormous fabrication. To give you as little trouble as possible, I will only notice a few misstatements, which may be set at rest by unanswerable evidence. It is not true that I was sent for to the south for the occasion. I went home from the south of my own accord, to spend, as is my custom, the Christmas holidays with my family. It is not true that Mr. Machin 'took' the chair as stated in the 'report.' The chair was taken by Mr. John Evans. It is not true that the chairman charged me with introducing 'extraneous matter' into the discussion, as the following letter from that gentleman will fully substantiate, and which, I trust, you will do me the justice of inserting in your next impression. I would have sent it last week, but it did not come to hand in time. My opponent's modesty, delicacy, honour, and honesty, I leave in the hands of those who happened to be present at the meeting. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, J. Falvey." The following is the letter alluded to in Mr. Falvey's note. We may observe, that it is sent to us in Ur. Falvey's handwriting, with a line at the top to say that it is "a true copy." This alone is calculated to arouse suspicion. It bespeaks that the sender is conscious that he is deemed by somebody or another capable of falsifying such a document, and he takes the trouble of assuring them that he has not done so in this particular instance. A conscientious, honourable mind would have been content to send the copy, without deeming it necessary to parade most ostentatiously that he had done so "truly." However such as it is, a "true" copy or untrue, here is the note :- "Your letter addressed to Mr. Badger of Rotherham, dated the 5th inst., was placed in my hands yesterday morning just as I was leaving Rotherham for town, and have lost no time in replying to it at his request. Mr. West in his report to the Northern Ster, you say, has alluded to me as chairman charging you with introducing 'extraneous matter into the discussion' at Rotherham, I beg to state, for the information of Mr. West and all whom it may concern, that the charge is untrue. On the contrary, I expressed myself much pleased at the manner and spirit the discussion had been treated by both parties. I am, yours truly, John Evans, Chairman.' Such, then, are the "corrections" sought to be made by Mr. Falvey. What a "fuss"-for nothing! Mr. Falvey was not "sent for"-he happened to drop into Rotherham just "in the nick of time," all "of his own accord." No, no; not so; such is only the inference Mr. Falvey wishes to be conveyed: while the real correction is, that he was not sent for from the southbut only from "home," where he had gone of his own accord to see his family. The chair was not "taken" by Mr. Machin—but was "taken" by Mr. John Evans! What a tremendous error our Reporter made! He was banding Mr. Machin down to fame, when the right person was Mr. John Evans. The Chairman did not say that Mr. Falvey had introduced "extraneous matter" into the discussion: so says Mr. Falveyand so says Mr. Falvey for Mr. John Evans, But neither of them say that the Chairman did not decide that Mr. Falvey was out of order in attacking the Northern Star, and in indulging in gross personalities against Mr. Vest. Mr. Falvey has learned the art of "sailing near the wind": but folks may sail too near, and thus defeat their own purpose. The "modesty, delicacy, honour, and honesty" of Mr. West may safely be left in the hands of the Rotherham audiences; while the readers of the Northern Star will have some opportunity of judging of Mr. Falvey's peculiar characteristics from the above "taste of his quality." THE TRADES OF SHEFFIELD AND MR. WARD.—A correspondent at Sheffield writes us as follows:-" The correspondence that has been going on between the Trades Delegates and our M.P., Mr. Ward, has at length come to an issue. The preliminaries are nearly completed for a discussion on 'The merits and demerits of Trades' Combinations and Short Time.' The masters were first challenged, but they declined. Of course they have no objection to their pet Member having a dust with the men. The discussion is to take place in the Cutlers' Hall, on Wednesday, January 29th. Dr. Holland is proposed to take the chair, on the part of the delegates. Should that gentleman decline, the Corn Law Rhymer, Mr. Elliot, is to be in reserve. There is to be an equal number of tickets on both sides. The delegates have selected twenty of their ablest men to do their work; but it is rumoured that at their next meeting they will reduce them down to about seven."—Of this arrangement we are glad to hear. It cannot fail to be of service to the cause of Labour, if the Trades delegates are judicious in their choice of disputants. They have a "practised debater" to deal with-one that has seen a good number of "dodger" tried, and successfully, when fair-sailing would not answer. The men ought to have advocate who can detect and expose anything of that sort,

had better have been let alone. We caution the Trades' delegates to be mindful and watchful. THE HON. J. TOLLEMACHE AND LAND ALLOTMENTS. It is with sincere pleasure that we publish the following unsought for testimony to the kind dis position and right feeling of the Hon. Mr. Tollensiche. whose interference with the unwarrantable proceedings of his steward to defeat his own intentions regarding the allotments of land to the labourers in and around Mottram, we lately made public, and whose further interference we specially invoked, to prevent an act of gross injustice being done by the said steward to Robert Wild, in preventing him from having "a bit of land" because he had been most active in bringing the conduct of the steward under the notice of his master. We have not since heard how the Mottram affair has been settled; but, notwithstanding, we give the following, which redounds much to the honour of the hon, gentleman; and we trust to be shortly enabled to report favourably of his conduet in the Mottram case. Our correspondent says :-My object in writing is to give you facts, as I know them, of the Hor. J. Tollemache, who I am sorry to find, according to a letter in the Star of Jan. 11th, is at daggers drawn with his steward about letting and in allotments to the operatives on an estate of his at Mottram. The same gentleman holds an estate edjacent to Ipswich; and I can vouch for his being in favour of allotments. To prove this, I know that to every labourer upon this estate he has let half an acre; ind, what is more, where cottages were wanted on the land, he built them at his own expense. Grumbling and threatenings have been rife amongst the farmers about it; but by taking an independent course, the hon, gentleman has secured a none and a "stake in the hedge" to all his labourers. This is not all. The llon. J. Tollemache, although there is not an estate better adapted to preserve game in Suffolk, will not have any, nor keep gamekeepers to shoot men who dare to take of that which God has sent for all. And let me tell you he is not alone, or the only one, in this Tepect. There are others of high birth who are setting a bold example: all tending to a higher and better tiate of existence for the human race." George Huggins, Carrington.—Institute an action

should it be attempted; men who, like John West for

instance, have met the Malthusian Philosophers in de-

bate beforetimes, and have learned to distinguish

between plausibility and sound argument. Mr. Ward

is a rigid Malthusian. His whole battery of "argu-

ments" are derived from that school; and it will

require some one who has deeply studied both sides of

the question to follow him thoroughly, and show

where his philosophy fails. This is an important

point; one that we trust will not be overlooked. If it is not, the discussion will do immense good; if it is, it

against the sheriff,—if the execution was levied by his iailif,—for an illegal seizure—i. e., if our corresponden tan prove that the goods were his. The house being in his name is not sufficient. If the goods were his father's, they could be taken in execution; and if he one of the circumstances, it was an assault on Observin the execution of their duty.

A CEARTIST PHONOGRAPHER.—We will try to gratify him Some day by the insertion of his song. His other sug-festions shall be made known to the parties named. DWARD RABBER—Received; but we can make no use of it at this period of the week. IBOMAS PINLAY, EDINBURGH.—We have no recollection

of having received the document; if we did, we know Bot what has become of it. THOMAS PICKAED, COVENTRY.—We cannot aid him in the inquiry he is making.

which Mr. F. Thynne so well spoke of the other A READER, LOWER DARWEN.-We never "advise" about emigration. We cannot conscientiously do so. Our idea is, that there is room and opportunity for us all at home, were we only wise enough to employ them as common sense would dictate. Still, a man has a right (if he likes) to leave the land of his birth, and adopt another country; but if he does so, it shall be his own act, as far as we are concerned. Nothing that we can either say or do shall influence him to such step; and then if disappointment follows, no portion of blame attaches to us for leading him astray. The "prospects of success" and the "preferable colony," our correspondent must judge of for himself. If we possessed his means we should stay at home, and work to

"Mak'this warld better yet." THE NATURAL AND INEVITABLE WAR OF THE POOR AND THE RICH .- We commend the following, received from a correspondent at Heywood, to the gentlemen of the Weekly Chronicle ; particularly Mr. Cotton Twist ; and that other sensitive gentleman, who, a few weeks ago, was bawling out for the "revered and ruptured" ghost of Canning to come and help him to "put down" Jacobinism and the Northern Star .-- Heywood. -Copital cersus Labour .- At a time when there is such a struggle going on between Labour and Capital, we think it our duty to inform our friends of the doings of the employers and employed of this, a purely manufacturing town. We have been often told by the mem bers of the League, by their lecturers, and particularly in the letters of Cotton Twist, that good trade invariably brings high wages. But whether there be good trade or bad, we find from experience that the labourers can at best only maintain their rate of wages, or obtain an advance by turn-outs, strikes, &c., which often throw them into debt, and brings an amount of misery about their homes which takes months, and in too many instances years, to clear themselves of. Nor is this allreductions of wages, even in times of "good trade," are much more common than advances. To prove this, we have only to state, that in this town, when trade is as brisk as it was ever known to be, an attempt has been made, on the part of J. II. Kay and Sons, to reduce the prices paid to their weavers, by putting four addititional picks to the inch, without giving a corresponding advance in the price. In consequence of this, the weavers in their employ, on the 23rd of December last, turned out for an advance of five farthings per cut, which, on an average, would make about one shilling per week difference in their wages. This turn-out still continues without any prospect of its present termination. The weavers of the various mills in the neighbourhood, and the public in general, have supported the turn-outs up to the present time; though a great deal of intimidation has been used to prevent the working people subscribing, particularly in the mill of Mr. W. Hartley, where the manager demanded the money that had been collected, and threatened to discharge the parties who had it in their keeping, if they did not comply with his request. This led to a turn-out, which lasted upwards of a week, Mr. H. having found that there were a few independentminded men in his employ, who dared to express their opinion upon the unjust proceedings of his manager, has thought proper to discharge them. It is a fact, too notorious, that if they find they have a man in their employ who dares to hold an opinion, and express it, he immediately becomes a "marked man;" is thrown out of employment; and in too many instances reduced to beggary. The manufacturers here, finding Mr. Kay's weavers did not evince any disposition to return to their employment, except on the conditions they at first demanded, called a meeting of their body on Friday evening last, which was held at the Queen Ann Inn, Heywood, at which certain resolutions were passed, the purport of which appeared in the following placard, which was posted in their lodges and in the various mills on the following day :- (Copy)-" To the work-people in our employ.- At a meeting of the millowners of Heywood, and the neighbourhood, held at the Queen Ann Inn, this day, to take into consideration the nature of the turn-out at Messrs. John Hilton Kay and Son's mill, we unanimously resolved that a deputation which was then agreed upon, should go over to Ashton and Staleybridge, for the purpose of ascertaining the prices paid by the millowners there, embarked in as well as if the amount of wages paid by John Hilton Kay and Son were less than those paid at such places, they be recommended immediately to raise their wages to the amount there paid for the same kind of work; but if the deputation should find that Messrs. Kay and Son's wages already equal in amount those at Ashton and Staleybridge, that Messrs. Kay and Son's weavers should be apprised of the fact; on being acquainted with which, should they still refuse to resume their work on similar terms, we will stop our weavers and spinners from working, until the resumption of work by the turn-out weavers of Messrs. Kay and Son's. Witness our hands, this 17th day of January, 1845." Here follows the names of twenty-two millowners, being the whole, with the exception of three, that there are in the town and neighbourhood. From the above the weavers may see that it is the determination of the manufacturers that there shall not be any advance in wages, and that if those who are now out, persist in their demands of five farthings per cut, the whole of the mills are to stop. Should this scheme of the millowners lead to a re-enacting of the scenes of 1842, the country will have evidence sufficient in their printed bill, signed by themselves, as to who the parties are

FRANK, NEWTON MOOR .- We cannot decide the mode to be pursued in the case he speaks of, but would recommend a letter of inquiry to the Secretary of the War-office. Let the letter simply ask for instructions

W. Bell, Hetwood, and Ambrose Hirst, Oldham.-Their letter has been handed over to the Executive, who will no doubt give the reasoning it contains all due

HANLEY AND SHELTON WORKING-MEN'S HALL.—We have received an address from the Committee appointed to devise means for, and superintend the erection of a public hall, for the use of the working men of Hauley and Shelton (Potteries). The following is the pith of the address :- "We have resolved to erect a suitable and commodious building, in which the workmen of these districts may meet from time to time, to discuss their grievances, whether social or political. It is, therefore, intended, that the hall shall be used for general purposes. It is also intended that, as soon as practicable, there shall be connected with the said hall an elementary day school; also a useful library and reading rooms: also to have lectures on science, history, and politics, and discussions on all questions that affect the interest of those classes who are called upon to bear an unequal share of the burdens of the state, who are at all times affected by any change that may occur in the progress of society. Such discussions to be conducted on the most liberal principles consistent with order and decorum. The lectures, school, and all appertaining thereto, to be under the direction and control of a committee, to be elected from the body of the shareholders, in agreement with the rules for the government of the institution. In furtherance of the fore-named objects, we, the Hall Committee, being shareholders, have purchased a plot of freehold land in the township of Hanley, the site being an eligible one, to the front of Market-street, and a deposit has been paid on the purchase; on which site we intend erecting a commodious and comfortable building, to be denominated a Working-Man's Hall. The methods which we propose to employ for the purpose of raising the necessary funds, are the taking out shares of five shillings each; each shareholder to pay threepence per week, per each share, until his share, or shares, be paid; each shareholder to have a card whereon to enter his contributions. It is also proposed to raise funds by voluntary contributions, donations, and other means the Committee may think proper to adopt. Joseph Heath, Secretary, Committee-room Temperance Hotel, Miles'-bank, Shelton, January 10th,

THE TEX-HOURS'-BILL AGITATION,—On this subject we have received a small pamphlet, written by Mr. John Doherty, and which may be had at Grant's, I, Pallmall, Manchester, urging the revival of the Ten Hours' agitation, and the necessity of petitioning Parliament in support of the Bill, in the approaching session. With the general tenor of the pamphlet we fully agree, though we must be permitted to dissent strongly against the doctrine put forth at page 9, that the factory-workers, when soliciting the assistance of the clergy and the medical profession, should let those classes know that they do not object to their CHILDREN WORKING—that in consequence of the "primeval curse" labour is the condition of existence for children as well as their parents, and that all that is asked for is protection against too long hours of labour. Such doctrine as this, we say, we protest against. The Ten Hours' Bill is good as far asit goes but it is only "a step in the right direc tion." WE PROTEST AGAINST ALL INFANT LABOURand deny the justice of it, whether based upon fabled curses, or any other ground. Even the sentence—"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," cannot be strained into meaning the sweat of children. What it does mean is evident, without any straining - by labour all shall earn the means of existence; -not a class, or a section of the human family, but all, without distinct tion. If Mr. Doherty would proclaim this doctrine, he would be doing more to advance the truth and the right, than by putting slavish apologies into the mouths of parents for the working of their little ones. With the following advice we cordially concur :- "It may be objected, 'If the House of Commons pay so little regard to the petitions of the people, why petition them at all? To this I answer, we do not petition from any hope that the decisions of the members will be materially influenced by those petitions, but for the purpose of depriving our opponents of a pretence against us. For example, it you do not petition at all, the mill party in the house will get up and declare, with the most cool assurance possible, that you do not want a Ten Hours' bill, and that the proof is supplied by the fact, that few or no petitions have been presented in favour of it. They will then pretend to defend you against what they are pleased to call the mistakes of your friends. But pour in your petitions upon them, short and decisive, but numerous, and you compel them to seek other grounds for their opposition than 'pure love for you and your children,' and you save our noble, able, disinterested, and virtuous champion from the additional labour of defending himself, after having combatted for you. Not only, then, should there be a petition from every separate mill, but there should be one from every separate room. The more

the petition, or the number of signatures to each., I .- His song for the United Trades will not do.

Huon .- A master cannot "discharge" an apprentice, either on a week's notice, or on any other notice, on the ground that he is not strong enough for the trade. Nay, if the boy is constantly ill, his master cannot so easily "get rid" of him. When a master signs an indenture, he covenants to do such and such things: and he cannot be released from his covenant as long as the document is in existence. Before the document can be destroyed, all the parties to it must be willing, and give consent, or the magistrates must order it, on proper and sufficient cause being shown by either the master, the boy, or the parent or guardian. In the case referred to, let our correspondent insist on the master taking back the apprentice; and if he refuses, summon him before the magistrates. They will soon "order" him to receive him; for even they have not the power to cause the indentures to be broken on such a plea as that urged by the master in this case. If the boy behaves himself, and shows a willingness to do all he can to learn his trade, he is not to be turned away

because his master thinks he has made a bad bargain. THE LATE ITALIAN INSURRECTION .- The following letter from the noble exile, Joseph Mazzini, appeared in the Times of Friday:-Sir,-The enclosed is a literal translation of a letter written to a friend at Corfu by Anacarsi Nardi, a lawyer of Modena, one of the exiles who landed in Calabria with the brothers Bandiera, and died at Cosenza on the 25th July, 1844. Nardi wrote it in the condemned cell, twelve hours before his death; and it breathes through every word such a ealm, such a holiness of feeling, that I have no doubt you will gladly record it in your valuable paper. To me it seems that a cause for which such men as Nardi fly to death as to a happy dream must be a sacred one, and endowed with more chances of success than a superficial glance at the present may suggest; but, whatever the opinions may be that you entertain on the subject, martyrdom will allow of no party feelings: and a honest unspotted man, who can live earnestly and die calmly for what he believes to be the true and right, is in all times, and especially in ours, when theory and practice seem to be at perpetual variance, a sight for all striving men to strengthen their hearts with. The letter passed through the hands of the Neapolitan and Austrian Governments, and was transmitted by the latter to its Consul-General in Corfu, in order to have it handed over to Dr. Savelli, who received it on the evening of the 11th of December, 1844, four months and seventeen days after it was written. Exoria (a Greek word, signifying exile) is the name of the house erected by the exiled Dr. Savelli, in the district of Covacchiana, and where Nardi too was living. Dante is a boy, the first born of Dr. Savelli. to whom Nardi was godfather. The man who was in the habit of going on horseback to the Exoria is Pietro Bouheciampi, who landed with the twenty exiles for the purpose of betraying them into the hands of the Neapolitan Government. He was born from a Greek mother and from a Corsican father. I am, sir, respectfully yours, Joseph Mazzini.—To Signor Tito Savelli, Exoria, in Corfu. Dear Friend,-I write to you for the last time; within twelve hours I shall be no more. My companions in misfortune are the two brothers Bandiera, Ricciotti, Moro, Venerucci, Rocca, Lupatelli, and Berti. Your brother-in-law is exempted from this fate, nor do I know to how many years he will be sentenced. Remember me to your family, and all friends, as often as possible. If it be granted me, I will, before ascending to the Eternal, revisit the Exoria. Kiss for me my Dante and all your children. When you think proper you may make known this my fate at Modena and to my brother. Receive the affectionate remembrances of all my companions. I embrace you, and am yours. NARDI. From the condemned cell at Cosenza, 24th of the 7th month, 1844 .- P.S .- I write with handcuffs, and therefore my writing will appear as if written with a trembling hand; but I am tranquil, because I die in my own country and for a sacred cause. The friend who used to come on horseback

was our ruin. Once more, farewell. M. G. Cowley.-We have seen worse poetry than his lines on the "Merry Days of Old;" but though they contain something of truth, they contain more of error. The "warning Currew" is not one of those associations of the past best calculated to cause us to regret the departure of the "merry days of old." The lines might better suit a second edition of Lord John Manners's poetical effusions.

Addressing Communications,—Again we have to remind our friends of the mode of addressing communieations. Several have this week again sent their orders addressed to Mr. Hobson; and some correspondents inclose orders in their packets of news. This is as it ought not to be. Orders so sent run great risk of not being attended to. Mr. Hobson desires to have nothing to do with those departments which do not belong to him. He wishes merely that letters and communications for the paper should be addressed to Several parties make their Post-office orders payable at the General Post-office, instead of the Office, 180, Strand. By remedying this they will oblige. They have only to say that they desire their orders to be made payable as above, and to Mr. O'Connor, and their desires must be complied with.

MR. LEAGUE "TOOL" FALVEY AGAIN,-A correspondent at Portsea writes to us, that the notorious Falvey having visited this town, was challenged to discussion by a gentleman named Malcolm. Falvey at first accepted the challenge, but subsequently kicked up a row, and having the police in attendance,-an invariable rule with the cheap bread bawlers,-he had the impudence and "fairness," to give Mr. Malcolm into custody, who was thereupon forcibly removed by the police. Next day large bills were posted over the town challenging Falvey to a discussion of the question, "Would a repeal of the Corn-laws he beneficial to the working classes?" Of course the League mouther did not accept the challenge; he was, however, pretty well served out by the extra warm reception he met with at his next lecture. What a precious stock of impudence this fellow must have, to talk about " fair play," when ruffianism, and police brutality is all the answer he dares to make to the challenges given him by those who see through his sophistries, and rightly appreciate the villany of his heartless, scheming, conspiring employers!

THE WRONGS OF THE POOR .- At the Southwark policeoffice on Thursday, a decent-looking young man named before Mr. Cottingham with refusing to work in Christchurch workhouse. In reply to the charge the prisoner said that he had walked thirty miles on Wednesday for the purpose of seeking employment in London. On Wednesday night he was promised work at a place in Newgate-street if he called at an early hour the next morning. He accordingly went to the workhouse for a night's lodging, thinking they would allow him to depart earlier than usual. They gave him nothing to eat when he entered at night, and wanted him to work two hours before they would give him his breakfast. He told the officer that he had work to go to, when he skould have his breakfast given him. The officer treated him harshly, and gave him into custody. Really this is a most infamous case. A poor man has no work: not to seek work is to be a vagrant, punishable by law: anxious for employment, the man walks thirty miles-no joke with an empty stomach-to get work He is so far fortunate that on his arrival in the "great wen," he is promised work next morning, on the condition that he comes early. He seeks workhouse shelter: obtains it, such as it is, but no food, not a crust, though he had walked perhaps altogether not less than forty miles. Next morning he wishes to be off to his employment; but no, this "free-born Briton" is a prisoner. He must stay and work-work for the night's shelter he has had, work for two hours before breakfast. The man's new found situation demands his immediate attendance, otherwise in all likelihood he loses it. But what care the petty tyrants of the workhouse? Their business is to terture, not succour; to insult, not aid, the unfortunate. Finding he will not do their work, these brutes give him into custody; no doubt piously hoping that he may be committed to the treadmill as a "rogue and vagabond," instead of being allowed to follow a law ful occupation as an honest man. The magistrate refused to entertain the case, and discharged the man, telling him to make the best of his way to Newgate-street Very just of the magistrate; but such justice will, we fear, be of small benefit to the poor man. This is the way the poor man is treated. Compelled to seek those who will

"Gie him leave to toil;" and then - hunted on all sides by the minions o power-denied liberty to toil when, with pain and suffering, work has been found. It is in the parish of idea poor BRITTEN must have of "the blessed dispenthings are done!

Another Alderman Cute. - "Putting Down" with A VENGEANCE !- In the Hampshire Independent appears a case of magisterial atrecity, which, infamous as are the record of some of our Metropolitan Courts, is but rarely equalled, certainly never excelled. A man named William Finley, a fireman in a recently wrecked steam-boat, was accused before Mr. Hulton, a Southampton magistrate, of entering the garden of one Mrs. Fry, and being seen to put his hand upon her clothes-line. William Corbin, a boy, lodging at Mrs. Fry's house, stated that he followed the prisoner from the garden into the town (Southampton) where he lost sight of him; that he then went for a policeman and in ten minutes the prisoner was taken into custody at a house in Simnel-street. FINLEY denied the charge and called several witnesses, against whose characters not a word was breathed, who distinctly proved that at the very hour when the alleged offence was committed, he was at the public-house in Simuel-street where he was arrested, and where he had been for several hours before being taken into custody. This evidence to an ordinary just man would have been conclusive, but this precious justice Midas ordered the case to proceed. The report says :-" After some little

petitions the better, no matter for either the length of possible, which has been carried on to a great extent. The deceased did not make his calculation for an Colliery Explosion at Cwn Avon.—On Friday

Man, vain man, dress'd in a little brief authority, Like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,

founded at his unexpected and severe sentence." No of persons had to fall over a rope, which was fastened wonder! So must every one present have been, unless at one end to the scenery, the other end being held by indeed such sentences are every-day work with Mr. Barry, the clown; amongst the party was deceased Hulton, which is more than likely. What will Sir witness, and several others. After falling, deceased James Graham say to this worthy? Will he not replaced his hands upon the abdomen, and said he had move him from the magistracy? We fear not. But hurt himself in a place where he had been before protected from such gross injustice as that above time past. In the absence of a post mortem examinadepicted. This case is another of the daily occurring proofs of "the inevitable and eternal war, of the rich and the poor." The class dominancy of the rich must be "PUT DOWN!" Until that be, there will be no justice for the many.

stamps in payment of small sums as possible. . WALKER, WHITE LEE .- The plates may be had from

the office, 340, Strand, at the prices advertised. MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR. BXECUTIVE. From a Working Man in Carpenter's Hall .. SUBSCRIPTIONS. From Hanley and Shelton DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. Collected by Mr. A. Lonsdale, Manchester From Titus Brooke, Dewsbury JENKIN MORGAN. From Titus Brooke, Dewsbury .. MRS. ELLIS From a Friend, E. B., Stoke From Mr. Haywood, Norwood .. From Rochdale, per Edward Mitchell RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

SUBSCRIPTION. Ditto, one month in Cummersdale .. advance 1 6 Standard of Liberty 2 0 Lamberhead Green .. 3 4 CARDS AND BOOKS. .. 1 3 Haslingden,hand-books 0 8 Penzance, cards Carlisle, account-book 4 0
Tavistock, ditto ... 4 6 Haslingden 0 Dunde Haggate, hand-books Burnley, ditto 2 6 DONATIONS. .. 1 0 Cummersdale 2 6

11th of January, relative to the holding of a Convention and the election of the ensuing Executive, and to send their decision and the number of the votes to me as speedily as possible. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

Accidents, Offences, Inquests, &c.

ALARMING EXPLOSION AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.character, and which resulted in a great destruction accident, which he gave as a dying man. He of property, took place in the oil and colour stores in said—"Auld saw that I had hold of the horses the occupation of Mr. Bayliss, colourman, No. 149, heads, when he immediately got to the front of the Whitechapel-road, immediately facing the London vessel. Whilst they were so employed the light they attended for Ault, and Mr. George Chance gave him held communicated with the inflammable fluid. In an excellent character. The coroner summed up, rean instant, and almost before the lads could escape, the body of naptha took fire, and the house from the bottom to the top was one muss of blaze. By the were confined to the building in which they originated, but the work of extinguishing the fire was one of no ordinaru difficulty, the limbs and lives of the firemen being in constant jeopardy from the frequent explosions which took place among the ruins, supposed to arise from a quantity of gunpowder among the stock. Copious supplies of water being furnished to the engines at work, the ruins were cooled by half past ten o'clock, but every particle of property is destroyed, and the house, which is completely burned through, and in a very tottering state, must be taken down. One of the lads was rather severely burned about the hands and face.

an alarming fire was discovered among the loads of of hay and straw had been consumed.

Supposed Suicide from Destitution .- On Wednesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Red Cross, Upper East Smithfield, on the body of a man unknown, about twenty years of age. James Hill, a morning he was in a boat off Alderman-stairs. East Smithfield, when he saw the body ashore. Deceased was dressed in a pair of fustian trousers and waistcoat, and a blue striped shirt, with laced boots. The summoning officer said that the appearance of the leceased showed that he was in a state of greats destitution, as his clothes were threadbare, and his shoes worn out. The jury found a verdict of "Found ever since. On Monday five men were taken before R. drowned.' THE SHAPWICK MURDERS .- ANOTHER VERDICT OF

WILFUL MURDER. - On Friday week the coroner's ury assembled at Shapwick, to ascertain the cause of the death of James Dimond, an illegitimate child, aged seven years, of Sarah Freeman, who died in November, 1843. The body was exhumed on Saturday last, and a portion of the contents of the stomach was subjected to analytical tests by Mr. Herapath, who pronounced it as his opinion that the child had been poisoned by arsenic. Evidence was given which poison, and a verdict of Wilful Murder against her this parish which Sarah Freeman was in the habit stroyed by the regimental farrier. sation of Christianity," when in Christ's name these of visiting; and it is expected that further exhumations and inquiries will in consequence take place.

CHILD MURDER. - On Wednesday forenoon Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Cottage of Content. Lock's-fields, Walworth, on the body of a newly-born female child, which was found dead in Penton-place, Walworth. Frederick Gibbs. of 14, Regent-street, Brixton, stated that on Sunday morning last whilst proceeding across the fields in Penton place, he saw a parcel lying in the area of an unfinished house. Witness with considerable difficulty got it up, and on opening it he discovered the dead body of a female child. Police-constable 208 P came to the spot, and subsequently conveyed the body to the station-house. There were several marks of violence about the head. Mr. W. H. Dry, surgeon, said that he saw the child soon after it was found. It appeared of recent birth. There were several contusions of the scalp and left forehead, and another bruise on the back, which njuries, he had no doubt, were the result of violent blows inflicted by some blunt instrument, which had caused the deceased's death soon after birth. The jury returned the following verdict:—That the deceased was born alive, and that she was wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE. consultation, Mr. Hulton, addressing Finley, said in On Monday evening last a fatal accident occurred this case there was a balance of evidence. The defence on the stage of this theatre to one of the supernumethis case there was a parameter of evidence. The manner of the section in our last paper. The number of men inset up was what in law was called an alibi, which, if raries named William Blake, aged 38 years. The section in our last paper. The number of men inset up was what in law was called an alibi, which, if set up was what in law was called an adot, which, aged 30 years. The section in our last paper. The section is paper. The section in our last paper. The section is paper. The section in our last paper. The section is paper. The section is paper. The section in our last paper. The section is paper. T

Hear this sapient magistrate; the defence set up was beth, leaving a widow and seven young children an "excellent defence" if "good" [Qu. true]; but if unprovided for. On Friday Mr. W. Carrer held an bad [Qu. false], a very wicked one." Yes, ass; and if inquest at the Windmill, High-street, Lambeth, on your sentence is "bad," it is very "WICKED." If you the hody of the deceased. Charlotte Blake, the wife have punished an innocent man, what reparation can of deceased, said that her husband went to the you, will you, make him? But was not the defence theatre on Monday night, as was his usual practice. 'good"? The witnesses made oath, all agreeing in About twelve o'clock the same night he was brought their statements, that the man had not been out of home, and appeared in great pain. A man, who had the house where he was arrested, for some hours pre- accompanied him home, told witness not to be vious to his arrest. This not being deemed satisfac- alarmed, for he had only received a fall. The detory, the man offers to call other witnesses-Mr. Par- ecased on that, said "Yes, and a fall which will cause rott, the landlord of the house, "who could prove" my death." He then informed witness that Mr. "Listen to me, sir," says the magistrate; "I want not Barry (the clown) had done for him, and that it to see Mr. Parrott. The case has been proved"! O just had long been tried for, and was at last accom-He also told witness that Mr. Barry had pulled his legs from under him, in drawing a rope, used in the pantomime of Johnny Gilpin, too sion of Mr. Clark's lecture on Trades Unions. Mr. tight. On the night of Friday last he told the wit- Langston presided. The meeting was opened with As makes the angels weep!

ness that he had received an injury across the legs singing, after which Mr. Saunders read the article from the same person, and that he (deceased) had on Trades Unions from the star of Saturday last, garden robberies. What matters it to him whether never been able to do his part so as to please Barry, which created an enthusiastic and determined spirit poor FINLEY is innocent or guilty? Nothing. Gar. On one occasion he said that Barry had a great spite in the meeting. Mr. Clark in an able manner condens have been robbed: such robberies Cure is deter- against him, but he hoped God would forgive him cluded his interesting lecture by recommending the mined to "put down;" and therefore he packs poor for it. Mr. Jeffree, surgeon, of Paradise-street, was trades in Birmingham to call a local conference to FINLEY off to prison for three months, hard labour, to sent for to attend deceased, but he died on Wednes. take steps to secure a representation in the prokeep him out of "harm's way during the winter day morning .- John Brown, of 11, Neat-street, one jected National Conference, to be held about Easter months!" And then, sage justice, he is to be turned of the supernumeraries, said that it was the duty of next. Mr. Williamson rose and bore testimony of out, we suppose, when spring comes, a branded "gaot the deceased to represent the character of a Charity the truth of many of the lecturer's statements. A bird," to thrive or starve; a Will Fern, to fire farm. Bon in the pantomime. Witness had to do the part yards! The prisonerwas, we are told, "amazed and con- of a Fisherman. In the first comic scene a number rated. what will the people do? We mean not the pot-bellied injured. He did not then accuse Mr. Barry or any shopocrats, but the veritable people-the poor; the other person with having caused him to fall. Several class who are the victims of such bloated fools and other witnesses having corroborated the testimony of knaves as this Hulton. What they should do is, to the last witness, Mr. John Jeffree, surgeon, said labour with all their might for a control over the that when he called to see deceased, he told him that Government through the medium of legislative power: Barry had made him fall over the rope spitefully. for never until they have that power will they be Deceased had been labouring under hernia for some tion he was unable to tell the cause of death. The

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY .- On Thursday, as one of the guards of the one o'clock up luggage train was unloosing the pilot meeting of delegates connected with the Miners of Agents will please to remember that orders received after engine when in the Todinorden station, a jerk was the above two counties, it was resolved-"That the Thursday evening cannot be attended to until the following week. We care to receive as few twopenny post cipitated him over the back part of the carriage and fit Society will be held at the Sun Inn, Side, Newhe was killed on the spot. It appears his neck must castle-upon-Tyne, on Monday, the 10th of Feb. next, have been dislocated, as there are no marks on the instead of the 3rd, as previously ordered; and the

farther inquiry was adjourned till Tuesday, to afford

time for the opening of the body.

COMMITTAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER .-- A coroner's inquest was opened on Friday last, at the house of Mr. George Stewart, the Vauxhall-tavern, Ashted, and thumberland will attend. continued, by adjournment, on Tuesday morning, touching the death of Thomas Davison, aged 64, a police-officer in the employ of the Grand Junction Railway Company. The party accused was a young man named Thomas Ault, the son of John Ault, carrier, Spon-lane, who was present during the inquiry. though not in custody. The first witness examined was Mr. James Vardy, who said the deceased was a policeman, on night duty, at the gate of the goods station of the Grand Junction Railway Company. About half-past cleven on the night of the 20th December, Ault came with a waggon-load of glass from the works of Chance, Brothers, and Co., at Spon-lane. A regulation had been made by the Grand Junction Company not to admit carriers' teams later than eleven o'clock; and whilst he was telling the driver that ke could not be admitted that night, having been carried the meeting dispersed, aging the driver that ke could not be admitted that night, having been carried the meeting dispersed, aging the driver that ke could not be admitted that night, having been carried the meeting dispersed, aging the meeting dispersed in the meeting dispersed, aging the meeting dispersed in the meeting tion Company at Birmingham, came up. On the well carrying out the principles of their new Assomatter being referred to him (Mr. E.), he told the driver that he could not go down to the shed that night; but as he had come a long distance, he might bring his goods inside the premises and lay them down by the side of the wall. Mr. Vardy and Mr. Eborall then left the gates and went to the goods shed, and in a few minutes a porter, named Robert Crisp, came to them, saying he was afraid Davison was killed by Ault, s waggon. Mr. Vardy ran to the evening, Jan. 23rd, Mr. Guenigault in the chair. spot, and found the waggon thirty paces from the gate on the road to the shed. The deceased had been run over in his endeavours to stop the waggon from proceeding to the shed contrary to Mr. Eborall's orders. The deceased said to Ault, "You did it on purpose," and conti-The various localities are earnestly requested to pay said to Ault, "You did it on purpose," and conti-attention to the instructions contained in the Star of the nued to say, that when he (Davison) remonstrated with him, and laid hold of the horses' heads, Ault jumped on to the front of the waggon, and began whipping his horses, crying out to them, "Gee up," several times. Robert Crisp and Mr. Eborall fully bore this testimony out; and in addition the Rev. George S. Bull was called, who stated, that on the day after the accident he attended the deceased, to administer to him the consolations of religion. He (the deceased) believed at the time that he had only a few hours to live. Mr. Bull took down a On Thursday morning an explosion of a fearful statement the deceased had made relative to the it set forth that one or two will give instant relief.

waggon and began whipping and urging them forward. Hospital. From inquiries made upon the spot, it I cried out when down, but he drove over me." The appears that two lads in the employ of Mr. Bayliss | deceased lingered until the 14th of January, and then were engaged between eight and nine o'clock in died, according to Dr. Charles Annesly's evidence, of drawing off a quantity of naptha from a churn-shaped the injuries received. Mr. Partridge, the solicitor, marking judiciously and impartially upon the very elaborate evidence as he proceeded; and, after being in deliberation a quarter of an hour, twelve out of exertions of Mr. Braidwood, and his men the flames fifteen jurors returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Thomas Ault," who was immediately given into custody, and committed to take his trial at the Warwick Spring Assizes.—Birmingham Advertiser.

MELANCHOLY DEATH FROM POISONING.—An inquest was held on Friday the 17th inst., at Shiffnall, Shropshire, on the body of Mr. George Evans, hair-dresser, who died from poison administered by his mother under circumstances affording additional proof of the necessity lately so apparent for the adoption of some legislative compulsion of caution on the part of dealers in drugs. The deceased, it appeared, was labouring under violent nervous excitement, being in a state bordering on confirmed delirium tremens EXTENSIVE FIRE IN HUNGERFORD-MARKET. — On for some days previous to his death. With a view Thursday morning, between three and four o'clock, to procure an abatement of his sufferings, he sent his son, a boy aged about ten years, to a neighbouring hay and straw in Hungerford-market, near the druggist for two pennyworth of laudanum, the medicompany's office. Information was forwarded to the cine he was accustomed to take for similar purposes Chandos street fire station by the watchman on duty, The druggist, who also combined with that trade the and speedy assistance was procured therefrom, as business of a grocer, had no laudanum at the time in well as from other stations, but from the progress the the house, but sent the child for it to a neighbouring fire had made previous to its discovery the firemen surgery, where he obtained it in a teacup, and then were not able to subdue it till a considerable portion proceeded home. The mother, ignorant of the fatal strength of the potion, gave it to her son, who swallowed it at a draught, and shortly after fell into a sleep, from which the application of the stomach pump and all the ordinary remedies failed to awake him. The agony of the parent, on finding that she waterman, said that about nine o'clock the same was the unconscious instrument of her son's death, is described as being most poignant. The verdict of the jury was, "That deceased died by taking an excess of laudanum—viz., two or more drachms."

Poaching.—A band of poachers, about ten in number, were met with on Saturday night, on the Stoke estate, Herefordshire. The watchers were so severely B. Phillips, Esq., at Hereford, and remanded till Monday next.

ACCIDENT AT HYDE PARK-CORNER. - On Friday morning an accident occurred to one of the troop of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, stationed at Knightsbridge Barracks. A detachment was proceeding from Knightsbridge for the purpose of mounting the Queen's guard, when, on proceeding through the gateway leading into the Green Park, two abreast, the horse of one of the privates was upset in consequence of the plug used for fastening the gate inculpated Sarah Freeman in administering the at the bottom having been negligently left open. Owing to his good horsemanship the rider escaped was returned. Five other sudden deaths of children unhurt; not so the poor animal, one of whose legs Christ-church where these things are done! What an have, it is said, lately taken place in one family in was broken. The horse was shortly afterwards de-

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER THAMES.—Friday morning, as several deeply-laden barges were driving up the river with the tide, one of them got foul of the centre pier of Westminster Bridge, and through the concussion one of the crew, a fine lad, twenty years age, was thrown overboard and drowned, notwithstanding several boats put off from both shores to endeavour to save him. The barge was laden with coal, and was proceeding to Windsor. SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Saturday

last a labouring man, named Thomas George, met with his death at Pull-court, near Tewkesbury, under the following circumstances: -The deceased, in company with other labourers, was felling some timber on the estate of J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq., and a rope had been fastened to an elm tree for the purpose of pulling it down in a particular direction. The tree, however fell in a contrary direction to that intended, and in pulling, the rope caught against another tree, which caused the deceased to be jerked forward a distance of fifteen yards, his head striking in his fall violently against the trunk of another tree, and killing him on the spot. The deceased was 33 years of age, and has left a widow and four children.—Worcester Journal. THE ACCIDENT AT THE EAGLE'S BUSH COLLIERY .-

We regret that no particulars of this accident, upon which we could depend, were received in time for inone. They considered the case was proved against—Finley: Excuse me, sir, but I could produce more witnesses; if you would allow me, I will send for Mr. Parrott, the landlord of the house, who could prove—Chases within. As each came out a trick was played upon him by the Clown (Barry) and the Pantaloon (Bradbury) holding a rope, which crossed the door, and in one of its scenes, representing a performance, and in one of its scenes, representing a levis of the explosion is supposed to be. The cause of the explosion is suppose

You are one of those characters whom we must keep easy fall, and in consequence tumbled violently over, last an explosion took place at Cwn Avon, by which out of harm's way during the winter months, and the and fell flat with great force on the stage. The fall seven men were slightly burnt, but are expected to resentence is, that you be imprisoned and kept to hard forced the metallic part of a truss that he wore into sume their work in a few days. The explosion was labour for three months.—The prisoner, who appeared amazed and confounded at this severe and unexpected sentence, was then removed from the bar." at his residence, Pleasant-place, High-street, Lamtore introducing a candle.—Swansea Journal.

Hear this support resistants the defence set up at his residence, Pleasant-place, High-street, Lamtore introducing a candle.—Swansea Journal.

LIVERPOOL -A large and cuthusiastic meeting of the Liverpool Boiler-makers was held in the large room of the Ballington Coffee-house, Ballingtonstreet. A journeyman Boiler-makers was called to the chair. The meeting was addressed at great length upon the necessity of a combination of trades, by Mr. Roach, of Manchester. After which the following resolution was carried unanimously :- That we, the Boiler-makers of Liverpool, pledge ourselves to support the Northern Star newspaper and the Liverpool Journal, as they are the only papers that do justice to the trades of this country.

BIRMINGHAM.—TRADES UNIONS.—On Sunday evening last we had a strong muster to hear the concluhandsome collection was made, and the meeting sena-

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. - Central Committee of Frades, &c., Saville-house, Leicester-square; Mr. J. Simpson in the chair.—The following sums were received :-Per J. A. Marchant, collected by friends at frowbridge, £1 17s.; per Mr. Aston, second subscription, collected by Lloyd's compositors, 5s. id.; A Patriot, Coggeshall, per Mr. D. W. Ruffy, 1s. A letter was read from Mr. Drury, secretary of the United Trades of Sheffield, stating that two trades in that town had already subscribed upwards of £10. and that the other trades were resolved to follow the example. A communication was also received from Guernsey, announcing that subscriptions would be received on behalf of the "Testimonial" at the office of the Guernsey Star, which journal has made a strong appeal to the people of that island in behalf of the Duncombe Testimonial.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM MINERS. - At a next delegate meeting for the counties will be held on the day following, or the 11th, when it is expected delegates from all the collieries in Durham and Nor-

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION,-A meeting of the Compositors of London was held at the National School Room, Harp-alley, Farringdon-street, on Wednesday evening last, to make their final arrangements for carrying into full operation their Na-tional Association. The meeting was the most animated we ever attended, and, under the able chairmanship of Mr. Patey, was conducted in a most peaceable and satisfactory manner. Some of the most able and impartial men of the profession were selected to fill the various offices of the Association, among whom are Mr. Thompson and Mr. Edwards, the late Registrar and Secretary of the London Union of Compositors; Mr. Patey (the chairman for the evening), &c., &c. A vote of thanks to the chairman having been carried the meeting dispersed, highly ciation. As a proof of the popularity of the measure it was stated in the course of the evening, that (although the circulars had been issued but a few days upwards of one thousand four hundred members had already sent in their names.

BOROUGH OF FINSBURY .- DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. -General Committee.—The above body assembled at the White Conduit House Tavern, on Thursday Mr. Wm. Balls moved,-"That assistant secretaries or collectors be appointed in each parish within the Borough, in order that every inhabitant may have the opportunity of testifying their gratitude to their esteemed representative, at their own residence." The motion was seconded by Mr. Toome, and carried. It was then agreed that the officers for that purpose be appointed at the next meeting. Mr. Thorne moved,—"That this committee re-assemble this evening three weeks, and from and after that period, that it meet weekly." Seconded by Mr. Balls. and carried. Several sums of money were handed in, and the committee adjourned.

THOSE AFFLICTED WITH A SHORT COCCH are referred to an advertisment in another column, of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Waiers, where they will find

Forthcoming Chartist Affectings,

CITY OF LONDON.—Chartet Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane.—The public discussion will be resumed on Sunday morning next, at half-past ten. At three o'clock of the same day, at the same place, the Metropolitan District Council will meet for despatch of business. Mr. Preston will lecture in the evening.

Turnagain-lane,-A general special meeting of the members will be held on Tuesday next. Somens Town.—Mr. Sewell will lecture on Sunday evening, at Mr. Duddridge's, Tonbridge-street

Southwark and Lambeth.—A public lecture wil e delivered by Mr. W. Matthews, at the St. George's l'emperance Hall, Blackfriar's-road, corner of Weber-street, on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock. GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD .- Mr. M'Grath, presisident of the Executive, will deliver a lecture at the George and Dragon, Blackheath-hill, on Tuesday evening—Subject, "The Land; the Charter; and

Tower HANLETS.—A discussion will take place next Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, at the White-horse, Mary-street, Whitechapel—Subject, "Will a union of Trades benefit the working classes; and, if so, what are the best means to effect it?"

COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS PAINE. —A public supper, in commemoration of the above event, will be held at Mr. Clark's Coffee-house, No. 14, Edgeware-road, on Wednesday evening next. Supper on the table at eight o'clock. CAMBURWELL AND WALWORTH.—A meeting will be

held at the Montpelier-tayern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock. Spitalfields .- A public concert will be held at the Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, on Tuesday

evening next-the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of Mrs. Ellis. To commence at eight o'clock. HAMMERSMITH.—A meeting will be held at the Dun-cow, Brook-green-lane, on Tuesday evening

Greenwich.—A public meeting will be held in the Assembly Room of the George and Dragon-tavern, Blackheath-hill, on Tuesday evening, January 28th; Mr. M'Grath, and other friends, will attend; chair

to be taken at eight o'clock. WESTMINISTER.—A meeting will be held at the Sun and Thirteen Cantons (Clock-house), Castlestreet, Leicester-square, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock. AN HARMONIC MEETING will be held the at Clock-

house, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Tuesday evening next, January 28th—the proceeds to be given to Mrs. Ellis; chair to be taken at eight o'clock. AN ADJOURNED PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Monday evening, at the Peacock, Houghton-street, lare-market, to take into consideration the plan of

Mr. Preston for obtaining the possession of land, &c.; chair to be taken at eight o'clock. MR. WHEELER will lecture on Tucsday evening, at the Temperance Coffee-house, Stratford, Essex.

AN HARMONIC MEETING will be held at the Feathers, Warren-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Monda January 27th, at eight o'clock-the proceeds to be given to Mrs. Ellis. PENTONVILLE.—The friends of the National Charter Association are respectfully requested to meet at the

Duncombe-arms, Pentonville-hill, to form a Pentonville locality. The meeting will commence at halfpast eight. EMMETT BRIGADE.—A members' meeting will be held at the Rock-tavern, Lisson-grove, on Sunday

evening, at eight o'clock.

Towen Hamlets.—A public meeting of the members will take place at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock.

MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday, January 22nd, at St. Ann's Church, Manchester, Mr. Edwin Gill, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and formerly of Sheffield, to Elizabeth While the Act of the letter of the lette beth Wright, late of the latter place.

DEATH.

The Earl of St. Germains died on Sunday morning last, at his seat, Port Eliot, St. Germain's, Cornwall, in his seventy-eighth year, and is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Lord Eliot, Secretary for Ireland, whose elevation causes a

Frish Webenerig.

THE REPEAL VAGARIES. "A NEW FACE ON AN OLD FRIEND." In the weekly Freeman's Journal we find the folowing account of the recent "melting up" of the share in which it re-appears as a broat spanking new

" THE '82 CLUB." " At a numerous meeting of gentlemen, held at 17, Up. per Burelingham-street, Dublin, on the 2nd of January, 1845, 3 Clem Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P., in the chair, it was moved by Henry Grattan, Esq., M.P.; seconded by Wm. Bryan, Esq. : That we whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby constitute ourselves a club, to be called "The '82 Club." That the object of the club is to facilitate the Repeal of the Union—to secure the establishment of the Legislative Independence of Ireland; and as a means for the attainment of these ends, to encourage Irish manufactures, art, and literature, and to diffuse through society a national feeling.

PUNDAMENTAL RULES Mered to Charles C. Duffy, Esq.; seconded by John the a. gerald, Esq. : That the club shall dine together on reary of the Declaration of Legislative Indepen-U. Charter Toast of the club be "The Legislative Independence of Ireland."-Moved by Francis Comyn, Esq., Ex-J.P.; seconded by Richard O'Gorman, jun., Esq.: That the club shall give an annual bill.-Moved by R. Mullen, Esq.; seconded by Robert Ferguson, Esq.: That the club uniform be a green body coat with velvet collar, white skirt linings, and gilt buttons, inscribed "1782" in a rity. Sir, I have been a close observer of passing events, for trial. wreath of Shamrocks, while tobinet rest, green pantabons at least in the unfortunate trade to which I belong (namely, uniform with cost in winter, and white duck in summer, pa- fustian-cutting), and I find since I last addressed you on short stature, in a brown coat, called on a very poor tent leather boots, white kid gloves, and black satin cravat, subject to changes by the Committeee, ALL OF IRISH MANUFACTURE.-Moved by Richard O'Gorman, Esq.; mittee.—Moved by James O'Hea, Esq.; seconded by Willever presented such a subject for serious inquiry and he would send them—that there were two of his own liam Markey, Esq.: That the Annual Subscription be reflection as that of England at the present moment. and four of his master's. The poor woman then gave One Guines, payable in advance. - Moved by Thomas Davis, Esq.; seconded by J. M. Loughnan, Esq: That tuture members be elected at a General Meeting of the that I can scarcely bring myself to believe in the existence—asked her if she had not four of them already? On club, by ballot, on a notice signed by a proposer and seconder; that this notice be sent to the secretaries three seconded by Thomas Galway, Esq.: That the business of the clab be managed by the President, Vice-President, Secretaries, Treasurers, and a Committee of twenty-one, with power to increase their numbers during the present year to thirty-one; the office-bearers being ex-officio members of the Committee.-Moved by Edward Clements, Esq. : seconded by Joseph Henry Dunne, jun., Esq. : That the quorum of Committee be seven, and that the meetings of Committee be summoned by at least two of the secretaries, or the requisition of seven members of Committee. -Moved by Henry Grattan, Esq., M.P.; seconded by Francis Comyn, Esq., ex-J.P.: That in the ballot one black bean in seven shall exclude, and that at least twentyone members must vote to render such ballot valid.-The following Gentlemen were elected Officers and Committee for the year 1845 :- President, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.F .- Vice Presidents, the Right Hon. Lord Freuch, William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P., Henry Grattau, Esq., M.P., Edmond B. Roche, Esq., M.P., Cornelius M'Loughlin. Esq., T.C.—Committee, Hon. George Hely Hutchinson, James Kelly, Esq., M.P., Richard Albert Fitzgerald, Esq., Sir Benjamin Morris, Mayor of Waterford, Maurice O'Conneil, Esq., M.P., John Mitchell, Esq., Richard Dowden, Esq., Mayor of Cork, Thomas Davis, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Caleb Powell, Esq., M.P., Charles Gavin Duffy, Esq., T.C., William John Geary, Esq., Mayor of Limerick, John Dillon, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Nicholas Maher, Esq., M.P., Robert Cane, Esq., Mayor of Kilkenny, facturing population. And it is one which demands the Robers Mullen, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Francis Comyn, most serious inquiry and deliberation from every well-Bart., Wm. Campbell, Esq., Mayor of Drogheda, John O'Connell. Esq., M.P., Charles Bianconi, Esq., Mayor of Cloumel:—Secretaries, John Gray, Esq., T.C., 17, Upper Unckingham-street, Thomas MacNevin, Esq., Barristerat-Law, 26, Summer-Hill, Matthew Moriarty, Esq., Bar-

William Bryan, Esq., Raheny-Lodge, Raheny. On this Irish mode of achieving "national independence" by means of an "annual dinner"! an annual ball"! "a green body coat with velvet collar, white skirt lining, gilt buttons, white tabinet vest, pantaloons. patent leather boots, white kid GLOVES! and black satin crayat"! the Dublin World

rister-at-Law, 35, Rutland-street: - Treasurers, John

Ferguson, Esq., Solicitor, 98, Lower Gardiner-street,

We should rejoice did some one of the initiated inform us whereabouts is to be found that "old curiosity shop," that theatrical repository of tarnished properties, out of which every now and then some "imp of malice" selects some battered and nondescript absurdity, and throws it in the way of our patriots, as an engine of incalculable power for the regeneration of our country. Some months ago, this laughing spirit cast in the way of—it must have been some denizen of Mary's Lane—a sign of portentous power-a button! who struck all of a heap with the serene and melancholy splendour with which it shone out upon some ancient garment, like a solitary and impressive memorial of former gentility, pronounced at once that such a button so placed was the only fitting emblem of Ireland's memories and hopes, and was, in fact, the thing of all others, with which to work out her nationality. We have tried the button, since then, fully and

carefully, according to the prescription. It has been strongest form, Chinese fashion, on the hat; nay, the gentle sex themselves, puzzled though they were, like our gracious Queen, when first she to the lightings of their own far more effective artillery. Yet what has been the result on the nationality of Ireland? none that we have been able to detect yet; in fact, there must exist some hidden sympathy between buttons and the "laughing gas," for we never failed to observe that a bread grin overspread the countenance of every man on whom their influence was tested. This last effect was grievously disheartening, showing, as it did, no indications of those recollections which were expected by the inventers. Perhaps the materials of which the buttons were composed destroyed the influence which the form was, in itself, well calculated to exert. The brass peeped out in time from beneath the gilding, like ugly motives now and then intruding themselves amidst the disinterested self-devotion of a patriot, and then, of course, they became shabby and suspicious. But now, whatever and approbation of the many. the cause may have been, that panacea has been laid aside; and always excepting that "star of the brave," that "radiant and adored deceit," as Byron called the Legion of Honour, which still clings to the breast of Dr. Gray, not one Repeal button now twinkles on the cause of nationality. In fact, the truth is not to be disguised, that the public faith in buttons has declined, and the whole experiment has been a failure. For our own part, we had no belief in such trumperies-we may be permitted to call them so now-from the beginning. We ventured to insinuate that there were other modes in which the claims of Ireland could be far more manfully asserted. We suggested that advantage should be taken of the prestige with which the monster assemblages of last year had invested her demands; and that her advocates should be directed to bring them before the legislature at a period when time had not diminished the influence which these meetings must have exerted, and when her representatives might have cited them as proofs that they had come there, prompted by the wishes of her people. But our admonitions were disregarded, and we fear that never since the agitation commenced did apathy

and disappointment so completely beset our people. It is, therefore, with extreme regret that we perceive that the same gang of desperadoes who have had their another piece of ancient trumpery is about to be burrendezvous in the neighbourhood of Uxbridge. On nished up in order to furnish a pretext for another precisely similar experiment. We allude to a new club, which is to be formed under the name of the "eighty-two inches thick, and making an aperture eight inches in club," concerning which we are told by the Freeman-"That the object of the Club is to Facilitate the Repeal mitted his companions at the front door. They then going to the street door he could distinctly hear some "of the Union-to secure the Establishment of the Legis-"dative Independence of Ireland—and, as a means for the trainment of these ends, to encourage Irish Manu"factures, Art, and Literature, and to diffuse through society a national feeling." And all this it is to accomplish—bow do our readers conceive? By assuming a stein charter toat, "The leasurement of these of bacon, two cheeses, a timesociety as their charter toat, "The legislative independence of Ireland;" and "as their costume, the national concession of Ireland;" and "as their costume, the national of eights, as their costume, the national concession of the saw deceased, and a man named Thomas Couch, in the passage. The waistecat, grazing his broast, struck against the wall waistecat, grazing his broast, s ence of ireland;" and "as their costume, the national of gaiters, a flannel waisteoat, and a variety of other somewhat excited in consequence of the base congreen;" and by "promulgating as their profession of articles, besides a bottle of brandy and a bottle of due of he wife. He attempted to get her up stairs, faith," the declaration which we have above extracted. Peppermint. The burglary was first discovered about but she resisted, and said she would go wherever

O! justice to Erin is quickly advancing. The heart of Tom Steele is as light as a feather : Repeal must be gained by the "feeds and the dancing-The "black satin cravat," the boots-"patent leather." Hurrah for the Club! let the shout be uproarious! Success must be sure when such leaders unite; What force can resist men whose dress is so glorious, Whose breeches are green and whose waistcoats are

Repeal now is certain! 'twere treason to doubt it; The '82 Club in resources so rich is: Its members have gone quite the right way about it, The Union is dished by the Emerald breeches!

Correspondence.

THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND QUESTION. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

weeks at least before the day of ballot, and that the secre- that the reverse is precisely the case with the Working the woman replied that she had had nothing from taries send the names of the candidates to the members a Classes of this country. They are not only the most in- any one of that address. The fellow responded, fortnight before the ballot.—Moved by Wilson Gray, Esq.; dustrious and hard-working people on earth, but they: "Then there has been a mistake made, and they are also the most intelligent and best informed, and have been left with the wrong laundress: I must what is most extraordinary, and apparently unaccountable, give you back again your half-crown;" he then of Wellington in the poninsular campaigns. Witness they are the most wretched and poverty-struck of human returned her a piece, which, very soon after his had attended him professionally since the 10th of beings. Though they are well informed, not only on departure, the poor toiling washerwoman discovered last December; his complaint was disease of the almost all subjects immediately connected with their was a counterfeit, and that a cruel trick had been heart. On Sunday morning last, during divine serpeculiar situation in life—though by their industry, aided played upon her. The poor woman, with hopes vice, witness was called from church to attend at the by the inventions of genius, they produce more than any almost forlorn, repaired to Cursitor street in search residence of the deceased. Witness went immediother people in the world, and ought in consequence also of the fellow, where she related her story; but where ately, and found the gallant officer in bed, quite to enjoy more, yet the pages of almost every journal in the 'no one at all answering the description of the swindler dead; he must have been dead some hours.—By the kingdom teem with accounts of deaths from starvation; is known, nor whence any clothes had been sent to Coroner: I am of opinion that the death of the deyes, even in the very journals which are chanting the, the woman. revival and extension of trade.

> This is a most anomalous situation for any people to be aristocracy. They still sleep on beds of down; they still rear of the dwelling, a building composed chiefly of which rival in splendour and comfort the palaces of continental sovereigns; they still sport their carriages,— upon the premises of Mr. Davis, a saddler, of 100, titution. Is this not a state of things calling for Parlia- the inhabitants were enabled to escape through one of mentary inquiry !

Such is the situation of a large portion of our manuwisher of his country. wealth, comfort, and legislative authority; while the of police, raging in the workshops at the back of Mr. strongth enough to tear open his brother's coat and many can lay claim to nothing but unmatched physical power, and an extent of intelligence and information. which puts to the blush the attainments of most of their in such abundance, that unless some decided improvement takes place in their condition—(of which God is confined to the destruction of the workshops and knows I see but little prospect)-a tremendous conflict must one day or other ensue between them and those whose proceedings have reduced them to such pitiable

It would be the height of folly to believe for a moment, that a great body of men who are thoroughly aware of their rights, should be content to sit down day after day to a scanty meal of "hog's fare;" while those who have no care but amusements, and no toil but that of killing the dull hour of idleness," are enjoying the sweets of the land; and a still greater absurdity to imagine, intelligent as the people of this country are, that if the fatal hour ever arrived in which the two classes should be arrayed against each other, they would not ultimately prevail. God forbid that such a conflict should ever take place; but looking at the present condition of the Working Classes. I put it to any reasonable man, whether it is not such as to afford strong grounds for alarm whether it can long remain as it now is ! and whether it would not be wise in those who possess the supreme power to prevent, by timely concession, the possibility of

Were the Working Classes of this country "a swinish multitude," alike ignorant of their rights and of their worn on the right breast and on the left, with resettes power to enforce them, there would be little danger in of "national green," and without them. It has even taxing, oppressing, over-working, and starving them to been exhibited, as the medical people say, in the any extent which might appear desirable to those in power; any resistance which they might make would be speedily overcome, and terminate in their subjection to a more galling yoke and more oppressive burthens; but, instead assumed the regal garter, "where on earth to of this being the case, they have within them all the cleplace it," found means, nevertheless, to bring the ments of power-undisputed physical force-and intelliglimmer of the button to bear on the Saxons, in addition gence unparalleled in any age or country. What, then, is the course which would be most prudent for an enlightened Government to pursue? Resistance? Noit would only be the signal of anarchy and defeat, of no effect of any sort worth recording has followed, except, horrors and abominations; but that concession of equal indeed, an unexpected one which we charge the chemists | rights which justice demands, and that relief from opto inquire into, seeing that it raises a suspicion that pressive taxes and over-working, which have reduced the people of this country to such a state of degradation and misery. The Minister who has sufficient boldness to do this, may "guide the storm" which impends, and direct "the whirlwinds" of popular feeling. And never was it in the power of any Government to commence the grea work of concession under more favourable circumstances than now exist. Let the Premier, then, pursue this plain and simple course, and he will have arranged under his banner the strength, talent, and industrious classes of the country. Concession, instead of weakening, will strengthen-and the loss of the affection of the privileged few will be amply compensated for by the favour, support,

> I shall conclude this letter by calling on my fellow workmen, and the operatives of the United Kingdom, to step boldly forward in demanding that Labour shall be protected, and in calling their attention to the correspondence betwixt Mr. Drury of Sheffield, and T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M. P., in your paper of the 4th inst. That the Trades in every town, village, and hamlet may be prepared to join in unity in the forthcoming struggle, is the sincere wish of yours, in the cause of justice against in-

Lymm, Cheshire, Jan. 20th, 1845.

Accidents, Offinces, Inquests, &c

DARING BURGLARY .- CONFLICT WITH, AND CAPTURE of the Burglars.—On the night of Thursday a daring burglary was committed at Gerrard's-cross, Buckinghamshire, on the premises of Mr. Thomas Yeowell, the French Horn-inn. The above premises have on two previous eccasions been burglariously entered the last time not three months since, by (it is believed) the last occasion the thieves effected an entry through the brick wall in front of the house, which is fourteen diameter, through which one of them entered and ad- house, when he heard a great disturbance. Upon broke open the bar, wine cellar, &c., and having collected whatever they could lay hands on, they sat door was opened to him, when he saw deceased, and

singular circumstance occurred at Wootton-under-his lips livid. There was no doubt but that death grade on Sunday last. On returning from evening service Miss Hunt, the sister of Mr. Hunt, the bookseller, discovered that the house had been broken into during the absence of the family, and that a considerated by the base conduct of his wife. The prisoner admitted the fact that death his lips livid. There was no doubt but that death death his lips livid. There was no doubt but that death his lips livid. There was no doubt but that death his lips livid. There was no doubt but that death his lips livid. There was no doubt but that death his lips livid. There was no doubt but that death his lips livid. There was no doubt but that death his lips livid. There was no doubt but that death his lips livid. There was no doubt but that death his lips livid. There was no doubt but that death his banking-book was at his father's later are death his banking-book was at his father's later into during the absence of the family, and that a cheque for money, a watch, and a number of other accelerated by the base conduct of his wife. The cheque for money, a watch, and a number of other accelerated by the base conduct of his wife. The cheque for money, a watch, and a number of other will have the called in, and severely lectured by the warehouse, and left merely the shell standing. The alarm was given about twenty-five minutes past declared his entire ignorance of anything sent been officiating as usual as a Wesleyan local preacher, which he had left in the house had been killed in the fray; and on learning that it was safe and well, he instantly concluded that the robbery had been accom- a state of much consternation and excitement, on plished by a person who was well known to the dog. extension did not bring comfort to the homes of the in his pockets at the time he was assisting the policeartizan, mechanic, and labourer. As the meeting of man to inspect the premises. He has since made a Parliament is approaching, we shall no doubt have the confession, and all the stolen property has been mover and seconder of the address in reply to the Royal recovered, some part of it having been found concealed quoting the exports and imports as proof of such prospe- under-Edge. The prisoner has been fully committed

AN OLD TRICK.—On Saturday afternoon a man of this subject, that the Fustian Cutters, with all the brisk woman, residing in Swan-court, and asked her if she Ignorance and poverty, intelligence and comfort, have in him the change—a half-crown piece. On finding his Herald. all ages been so intimately connected as cause and effect, scheme to answer thus far so well, the fellow then of the one, without thinking of the other as its natural receiving an answer in the negative, he falsely told consequence; yet, in despite of such association, we find her that he had come from Cursitor-street; to which

Fines-On Tuesday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging placed in, when it is viewed in conjunction with that of to Mr. Farraday, a japanner, No. 33, Brick-lane, the higher classes in the country—the money and landed Spitalfields. It originated in the workshops at the live on the fat of the land; they still reside in mausions, timber. The building was nearly destroyed. Bewhile the poor man has to toil sixteen or eighteen hours High-street, Borough, by a gentleman in passing.

—and yet live in misery. Nor is this all; some of the An alarm was raised, and Serjeant Cowlic, of the M fairest portion of God's creation—yes, sir, young women i division of police, hastened to the spot, but the smoke that cannot get a sufficiency by their employment are was so dense the inmates were unable to descend the ekeing out a miserable and deplorable existence by prost the stairs. The serieant having obtained a ladder the upper windows. One engine was found sufficient to subdue the flames.

Alarming Fire .-- On Tuesday morning, about halfeter was dead. street, Fitzroy-square. The constables alarmed the had received for their cattle; with it he succeeded in doors the flames from the workshops rushed by the ting the matter, but nothing has yet been discovered. back windows into the first floor. The injury done — Galignani. their contents, and very great damage done to the furniture on the first floor.

A FATAL DUEL.—A duel took place at Mentz on the 3rd inst., between M. Rupferberg, aged 21, a clerk in the commercial house at Manheim, but a native of Mentz, and a M. de Lavalette, a Prussian Dragoon officer, of a noble family, aged 24, which terminated fatally for the latter. The quarrel arose from M. Lavalette laughing at M. Rupferberg slipping as he was squiring a young lady from the play, and it was decided with pistols. They fought at fifteen paces. M. de Lavalette fired the first, and wounded M. Rupferberg in the belly, who, in falling, fired, and struck M. de Lavalette on the artery of the

Two Churches Destroyed by Fire.—Edinburgh, Sunday Evening.—An event of a most disastrous and truly impressive character has occurred here this morning. The cathedral or collegiate church of the Greyfriars, in connexion with the Scottish Estadished Church, a pile of great extent, and peculiarly venerable from its antiquity and historical associa-tions, has been almost totally destroyed by fire. It must be understood, that, as in many instances is the case in Scotland, the edifice comprised two churches under one roof, the one being separated from the other by a substantial wall of masonry. The castern half, in which the Rev. Dr. Robert Lee officiated, was called the Old Greyfrians: the western, of which the Rev. Mr. Robertson was minister, the New Greyfriars. The building, now in ruins, is finely situated to the south-west of the city, overlooked by the Castle, on its lofty rock, within less than half a mile, and the churchyard adjoined the grounds of Heriot's Hospital. The eastern portion, in which the fire originated, is the more ancient, bearing the date of 1613; the western half was erected a century later; but the site of the former had been occupied by a monastic establishment for some centuries previous to the date mentioned. The fire was caused by the overheating of the flue of a stove in the southeastern portion of the building. All the seating, furniture, and books have been destroyed, including some highly-prized relics—a table once the property of the Reformer, John Knox, and one or two bibles of early and rare editions.

Fire at Paisley.—A very distressing fire in a weaver's shop in Great Hamilton-street, Paisley, took place on Friday night. One of the weavers had just commenced a web of Mr. Morgan's, a two-yards wide shawl, with a double-nicked harness, which was court, however, sentenced him to only two years' imentirely new, and all the other utensils of the best description and in good condition. While dressing his web, his harness being held forward by the rods, he turned to speak to a brother weaver who stood by the loom-side, when the great weight of the leads having shifted the rods and brought the harness above the gas, the instant the harness, web, heddles, box, carriage, &c., were in a blaze. Malicious Bunning.—On the night of the 6th The fire had reached the joists of the loft when the instant, an uninhabited dwelling house and outshopmates, to save the other looms as well as the tenement, knocked off the racks and brought the burning articles to the treddle-hole. Water was instantly lashed upon it, and the fire got under, but the web and all the weaving materials are lying a sad wreck. brother of the widow's late husband, but having al-So intense was the heat that the leads were melted lowed it to get into arrear of rent, he was ejected. into one piece. Thus the weaver, after a month's It is supposed that the eviction in this case was the mounting and a great outlay, has in four or five cause of the premises being fired. minutes been deprived of his only means of supporting his family.—Renfrewshire Advertiser.

held an inquest at the Duke's Head, Fore-street, Lambeth, on the body of Charles Inger, aged 64, a harness-maker, of 28, Lower Fore-street, Lambeth, whose death occurred under the following distressing circumstances:-Thomas Masser, a police constable of the L division, said, that on Friday morning last, about two o'clock, he was on duty near the deceased's

Respecting this same mode of "regenerating"

Apprehension of a Wesleyan Preacher.—A very room quite dead. His countenance was palled and like factoring a fire was discovered in the warehouse of and in Wales. The prisoner admitted the factoring a fire was discovered in the warehouse of and in Wales. The prisoner admitted the factoring a fire was discovered in the warehouse of and in Wales. Smith and Ingle. paper manufacturers, said that his banking-book was at his case from an effection of the heart accolorated by Messre. Smith and Ingle. for a person named James Hall, who was in her the coroner, who told her that she was morally re- The alarm was given about twenty-five minutes past brother's employment, and who had that afternoon sponsible for her husband's death. The jury and also nine o'clock, the police constables in the neighbourhimself were perfectly satisfied that his death was hood of the warehouse springing their rattles; but, sponsible for her husband's death. The july and was hood of the warehouse springing their rattles; but, himself were perfectly satisfied that his death was hood of the warehouse springing their rattles; but, how could gather, no one seems to have ings bank book was found, from which it appears that the prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been processed the fire till it was bursting forth from the lattle prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been processed to have that the prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been processed to have the prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been processed to have the prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been processed to have the prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been processed to have the prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been processed to have the prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been processed to have the prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been processed to have the prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been processed to have the prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been processed to have the prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been processed to have the prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been processed to have the prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way have been prisoner had £143 13s. 14d in the way had a subject to the way went for a policeman, and on returning with him the he (the coroner) was of opinion that she was not any perceived the fire till it was bursting forth from the premises were gone over with the view of ascertaining longer worthy of being called by the name of woman. All means of support for herself and six children Whilst they were so employed Mr. Hunt himself were lost through her own misconduct; and now she afterwards, the Niagara engine was on the spot, and, on being told what had occurred, his and her children would have to go into the workfirst inquiry was as to whether a savage little dog house, to be supported by the hard work of other and house of Messrs. Smith and Ingle is a long building more deserving persons.

Tuesday morning last, by the intelligence that a foul This aroused the suspicions of the policeman, and he and deadly attempt had been made on the previous contrived to accompany Hall to his lodgings, and night, about eleven o'clock, on the person of Mr. from one thing to another he felt himself justified in Evan Williams, of Gelliwig, Leyn, while returning Sir,—It is now nearly twelve months since I addressed a taking him into custody. On being searched the watch home in company with Mrs. Williams from this town. It is now nearly twelve months since I addressed a taking him into custody. On being searched the watch home in company with Mrs. Williams from this town. It is now nearly twelve months since I addressed a taking him into custody. On being searched the watch home in company with Mrs. Williams from this town. It is now nearly twelve months since I addressed a taking him into custody. On being searched the watch home in company with Mrs. Williams from this town. It is now nearly twelve months since I addressed a taking him into custody. On being searched the watch home in company with Mrs. Williams from this town. It is now nearly twelve months since I addressed a taking him into custody. On being searched the watch home in company with Mrs. Williams from this town. It is now nearly twelve months since I addressed a taking him into custody. On being searched the watch home in company with Mrs. Williams from this town. It is now nearly twelve months since I addressed a taking him into custody. On being searched the watch home in company with Mrs. Williams from this town. It is now nearly twelve months since I addressed a taking him into custody. On being searched the watch home in company with Mrs. Williams from this town. It is now nearly twelve months since I addressed a taking him into custody. On being searched the watch home in control of the months of the cheat of th Hunt; and the probability is, that he had the articles followed by some person; who, when he had approached them within a few yards, fired a gun, the ball from which entered Mr. Williams's back, and passed out through the lower part of the abdomen. The unfortunate man immediately fell to the ground, speech, again lauding the prosperity of the country, and in a hovel about half a mile distant from Wootton- telling Mrs. Williams that he was a dying man, whilst she, almost frantic with horror, cried out "Murder," and ran to the nearest farmhouse, and edly on fire. Fortunately the latter were immedicalled Gegin Bach, informing the inmates of the ately forced outwards by men stationed in the differcatastrophe. The villain, in the meantime, had ent chambers; and the interior was thus preserved, made his escape. The wounded sufferer was taken | though not without the greatest exertions of the fireto the farmhouse, and medical aid obtained as men. Meanwhile the White Bear Inn was in the trade we have had, are now in a worse condition (if worse took in washing; on her replying that she did, he can be), than we were twelve months since. I still mains said he had half-a-dozen shirts which he wanted her vore week state, but we are happy to state that clared that nothing could save it. Under this imseconded by John Dillon, Esq.: That all the tain that it is because Capital is protected, and Labour, to wash, and that he supposed they would come to were the club uniform at the poor man's only property, is still left unprotected. I half-a-crown, but if not, that he would pay her that the poor man's only property, is still left unprotected. I half-a-crown, but if not, that he would pay her that the poor man's only property are that the poor man members shall be obliged to wear the club uniform at meetings whenever required to do so by the Committee.—Moved by James O'Hea. Eso.: seconded by Wil. cluded every attempt at his apprehension. - Carnarvon | thrown about in removal. Behind the White Bear

> SUDDEN DEATH .- On Tuesday night an inquest was held at the Friend in Hand Tavern, Elizabeth-street, Brompton, before Mr. Wakley, M.P., on view of the body of Colonel Charles Robert Kennett, aged 61, who was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning. Mr. William Morrah, surgeon, of Sloane-street, deposed that he was intimately acquainted with the late gallant colonel, who had served under the Duke ceased occurred from natural causes. When I first entered the deceased's room there was a phial and tumbler on his dressing-table, the latter of which had contained the medicine I had prescribed for him. have no reason to imagine that he died otherwise young woman was found murdered the other day in

a man, with a large hood over his face, suddenly apa fowling-piece at the foremost brother, shot him dead. He then fired at the second, and broke his the entire sum which the poor girl had received. discovered by one of the constables of the E division arm, and otherwise wounded him. The latter had Myers' musical instrument warehouse, 63, Charlotte- take out the purse containing the money which they inmates, and as soon as they opened the passage reaching his house. The authorities are investiga-

neck. They were both taken into the town, M. conduct, and mentioned their names. The prisoner Rupferberg grievously wounded, and M. de Lavalette was more than once reprimanded in this way for ill, and the lover soon followed her. A few days after she was delivered of a child, which died almost immediately, and the mother survived it but a short time. In the verses which, according to the Corsican custom, were sung over the corpse, the priest was declared to be the cause of her death. The next Sunday the priest declared from the pulpit that the girl's death was a just judgment for her immoral conduct. According to the evidence of Albertini nothing occurred until the day of the attempt on his life, when, about six in the morning, he perceived, as he was cleaning a horse, the prisoner coming towards him. The prisoner spoke to a woman, named Laure Ferioli, who lived in the priest's house as housekeeper, and reproached her with being on improper terms with her master. The latter, when approaching the parties, in order to interfere, was, he declared, aimed at by the prisoner, and fired at, but missed. He then returned to the house, and got a gun, with which he pursued the prisoner, who, turning round about, fired at him, but without effect. Such was the ariest's statement and that of Laure Ferioli; but Pierre Ferioli, the brother-in-law of the latter, who was at work in a field close at hand, declared that the priest had fired the first, and that the prisoner had only fired once on returning it. Mathieu Marchi, another witness, who was at work at a greater distance, stated that, on hearing the first shot, he had looked towards the priest's house, and perceived the smoke to come from the place where he was standing. Under this contradictory evidence the jury took some time to consider their verdict. At last they declared the prisoner to be Guilty.

> Saturday morning a man of advanced age, named the accident took place through there being a hollow Samuel Smith, was murdered at Barrisnafarny, near above the one where we worked, and the stuff be-Moneygall. His head was shockingly fractured, and tween the two dropping down. I do not think any death must have been instantaneous.

offices, in which were two cows, on the townland of Oldcastle, near Coachford, the property of Mary Hill, widow, were maliciously set on fire and totally consumed. The land had been in possession of the lowed it to get into arrear of rent, he was ejected.

Another.—On the night of Wednesday, the 8tl inst., a range of cow-houses, on the lands of Ruskeen, CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Monday, Mr. W. Carter near Charleville, the property of Mr. Patrick Car-eld an inquest at the Duke's Head. Fore-street. roll, of Killacalla, were maliciously fired and totally consumed. A number of fowls, goats, and other do-mestic animals, the property of the herdsman, were also destroyed by the flames. No cause is assigned

> SHOOTING AT A SERJEANT.—On Tuesday evening deliberately shot at a serjeant whilst the latter was in the barracks in conversation with another corporal.

perceived the fire till it was pursting form from the windows. Intimation was given at the police-yard, saving-bank. Upon making further inquiry, found that the prisoner's lat-hor banks about half-past nine o'clock; and, in ten minutes four stories in height, with the end (four windows in brendth) fronting Piccadilly, and one side (ten win- sion of the hat-box opened it, and found in it dows in length), forming one side of the Mosley Arms- in gold, wrapped up in various papers; but yard, which is a narrow yard, open through from Piceadilly to Back Piceadilly; the other side of this prisoner at the North and South Wales Bank, Me yard being formed by the Mosley Arms Hotel. We be- the Royal Bank of Liverpool, Messis. Devon lieve the upper part of Messrs. Smith and Ingle's ware- Wardle's, and Messrs. Granville's, at Chest. house was occupied by Messrs. Taylor, Humphreys, mortgage deed and a promissory note for £70. Hurst, and Co., flannel and drugget manufacturers. Adjoining the warehouse, in front, to the west, is the was fully committed to the assizes for trial. It White Bear Inn; and the aspect of the conflagration, pears that Mr. Pereival was not in the balance. at ten o'clock, was truly alarming. The whole of taking stock, and had little suspicion of what the warehouse of Messrs. Smith and Ingle appeared going on. to be in flames, which rushed from the side windows, spread across the yard, and soon communicated to the wood-work of the Mosley Arms Hotel, the cornice and window-frames of which house were repeatis a crooked yard, which also leads through into Back Piccadilly. In one tenement in this yard was a poor woman confined to her bed by sickness; she was hurriedly removed in her night-dress, and conveyed away, scated on a pile of bedding, &c., in a large porter's cart, filled with goods removed from the pre-mises. Both the Mosley Arms and the White Bear were repeatedly on fire, both on the roof, the cornices, and the window-frames; and as often the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames, not, however, before they had penetrated into the bar of the White Bear, and quite destroyed one side of that room. The engines worked very effectively; there appeared to be a good supply of water, and before the firemen had been an hour on the spot the flames were completely subdued, though of course not extinguished. The amount of loss it is of course idle to

culation as to the cause of the fire. Horrible Murder. - Amsterdam, Jan. 20. than by natural causes.—The evidence of the house-keeper having been heard, the jury returned a verdict of—Died by the visitation of God.

a ditch in the Nistlerode district, near Bois-le-Duc. It appears that she had in her possession the sum of minety florins, the produce of the sale of a cow believe that the produce of the sale of the produce of the produce of the sale of the produce of the sale of the produce of the produc STRANGE AND HORRIBLE.—Two brothers, residing in the commune of Pranzac, lately sold a pair of fat covered the body of the unfortunate victim, and near covered the body of the unfortunate victim, and near covered the body of the unfortunate victim, and near covered the body of the unfortunate victim. bullocks to a butcher of Angouleme. It was agreed that they should, on an appointed day, proceed to the slaughter-house of Angouleme and receive the money. The money was duly paid, and the brothers set out to return home. When not far from their own house, and produced the knife, which the laure head even his fees suddenly and the laure head even the knife which the laure head even the lau a man, with a large hood over his face, suddenly appeared on the road before them, and taking aim with stoutly denied that it belonged to him. This raised

the entire sum which the poor girl had received.

ENORMOUS FALL OF EARTH IN A MINE.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Coseley Tavern, at Coseley, on the body of Benjamin Smith, a miner, whose death, with that of two other men, was caused by an enormous fall of earth in a mine in which they were working. The accompanying statement, given before the coroner by one of the survivors, will be perused with deep interest:—Joseph Parkes said—I live at Coseley, in this parish, and am a miner. On Brill came up to him, as he was walking along the wood, he said, "Well, master Lamb, is it you?" Is suit that I wood, he said, "Well, master Lamb, is it you?" Is suit the entire sum which the poor girl had received.

ENORMOUS FALL OF EARTH IN A MINE.—On Tuesday and the replied "Yes. I we may be perused in Churchill's wood getting a bundle of wood whe was about the Coseley Tavern, at Coseley Tavern, at Coseley, on the body of Benjamin Smith, a miner, whose death, with that of two other men, was caused by an enormous fall of earth in a mine in which they were working. The accompanying statement, given before the coroner by one of the survivors, will be perused with deep interest:—Joseph Parkes said—I live at Coseley, in this parish, and am a miner. On Friday last I was at work with deceased, Benjamin Smith, a miner, whose death, with that of two other men, was caused by an enormous fall of earth in a mine in which they were working. The accompanying statement, given before the coroner by one of the survivors, will be perused with deep interest:—Joseph Parkes said—I live at Coseley, in this parish, and am a miner. On Brill came up to him, as he was walking along the wood, he said, "Well, master Lamb, is it you?" I wood, he said, "Well, master Lamb, is it you?" I wood, he said, "Well, master Lamb, is it you?" I wood, he said, "Well, master Lamb, is it you?" I wood, he said, "Well, master Lamb, is it you?" I wood, he said, "Well, master Lamb, is it you?" I wood, he said, "Well, master Lamb, is it you?" I wood, he said, "Well, mas ignition of her clothes. She was found dead in the Smith (who was about thirty-two years old, and a Upon which he took and struck and knocked his passage of her house; her clothes were almost wholly consumed, and all her hair was burnt off.

| And Andrew Coseley | It is a coal-pit at the Fox consumed, and all her hair was burnt off. | Yards, in the parish of Tipton, in this county; and ago; and that a man named Lavender had been in passage of her house; her clothes were almost wholly consumed, and all her hair was burnt off.

Attempt to Murder a Priest in Corsica.—The Court of Assizes of Corsica was occupied on Dec. 9 with the trial of a young man, named J. B. Michelangeli, aged twenty-two, for twice discharging, on June 7, a fowling-piece at a priest, named Albertini, with an intent to kill him. It appeared that Albertini, who was the curé of the commune of Lecci, frequently in his sermons alluded to his parishioners conduct, and mentioned their names. The prisoner was more than once reprimanded in this way for living with a young girl, who was on the point of becoming a mother. On All Saints-day the curé, seeing both parties in church, made so strong an attack on them that the girl was obliged to leave the place ill, and the lover soon followed her. A few days after ill, and the lover soon followed her. A few days after ill, and the lover soon followed her. A few days after ill, and the lover soon followed her. A few days after ill, and the lover soon followed her. A few days after ill, and the lover soon followed her. A few days after ill, and the lover soon followed her. A few days after ill, and the lover soon followed her. A few days after the day all the remaining men, except myself, were the day all the remaining men, except myself, were got out, but I was not got out till about ten o'clock that night. I was not at all hurt, but was very weak through the damp and confinement, and being without food. I had not had anything to eat from the previous night, so that I was more than 24 hours without tasting it. I was quite sensible all the time, and conversed with all the men. I talked with Smith as long as he lived, which was about an hour and a half. I could hear the miners working to get us out. I believe everything was done that could be done. I was afraid to stir, although I saw my suffering companions close to me nearly buried in the It was light a part of the time from a candle, but after it went out we were in darkness all him for trial at the next session of the Central the time. Some of the men had their arms wedged down, and asked me to remove the clods from their mouths to allow them to breathe, and I did so several times, although it endangered my own life, as the stuff continued falling. The butty was one of those stopped up, and he died. While he was confined his arms were crushed against his body, and his head was kept bent down. He could scarcely breathe, and when I removed the clod from his mouth he

breathed so hard that the candle went out, and we gave ourselves up for lost. I have been a miner from my childhood, and have worked at the pit in question about six weeks, and speaking from my experience I think the occurrence was accidental and could not be prevented. I did not think there was any danger, or I would not have worked at the pit. There is plenty of timber, and every precaution The is taken to ensure the safety of the men. After the deceased was got out, his body was, I believe, taken risonment.

IRELAND.—Another Murder in Tipperary.—On who were killed were removed to Dudley. I think tween the two dropping down. I do not think any one is to be blamed with reference to it. Other corroborative evidence was given, and the jury returned apprehend a young woman who was believed to he a verdict of Accidental Death.—Wolverhampton been lately delivered of a child; and she wast cordingly brought up at the inquest, which is SUPPOSED CHILD MURDER IN YORK .-- For some

time past considerable excitement has prevailed amongst the principal portion of the inhabitants of Walmgate and its neighbourhood, owing to a report having gained extensive circulation that a new born female child, which had been interred in St. Dennis Church-yard, had come by its death by violence. The deceased was the illegitimate child of Jane Lambert, who resides in Mill-yard, Lawrence-street, and who is employed at Swale's factory. The circumstances having become known to John Wood, Esq., the coroner, he at once gave directions for the exhumation of the body, and a jury were summoned. The inquest was held on Thursday, and again, by adjournment, on Friday and Monday evenings, at the house of Mrs. Herbert, the Lord Nelson-inn, Walmgate, and terminated by a verdict of manslaughter week a corporal of the 44th Regiment, quartered in George's-square Barracks, Devonport, with his musket with committed for trial at the ensuing assizes. EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT. -- MANCHESTER, JAN. 21.

examining his kit his great coat was missing. This Mr. Beswick, the chief superintendent of police, made that has yet been discovered belonging to the faith," The declaration which we have above extracted. With great respect to the eighty-two Club, we must say, that there is no one association connected with that period which ought to convey one proud or pleasurable sensation to the minds of the great mass of the Irish people. The history of that "glorious revolution" is shortly after-to-lar which we have above extracted. With great respect to the eighty-two Club, we must say, that there is no one association connected with that period which ought to convey one proud or pleasurable sensation to the minds of the great mass of the Irish people. The history of that "glorious revolution" is shortly after-to-lar which can be superintendent of the versus and that he was worth superintendent of the versus and that he was worth superintendent of the versus and said she would go wherever the surjected in the course of his duty reported; and said she would go wherever the serjeant in the course of his duty reported; and such that revenge prompted him to make a communication to Mr. Percival before Christmas. No steps were taken to apprehend the prisoner understood to have said that he was worth superintendent of the Iver and Burnham police, who, take him into custody, when the wife replied, "If the attempt on the scription of his duty by Couch, he threatened to take him into custody, when the wife replied, "If the attempt on the scription of his officers, will show the same of the tribution of the Versus and but of the Iver and Burnham police, who, taking with him George King, one of his officers, by our do, you shall take me also." Upon deceased in the course of his duty reported; and the revenue prompted him to conver the court in the course of his duty reported; and the revenue prompted him to conver the court in the course of his duty reported; and the revenue prompted him to convert the period with the series of his death he was communication to Mr. Despited his it is supposed that revenue prompted him to conver taken to apprehend the prisoner. The Durch with the c the gang, whom it was anticipated would make for people, who endeavoured to perpetuate to themselves a power which was fast escaping from their grasp, and which inch had ever employed to persecute and oppress the vast profit. The combination of mea, who, through the mouth of the gang named Robert Ball. Saof the "revered Charlemont" himself, spurned the claims observed three of the gang, named Robert Ball, Sale deceased was perfectly sober at the time, but his wife with one of the gang, named Robert Ball, Sale deceased was perfectly sober at the time, but his wife with one of the gang, named Robert Ball, Sale deceased was perfectly sober at the time, but his wife with the person in question could not be effected gave the prisoner the money. She had just left the title-page, and substituted in its place, as well as without great danger, and she exclaimed "Stop t for shop when Mr. Reswick optional and the man Could be rectally took and the man Could not be effected gave the prisoner the money. She had just left the title-page, and substituted in its place, as well as the could not be effected gave the prisoner the money. She had just left the title-page, and substituted in its place, as well as the could not be effected. of the Roman Catholics with contempt; and who, having made a revolution for their own benefit, laughed at the bridge in a state of intoxication. On their coming people who had sustained them in it. These are the bridge in a state of intoxication. On their coming the bridge in a state of intoxication. On their coming the bridge in a state of intoxication. On their coming the bridge in a state of intoxication. On their coming the bridge in a state of intoxication. On their coming the bridge in a state of intoxication. On their coming the bridge in a state of intoxication. On their coming the bridge in a state of intoxication. On their coming the bridge in a state of intoxication. On their coming the bridge in a state of intoxication. On their coming the bridge in a state of intoxication. On their coming the bridge in a state of intoxication. On their coming the bridge in and the prisoner the money. She had just left the middle shop with the state of intoxication. And the prisoner the money. She had just left the middle shop with the state of the prisoner the money. She had just left the shop with the state of intoxication. And the prisoner the money. She had just left the middle shop with the state of the prisoner the money. She had just left the shop with the state of the prisoner the money. She had just left the shop with the shop with the state of the prisoner the money. She had just left the shop with the s Roman Catholics of this country. This is an age of advancement; and we think that those who take on them
selves the guidance of the people should look forward to a
state of things very different indeed from the recollection
time dubious; but at that juncture Mr. Cane, a surtime dubious; but at the was suspected of robbing his employer,
detected. Towards dusk he hied his way to
and he'must be searched. In his pockets were found £7
Swarbrick's shop, Bridge-street-low,
where
total line in the was suspected of robbing his employer,
detected. Towards dusk he hied his way to
detected. Towards dusk he hied his way to
and he'must be searched. In his pockets were found where Mr. Percival was waiting. Mr. Beswick then the wind on the altered Bible without the fraud to the wind on the altered Bible without the fraud to the wind on the altered Bible without the fraud to the wind on the altered Bible without the fraud to the wind on the altered Bible without the fraud to the wind on the altered Bible without the fraud to the wind on the altered Bible without the fraud to the wind on the altered Bible without the fraud to the wind on the altered Bible without the wind on the altered Bible without the fraud to the wind on the altered Bible without the wind on the wind on the altered Bible without the wind on the wind o state of things very different indeed from the recollection time dubious; but at that juncture Mr. Cane, a sure that the dubious is the dubious; but at that juncture Mr. Cane, a sure that the dubious is the dubious in the dubious is the d gested by that epoch. We foresee very clearly the history under the cushion a life-preserver he armed himself ther home, he became greatly excited, got up, dressed by that epoch. We foresee very clearly the history under the cushion a life-preserver he armed himself there home, he became greatly excited, got up, dressed by this time a crowd of persons had assembled, and he had given to Mrs. Chell and her daughter. The prigested by that epoch. We foresee very clearly the history with the gentleman was lifted into the phaeton, though adopted. The 82 Club will wear the national green, and proclaim their faith, and drink their toast, until overy man in the land shall have grown weary of their childishness, in the land shall have grown weary of their childishness, and content in the land shall have grown weary of their childishness, attached) was most active in rendering assistance. It in the land shall have grown weary of their childishness, and shall become indifferent to their proceedings; and the land shall become indifferent to their proceedings; and the land shall become indifferent to their proceedings; and which had been stolen from the French Horn, and on public-houses, drinking with him, the previous day, attached) was most active in rendering assistance. It that he had robbed his employer to a serious amount, after the seller had taken his departure, he had been on the top of and witness had tried to persuade her to go home, and on public-houses, drinking with him, the previous day, attached) was most active in rendering assistance. It that he had robbed his employer to a serious amount, after the seller had taken his departure, he would not. Mr. W. C. T. Wagestaff, surgeon.

Townsend an ornament which had been on the top of and witness had tried to persuade her to go home, but she would not. Mr. W. C. T. Wagestaff, surgeon. the Irish people will either abandon in despair the contest was not likely that the timepiece stolen. Most of the property has been but she would not. Mr. W. C. T. Waggstaff, surgeon, which they have so long maintained with such unparalleled the timepiece stolen. Most of the property has been but she would not. Mr. W. C. T. Waggstaff, surgeon, man from a dreadful death will be a warning to he would be able long to follow his business, he had Scotch bank, which Mr. Swarbrick will detain until the timepiece stolen. Scotch bank, which Mr. Swarbrick will detain until the timepiece stolen. devotion, or they will scatter these follies to the winds, recovered. The gang are committed to Beaconsfield said he was called to attend deceased on Friday of their own safety or that of others.

Which they have so long maintained with such unparalleled to deceased on the winds, recovered. The gang are committed to Beaconsfield said he was called to attend deceased on Friday of their own safety or that of others.

Which they have so long maintained with such unparalleled to deceased on the winds, recovered. The gang are committed to Beaconsfield said he was called to attend deceased on Friday of their own safety or that of others.

The gang are committed to Beaconsfield said he was called to attend deceased on Friday others against driving with such reckless disregard resolved to make a provision for himself. Mr. Best the £1 15s. be returned, or componential said he was called to attend deceased on Friday others against driving with such reckless disregard resolved to make a provision for himself. Mr. Best the £1 15s. be returned, or componential said he was called to attend deceased on Friday others against driving with such reckless disregard resolved to make a provision for himself. Mr. Best the £1 15s. be returned, or componential said he was called to attend deceased on Friday others against driving with such reckless disregard resolved to make a provision for himself. Mr. Best the £1 15s. be returned, or componential said he was called to attend deceased on Friday others. wick then told him that he had reason to suppose Liverpool Albion.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANCHESTER. On Tuesday that he had a considerable sum of money in Wales The price of the declared his entire ignorance of anything we bed-room of the daughter was searched, but box could be found. In the cellar, however, found that the prisoner's hat-box had been his sister to the house of a gentleman named Hane in Mold, and was in the possession of that gentle servant. Mr. Beswick and Mr. Percival at went to Mr. Hancock's, and having obtained by prisoner, who declined saying anything in his defi pears that Mr. Peroival was not in the halis TRIANGULAR DUEL IN REALITY. - The following in extract from a private letter, dated Nice, Jan 8

"There has been rather a damp thrown over soce at large here recently. At a club supper, at ball, a dispute arose between a Russian, a Free man, and an Italian. The Russian challenged Frenchman, and the Italian the Russian. The las two immediately went out; their feelings tons each other almost amounted to madness, as the fixed to have but one pistol loaded, and the muzzle each other's breasts; but the second (for they only one, as the others would not, they said, wait witness a murder) loaded the pistol so that it would not go off. They then returned to town to hallan's rooms for other pistols. While them, walked the governor with the police, arrested by and put them in confinement, as also the Frenchus This happened two days before Christmas-day, they are not yet liberated. It must, it is feared, in bloodshed, as the Frenchman struck the Russia and although everything has been done by English residents to bring about a reconciliation, impossible. As for the first affair, that may be & to be finished, as the Italian is in the service, will be sent on duty to a fort, where he will be ke as a prisoner. This affair has caused quite a cannotion here, all three being well known. THE RUISLIP MURDER, COMMITTED EIGHT VELLER AGO .- EXAMINATION OF THE ACCUSED .- Charles

Lamb, a prisoner in the House of Correction, Co bath-fields, underwent an examination on The day, before Mr. Mills, an Uxbridge magistrate. speculate upon at present. The entire stock in the the board-room of the prison, on a charge having murdered John Brill, a vouth of 16, we was murdered in a wood at Ruislip in February warehouses on the west side of the Mosley Arms-yard is utterly destroyed. We have not heard even a spe-1837. George Sibley, also a prisoner in the 1103 of Correction, was the first witness called. He start —I came lately from Harefield. I am now in a House of Correction. I know Charles Lamb. have known him rather better than twelve mond I have been intimate with him. We used to go a poaching, and were at hide and seek together. Also a fortnight before Lamb was sent to prison [1] coming from Rickmansworth to Harefield with his and when we were in a lane at the bottom of a for we began to talk about getting into trouble and gettie out again. I said, "It is easy enough to get in trouble, but not very easy to get out again." said to me, "You have been in prison, haven't you I have heard it is very bad." I said, "Of course is;" and he then said, "I would soone be take for murder than go to prison for this,'

receive me into heaven I never did it. You must a very wicked man to say I told you so; you must worse than the man who did the murder, whose that was. Thank the Almighty I have not to answer for that, let me go where I will or suffer what I will for it. You are doing this just on purpose to grant of the state of the stat yourself out of prison.—Other witnesses were a amined but all they could depose to was the fact the youth being missing, and afterwards found, have been evidently murdered. In conclusion the prison was asked what he had to say.—Prisoner: All have got to say, gentlemen, is, that I never named to him if I was to die "momently."—Mr. Mills the told the prisoner that it would be his duty to set the prisoner that the prisoner th

Sudden Death .- On Monday night Mr. Park held an inquest at the Red Lion, Poppin's-con Fleet-street, on the body of Robert George Banke! aged 28. Deceased was a compositor, and lively No. 6, St. Andrew's-hill, Doctors'-commons. Sunday afternoon he hired a cab in Giltspur-stre and had got as far as New Bridge-street, on his and home, when he called out to the driver that he thous he should die. He was assisted out, and, on a poli-man coming up, he was again placed in the cab, at taken to Black Horse-court station-house. In there he was conveyed to the house of Mr. Hutchi son, surgeon, Farringdon-street, who found life tinet, and who was of opinion that the deceased died from a disease of the heart. Verdict—Natu

WIGAN.—Supposed Child Munder.—On Satura last, as a man was engaged in emptying a privy longing to a lot of cottages in St. Paul's-street Hindley, near Wigan, he found the body of a mental street. child, which from appearances had been born the or four days. The infant was immediately placed the custody of the county police, who were induced the custody of the county police, who were induced to be a superior of the custody of the county police, who were induced to be a superior of the custody of the county police, who were induced to be a superior of the custody of the county police, who were induced to be a superior of the custody of the county police, who were induced to be a superior of the custody of the county police. summoned for Monday morning, before Mr. Ile county coroner. After evidence had been tender as to the finding of the body, a surgeon was annined, who gave his opinion without hesitative that the child had been born alive. The young man in custody tendered the most satisfactory particularly the child had been born alive. of her innocence; and, in the absence of other evidence, the jury returned a verdict of VE Murder against some person or persons unknown

A SECRET DRAWER.—We have received the follow ing from our Crewe correspondent:—"Last Month the furniture, &c., which belonged to Mr. Galk who was poisoned by his daughter at Crewe, and disposed of according to the state of the state disposed of equally to his two sisters, a brother, a nephew, they having administered to them at heirs, and the crown having no claim to the perty in consequence of its never having here. possession of the unfortunate girl who was late EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT.—Manchester, Jan. 21. executed. A Mr. Vickers, tailor, wished to pure Yesterday morning a young man, named Evan a chest of drawers, but, being anxious to have the pure of the

necessity of selling his book (as he wished to be

Agriculture and Morticulture.

HORICOLTURE -The mildness of the weather i the more The winter is wearing rapidly away, and comments we may reasonably expect some sharp frosts diffing the latter part of this month and the month of diffusion, there is not much reason to fear a frost of drawners which accompanies it, and which cessive dampines time he enters his greenhouse to for the lengthened days and the drying winds of March and April. There is, however, but one remedy, Marria and that is to persevere in warming the flues occarlonally, taking care at the same time to open some the wearant be carried on with advantage while the weather continues open. Continue steadily the realing of the small fruits, and also the espalier and runing to run to waste from his farm-yard res, the mild weather affording a favourable liquid manure—Elinburgh Reviewl opportunity for all such work. The Greenhouse — The coung seedling calceolarias may be re-potted; those which were potted in October into small sixty pots recent the better for a shift about this time, esrecially if they can be set in a very gentle heat for a seek or two. Those plants which were properly ated in autumn, that is, turned out of their pots. he mould shaken from them, and returned to pots a much smaller size, will now, require nothing fur-

her than to have the crock removed, and to be shifted into a larger-sized pot. The exact size of the pot composition as that of the rock below; but in extenmust depend of course on the strength of the plant; sive levels the subsoil may be widely different from int those plants which have remained during the winter in the pots in which they bloomed last year, hould have the mould shaken from the roots, and be conveyed its earthy matters from a distance; in this case of alluvial deposit forming the soil, it may posdrawage of the pots, especially when pots of a large size are used. For these plants a good compost may formed of one-third leaf mould, one-third fresh wir maiden loam, and one-third well-rotted cowing, with a small quantity of sand. Let the whole le thoroughly well chopped and mixed together, and used without being sifted, and if our directions are ettemped to, this lovely flower will be grown to a good supply any deficiencies. Generally speaking, argildegree of excellence. The Kitchen-garden.—The great mildness of the weather is a temptation to sow small bed of early frame, or short-top radish; the hed should be warm, sheltered, and sloped to the sun: few lettuce seeds may be sown with the radish. FLORISTS' FLOWERS .- At this time of the year Aureulas require all the air possible, and, in fact, he directions given during the past weeks must be scraphosiv followed. Carnations.—With regard to less the proportion of clay should be higher. This these plants, attend to directions given during the ew previous weeks, and keep them free from decay-

raise scedlings having of late years been directed more especially to spots and edged flowers. HARDY FRUIT AND KITCHEN GARDEN.-Planting, arming, and nailing should be proceeded with. If ealer. Generally, in trees sufficiently vigorous, equence of other channels being cut off. Give a vation. light earthing up to peas and beans. A sowing of made on a warm bor rotection being afforded in case of frost.

got sufficient for his bed, should now lose no time in

etting in what he wants. Fine and new dark

lowers are much wanted; the attention of those who

The Nurseit. Shelter young evergreens: there is war danger to be apprehended from frosts in spring han in the depth of winter. Transplant two seed ings; shorten their tap-roots before transplanting, at preserve carefully the fibrous ones. Prepare ground for sowing forest-tree seeds. Proceed with danting new groups, and improving old ones in eras, as recommended last week: young, vigorous nes in parks show that the spirit of improvement is

rocceding, and give the scene a healthy aspect. imsn Funze.-In the Irish Funze the thorns are very much less rigid and more slender than in the rell-known English species; indeed so soft that the hand may be passed up a shoot of it without sufferng any injury, which certainly could not be done with either the Ulex europæus or U. nanus. The rish Furze (Ulex strictus) has been sometimes culwithout requiring much, if any crushing. It is ounty. Its habits of growth are very different from those of our other species, not having their spreading liabit, but the branches all growing in an upright manner, and close to each other, so as often to form a table-like surface at the top. Loudon informs us "Escyc. of Trees and Shrubs," 202) that sheep and caule are very fond of it, and eat its branches withon injuring their mouths. It prefers a mild and moist climate, and would probably succeed in most! parts of the kingdom. I have never seen it cultivated a shoots cut off for the use of the cows, without inbing, but rather improving the fence. It is scarcely must be increased by cuttings, which strike easily. fact from both of them. This is not the place for discussion of technical botanical characteristics, and I must therefore refer those who may take any to rater upon the consideration of the agricultural value of furze, since I am not a practical agriculteralist, but only a botanist; but as many writers seem to consider even common Furze must be well reserving of cultivation as fodder, notwithstanding the necessity of crushing it before it can be used, it less seem to me that the Irish furze must be well reserving of a trial, from its much more succulent character, and the weakness of its thorns, which are

en slight as to have led to the idea, that it is without Charles C. Babington. VITALITY OF SEEDS .- This season I have had my thich lately was furrowed and drained, a plentiful in of the common dock appeared upon the top of drains, after they were filled in. This season a inter of ground was broken up, that had been for sin a wild state, producing little clse than furze; has appeared. In another place the same year. finishes may have lain probably under the thick chade of the beech trees for many years, but could anthracite. Such is the simple operation by which which which its cld beech trees were cleared away, the based ground in the sun and air were admitted. The beautiful production is wrought, and which haked ground its configuration together, bids haked ground in the sun and to configuration together. haled ground in a year or two became covered with fair to rival bituminous coal, and to confer a wideiranherry plants, the seed of which must have lain spread and beneficial influence.—Railway Gazette. in the ground an eye at least. One of the slidders, or trenches, down the middle of the Hanger, close Govered over with lofty beeches, near a century old, is still called Strawberry slidder, though no strawturies have grown there in the memory of man. That sori et fruit did once, no doubt, abound there, intain, if attention was paid to the various plants let spring up when earth is disturbed and brought to the surface; and perhaps a better opportunity by of land is geing on.—Peter Mackenzie Stirling.

them off, or into some neighbouring hollow, where they are least in the way, and have been permitted to collect for entire generations. Such palpable waste Hobbicoleter.—The mildness of the weather is is seldom seen, indeed, in the lower country, where the basis of it; it is called the acidifying principle the more surprising after the severe frost of Deintercourse is greater, and where knowledge and public and the principle or support of combustion." opinion spread more widely, and exercise a more immediate influence; and yet the no less serious waste of the liquid from our farm-yards is still too widely prevalent, even in our better cultivated districts, and Februars, there is the gardener there is but one long duration. To the gardener there is but one long duration is but one long duration. To the gardener there is but one long duration is but one long duration. To the gardener there is but one long duration is but one long duration is but one long duration. To the gardener there is but one long duration is but one long dura farms of the first practical farmer of the Tyneside, and of the most celebrated breeder in Yorkshire, and yet, from the fold-yard of the one, the liquid was conducted by a drain into the nearest ditch, and from the cow-houses of the other, into a shallow open pond, where it stood recking and fermenting beneath a casionally, taking and also to ventilate freely whenever it stood reeking and fermenting beneath a citie sashes, and also to ventilate freely whenever blazing sun! What merit, as a farmer, can that of the stance, the weather brightens up a little. All kinds of ground-the weather brightens up a little. All kinds of ground-the weather brightens up a little. All kinds of ground-the weather brightens up a little. All kinds of ground-the weather brightens up a little. All kinds of ground-the weather brightens up a little. All kinds of ground-the weather brightens up a little. All kinds of ground-the weather brightens up a little. All kinds of ground-the weather brightens up a little. All kinds of ground-the weather brightens up a little. All kinds of ground-the weather brightens up a little. All kinds of ground-the weather brightens up a little. All kinds of ground-the weather brightens up a little. All kinds of ground-the weather brightens up a little was a farmer, can that the weather brightens up a little was a farmer brightens up a little was a l guano, or bones, or rape-dust, upon his farm, yet allows what is equal to ten or twenty tons of the same to run to waste from his farm-yard in the form of

Soil and Subsoil.—When we wish to estimate the value of a soil, an important element to consider may now be transferred to large sixty pots, and is, its thickness. In trenching a field, at first sight the thickness of the vegetable soil may be determined from the human it contains may be determined from the human it contains may be determined from the human it. in a pot, may be potted singly into small sixty mined from the humas it contains, as it is darker of care being taken, in separating the plants, to coloured than the soil which underlies it. Its thicking the roots as little as possible. These plants, whose in some life inch upwards. In America. when pontou, may be set on a such near the glass where in some districts the soil has never been portion of the air itself. It is essential to animal life worked, it is many feet deep. The deeper it is the better for culture, for it suffers less from heats and gases, and hence is used in filling balloons; being receive plenty of air in fine weather. The old plants receive the better for a shift about this time. described. In mountainous countries it is frequently of the same constitution as the rock on which it renoses. It is occasionally only a few inches thick; more generally some feet deep, and on level ground, still more. On the north side of Dublin the subsoil is in some places five or six yards deep. On hilly grounds the soil and subsoil are of the same chemical the surface; in this case the subsoil has the constitution of the rock below, while the surface may have been formed by a deposit from a body of water which sess very different and even opposite properties from the subsoil. Such is the ease in many of the limestone districts of Ireland; the rock below being of the mountain limestone type, while the surface will only contain between 1 and 3 per cent. of carbonate of lime. Where the upper and subsoil differ thus in composition, the latter may be used as a manure to the former, to laceous soils are more adapted for dry climates, and the observations of Messrs. Faye, Mauvais, Laugier, sandy soils for wet ones. There is no doubt that a sandy soil is fruitful in proportion to the amount of rain and its frequency. Kiewan has stated that where the fall of rain is twenty-six inches yearly, in some respects that it is not possible, without further the fall of rain is twenty-six inches yearly, in some respects that it is not possible, without further the fall of rain is twenty-six inches yearly, in some respects that it is not possible, without further than the fall of the constitution of a fertile soil would be silica fiftysix, alumina fourteen, and thirty of calcareous matter in 100 parts; and if the fall of rain be more the cape of Good Hope, announcing that he had seen quantity of silica should be greater; if the rain be there, in October last, the comet discovered by M. occurs in Ireland, where the average fall of rain is above thirty inches, according to Dr. Kane's coming leaves and weeds, which are now beginning to tart. liamanculeses.—The amateur, if he has not putation, thirty-six; and the proportion of silica found in most soils is increased in a corresponding ratio. Could a constant supply of water be obtained, ordinary that is witnessed for the first time, a poor be held in London, it will be a great boon to the Deby rain or irrigation, the question of the constitution | woodcutter may be permitted to communicate an of a soil loses its importance. The edges of rivers observation, which has certainly been made also by and streams are always fertile, no matter what the several of my comrades, but which I have some reason composition may be. The less elevated or the less to believe will be entirely new for messieurs les acadé-inclined a sandy soil is, the more fertie will it be. miciens. I have remarked that whenever a flock of The contrary holds good with argillaceous soils. It sheep passed near the place where we were occupied vince on walls have not been already pruned the is easy, theoretically, to point out the deficiency of a in stripping the oaks of their bark for tan, it was operation should not be further delayed. Trees insoil and recommend the remedy; but in practice it absolutely impossible for two or three hours, and by ended to be grafted in the ensuing spring ought to be may not be so, to apply it conveniently or at any the means which we usually employ, to strip off the reasonable expense. In such cases those plants must bark of a diameter of more than three or four becked to be placed. In pruning, if a prolongation be chosen which are most adapted for such circum-centimeters. My comrades attribute this strange in the direction of any branch is required, cut imme-stances; hence the farmer should know both the fact, which I remarked for the first time more than made above the most eligible bad for producing a qualities and defects of his land, by a careful ex-five years ago, to the volatile sweating of the sheep, amination, for otherwise he can form no estimate of which has the property of coagulating instantaneously

Science and Art.

MANUFACTURE OF IRISH PEAT INTO FUEL.—The only point, says the London Atlas, on which all opinions on Ireland are heartily agreed is, that its ducing this temperament, which we have to confirst and greatest want, the sine qua non, the thing needful for the employment of its population—the improvement of its resources, and the increase of its wealth and its happiness, in capital—the introduction or the creation of capital; that there is in that country the richest field for the profitable employment of capital, could it be procured or set in motion, not only does no one attempt to deny, but every witness yet called to give evidence in a legislative inquiry on the subject, is loud and unanimous in asserting. Millions of fertile acres, yet uncleared, but which require only to be opened up by roads or canals, to repay five-fold the expense of their cultivation; vast and measureless bogs, which experiment has already proved to repay their complete draining and cultivaruniive properties which are found in the U. curo- tion by their first crops during their first three years alone, leaving the land at the value of 30s. per acre, mive of Ireland, where it was first noticed in the which was before altogether valueless. Rivers, which and the result is, a weak and watery stem, which Marquis of Londocklerry's park, in the county of only want a shallow to be here and there deepened, hown, in about the year 1815, and it is said also to or a pier built, to become, as it were, the magical eccur in a few other places to the north of that means of drawing forth the almost unlimited nutritive material, expose it to the light, give it the resources of districts now poor and barbarous, solely because cut off from all means of connection with markets with civilization. Vast alluvial tracts, periodically submerged, which might, at a very inconsiderable expense, be converted into lands of the very highest productive power in the country; plant, so it is with the strumous individual; nutrithese, and many other latent resources, are proved to exist throughout Ireland on the most unquestionable authority. We have it in evidence that in one district £170,000 expended during-seven years, proar solder, but have known very excellent hedges duced in a few years a permanent annual revenue to rapid elimination from the body remain. Like the formed of it, particularly in Jersey, where it has the government equal to the whole amount of that plant, such individual will also be particularly in the succeptible of and influenced by the contribute to its expenditure. In another, £60,000 expended in public susceptible of, and influenced by, atmospherical works during seven years, where the increase of the government revenue in customs and excise duties, in the district, soon amounted to £50,000 per annum; that solders flowers, it is difficult to obtain seed, and and this, in each case, attributable mainly to the increased facility of communication by which whole Some botanists have doubted the claims of the U. districts have been rendered available for prounitus to be considered as a distinct species, but they ductive purposes, and a miserable pauper popuhave not agreed amongst themselves to which of our lation converted into a productive class of conpecies it englit to be referred; and I concur most sumers. The unquestionable character of the sum with Dr. Lindley in believing it to be really statements which disclose these startling facts went statements which disclose the statements to prove that in any given term of seven years, on such lands, the annual increase of the revenue would be equal to the whole sum expended, if judiwould be equal to the whole sum expended, if judistropsis of the British Flora," 2d ed., p. 322, to
the paper in the "Annals of Nat. Hist.," vol. v., p.
they will be found. Numerous seedlings were raised
that his plant by Mr. Cameron, the excellent curater of the Birmingham Botanical Garden, all of
which are exactly like their parent. It is not for my
they consideration of the agricultural
they consideration of the agricultural
that part of the whole sum expended, if judiciously and carefully devoted to opening new sources
of internal industry, among which the increasing
facilities for the profitable interchange of produce
stand the foremost. In this produce are pointedly
classed more particularly coal, turf, and manure of
any description. The whole amount of this produce,
which must be presumed to bear the proportion of at
least fifteen to one, in annual value to the revenue least fifteen to one, in annual value to the revenue collected upon it, may fairly be considered in the light of a new creation, called into existence on these judicious outlay of a comparatively insignificant gates and the Executive ought to be chosen by the capital. This were indeed putting out the talent where it quickly became ten. The inventor of the valuable coal which forms the subject of our present consideration, conceiving that peat contained in itself the elements of a substantial and actual coal fuel, requiring but a suitable process to separate it from its ing resolutions were unanimously adopted :--1. That superfluous matter, devised the following organisa- this meeting is of opinion that the Executive comtion of the means to effect his purpose —He takes | mittee should be elected by the whole body, instead of itemion turned to some plants growing upon soils that peat as it commonly presents itself to us, and mixing by the convention. 2. That this meeting is of opinion that it is not necessary to hold a convention opinion that it is not necessary to hold a convention at had formerly lain long in a dormant state. It is quantity of water to reduce it to the consistency of a this year. ommon in this part of the country, when old clay moderately thick mud, the liquified mass is retained this locality held their usual meeting this evening, and the finer the surface of the soil is broken, the agitation by revolving beaters set in motion by simple mechanical arrangements, and working within the vessel in which the mixture of peat and water is prove of the contemplated soirce to T. S. Duncombe, made. A portion of the sides of the containing vessel are formed of an open material, as wire gauze, which permits the lighter portions of the fluid mass to pass off, leaving behind it the grosser and undissolved portions. He finds that this lighter portion
of the mass holds in solution that part of the composiistarted, a most luxuriant crop of mountain ground- tion of the peat which forms the essence, and having collected this in large quantities, by conducting the Land." He was listened to with great attention, acre a deep ditch was cut through peat, plants of process of mixing of the crude peat with water on an and gave general satisfaction. After the lecture a ride a deep ditch was cut through peat, plants of process of mixing of the crude peat with water on an among the general meeting of the members took place, supporting the special general meeting of the members took place, and with a continuous supply of the special general meeting of the members took place, tover any plant of it growing upon what might be constituent materials, he exposes it in a collected when a discussion was entered into respecting the called the old surface. The Rev. Mr. White makes state in shallow pools, to evaporation in the open air. the following observations:—"The naked part of the The solid matter thus obtained turns out to be an of the Executive Committee. The discussion was lianger, at Selbourne," says he, "is now covered actual coal of great density and powerful heating adjourned to next Sunday evening; it is requested with this less of various kinds. The seeds of these property; its quality in its relation to other coal is that all the members will attend, as the business is this less of various kinds.

CHEMISTRY IN COMMON SCHOOLS.—Why not introduce the study of chemistry in all our common schools, at least the rudiments of chemistry, and especially the meaning of chemical terms? Why should not a boy, a farmer's boy, be taught the meaning of oxygen and hydrogen, as well as that of the word water? When he is now told by the papers or books he reads, that water (the meaning of which term he understands very well) is composed of certain proportions each of oxygen and hydrogen (terms he knows nothing about), he is at a loss. His education has left him and hydrogen, as well as that of the word water? I rain again, when the obstruction is removed."

When he is now told by the papers or books he reads, liming if attention was paid to the various plants. about), he is at a loss. His education has left him terer occurred than at present for observing these with the idea that water is a simple element, as the with the idea that water is a simple circuit, as the solution of the ancients though it was; and he also complains of the ancients though it was; and he also complains of the use of these hard words, when the fact is, they are no harder than any other words to learn or the instructed look are no harder than any other words to learn or the instructed look are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or the locality.—A public discussion took are no harder than any other words to learn or place in Mr. Oates's Room—Subject, "Could not the locality.—A public discussion took are not are not are not are nother than any other words to learn or place in Mr. Oates's Room—S Campagna, they see whole hills of dung, the long-thinks them hard. All farmers should understand fully appropriated than hitherto?" The discussion the stables of the post—the rudiments of chemistry at least, and as much low and Stevenson for unwards of two hours. A

"Oxygen—in chemistry, oxygen or oxygen gas, is an element or substance so named from its property of generating acids; it is the respirable part of air, or the basis of it; it is called the acidifying principle "Hydrogen—in chemistry, a gas which constitutes one of the elements of water," "Nitrogen—the element of nitre; that which produces nitre; that element or component part of the air which is called azote." "Carbon-pure charcoal; a simple body, black, brittle, light, and inodorous." Now, what information will one who does not understand the rudiments of chemistry, derive from these definitions? None whatever. But if chemistry were made a part of common education, all these terms would convey a meaning to the reader of them as readily as those do of water, atmospheric air, and charcoal. It is not supposed that the science at large could be taught in common schools; for if it could, there would be no necessity for high schools. All that is intended by these remarks is to recommend that the meaning of all chemical terms should be there taught. For example, the school teacher should teach the scholars the meaning of the word water thus :- "Water, a compound fluid, the elements of which are by weight, eight parts oxygen, and one part hydrogen; by neasure, one part oxygen and two parts hydrogen. Oxygen and hydrogen are gases; they are both colourless, having neither taste nor smell. Oxygen gas is heavier than atmospheric air, and it forms a portion of the air itself. It is essential to animal life such instruction was given in schools, there would be no complaint of the use by writers of hard names. hard words, &c. ; and farmers would know just as well what was meant by the words calcareous earth. gypseous earth, &c., as they now do of the meaning of marl, plaster of Paris, &c. I can see no more reason in restricting the education of boys to the commonplace words of our language, in our common schools, than I do in confining them in their farming operations to the old common-place routine of practice. Their education should be such as to fit them for the profession they are to follow, let that be what it may. Chemistry and botany are as essential elements of an agricultural education, as any others whatever. But how few are there amongst us who know even the meaning of the most common terms of either science?

-S. in The Cultivator, Albany, U. S. America. FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES .- SITTING OF of a comet at Berlin, on the 28th ult., by M. Darest. Goujon, and Bouvard, of the Observatory of Paris, in some respects that it is not possible, without further observations, to declare positively that it is the same. A letter was read from M. Maclean, of the there, in October last, the comet discovered by M. Mauvais, and which was no longer visible in our atmosphere. The following curious letter was received from a woodcutter, named Terebolf, of Brionne, in the Eure :- "Since it appears to be the tashion to make the academy acquainted with everything at all extrathree bads next the section break into shoots, in con- the land, or the capital necessary to keep it in culti- the sap near the bark, and to prevent its free circulation for two or three hours." After the reading of the letter, M. Flourens said that the details tained in it were not sufficient to enable the large attendance of members. academy to pronounce any opinion on the fact.

Consumption.—This is generally connected with is only one particular indication and result of a next meeting. general condition of the system, which exists in connexion with the sanguine temperament, and such general condition may be expressed by the term-serofulous diathesis. This diathesis, we apprehend, results from the non-sufficient fixation of carbon in the tissues of the body; the organization is unequally balanced between its fluid constituents and its solid parts; and this may result, either from a too active We constantly see the same thing occurring in the vegetable kingdom: for example, deprive a young plant of the opportunity of fixing carbon, by withdrawing it from that power (light) on which its fixation of that element depends, it will not only cease to fix carbon, but it will continue to excrete it. will yield to, and fade under, the slightest prejudicial cause; but take the same plant, nourish it with opportunity of fixing abundance of carbon in its tissues, and the same causes which, under the first circumstances, would have rapidly induced its de-struction, will, under these more favourable conditions, produce no effect upon it. As with the tious matter, administered in the shape of food, will not contribute to his strenght, so long as the causes which prevent its deposition as solid animal structure continue, or as long as those, which contribute to its changes .- Medical Times.

Chartist Enteiligence.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, I, TURNAGAIN-LANE, JAN. 19-Mr. Milne in the chair .- A report was delivered by the deputies respecting the soirce to be held in honour of T. S. Duncombe, M.P., on the evening previous to the meeting of Parliament. Credentials as a lecturer were ordered to be given to Mr. W. Matthews. Mr. J. G. Drew reported the success ful progress of the suit now pending for regaining possession of the South London Chartist Hall. Messrs. Wheeler and Stallwood delivered a further report of the late soirce held at John-street, and the Council adjourned.

THE EMMETT BRIGADE met on Sunday evening Mr. Tribelcock in the chair. Resolutions were passed to the effect, that it would be advisable to hold a Convention; and that Leeds would be the best place for its sitting. The members also held that the dele-

dence to the present Executive. Hammersmith.—At a meeting held at the Dun Cow, Brook Green-lane, on Tuesday evening, January the 21st, Mr. L. F. Brown in the chair, the follow-

TERNAGAIN-LANE, JANUARY 21 .- The members of Mr. Caughlin in the chair. Mr. Sumner moved, and Mr. Jones seconded-That this locality highly ap-Esq., M.P., and pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to support it to the fullest extent. Ten shillings were collected for that old veteran Thomas Preston. OLDHAM.

THE LAND .- On Sunday last Mr. William Wallis Hegan delivered a very instructive lecture on "the at of a more dense and inflammable or combustible of great importance to the Chartist movement. YORKSHIRE.

> ing of the Dewsbury district was held on Sunday last. Delegates from the following localities were present, viz.: Dewsbury, John Shein; Wakefield, Francis Brook and Thomas Lasby; Littletown, William Spawforth, and Ebenezer Clegg; Birstall, John Lee and Frederick William Sucksmith; the latter gentleman was in the chair. The following resolutions were passed :- "That Ephraim Clark be treasurer."

DEWSBURY DELEGATE MEETING.—A delegate meet-

the rudiments of chemistry at least, and as much more as they can command; no one can be a good low and Stevenson for upwards of two hours. A more as they can command; no one can be a good low and Stevenson for upwards of two hours. A freely realizing the times of the Wolga, almost the rudiments of chemistry at least, and as much more as they can command; no one can be a good low and Stevenson for upwards of two hours. A farmer without this knowledge, except by accident. It is in vain for writers on the subject to try to use the reality realizing the times of the Augean stables. It is in vain for writers on the subject to try to use language that can be understood by those who have not being sufficient to do justice to the subject, language that can be understood by those who have not being adjourned until Sunday next, at half-language that anything half so barbarous word oxygen, for example, has no common term that by Mr. Stevenson. In consequence of Mr. Oates's word oxygen, for example, has no common term that to a hill-farm in Northwesters and yet. word oxygen, for example, has no common term that by hir. Stevenson. In control of the same in Northumber and may show would be understood more readily, by such people; the same and renting a larger one as soon as we can get one the same winter accumulations emptied purposely neither has hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, &c. See tend renting a larger one as soon as we can get one the side of a brook, that the waters may carry what a list Webster makes in defining these terms:

NORTH LANCASHIRE.

THE NORTH LANCASHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL MEET-Ing was held at Bradshaw's Temperance Hotel, Curzon-street, Burnley, on Sunday, January 19, when the following places were represented: — Burnley, Colne, Haslingden, Marsden, Haggate, Oswaldtwistle, Barnoldswick, and Wheatly-lane. Preston was represented by letter. The best feeling prevailed, and an anxious desire amongst the delegates to concentrate the energies of the district in carrying out our perly tested, and found to fail. principles was manifested throughout the proceed ings. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :- "That all district expenses be paid in equal proportions, according to the number of members in each locality. The numbers to be acertained by the amount of subscriptions received," each locality shall send an account of the whole sum received in contributions to each district meeting, from which a calculation of the number of paying members shall be made. The number thus brought out to be levied on for the expenses of the district. The said accounts to be signed by the sub-secretary and general councilmen of the locality." "That the quota of one-fourth of contributions to the Executive Committee shall be paid at each and every district meeting, by the delegates representing the several localities in the district. The sums thus paid to be transmitted forthwith by the district secretary to the Executive Committee." "That the next district meeting be held at Bradshaw's Hotel, Burnley, on Sunday, the 16th February next."

PENZANCE .-- How oft, within the last four years, have I heard the wail of disappointment attered by Democrats in this county at the neglect exhibited towards us by the leaders of the agitation. No doubt it may be said, that it means were at command. Cornwall would not have been neglected; if my recollection serves me right, the present Executive have been more shackled for want of funds than any of their predecessors; but still this county has received more Democratical instruction from the present than all the other Executives put together. In December, 1843, Thomas Clark came amongst us, and by his labour rallied many around the banner of Chartism. In this town, at his first lecture, we numbered eight, at his second we increased to fifteen. Struggle we did arduously, our numbers still augmenting. Prior to Mr. Doyle's visit we had twenty-three in the society, but when that simplifier of Democracy commenced his duties amongst us, he set us to think on JAN. 13.—A communication was made of the discovery municipal affairs, as well as other matters, the result of which has been made apparent, more than once, It was seen also at Hamburgh on the 3rd inst., but not in the columns of the Star. He removed an enormous in Paris until the night of the 10th. According to amount of prejudice, and rallied men around us, of whose exertions, in the spreading our beloved principles, we now feel proud. But to crown all, Mr. M'Grath commenced his toil in this county, by lecturing on the evening of the 13th inst. in Mr. O'Brien's ong room, to a densely-crowded audience, whose admiration of his lecture was marked on every countenance. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Jas. Murray Sawle, of Falmouth. The result is cheering—seven took out cards. We now number about fifty uncompromising Chartists—men who fear not the frowns of the haughty aristocrat, nor yet the dastardly threats of the body-grinding employer .- Correspondent.—P.S. As centralization is the order of the day, why not try it in our movement! If the Convention pool. mocrats of the west. We have resolved that Cornwall shall be represented this time; but if the delegates meet at Leeds, the expenses will press more keavily on us than if they met in London.

The Council of the Edinburgh Chartists met in their Hall, foot of Carrubber's-close, on Saturday night; and having taken into consideration the notice from the Executive Council in last week's Star. came to the resolution of holding a special meeting of all their members, for the purpose of considering the particulars therein recommended.

NORTHAMPTON.

NEW LOCALITY.—The members of the new locality rope-manufacturer. met on Monday evening last. There was a very certificates to be granted, unless cause be shown come to to enter into a subscription for Mrs. Ellis. The address of the Executive came under discussion: the sanguine temperament, and it is the cause, pro- and it was agreed that the collectors should submit the questions asked by the Executive, to the memsider, especially in relation to phthisis. Consumption bers, on Sunday next, and report the same at the IPSWICH.

> THE LAND .- It is not often you hear anything from the movement party in this dark part of the country, the reason being obvious—we have no organisation to create an impression upon the public mind in favour of democratic principles. This arises from the apathy of the people in general, and their total disregard to their own interests. It is not at all pleasant for a man in this part of the country to take a prominent part in the agitation for the people's welfare, he is sure to incur the hatred of the master class by so doing; the end being loss of work, and consequent privation and starvation as a reward for patriotism. Although you hear nothing from us, we are silent observers of the progress the people's question is making. We can yet give tyranny a blow, when its hydra-head shows itself, as instanced in the case of the doings of a farmer at Levenham, towards some poor gleaners, which you published in the Star. Your account I got reinserted in the Suffolk Chronicle, and it created a great sensation. The fellow tried to palliate the crime by paying expenses. A pretty way of settling such an atrocious affair. The land! the land!! that's the question which is marching onwards. "Allotments," "allotments," is the cry; aye, and the landlords are advocating i in opposition to the stubbornness and grasping selfishness of the farmers, who are, as a body, the greatest tyrants and monopolising rascals that the labourers have to contend against. It is, however, consoling to find that where the labourers have partially got a 'bit of land to till," great benefits have been the

BRADFORD.

LECTURE.—On Sunday evening a lecture was delivered in Butterworth Buildings, on behalf of Mrs. Ellis, and a collection made at the conclusion: books have also been sent to the various localities, to give an opportunity to the out-townships to contribute their mite for the support of the Exile's family. A committee of observation was appointed to watch the movements of the Whigs, in their attempts to obtain a charter of incorporation for the borough.

MANCHESTER.

CHARTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL .- On Sunday the quarhighly satisfactory. There are now about 700 scholars, the great difficulty to contend with, is want of

LECTURE BY MR. O'CONNOR .- GREAT MERTING AT CARPENTERS HALL.—On Sunday evening this spaions hall was crowded to excess, to hear an address by Feargus O'Connor, Esq. Mr. Thomas Rankin was called to the chair, and delivered a brief but appropriate address. Mr. O'Connor, who was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of affection, followed, delivering one of his usual excellent addresses; his subject being on this occasion Trades Unions, and the state of affairs in Ireland, He concluded by administering some caustic medicine to the humbugs and shoy-hoys, and sat down amidst pro-longed cheering. The meeting was afterwards ad-dressed by Dr. M'Douall, Wm. Dixon, and Mr. John West; after which Mr. Liney moved "That the thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given, to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Dr. M'Douall, Mr. Wm. Dixon, and Mr. John West, for the able addresses they have delivered this evening." The resolution being seconded, was carried by acclamation. Mr. West briefly acknowledged the compliment. Mr. thanks to the chairman, which was agreed to. Thus rather slowly, but former terms were well maintained. ended one of the most numerous and enthusiastic In bonded grain there was nothing doing. Clovermeetings held in Manchester for some time past.

PENZANCE. LECTURE. - Mr. M'Grath delivered a lecture to a tion. goodly number on Sunday evening, which gave great satisfaction. On Monday evening he addressed an overflowing house: W. J. Guscott in the chair. In the course of his address he laid bare the several boasted acts of Whiggery. Throughout the whole of his lecture, which lasted over two hours, a breath-Mr. M'Grath to St. Ives, where he had to lecture. We ing at eight o'clock. The meeting for enrolling of members is held every Monday evening at seven o'clock, at O'Brien's Temperance Hotel: we also meet on Thursday evening at seven o'clock, for readng, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, politics, &c.

BIRMINGHAM.

LECTURE.—On Tuesday evening last, the usual weekly meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel, Thorp-street. Mr. Langton occupied the chair, and simple, but not a wit the less useful on that account.

Shaksperean Locality.—This locality has lately obtained a commodious room, situated in Pike street, which was opened on Sunday last, by a lecture from Mr. Bairstow, on "The incompatibility of class-legislation with national morality and prosperity." The room was filled with an attentive audience, who appeared highly satisfied with the lecturer's arguments and reasonings. A number of members were enrolled after the lecture. The accounts were read and audited, and gave undivided satisfaction.

A Sunday adult and children's school has been opened by this locality, and has already received considerable support. We wish a few of our best educated members would join us in teaching the "Young idea how to shoot."

London Shithfield Cattle Market, Modal, Market, Modal, Shithfield on Monday capecially in 40's mule, suitable for the Indian market, and some particular counts and qualities of water twist. The godla continue much the same as attendance of buyers was tolerably numerous, while the primest Scots, &c., commanded a steady sale, at fully Friday's depression of 2d. per 8lb. the highest in demand, there is no great activity in the market.—

Egure being 4s. 2d.; being 2d. per 8lb. beneath the were enrolled after the lecture. The accounts were

loway, the discoverer and sole proprietor of these wonderful and extraordinary medicines, has, in consequence of infallible efficacy, in healing, in the space the most dangerous wounds, ulcers, and likewise, King's evil, or scrofula, instructed all his agents to for these remedies, whenever they may fail in any of

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette)

William Aldred, George-street, New Kent-road, builder Antonio Nicholas Armani, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, City, —Antonio Nicholas Armani, Scott's-yard, Bush-Jane, City, merchant—Thomas Browning, Old Bailey, innkeeper—Andrew Donald, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, lodging house keeper—Juseph George Todman, Gray's-inn-lane, licensed victualler—Henry Rome Stutchbury, Theobaid's-road, Bedford-rew, bookseller—Thomas Richard Withers, Rumbridge, Hampshire, brewer—George Dickinson, South Deutsmann, Control Bedford-rew, Busher and Bedford-rew, Busher and Bedford-rew, Busher and Busher and Busher Busher Busher and Busher Busher Busher and Busher Portman-mews, Portman-square, farrier — William Ro-pertson, Eagle-terrace, City-road, coffce-shopkeeper. DIVIDENDS-

DIVIDENDSFeb. 7, E. Adams, Blenheim-street, New Bond-street, livery stable-keeper—Feb. 7, C. Daly, Red Lion-square, bookseller—Feb. 7, C. Newman, Serips, Essex, miller—Feb. 7, J. Richards, Oxford-street, livery stable-keeper—Feb. 7, C. S. Masterman, Croydon, Surrey, grocer—Feb. 14, S. Billingsley, jun., Harwich, Essex, merchant—Feb. 12, R. and J. Caldecott, Manchester, silk-mercers—Feb. 10, S. Price, Blackburn, Lancashire, machine-maker—Feb. 12. Price, Blackburn, Lancashire, machine-maker—Feb. 12, W. and C. Mather and J. T. Newstend, Manchester, ironfounders—Feb. 14, J. T. Milner and C. Bedford, Kingstonupon-Hall, confectioners.

BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesday's Gazette.)

George Jackson, jun., Hertford, upholsterer — Heury Tharles Sturia, Seymour-street, Euston-square, glassdealer-William Edward Schottlaender, George-lane, Butolph-lane, Eastcheap, City, merchant—John Ward, Ely, Cambridgeshire, glass-dealer—Thomas Buttermere Waller and John Waller, Ipswich, Suffolk, grocers—Henry and William Kimber, Old Trinity House, Water-lane, City, wine-merchants—Edward John Chapman, Bradford, Yorkshire, civil engineer—John Bullough, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker—George Henry Lupton, Leeds, flax-spinner—Thomas Pisher, Selby, Yorkshire, linendraper—Nicholas John Kempe, Liverpool, shipowner—John George Schott and John Casper Lavater, Aldermanbury-postern, City, merchants.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. J. Coupland and F. Duncan, Liverpool, merchants, dividend of 11½d in the pound, Wednesday, Jan. 29, and any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan, Liver-

f pool.

J. Coupland, Liverpool, neerchant, dividend of 5s in the pound, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, and any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan, Liverpool.

P. Duncan, Liverpool, merchant, dividend of 14s 7d in the pound, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, and any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan, Liverpool.

E. Johnston, jun., and T. Manley, Whitehaven, Cumberland, sugar refiners, fourth and final dividend of one halfpenny and 7-10ths of a farthing in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

J. Davison, Marton, Yorkshire, farmer, third and final dividend of 3d and 1 of a penny in the pound, any Saturday and 5d and 2 of a penny in the pound, any Saturdividend of 3d and & of a penny in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

W. Woddell, Liverpool, merchant, second dividend of 6d in the pound, any Monday, at the office of Mr. Bird, Liver-

pool.
G. Cottam and W. Osburn, jun., Leeds, wine-merchants, dividend of 31d in the pound, and a dividend of 2s 6d in the pound on the separate estate of G. Cottam, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds.
J. Porter, Barnsley, Yorkshire, callenderer, first and final dividend of 12s 6d in the pound, and those who have received a former dividend may receive a second and final dividend of 5s 10d in the nound, any Tuesday at the office. dividend of 5s 10d in the pound, any Tucsday, at the office DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 14, B. Perkins and S. Woolley, Stamford, Lincolnreb. 17, B. Ferkins and S. Woney, Stambord, Enfective, drapers—Feb. 12, F. Shotter, Portsea, Hampshire, grocer—Feb. 11, R. Thompson, Strood, Kent, draper—Feb. 11, T. G. Martin, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, wine-merchant—Feb. 19, T. Reeves, Whiston, Worcestershire, conch-builder—Feb. 20, S. Eccles and C. Ridings, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers-Feb. 13, R. Roches ter, Hartlepool, Durham, butcher-Feb. 12, R. Smith, Worcester, attorney-Feb. 12, T. Bulmer, South Shields,

TO THE CONTRARY ON THE DAY OF MEETING.

Feb. 12, R. Maton, Featherstone-street, City-road, butcher-Feb. 14. B. B. and B. G. Owen, Pail-mall, tailors Feb. 12, W. Burchett, Whitechapel-road, chemist—Feb. 11, J. T. Maund, Birmingham, laceman—Feb. 11, J. John-11, J. T. Maund, Birmingham, Izceman—Feb. 11, J. Johnson, North-place, Gray's-inn-lane, apothecary—Feb. 11, R. Footner, Lymington, Hampshire, cabinet-maker—Feb. 11, I. Main, 19s; Hasting's Hartley, 19s; Old Pontop, 12, C. B. Reynolds, Devizes, Wiltshire, tailor—Feb. 12, R. Rochester, Hartlepool, Durham, butcher—Feb. 12, R. Rochester, Hartlepool, Durham, butcher—Feb. 14, H. Nicholl, Greetland, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner—Feb. 13, I. Ketcham, Liverpool, merchant—Feb. 12, T. Crosfield, Kirkham, Lancashire, linendraper—Feb. 11, R. Youd, Liverpool, cheese-factor—Feb. 11, T. Scott, Colchester, Essex, baker—Feb. 11, J. J. Brez, Chester, tailor—Feb. 11, J. Whitehead, Ainsworth, Lancashire, common, brower—

Malton Corn Market:—Buddle's West Hartley, 19s dd; Chester Main, 19s; Hasting's Hartley, 19s; Old Pontop, 17s dd; West Wylam, 18s dd; Wylam, 18s dd; W.E., Acorn Close, 20s; W. E., Killingworth, 20s 3d; W.E., Newmarch, 19s dd; W.E., Belmont, 21s 3d; W.E. Hetton, 22s dd; Seymour Tees, 21s dd; Townhill Elgin, 18s dd.—Ships arrived since last day, 137.

Malton Corn Market:—Buddle's West Hartley, 19s; dd; Chester Main, 19s; Hasting's Hartley, 19s; dd; Chester Main, 19s; dd; Chester Main, 19s; J. Whitehead, Ainsworth, Lancashire, common-brewer-Feb. 11, T. Tabberner, Birmingham, corn-factor—Feb. 11, R. Robinson, Strand, coal-merchant. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. 1. and C. L. Lucy, Kidderminster, wine-merchants— J. Hadland and R. Shillingford, Cheapside, warehousemen -F. Higginson and E. R. Coles, Rochester, shipowners-W. Pistell and C. Ayliffe, Basingstoke, Hampshire, painters—J. Armstrong and J. W. Wright, Brighton, hatters—J. Ormerod and P. Hargreaves, Bacup, Lancashire, cotton sheet-manufacturers—M. Grange and B. Booth, Manchester, smallware-dealers—T., T. H., and E. A. Tootal, Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn-merchants—S., W., and J. Busha, Birmingham, iron founders—as far as regards W. Butler, Birmingham, iron-founders; as far as regards W. Butler, J. Stephenson and J. Royston, Manchester, en-Butler-J. Stephenson and J. Royston, Manchester, engravers-R. Bradley, W. Barrows, J. Hall, F. Downing, and T. Darby, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, coal-masters—The Austell Gas Company, St Austell, Cornwall—C. Tayleur and J. F. Dupre, Warrington, founders—C. Tayleur, W. H. Tayleur, W. Bates, F. Pennington, and D. Madden, Liverpool; as far as regards W. H. Tayleur and F. Pennington—J. Inkson and C. Roth, Little, Ryder-street, St. Lavace, J. Regge and T. Holyanka Kinyar, Staffordshire James's—J. Reeve and T. Holyoake, Kinver, Staffordshire, surgeons — C. Brown and J. Williams, Cheltenham, drapers—J. and R. Lynex, Birmingham, wire-workers—J., F., G., and S. W. Wilkinson, Manchester, cotton-spinners—C. Stephenson and J. Caley, Liverpool—W. Hewitt, sen, and W. Hewitt, jun., Bristol, coal-merchants—W. Miles, T. W. Kinder, and T. H. Wheeler, Leicester, coachbuilders; as far as regards W. Miles-J. Hughes and W Hanson, Sedgeley, Staffordshire, lime-masters-R. and E. Leeds. Norwich, millers—A. Hazeland and R. Manning Shaw, Wiltshire, common brewers-J. S. James and P Stacey, Stratton, Cornwall, dealers in sand-T. and T Penson, Foxcote, Oxfordshire, farmers.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JAN. 20.-The arrivals of English wheat were large during the past week, but with this exception a material falling off is shown in the supplies of grain coastwise. The receipts of oats from Ireland, though still rather a large show of wheat from the country, and from the liberal, were also much below the arrival from thence the week immediately preceding. From abroad the which, however, dry samples were taken off at fully supplies censisted of a tew hundred quarters of wheat last week's prices: but, to make progress in the illterly examination of the children took place, and was and oats, and a moderate quantity of figur. At this morning's market there was a small show of wheat by land-earriage samples from Essex and Suffolk, and only about an average quantity from Kent. Of barley, the arrivals were not large, nor were there many oats fresh up either coastwise or from Ireland. Beans and peas were in fair supply, particularly the first named article. The extremely wet weather lately experienced caused most of the wheat to come to hand in soft condition; the best dry parcels were cleared off early at fully previous prices, but afterwards the demand became dull, and for the ordinary runs last Monday's terms were barely maintained. The transactions in free foreign wheat were on a restricted scale; holders were, however, very firm, and needy buyers had to pay quite as much money as on this day week. In quotations of flour and malt no change occurred; both articles were difficult of disposal. The demand for barley was languid in the extreme, and increased anxiety to realise being displayed, purchasers succeeded in obtaining the turn in their favour. Oats were held with much firmness: Irish met with more attention than either English or Scotch, but prices of all sorts were fully supported. There was a fair inquiry for beans, and new, as well Dixon moved, and Mr. West seconded, a vote of as old, sold at quite former rates. Peas moved off seed was extremely dull of sale, and prices must at present be regarded as nominal. Canary seed declined Is, to 2s. per qr. In other articles no altera-

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 42 48 White 50 54

Norfolk and Lincoln. . . do 43 46 Ditto 48 53 less shence existed, unless when his truly conclusive inferences drew forth a burst of applause. Eighteen cards were taken. Some of our lads accompanied Berns Ticks old & new 36 34 Harrow 33 38 Pigeon 28 42 unade; and, of all other articles, it may be observed to the control of the control

CORN AVERAGES.—General average prices of British corn for the week ended Jan. 18, 1845, made up from the Returns of the Inspectors in the different cities and towns

in England and Wales, per imperial quarter.
When:.. 45s. 7d. | Oats.... 21s. 8d. | Beans.. 35s. 7d.
Barley.. 34s. 7d. | Rye.... 31s. 4d. | Pease.. 35s. 8d. LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MCNDAY,

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Professor Hol- currencies obtained on this day se'nnight. All other breeds were a slow inquiry, yet prices were supported The Norfolk season for beasts may now be considered as having commenced, we having received some wellof a very short time (when they are used together) made-up animals from that quarter to-day. The imports of live stock from abroad during the week have consisted of about thirty boasts and seventy return in future to persons whatever they may pay sheep, all from Holland. This morning we had on sale thirty beasts and twenty sheep from the above country. The former were in good condition, but the cases, however desperate they may be, when prothe latter were by no means prime, though they were all disposed of at fair quotations. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received about 600 Scots and bomebreds. The droves from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, comprised 800 shorthorns; while from the western and midland counties the arrivals amounted to about 700 Herefords, Devous, runts, &c. ; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland 200 horned and polled Scots-the remainder of the supply being chiefly derived from the neighbourhood of the metropolis The supply of sheep was tolerably good, but not to say large. Prime old Downs and the best half-breds sold freely; other kinds of sheep slowly, at last Monday's quotations. The number of calves was limited, owing to which the veal trade was somewhat active, and the late improvement in the currencies was steadily supported. As is usually the case at this period of the year, more business was doing in pigs, and the rates had an unward tendency.

By the quantities of 8 lb., sinking the offal. Inferior coarse beasts . Second quality Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Course inferior sheep Second quality ... Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown . . . Large coarse calves . . . Suckling calves, each Large hogs . . . Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pigs, each

HAY MARKETS .- SMITHFIELD .- Coarse meadow hay £3 12s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 16s to £5 4s; fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6; oat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s per load. Both hay and straw sold slowly at our quotations.

WHITECHAPEL.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 16s to £5 4s; fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6; out straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 15s per load. Trade on the whole dull, at but little variation in prices.

MEAT MARKETS .- SOUTHALL, JAN. 22 .- The supply of stock on sale to-day was tolerably extensive, vet the demand was steady at full prices. Beef, from 3s to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s to 4s 4d; yeal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; and pork, 2s 10d to 3s 8d per 8lbs. Supply: Beasts, 40; sheep, 1,200: caives, 40; pigs, 53.

ROMFORD, JAN. 22,-Prime stock was in good request at full prices: otherwise the trade ruled heavy. Beef, from 2s. 10d to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s to 4s 4d; veal, 3s Sd to 4s 2d; and pork, 3s to 4s 2d per 8lbs. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s; quarter-old store pigs, 16s to 18s; and mileh cows, with their small calf,

Hailsham, Jan. 22 .- We had, comparatively speaking, a sseady demand this morning, and prices were freely supported. Beef, from 2s 10d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s to 4s 4d ; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d ; and pork, 3s 6d ARUNDEL, Jan. 21 .- Prime beasts and sheep sold

steadily; other kinds of stock slowly, at our quotations. Beef, from 2s 10d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s; and pork, 2s 10d to 4sChichester, Jan. 22.—There was a fair amount of

business doing here to-day, at full prices. Beef from 2s 10d to 4s 4d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; and pork, 2s 10d to 4s per 8lbs. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; quarter-old store pigs, 8s : and milch cows, £16 to £19 each. COAL MARKET .- Prices per ton at the close of the

market :- Buddle's West Hartley, 19s 6d; Chester Malton Corn Market, Jan. 18 .- We had a good

supply of wheat and barley offering to this day's

market, but small of oats. In wheat and fine barley

we make no alteration; inferior rather lower. Oats

id per stone lower. Wheat, red, new, 4 is to 48s; white ditto, 48s to 52s; red ditto, old, 50s to 52s; white ditto, 52s to 50s per qr. of 40 st. Barley, 26s to 31s per qr. of 32 st. Oats, 9d to 10d per stone. YORK CORN MARKET, Jan. 18.—We continue to have liberal supplies of grain. In the best samples of wheat and barley a fair extent of business has been

done, at last week's rates, but secondary sorts are almost neglected. Oats the turn lower. Beans in good demand, and few offering. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Tuesday, Jan. 21 .-Wheat met a very limited demand this morning, and

little or no change can be noted in prices generally; we quote the best Irish new red at 7s, which was obtained for very choice quality, but good runs were offered at 6s 8d to 6s 10d per 70 lbs. Cats sold slowly at our previous quotations, 3s 2d per 45 lbs., an extreme rate. Flour and oatmeal were dull of sale without alteration as to price.

RIGHMOND CORN MARKET, Jan. 18 .- We had a good supply of grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 5s 6d to 7s; oats 2s to 3s 6d; barley 3s 6d to 4s; beans 4s 6d to 5s per bushel.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CORN MARKET, Saturday, January 18.—The weather still keeps extremely open, with a damp atmosphere; and, as a natural consequence, the condition of all grain is more or less hence the trade continues in a dull state; we are, however, fully impressed with the conviction that markets have seen their lowest for the present, coast the arrivals are also liberal: notwithstanding last week's prices; but, to make progress in the illconditioned qualities—and of such the great bulk now offering from our growers consists—it was necessary to submit to rather lower rates to effect a clearance. Choice south-country qualities were held with increated firmness—49s. per quarter having been re-peatedly refused for well-selected red, weighing 63±lb. to 64lb. per bushel; whilst other descriptions were more saleable by making a slight concession to our buyers. In foreign the transactions were unimportant; still full rates were realized. In bonded nothing stirring. With flour we have been again freely supplied; and, the dealers having purchased freely of late, the trade upon the whole has ruled slow throughout the week; and, in partial instances, where vessels required clearing, rather lower prices were accepted: to-day, however, somewhat more firmness was shown, which induces us to look forward to a better sale being experienced next week. In rye little stirring. For barley the demand has proved limited, and upon all descriptions we must note a decline of fully 1s. per quarter; 35s. being now an extreme quotation for extra Chevalier, weighing 55lb. per bushel. Malt without change. In beans little passing; but boiling peas are more inquired after, and incline higher. We had a less supply of oats from the country, for which a ready sale was experienced at last week's prices.

Manchester Corn Market, Saturday, Jan. 18. very moderate import thence; but there is a large supoly to Wakefield. The trade during the week has exhibited considerable firmness; and, though there has been nothing approaching to briskness, late prices have been well supported. This observation applies generally to the principal markets. The Northum, and Scotch white 41 46 Fine 48 52 business doing at our Exchange this morning calls—Irisk red old 0 Red 42 44 White 45 48 for no particular observations. Wheat fully main-old 31 32 New 30 32 Brank 36 38 Grinding . . 27 29 Distil, 30 32 Malt. 34 38

LEEDS CORN MARKET, Tuesday, Jan. 21.—Our supplies are again large, and little improvement is yet perceptible in the condition of wheat. Although late prices are pretty well maintained, we have only a slow sale for tine dry wheat to-day, while all wanting condition is a good deal neglected. The barley trade continues very dull, and only really select descriptions support last week's prices. There is no variation in oats, beans, shelling, or other articles.

LEEDS CLOTH MARRETS .- We do not notice this week much variation in the amount of business transacted—if anything, it is an improved demand at the warehouses, particularly those connected with the foreign trade. For the season the demand generally is as good as might be expected. STATE or TRADE.—The yarn market continues

very active and buoyant, showing an advance of oneeighth per pound in several descriptions of yarn,

MONDAY .- EXTENSIVE ROBBERT .- VIGILANCE OF THE Police.-Between the hours of half-past nine on the night of the 17th and nine on the morning of the 18th, a O, thin, my lord, who could stand it? Why, do you know great and of property was stolen from the shop of Mr Glbbs, To resides at No. 78, King William-street. Mr. Gibbs cared yesterday at the justice-room, and stated that he had lost the following articles: -Sixty yards of superfine wool-dyed black cloth, thirty-five yards black doe-kin twelve yards ritle-green cloth, twelve yards blue broadciota, twelve yards black single twilled kerseymere, fifteen yards black satin, ten yards ditto of inferior quality, twelve pieces fancy bandannas, about five in each piece, nity fancy satin scarfs, twenty black ditto, twenty pieces of fancy satin handkerchiefs, twenty trouser pieces of mixed doeskins sixteen fancy cashmere scarfs. Mr. Gibbs complained that the City police must either have been perfectly acquainted with the stratagem laid for the plunder of the house or most grossly negligent of the ordinary police duty. The house had, he said, been robbed amidst in whole business of the police. Inspector Hamilton, a very active and intelligent officer, stated that the presides had been quietly entered by means, as far as leaved discertain, of a skeleton key. The lock of the

do werely a common spring lock, and was capable

of he seemed with any key. Mr. Gibbs said the lock

such a stand, that upon one occasion when the key was

lost i was necessary to employ a smith to wrench off the

lock. The Lord Mayor said he should make particular

of the very best description. It was, in fact, of

poor wretches who are in want of lodging, food, and raiment. The following persons were brought up on such charges :-- Morgan Jones and Thomas Brown, for was the worst of the two, to pay a fine of 40s., or be imwill be gone when I come out, then I can get some work." -Mary Smith, Ann Watson, and three other wretched tooking girls, were charged with breaking windows at the which the parties to whom it belonged declined to come Mansion House; also creating a riot on Sunday afternoon. by dancing quadrilles, singing songs, dancing the umbrella waltz, &c., in Mansion-house-street.-The prisoners said they were all in want, without food or home -The Lord Mayor sentenced three of them to pay a fine of 40s. each, or two months' imprisonment. The other the parties thanked his lordship, and went dancing from

WEDNESDAY .- BIGAMY .- A respectably-attired female

who gave her name as Mary Keele, and stated her age to be 39 years, but whose appearance denoted that she had seen twenty summers more, was placed at the bar before the Lord Mayor, charged with bigamy. The facts of Keele, the prosecutrix, stated that she was the wife of George Keele, who was not in any business, and that Remanded for a week. the resided at St. Stephen's, near Canterbury. The prisoner at the bar had contracted marriage with her Witness had known the prisoner for about a fortnight before the marriage took place. The prisoner's hushand by the first marriage was a man of the name of John Weller, who went to Australia about three years ago, and there, as the prisoner had stated, died. Weller has a sister living at Canterbury, had informed the witness that her brother (the bandwriting. On learning this, the witness came up to town and gave the prisoner into custody about an hour omnibus, in Bishopsgate-street.-William Gurney Keele, stated that he lived in Back-lane, Hackney, and was in the service of Messrs. Marnatt and Manley, nurserymen. He was married to the prisoner some time in the month of October last (he could not remember the day), at St. George's, Hanover-square, which was the church in which the first marriage was solemnized. He had become acquainted with the prisoner from going to her house on business of his employers at Canterbury. Witness believed her to be a widow-indeed he had heard about three or four months ago that her first husband was dead. He heard this from the prisoner, who told him that some person had called upon her and told her that her husband was dead, and that information had been corroborated to her by a gentleman who had stated that he had seen "the last of her husband" in Australia. This the prisoner told witness before the marriage, or he would not have proposed to her a marriage. He had engaged to marry her about a fortnight before the marriage actually took place. - The pri-Keele, she fully believed that her first husband Weller, was dead; and her belief had been founded upon the information of a female four years ago, and also of a scafaring man, who had called upon her about the same time and stated he did so at the dving request of her husband, of whom he had seen the last in Australia. She did not know the name of either of those parties, nor could she produce them; the last told her he was going back immediately on a voyage to Australia, and she has never seen him since.-The Lord Mayor intimated that the prisoner must be remanded, in order to produce the attendance of the witness from Cauterbury; and he inquired of the prisence if she has friends in London who would be answerable for her appearance. - The prisoner replied that she had been out of London for many years, and she had been so unexpectedly taken into custody that she had not an opportunity of commuoicating with any person. She had, however, friends to whom she could send .- The husband (Keele) hereupon came forward and expressed his readiness to be answerable for his wife's appearance on any future day the Lord Mayor might appoint.—The Lord Mayor (addressing the young man) said: Well, as you are the aggrieved party, I will take your recognizance in £50 that the prisoner shall appear here this day week to answer any charge that may be then preferred against her.—The parties then

THREATENING LETTER. - Sinops Kent, charged with sending a threatening letter to Messrs. Prestcott, Grote, and Co., was brought up for re-examination. No further evidence was adduced; but the depositions taken on a former day having been read over to the witnesses, they were bound in recognizances to prosecute, and the prisoner was committed for triai at the next session of the

TRUESDAY .- CHARGE OF ROBBERY .- Two men named Kirby and Armstrong were brought before the Lord Mayor upon saspicion of having plundered the premises of Messis. Letham, Blyth, and Letham, of Friday-street. muslin-manufacturers. Mr. Matthew Letham, of the Wednesday last, two pieces of goods (trimmings) were stolen from the warehouse. He could swear to some of the goods positively by the private marks of the house. They were Scotch goods, and many firms had the same sorts of goods.-Mr. W. Bemar, of Tottenham-courtfrom the prisoner Kirby, and witness paid £8 4s. or £8 6s. for them, and three or four dresses, about ten or ness identified as those he had purchased).-James Kelson, a person in the employment of Mr. Evans, of 149 and 150, Tottenham-court-road, stated that a second parcel of goods, which was produced, had been brought by the prisoner Kirby to his employer about a week ago, and that Mr. Evans paid £4 7s. 9d. for them. The bill of parcels was here exhibited—it enumerated the particulars of the purchase with the usual regularity.-Inspector Waller stated that, in consequence of information which he had received that a robbery had been committed on Wednesday week in the warehouse of Messrs. Letham and Co., and that the goods stolen had been offered for sale, he went to Mr. Evans's house to look at the property. Mr. Letham identified the property, and Mr. Evans stated that Kirby, who resided at Islington-green, at a coffee-shop, had sold them. At Islington-green, Kirby, upon being questioned, with the due caution to mind what he said, as he was to consider himself in custody, stated that he could clear up his part of the trans action by proving from whom he had got the goods. Kirby then accompanied him (Inspector Waller) to Stanhope-street, Clare-market, where, after having waited a considerable time, he saw the prisoner Armstrong to up to the door of a house. Kirby then approached Armstrong and said to him, "Why, I am ls—this is a pretty-thir then asked Armstrong, having told him previously that he was not bound to answer, where he got the property. Armstrong said he could not directly tell, and witness conveyed him to the station-house. Witness afterwards scarcice Armstrong's lodgings, but found there but one small piece of goods, which he said he left with his wife, to cat no for caps for the children.-Mr. Ewin, who stated that he was in the employment of Messrs. Letham and Co., said he had packed some parcels on the day preceding the robbery, and taken them round in his chaise, and afterwards deposited them in the warehouse, and that on going next day to the warehouse he found that they had been stolen. The prisoners were re-

IBISE ANDSEMENTS .- A very wild-looking Irishman, named Ned Howe, was brought before the Lord Mayor, upon the charge of having assaulted Margaret Macnamara, a countrywoman of his own, after having been bound over, a short time ago, to keep the peace towards her. The assault was committed under rather odd circumstances. The statement of Mrs. Macnamara was to the effect that she had, about three months ago, been involved in a row with defendant in Angel-alley, and that the Lord Mayor thought so badly of his conduct upon that occasion, that his lordship thought proper to bind him over in a serious penalty to keep the peace for six months. Notwithstanding, however, so solemn an engagement, he bounced out of his window in Cock-court. Angel-alley, in his shirt, on Wednesday morning early, and pitched his knuckles into her ribs with such violence that she wondered the life did not leave her along with

breaking your bond to keep the peace .- The Defendant: what she called me? By the vartue of my oath, she called me a ... Complainant: Well, my lord, what do you think he called me? By the vartue of my oath he called me a -, and a'nt that as bad? (Great laughter.) Why should I be tumbled over head and heels, and a kittle of water in my hands, for calling him what his mother knew very well he was? (Laughter.)-The Defendant: The devil a bit I hurt her, for I didn't give her a single clout so grossly break it. Now, I must put a stop to this sort week, to give time to search for the property. of proceeding. I shall send the case to the sessions to be disposed of.—The prisoner was accordingly committed.

BOW STREET. FRIDAY .- THE LEICESTER BANK ROBBERY .- Richard Elliot, who stands charged on suspicion with being concerned in stealing the sum of £1,071 16s. 10d., during the transfer by railway to London, the property of Messrs. Pares and Co., Leicestershire Joint-stock Banking Company, was brought before Mr. Jardine, for final examinaicn. Mr. William Bradley, 41, Stafford-street, Birmingham, gun-maker, said, that in September last he received the letter produced by post, enclosing the sinister halves then became exceedingly violent and noisy, and going of two £5 Bank of England notes, and an order for a double-barrelled gun, two single barrelled guns, and six pair of pistols, amounting to £12. The numbers BREAKING WINDOWS .- Cases of this kind are daily were 49,760 and 92,011, and having completed the brought to this office, the offence being committed by order he sent the goods to Mr. Moore, care of Mr. Draper, Globe Tavern, Hatton-garden; but he never received the corresponding half-notes .- Mrs. Jane Jones stated that in September last she was breaking the windows of the West London Union Work- housekeeper in the service of Mr. Draper, at the Globe house. The Lord Mayor said he was determined to put Tavern, and recollected a person coming to request that down this practice, and sentenced Morgan Jones, who a letter, addressed to Mr. John Moore, might be received there, and he afterwards took the letter and a box directed prisoned two months in Bridewell. Prown to pay the to that person; but as the man wore a fustian coat and a same amount, or one month in Bridewell. Jones, on different dress from the prisoner, she could not positively legving the bar, said, "Thank you, my lord, the winter swear that he was the person.-Inspector Shackle said that completed the evidence, but he thought it necessary to add that he found other property upon the prisoner, forward and give evidence upon .- Mr. Robinson submitted whether his client ought to be committed for trial on such evidence. There had been a number of notes found by an old woman near the Euston-square station, and because two corresponding notes of a robbery, which took place twelve months back, were found two were fined 20s. each, or fourteen days. The whole of in the prisoner's possession, which he might have received in the course of his trade as a tobacconist, he was to be prosecuted, although the numbers of the notes were not known even at the Leicester Bank.—Mr. Jardine said it was a fit subject for the consideration of a jury, and ordered the prisoner to be fully committed for trial. CHARGE OF BURGLARY .- A young man named Thoma

Coffee, described as a painter and glazier, was placed at the case are somewhat novel and curious, the charge the bar, charged on suspicion with stealing from the being preferred by the mother of the husband by the Feathers public-house, in Great Wyld-street, Lincoln'ssecond marriage, a young man who only attained his inn-fields, the sum of £90 in gold, £8 in silver, a quantity majority in the month of August last .- Mrs. Sarah of copper money, a silk handkerchief, silver spoons, and a silver watch, the property of George Mason, the landlord.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

FRIDAY .-- A BLACK CASE .-- An overgrown chinneyweeper, with his features hidden by a thick mass of soot ascended the witness box, and making a profound reverence to the bench, begged to "ax for a varrant in a case of climbing."-Mr. Hardwick: Where did this occur? -Applicant: At Earl Grey's, in Barkly-skvare, yer vership. The criminal's name is Towser, and cos he's got so large about the lines that he can't climb himself, he sends to borrow a boy wot's only 15 years of age, and aint liable husband) was still living, and in perfect health, to go up no chimbly according to the new hact .in Australia, and that a letter had recently Mr. Hardwick: Your complaint is, then, that this Towser been received which could be proved to be in his does not use machinery !- Applicant: No, he gammons to use the machine; but I've got vitnesses to prove as he shoves up the brush first, and sends the boy up arterand a half ago, as she was getting out of a Hackney wards .- Mr. Hardwick: The penalty, I think, is forty shillings .- Applicant: Ten pounds, yer vership - and who appeared to give his testimony with great reluctance, little enough, too, for sich a crime.—The summons was

MONDAY. - FILIAL AFFECTION. - A sulky-looking urchin, aged 13, named Charles Dimond, was charged with numerous robberies on his mother. The mother, whose appearance had an air of decent poverty, burst into tears on being placed in the witness-box. She inhabited an apartment at No. 5, Green-street, Theobald'sroad. About eighteen months ago her husband deserted her, and she had been since then struggling under the greatest difficulties, and herself and seven children would have starved if it were not that the parochial authorities of St. Andrew's, Holborn, had kindly given them some out-door relief. During these hardships the prisoner was continually pilfering her; he stole everything, even the clothes from her bed, and the garments belonging to his helpless little sisters. Last week he stole the only quilt in James-street, Bedford-row. She remonstrated with soner stated that when she married the young man him upon his unfeeling conduct, when he exclaimed, "I will strip you of everything except what you stand in, if you don't send me to sea."-Mr. Greenwood said it was a most melancholy case. He would commit the prisoner

> THURSDAY .- A SPIRITUAL CASE .- An elderly gentleman, dressed as a clergyman, and who described himself on the police-sheet as the Rev. Thomas Hanbury, of Leicester, clergyman, was charged with having been found drunk.-Police constable E 165 deposed that on the previous night he found the prisoner in Bernardstreet, Russell-square, drunk, and incapable of taking care of himself.-Mr. Greenwood asked the prisoner what he had to say to the charge ?-Prisoner: I have nothing to say.—Mr. Greenwood: You are fined five-shillings.

THURSDAY .- ROBBERY .- James Shirley, alias Thompson, alias Chambers, a smartly dressed shrewd-looking with numerous robbaries at the houses of professional said that no woman could be put on her trial for carrying gentlemen; also with a burglary at the house of Mr. away her husband's property, and he could not interfere. Rogers, a gentleman residing in Bedford-square. The prisoner, who refused to give any satisfactory account of himself, was committed for trial.

DISTRESSING CASE .- A well-dressed good-looking young woman, named Sarah Lynch, was brought up by Inspector Penny, of the G division, who stated that on the previous night, between seven and eight o'clock, she was found lying in the street near King's-cross, suffering from the effects of poison which she had taken. Two bottles, containing laudanum, were found on her person. She was conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's-innroad, where the noxious liquid was removed. She refused to give any other account of herself than saying that it was distress induced her to do it, and that she had come to London from Enfield seeking for employment, but could find none. Mr. Cator, the overseer of St. Pan-

cras, kindly took charge of her.

WORSHIP-STREET. AWFUL MORTALITY IN ONE FAMILY .- Rowland, the warrant officer, reported to the magistrate the result of house of Letham and Co., stated that on the morning of inquiries he had been directed to make relative to an appalling case of bereavement and distress which had living in Ridge-fields, Twig-folly, near Old Ford-a man of most industrious habits and excellent character, with a wife and eight children, all of whom lived with him at home and were in perfect health, until about three weeks since, when they were attacked by a malignant fever, whose ravages swept no less than six of the children to the eleven days, or perhaps only a week ago. (Here grave. The man was actuated by such feelings of honest a parcel of goods was produced which the wit- pride and independence that he had steadily refused to accept any assistance from the parish to defray the medical and funeral expenses of his unfortunate family, and his slender finances had been so thoroughly drained by his sudden misfortune that he was now reduced to a state of extreme want and wretchedness. The disease of which the poor children died was scarlet fever terminating in dropsy; four of the family were already buried, and in addition to the other children, who were now lying in the house dead in their coffins, another child, making the seventh victim to the disease, was in such a state as to preclude the hope of its recovery. In consequence of their incessant attendance upon their children, the father and mother had been wholly unable to pursue their usual occupation, and were therefore reduced to the greatest distress; and from the hopeless condition of the other child, and the mental and physical debility of the parents, there did not appear much likelihood of their being able to resume work for some time to come. Mr. Broughton directed the officer not to lose sight of the unfortunate family, but to render them what further assistance he might consider urgently requisite.

LAMBETH. MONDAY .- ILL-TREATING A CHILD .- Jonathan Storey, a middle-aged man, a master butcher, and the landlord of the Jolly Butcher public-house, in Newport-market, was brought before Mr. Henry for final examination, on a charge of grossly neglecting and ill-using his daughter Martha, a child of ten years of age, so that her life for the last three weeks has been in great peril. The child was produced in court, and her appearance sufficiently proved she had been subjected by her parent. The prisoner, as on a former occasion, pleaded extreme poverty as the cause of his not keeping his child as he should. He was

committed to take his trial at the ensuing Surrey sessions.

but admitted to hail. FRIDAY.—CHARGE OF MURDER.—A few minutes before five o'clock, and when Mr. Norton was about to leave the bench, Thomas Jones, a middle-aged man, a jobbing carpenter, was brought before him in custody of Mr. Brooke, beadle and assistant-relieving officer of St. Mary's, Newington, and two constables of the P division of police. Brooke, the beadle, said that being informed by the medical gentleman who attended Margaret, the wife of the prisoner, that she had died from the effects of injuries which had been inflicted upon her, he felt it to be his duty to give him into custody. Several witnesses proved that the prisoner had been guilty of great violence upon the person of the deceased. The prisoner was remanded for a week, to give time for the coroner's

QUEEN-SQUARE.

inquest.

THURSDAY.—CRUEL ROBBERY.—Rosina Monro, a gill of money, but they had the spy Watkins, and the about 18 years of age, was placed at the bar for re-examirogue Robinson, who went to America with their nation, charged with stealing some blankets and a large money. How would Mr. Drake guard against these quantity of linen, wearing-apparel, and other articles, the things? He should like Mr. Drake to show how a

defendant, what have you to say? You are accused of solicitors, and who, about the month of November last, died suddenly. On hearing of her bereavement the lady took to her bed, and has continued of companion and friend. On New-year's day prisoner, on earth.—The Lord Mayor: She swears that you did, the house; and shortly afterwards the lady discovered and it is quite intolerable, after a magistrate has taken that she had been plundered of nearly everything of value your own recognisances to keep the peace, that you should she possessed. — Mr. Burrell remanded prisoner for a

MARYLEBONE.

THURSDAY, -- OUTRAGE BY A SERVANT AND SERIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY .- This day Joseph Farmer, groom to Mr. Allen, surgeon, No. 6, Holmes-terrace, Kentish Town, was placed at the bar before Mr. Long. The maid servant, Elizabeth Riley, deposed that on the previous night, between ten and eleven o'clock, during her master's absence from home, the prisoner demanded to be paid his wages immediately, as he intended to leave, when Mr. Allen, jun., desired him to make application for his money to Mr. Allen on the next morning. He into the kitchen, he seized hold of a large poker, with which he broke the door to pieces. He next smashed to atoms a complete dinner, dessert, and tea service in the kitchen and pantry, and then made his way up stairs into the surgery and diningroom, in both of which apartments, as also in the passage, he demolished with the poker the frame-work and glass in two or three of the windows, and a valuable lamp. There were two policemen in the house, but they for some time seemed afraid to interfere. Inquiry was made by the magistrate as to the amount of damage. It that he was called in, and on approaching the kitchen the prisoner rushed at him with a large poker, swearing that he would beat out his (witness's) brains, at the same time aiming a blow at his head, which fortunately missed him, and by the force with which he (prisoner) struck, the door was shattered. Witness added that as soon as he was able he and his brother officer secured the prisoner in the passage.-Mr. Long (to the prisoner): Have you anything to say for yourself?-Prisoner (sullenly): Nothing .- Mr. Long observed that he could not deal with the prisoner for the damage, the amount thereof putting that part of the case entirely out of his jurisdiction. He should, however, inflict a penalty of 40s, for the assault, and in default of payment one month's imprisonment. The prisoner was then removed

FRIDAY .- EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF PLATE .- John Simms, driver of the cab No. 1190, was brought up in custody of police constable Hillsden, 42 S, and placed at the bar before Mr. Long, charged on suspicion of having stolen a considerable quantity of silver plate, the property of Captain Thomas Callen, who a short time ago arrived at Liverpool in his vessel from Calcutta. Robert Mayner, the captain's steward, deposed that on the previous night, about twelve o'clock, he got into the prisoner's cab at the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, and was driven to the terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway, Euston-square, where he alighted, and soon afterwards missed a bundle containing a number of silver spoons, forks, ladles, fish slices, &c., all of which he was about to take down with him to Liverpool by the first train in the morning, in order to deliver it to Captain Callen, the owner thereof. Soon after daybreak he met the prisoner, and asked him if he knew anything respect ing the bundle, to which he replied that he did not. Ife was then given in charge. The prisoner denied the robbery, and said that if any parcel had been left inside of the cab, which he did not believe to have been the case, it must have been taken away by some one during the time that he was absent, while endeavouring to get from the prosecutor his proper fare. The prisoner (as there was a considerable deal of doubt with regard to his guilt) was

THAMES POLICE.

MONDAY .- ASSAULT ON A LANDLORD .- James Bissett, a private in the Scots Fusilier Guards, stationed in the Tower, was brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with committing an assault on Mr. Richard Wicker, the Governor of the Incorporated Licensed Victuallers Society, throwing a pint pewter po tat his head.-The prisoner said he was very sorry for what he had done, and that he was in liquor, or it would not have happened .- Ordered to find bail, himself in £60, and two sureties of £30 each to appear and answer the charge at the next Middlesex Sessions. The prisoner was unable to find the required suretics, and was committed to prison. The serjeant of the regiment to which the prisoner belongs was in attendance, to receive him for a breach of military discipline if he had been discharged.

TUESDAY .- LOVELY WOMAN .- TROUBLES OF A BENEрист.—A middle-aged man, with a round but sorrowful looking countenance, made an application to Mr. Broderip for a warrant to apprehend his wife for robbing him under very peculiar circumstances.—"Please your worship," said the man, "the woman to whom I am married has robbed me of £132 on Christmas-night; gone off with all."-Mr. Broderip: Is she your wife?-The Applicant: I'll tell you that presently. £132 in money, a silver watch, gold rings, and silver spoons.-Mr. Broderip: Have you reason to suppose that any one assisted her in carrying off your property?-The Applicant: I believe not, sir, but there is-Mr. Broderip: Stop. Have you any reason to believe that she has a paramour, and that her companion has robbed you of the property.-The Applicant: I don't know who young man, was brought up for final examination, charged | Mr. Broderip explained the law to the applicant, and -The applicant was about to leave the box, when suddenly recollecting himself, he turned round and said, "Oh, sir, since she has robbed me, I have discovered that she has a lawful married husband in Buckinghamshire. She had him before she had me .- Mr. Broderip: Then all you have got to do is to speak to the police on the subject.—The applicant: And what is worse, she has married again since she has been my wife.-Mr. Broderip: Then give her into the custody of the police.-The applicant: I will, if I can find her. He then hastily left

Trades' Mobements. East of London Shoemakers .- A meeting of the Boot and Shoemakers' Mutual Protection Society was held at the Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, on Sunday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of considering the best plans for emancipating the trade from low wages and the oppression of employers. Mr. Waggett was voted to the chair; and, after ex plaining the objects of the meeting, called upon Mr Drake to state the views he thought best for the guidance of the Union. Mr. Drake said his obect in coming forward was, to endeavour to do the utmost he could to relieve the sufferings of his fellowmen. In the first place, he would notice the inutility of former proceedings, particularly the misconduct of officers. He had known officers of the trade get up strikes merely for the purpose of enjoying a fuddle; and men had been forced upon tramp to undergo great suffering, and leave their families without the means of support, by such shameful conduct! But all their former strikes had been useless, for, when they occurred, masters crippled the men by the resources they had at command. The Bradford strike had cost £400; yet the men had to submit, and put up with tyranny as bad as before. In fact, they had been such sufferers by former strikes, and the misconduct of officers, that the men were dead to action. His plan was, that they should establish a co-operative depôt, under the management of a competent. experienced, honest man, who must give them good security. This plan could be managed by a com-mittee with as little trouble as their affairs now were, and it would cause men to come forward in its support, because they would obtain some good in return for the money they subscribed. How well would such a paper as the Last be supported then! They must have it to report their business, and they must buy it to see how their affairs and the cause went on. Suppose they had had a co-operative depot at Bradford when they struck, the men would have worked for the depot, called on the public to support them, and in the excitement the goods would have sold faster than they could make them. This would have tears into the eyes of masters, instead of Linen Weaver splendid living; then the latter person sold them to and John Grimshaw, Worsbro' Common. the retailer, who also got a profit by them; thus there NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM MINERS were three profits they might get for themselves by his plan. What great good they might do with this; they might buy land with it, and provide for the surplus workmen and the aged of their trade. How different to their present state; they had now to toil in poverty for others until they were aged or afflicted. and then be starved in the Union Bastile! He considered it a means towards getting the Charter. He had shown it to Mr. O'Connor, who said their's was aristocracy who opened the floodgates of dissipation in the morning. on all society. He thought unions and strikes had done good. The Bradford strike was a noble affair. though the men were beaten. A depot had been tried before, and the manager run away to America with their funds. In the Trades' Union they got a deal

tional Conference of delegates before they count better their condition. Government feared Trades' be held at the same place and on the same day, better their condition. Government feared Trades' be held at the same place and on the same day, better their condition. Government feared Trades' be held at the same place and on the same day, better their condition. Government feared Trades' with which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and out, in the hopes of discovering something of the other gentlemen. The levy for the formight is one whether court haveness must demand shilling and sixpence per member. by all who were able to carry bayonets, must demand shilling and sixpence per member. health. On the day of her husband's funeral she en- vote. There was some good in Mr. Drake's plan, treated the prisoner, who had been in the habit of doing who, because it would do away with the profit-monger, needlework for her, and of whom she appears to have came between the workman and the consumer. But entertained, undeservedly, a very high opinion, to remain they must have means to employ those who were thrown with her for a short time, and she did so in the capacity out of work by machinery. Men out of work became flourishing condition.—Birmingham Journal. non-consumers. He believed there were 15,000,000 who had taken occasion to pick a quarrel with her, left acres of uncultivated land in this country; he wanted that land for those who could get no work at their trades, instead of them getting a bit of bread and cold water at the workhouse. Mr. Waggett said, if he could see how Mr. Drake's plan could be put in But from whom could the manager got security? of the folly of working men leaving their business to Suppose such liberal men as Mr. O'Connor or Mr. Duncombe became security, the trade, as men, could not sue them if the manager proved a defaulter. He thought they must first get political power. Let them form Trade Societies, have a National Con-

ference, get power over the House of Commons-then Mr. Drake's plan might do.—Mr. Havershead said, the security might be obtained by the Trade lending that gentleman becoming security to the amount, and entering into a detailed history of the progress and if the manager proved a defaulter, that gentleman would act as prosecutor. It was then moved and carried, that the discussion be adjourned to next Sunday evening at eight o'clock, and that a report of the proceedings be sent to the Northern Star and the Last. Several members were enrolled.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS' TRADES MOVEMENT, BIR-MINGHAM.—On Monday evening, Jan. 13th, a most important meeting of the organised Boot and Shoemakers of this town was held in the Democratic Chapel, Thorp-street, for the purpose of adopting was estimated at not less than £20.—Stevens, 222 S, said measures to secure the national unity of the trade, and to deliberate on the causes which now operate so fearfully against their interests and welfare. At six o'clock (the hour announced for opening the proceedings) the President took the chair, and said that, as the meeting was a special one, he thought a chairman ought to be elected for the occasion. After some conversation, the chairman's suggestions were concurred in, and Mr. Fleet was elected to the chair for the evening. The roll being called, every member was present except a few necessitated to finish some work before they could attend. The corresponding secre tary then read letters from Bradford, Newark, and Kendal. A long debate ensued on the correspondence and the disorganised state of the National Union, in which Mr. Knight contended that the Executive had were again brought up and the evidence of two or three by their mismanagement done infinite injury to the society. - Mr. Mason then rose and said he much regretted the task which had devolved upon him. It was not a time when opinions would have ordinary weight, and therefore he hoped that in expressing an opinion which had already been anticipated by the shopmates, in some of the most important sections of the Union, he would not be understood to impute anything against the honesty of the Execu tive in their decision; on the Bradford strike. But while he made this qualification, he would not reserve his opinions on the consequences which that decision had, and would entail on their condition, individually and nationally. The Executive evidently did not comprehend the nature of the proposition of the Bradford employers, or they would have at once seen that the reduction proposed, when surrendered to by them, would not be confined to Bradford. He had reflected seriously on the new circumstances of the Trade. Through the impolitic and most unjust operation of the Tariff, and considering the disposition of too many employers to seize upon every event which would form an excuse to reduce the already miserable remuneration for their skill and industry, it was but reasonable to imagine that some town would take the lead in this work of oppression, and whose success or failure would be the signal for the employment of every other town to determine their course given to understand that he would not be committed to of conduct. Better, infinitely better, therefore, prison if he would procure good bail for his being forth- would it have been that Bradford had been supported evidence of our iron-resolve to resist any and every reduction on the principle of competition. The time, however, had now come, when something more efficient than strikes were necessary. Their interests asking the prisoner who they belonged to, he said they the grating over the kitchen window, and saw a large were now attacked by influences which would require were his mother's, and that he had brought them from the greatest combination of moral power and prudence to defeat. It was neither science nor mecha- be cleaned. The constable then said he would accomnical invention which aimed at their still further pany him home, on which he shuffled and gave another degradation, but it was an act of the British legisla- address, where he said his brother resided. On going enabled to make their escape through the hall. ture—the project of a British minister—a commercial experiment—of which they (the Boot and Shoemakers) were to be the passive material. He could not understand upon what principle the Prime Minister had reduced the protective duties on their branch of manufacture—a branch of social industry on which a greater mass were dependant for the morning, about eight o'clock, while the shopkeeper was means of existence than any other in the United Kingdom. The results were anticipated—when that out of the shop with the ham under his arm, the latter measure was sanctioned by an irresponsible Parlia- ran after him, seized him, and gave him into custody. ment, and those who had not the penetration to The prisoner, on being interrogated respecting the robforesee, were now as seriously alarmed as the most bery, declared that he did not take it, but that a man in reflecting. Already French agencies were being opened in every town of importance; and re- mitted for trial. ductions of wages were not only inevitable, if they did not make a mighty moral effort to resist it, but that would be but half the evil, as the consump tion of foreign work would render it impossible for thousands to procure labour at any rate of wages. Had the Prime Minister proposed any reciprocal ad-

vantage to them (the Boot and Shoemakers), such as the probable admission of British work into the European markets, there might have been at least a plausible ground for his measure. But, on the contrary while our markets are opened to foreign manufacturers, for work got up where the means of That we, the members of the Birmingham section of the North Midland Association of Boot and Shoemakers, having seriously deliberated on the decision of the Executive, in the case of the Bradford strike, consider that the Executive was bound, in moral respect to the judgment of sections of the resolution on a strike of so serious a nature to the interests of the trade, both locally and nationally; and while regretting the injury entailed on the Association, we deem it expedient to declare our opinion established throughout the united kingdom; and further consider that the recent alteration of the Tariff is most fearfully affecting the interests of the trade: and unless a perfect unity and confidence pervade the body, that their condition must soon become unsupportable. It is therefore resolved that corres pendence be commenced forthwith with every united body of shopmates throughout the country, to ascer-

The meeting then broke up.

their triumphing over the men, and would have house of Mr. John Pickering's, on Shrove Tucsday. firmly established the trades' depot. Look at the Tickets of admission may be had of Messrs. Richard made for him, he must get a profit; then he sold the Neesom, ditto; William Johnson, Kingston-place; the inhuman, as well as unnatural, treatment to which goods to such a man as Mr. Hickson, who made a Samuel Snowden, Burton; John Hirst, Mason's-row: NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM MINERS .- The fol-

lowing sum has been subscribed for the Miners of Northumberland and Durham, from the Friendly Society of the Operative Stone Masons' General Union-5s. 10d. John Clark, District Secretary. TO THE MINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. All correspondence for the Miners' Executive, after John Hall, care of Mr. Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side,

OLDHAM MINERS.—The Coal Miners of Oldham on

THE NEXT GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF LAN-CASHIRE MINERS will be held at the house of Mr. that she wondered the life did not leave her along with quantity of linen, wearing apparen, and other articles, the heavy squalls, a vessel, her breath.—The Lord Mayor: Do you mean that he lite- property of Mrs. Bennell, a lady residing in Warwick- manager could get security. He (Mr. K.) considered Thomas Horrocks, New Inn, Bacup, on Monday next, seemingly between 60 and 70 tons, with masts cut

cpolitan & Sire June 1 got out of his window without his clothes to attack pour length of the pour complainant: Yes, your lordship. All he had on in the world was his shirt, and I was in front of the named Bennell, who for many years was managing clerk which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and all on board. Several pilot-boats have of a monor than the same place and on the same day, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and all on board. Several pilot-boats have of the lag.

WANSION-HOUSE.

and obtain their rights of the legislature. They must | More Advances in Wages. The Miners in the from that period to the present in a very delicate state of not expect to be much better off until they get the employ of Messrs. Lloyd, Foster, and Co., the extenceived an advance in their wages, the thin coal men to the amount of threepence per day, and the thick coal men sixpence a day. The iron trade is in a most

BROMSGROVE.-IMPORTANT TRADES MEETING .- On Tuesday evening last a numerous meeting of the vailmakers, and other trades, was held at the George Inu. Mr. Pinfield was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting in a short and sensible address. Mr. M. Hale in strong terms spoke be done by others, whilst they were much more competent to do it themselves, had they but the inclination. Mr. Thomas Clark, of Birmingham, was introduced, and occupied an hour and a half in expounding his views of Trades' Unions, which were well received by the meeting. He strongly advised the propriety of sending a delegate to the proposed conference to be held in London, and urged the necessity of a National Trades' Union; at the same time which led to their failure. He recommended the consideration of the important suggestions contained in Mr. Duncombe's letter to Mr. Drury, of Sheffield, and concluded byquoting from an able leading article in the Northern Star of Saturday last, in support of some of the leading positions which he had assumed. On the motion of Mr. Hale, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. C., after which it was announced that a general meeting of the Nailers' Union would be held, to take steps to secure a representation of their trade in the forthcoming conference. A goodly number of "Chambers' Philosophy Refuted" were disposed of.

Town Edition

SATURDAY'S NEWS, POLICE, LEGAL AND GENERAL.

MANSION HOUSE.

SATURDAY .- CHARGE OF ROBBERY .- John Kirby, and and a man named Armstrong, who were charged with being concerned in a robbery of certain articles of mousselin from the premises of Messrs. Letham, of Cheapside, witnesses taken. The evidence was not important, and the prisoners were again remanded till Thursday next. Kirby was released on bail. A number of vagrant cases disposed of, and we are glad to be able to state that on this occasion the shoeless and shirtless met with more consideration than upon previous occa-

SATURDAY .- STREET BEGGING .- Maria Sullivan was charged with being found begging in Russell square. The constable who took her into custody stated he had often seen her loitering about ; and though he had watched her, he never found her in the act of begging till that day. She was very artful, and eluded their vigilance. She was adjudged one month's imprisonment.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS BASE COIN .- Eliza Williams was charged by Mrs. Parr, of 221, Tottenham-court-road, with passing a counterfeit shilling on the previous evenlng in the purchase of a pennyworth of tobacco. It appears the prisoner had gone into the shop for a pennyworth of tobacco, for which she tendered the shilling, when Mrs. Parr immediately came round the counter, and without making any remark, called for a constable and gave her in charge. Mr. Twyford said Mrs. Parr had no right to give the prisoner into custody without some proof, showing that the prisoner knew the shilling to be bad. She was accordingly dismissed.

A Suspicious Case. - A boy of the name of Davies was brought up under the following suspicious circumstances. pecting that all was not right, he took the bundle from him, and found it to consist of a sheet and a blanket. On | mot was passing, he perceived smoke issuing from near King's-cross, New-road, to Drury-lane, in order to immates were with much difficulty made sensible of there the constable learned that no such person lived there. The prisoner was remanded, in order to make part of the building was one body of flame. inquiries about the owner of the property.

Coming it Strong .- A youth, who gave his name as Antley, was charged by a shopkeeper in High-street, St. Giles's, with stealing ham from his shop, on Saturday taking down the shutters. Seeing the prisoner running the shop threw it to him, and he ran off with it. Com-

A HARD CASE.—An old woman, whose name we did not learn, was charged with having stolen a pint pot from a public-house in Seven Dials. She admitted having taken it, as she wished to be transported rather than to be living in the state she was in. She was com-

SOUTHWARK.

SATURDAY. - DARING SHOP ROBBERY. - ARTFUL DE-FENCE. - William Wade, a middle-aged man, who was described on the charge sheet as a hawker, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Cottingham, charged with entering 4th of February, and Mr. T. Baring will second it. living is sixty and seventy per cent. cheaper than in the shop of Mr. Rowland, tobaconist, No. 32, Bermondsey Britain, in consequence of proportionably lower tax- | New-road, and stealing therefrom a box of Havannah ation, every continental market is inaccessible to eigars, value 26s. Mr. Rowland stated, that on the pretheir (the Boot and Shoemakers') hands. It was ceding night, about eleven o'clock, he was sitting in the the manufacturers of the entire continent against parlour, at the rear of the shop, when he suddenly missed England, and England against itself. They (the his dog. He got up from his chair and looked into the Boot and Shoemakers) were by far the most name- shop for it; when he saw the prisoner enter, followed by rous trade in the united kingdom, and he (Mr. M.) | another man, the former seized a box of cigars off thought that they ranked as high in the scale of in- the counter, and was in the act of putting the contelligence. Their numbers were in England and tents in his pocket when he (witness) ran out of Wales, Boot and Shoemakers, males 177,144, females the parlour. The other man got out of the shop 10,799. In Scotland, Boot and Shoemakers, males and made his escape, but he seized hold of the 25,945, females 892. In Ireland the numbers were prisoner, who was running after his companion as follows:-Brogue-makers, males 5,267, females 9, with the box of cigars. They had a struggle togeboys 116; Boot and Shoemakers, males 45,656, fe- ther, in which the eigars were thrown on the floor and males 3,436, boys 1,105. Making a total of 270,369. tvampled on; but a policeman passing at the time, came He hoped they would soon ascertain by official returns in and secured the prisoner.—Prisoner said that he enwhat had been the increase of imports under the new | tered the shop to purchase some tobacco, when another Tariff, and then they would be enabled to meet the man came suddenly behind him, and pushed him into the Prime Minister and Legislature. Sir Robert Peel could shop with great force. He unfortunately fell near the not refuse a deputation composed of an equal num- edge of the counter, and knocked the box of cigars on the ber of workmen and employers to consult with him on | floor, when they were trampled on. Had he had the box the nature of a measure which involved the interests in his possession, he should have run away with them, and welfare of so great a section of the artisans and and not have remained to be collared by a police-manufacturers of the united kingdom.—Mr. M. man.—Complainant remarked that he held him so man.—Complainant remarked that he held him so before sitting down, moved the following resolution : tight that he had not the slightest chance of running away. The prisoner said that he frequently had purchased tobacco at Mr. Rowland's shop, and he said to him when they were struggling together, that if he had done anything wrong he had better kick his backside and let him go .- Mr. Cottingham said that most likely he concocted the robbery when he purchased Union, to have consulted them before coming to a his tobacco on a previous occasion. It was quite clear from the sworn testimony of the prosecutor, that he had the box in his possession. The prisoner replied that he merely trampled on them. Mr. Cottingham said that unless he altered his course of life, he would soon be that a more efficient means of national unity must be transported; as this appeared to be his first offence, he should merely commit him for one month,

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LLOYD'S, FRIDAY NIGHT .- DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS AND Loss of Life .- During the storm on Monday, the Lady Anne, a sloop, Paget, master, belonging to Yarmouth, was lost opposite the harbour of St. Ive's. tain their opinions of the future means of operation | The crew were endeavouring to run into the harbour, for the defence of the interests of the trade on this to take shelter, when a tremendous sea drove her important crisis." Mr. Devine seconded, and Mr. against one of the piers, causing such mischief to lier Foxwell and Mr. Knight supported the motion. hull, that the crew had barely time to effect an escape Carried unanimously. Mr. Lacon moved, and Mr. in the boats, before the vessel sank. Off Padstow, Carlow seconded, "That all cards be relieved, and the gale is described to have been fearfully right. the gale is described to have been fearfully violent societies of shopmates be acknowledged; and that while the sea ran very high, presenting a most awful each society be respectfully solicited to prepare scene. At an early hour in the morning a brig was reports of the evils which affect the interests of the driven on shore near the entrance of Padstow trade in their district." Carried unanimously. Mr. harbour, and became in a few minutes a total loss; Mason then moved "That £2 be forthwith remitted all the crew with her. The occurrence was not to support the Kendal strike." Carried nem con. known until daybreak, when the Coast Guard ob-Support the Kendal strike. Carried nem con. [The meeting then broke up.]

Barnsley Linen Weavers.—The members of the line was something floating also towards the beach, which was at first imagined to be a doc but it. [The best of the line was for our readers is, to go and see the model at the line was something floating also towards the beach, which was at first imagined to be a doc but it. [The best of the line was for our readers is, to go and see the model at the line was something floating also towards the beach, which was at first imagined to be a doc but it.] which was at first imagined to be a dog, but it proved to be one of the crew of the name of firmly established the trades' depot. Look at the Tickets of admission may be had of Messrs. Richard James Hewison, lashed to a spar, and who was appaway trade was now managed; he (Mr. D.) got work Taylor, Wilson's Piece; Luke Hobson, ditto; Robert rently lifeless. When dragged out of the surf, the spar was cut away from him, and he was conveyed to the nearest inn, where, in the course of a short time, from the kind treatment exercised, he revived. The unfortunate vessel was then ascertained to be the William Pitt, belonging to Sunderland, and her master Mr. Cowser; she was from Alexandria, with a cargo of beans, and was working her way onwards to Gloucester, when the fury of the gale rendered her unmanageable, and she was driven ashore as described. Since then four bodies of the ill-fated crew have been washed up within a mile of the spot where the wreek the 1st of February, must be addressed, post paid, to happened; one of them is named Morgan, but the had shown it to Mr. O'Connor, who said their's was the only trade that could do it. He would say then, work for themselves—get property, get votes, and all that was wanted would follow.—Mr. King said Mr. Drake had talked about the dissipation of men producing strikes, but in his opinion it was a dissipated ducing strikes, but in his opinio names of the remainder are not yet known. The When about seven miles off the land, to the southward of the town, she came in contact with a brig named the Concordia, from London, with such strike return their sincere thanks to the men of violence as to stave her larboard-bow completely in. Woodhead for the following sums:—William White-head, 5s. 3d.; Buck Hewitt, 2s. 6d.; Fancy John, 1s.; Henry Ground, 1s.; Samuel Taylor, 2s. 6d.; Woodhead men, £3 8s. 8d.

Violence as to stave her larboard-bow completely in. The sea rushing into the vessel's hold, the crew were, for the safety of their lives, compelled to abandon the delayed. Another were, for the safety of their lives, compelled to abandon her ere many seconds had elapsed. Another distressing wreck took place on Monday morn-

ing, within a few miles of Newport, in Pembrokeshire. Amidst the heavy squalls, a vessel,

away, was observed, apparently making for the har vessel on her beam ends, and she disappeared with Northumbria, of Cardiff, for London, was wrecked Northumoria, or Cartain, and the Scilly Islands, at a place called the Icross Sound; her crew were saved by taking to the ship's boat. Reports have also heep received from the master of the Rose, recently ar rived at Bologen, relative to a large vessel having been seen dismasted, and evidently in great distress, on Monday last, within a short distance of the Eddystone Monday 1936, A great number of vessels engaged in the guano trade are reported to be lost off different Sixtoon vegesls are strength parts of the coast. Sixteen vessels are stranded on the coast of Romelia, in the Black Sea. Most part of them are expected to become wrecks.

Cowes, Jan. 24.—The Expedition from Rio Ja. neiro to Bremen, which put in here yesterday, has lost bowsprit, foremast, sails, &c., and must discharge having encountered a severe gale, been on her beam ends for some time, and lost two men overboard. An English coasting schooner is reported to have been run on board of last evening by a steamer, close to the Needles; the former was towed into Yarmouth full of water, by the latter, which then proceeded. FALMOUTH, JAN. 24.-N. W. strong gales and violent squalls. — Arrived, the Vesta, Shearer, Ichaboe. sailed Nov. 27. Hong Kong, from London for Madras; loss of foreyard and one man overboard. THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS AT IPSWICH.—RESPITE

of Two of the Culprits-Ipswich, Friday Night Ten O'Clock.—At half-past two o'clock this morning the governor was waited upon by a special messenger from the Home-office, with a respite for the culprit Shipley and the younger Howell (Walter). Information of the circumstance was immediately conveyed to the visiting justices of the gaol, and by their direction Mr. Johnson and the chaplain communicated the fact at eleven o'clock this morning to the prisoners, who wept bitterly, and immediately fell upon their knees and offered up thanksgivings to God for their deliverance. Upon the prison authorities informing William Howell that he was left for execution, he heard the sad tidings with much composure; and on learning that his brother was respited, he fervently thanked his God that his brother's life had been spared, and then joined the chaplain in spiritual devotion. William Howell will be executed at twelve 'clock to-morrow. ROMANTIC STORY .- A circumstance which has af.

forded ample material for the gossips of Southwark has occurred within the last few days. A gentleman resident in the Southwark-bridge-road, has been for a considerable time in the habit of attending a coffee. house in Cannon-street, City; and whether or not particular attentions were paid to the damsel in waiting, the result was that she fell desperately in love with ther customer. Affection ripened into positive madness, and the poor girl, intent on never losing sight of the object of her passion, followed him from day to day, and even during the night never allowed her vigilance to cease. Several times, on his way homeward, the gentleman alluded to has encountered the fair damsel on Southwark-bridge, and threats have been held out that unless some proof was given that her love was reciprocated she would terminate her existence by leaping from the parapet. On one occasion she attempted to carry her threat into execution, but was prevented by the gentleman. It appears that at a later hour of the night she tendered her money to the toll-keeper, with a view of passing through, but her request was refused, an intimation of her intention to commit self-destruction having been previously given. On Thursday some circum. stances transpired that made it apparent that if precautionary measures were not taken the worst might he expected, and the girl was given into the custody of the police. Shortly afterwards she appeared before Mr. Alderman Challis, at Guildhall, and was sent to Giltspur-street Compter, where she will remain until her fit of love shall have subsided, or until some security shall be afforded that a similar course of conduct shall not be repeated.

Fire.—This morning (Saturday) an alarming fire half-past four o'clock, on the pr mises of Mr. Webb, a broker and auctioneer, residing in Peter-street, Whitechapel. As a man named Wilbody of flame. He at once raised an alarm, and the their perilons position. Fortunately the flames had not reached the first floor, so that they were In less than five minutes after, all the lower By this time several engines from the adjacent stations were in attendance, and succeeded in confining the fire to the lower part of the premises, the greater portion of which, as well as a large quantity of furniture which was stored there, was totally destroyed. In less than half an hour the firemen had so far succeeded in subduing the flames, as to banish apprehension with respect to the remainder of the house, or the adjacent premises, which at one time were in imminent danger. Unfortunately, Mr. Webb

LAW CHANGES .- We are enabled to give the following as certain:—Mr. Platt, Q.C., is the new Judge. Mr. Shepherd, Q.C., son of the late Chief Baron of Scotland, is appointed to the Commissionership of Bankrupts, vacant by the death of Sir C. F. Williams. Mr. Shepherd gives up the compensation (upwards of £1,000 a-year) to which he is entitled as ex-Clerk of the Custodies.—Standard, Saturday evening.

was not insured.

THE ADDRESS. - The Hon. Mr. Charteris will move the Address in the House of Commons on the THE IRISH SECRETARYSHIP.—It is stated that Lord Sandon, M.P. for Liverpool, will replace Lord Eliot. The Standard, however, of Saturday evening says-'We believe that up to the time of our going to press no appointment of a successor to Lord Eliot, in the important office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, had been made. Several names are mentioned, but we understand that nothing at present is known on the

THE ADELAIDE GALLERY .- We have visited the evening:

amusements at this institution, and were highly pleases

with the musical part of the performance. The band is powerful and effective: the dancing portion of the amusement is also well sustained. Miss Forrest and Master Frampton deserve particular attention. Though young they will scarcely be excelled by older hands. Mr. Simmond's imitations of living actors are excellent. In the dissolving views we noticed some beautiful changes. Some of the representations were truly magnificent. The shadows which preceded the dissolving views serve well to excite the laughter-loving portion of the visitors. Among the cosmoramic views we were particularly delighted with one, which, by an optical illusion, represents Venus beautifully chiselled; but, like many fancied realities in life the nearer you approach the fainter the fair form becomes until when you have approached so near as apparently to be able to touch what previously appeared a reality. vol find the phantom vanished. The observer feels elevated lifted above the dull things of earth, when first he gazes of what appears a beau-ideal of beauty and grace; but on a the high state of feeling to which he had been raised, and finds, to his great mortification, nothing but a hole in a board, through which issues a strong and bitter wind which forces upon him the full effect of the disappointment. ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. - We are much in the abit when we have an hour to spare of visiting the museum of this institution, and we regret that we came dedicate more hours to these visits; because there we know our time would be well spent. Last week we were much gratified by inspecting the model of a bedstead for which Mr. Henry Pratt, of New Bond-street, has obtained a patent. It is designed for the use of sick persons invalids of all classes, and its use consists in a peculia construction of parts of the frame-work, by means which the mattress or bed, or whatever it may be on which the sick person is stretched, may be withdrawn for under the patient, and replaced after having been shake up, aired, or cleaned, without disturbing the limbs or a tering the posture of the body. It will easily seen of what importance such a contrivance may be cases in which repose and preservation of one position required, more particularly in cases of fractured limbs. The bedstead, as exhibited in the model, is distinct from a outer framing, to the latter of which a sheet is attached and distended over side rails, for the purpose of supporting the patient on the occasions required, independent of the bed or mattress. This may be done by raising, by means of a wind and

BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette.) William Dettmer, Upper Marylebone-street, pianofor manufacturer—Henry Isaacs, Yarmouth, Norfolk, wellen-draper—George Hawkins, Colchester, clothier—Light Westing College Programmer College Programm Watling, Gilbert-street, Hanover-square, butcher-Samut Smeeton, West Smithfield, cattle-salesman—Joseph Eran Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, innkeeper.

Polytechnic Exhibition, and judge for themselves.

means of a winch and screws on that part of the out frame to which the distended sheet is attached, or be lowering the bedstead on which the bed or mattress leave and the bedstead on which the bed or mattress leave and the bedstead on which the bed or mattress leave and the bedstead on which the bed or mattress leave and the bedstead on which the bedstead on the b

so as to leave the patient supported by the distended she

whilst the bedstead with the bed, &c., is withdrawn. It

simple and efficient in its construction, can be understood

Feb. 14, J. Overington, Arundel, plumber—Feb. 14, Burgess, Cratfield, Suffolk, farmer—Feb. 14, T. Sherwood Tilehurst, brickmaker—Feb. 15, C. Tapp, Wigmore-street Marylebene, coachmaker—Feb. 14, J. T. Maund, Birmingham, laceman—Feb. 19, J. L. Heathorn, Abehurch-land. City, shipowner—Feb. 14, W. Broome and W. Hardy, 65 ford-street, drapers—Feb. 18, W. Morrison, Globe-street, Wapping, cooper—Feb. 18, J. W. Robey, Upper John-Street, Fitzroy-square, builder—Feb. 20, J. and S. Owen, Shiffield, merchants—Feb. 6, M. Seary, Swrdur, Flintshift, maltster—Feb. 14, E. Davies, Great Crosby, Laucashir, blacksmith. blacksmith.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Winday street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at 18 Office in the same Street and Parish, for the prietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published N WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brande street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newist ton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 14 Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in City of Westminster

Saturday, January 25, 1845