BELGIUM.

[FROM OUR OWN LAND COMMISSIONER.] LETTER III. TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Mr DEAR FRIENDS, -I shall now proceed to lay before you the conclusions at which I have arrived from the knowledge I have gathered on my tour, as far as I have gone: and when I tell you that since I last wrote I have been an attentive and very observant traveller in Belgium, Prussia, Germany, the Duchy of Nassau and of Baden, in France, and in Switzerland, in which last place I have been for the last week, "putting-up" at a public-house at the foot of the Alps, frequented by smugglers, who cross the mountains into the Italian provinces of Austria; I dance and company of one of the principal directors say that from such a tour, undertaken for knowledge, of this noble institution. We entered through a well I must have learned something. I wish the English | enclosed farm-yard, with all suitable farm buildings, working men could see the smugglers coming in here and above all, an immense barn piled to the very in dozens, arranging their packs to cross the Alps; roof with prime wheat. In the farm-yard was a very all hired by English and French merchants; while old man making mortar. I asked him if he belonged insure the owners against risk: which company is to work? The question rather created astonishwell known to the Government of Austria.

As a country to live in, I prefer England immeasurably to all others that I have seen; and all that I have seen strengthens me in the belief that England, from the folly of her landlerds, is vet destined to be in reality what hitherto she has been but in name - "The mistress of the world." When I see the great strength possessed by petty states despite the subdivision of the land amongst the people; and when I see the miscrable description of much of that land, which as a whole gives great national strength; and when I compare it with the rich maiden-soil of England, and the superior strength of Englishmen over any people that I have ever seen, except the Irish-when I find that Englishmen are likely to commence the science of agriculture under advantages which other countries have not had-advantages mainly attributable to the fact, that they will not have old cherished prejudices to get rid of or to contend against-when I reflect that the Land alone in many countries is taxed, and that yet those who till it live well, and require no government aid to support them, while their compact union as agriculturists ensures their existence as states, although surrounded by jealous neighbours-I say, when I think of all these things, the conclusion that I have come to is, that England is a country worth living for, and, if necessary, worth dying for. Those who study the question of the Land as I have placed it before them, will see that by the application of their labour to the soil, they can live free of all taxation, except such as they choose to incur; while the price of surplus being measured by the standard of general taxation, they will be placed in a position superior to the working classes of any other country, the "dead stone," where living paupers are "laid and also in a position superior to those of the English out" in England, flashed across my mind. It apclasses, whether of the middle or working order, who are obliged to purchase all they consume. An industrious man can make more by his labour, after living old man how old he was; and he commenced with a well, in England, in one year, than a labourer of any laugh, "I am 90: and I have a wife yet: and you other country can make in three years. The wealth see," putting his hand on his head, "I have a of England, then, will henceforth consist in the con- good wig of my own too." The sisters all dition into which her land has been brought by the looked cheerfully and approvingly at the old man, and landlords not allowing tenants to till as much as they laughed heartily together. There was a bolster of the empire has received a new application. I am ers cultivating a thousand, or two or three thousand acres destructively to the land, although destructive of their own interests. In land and people Great Britain and Ireland are far away the richest countries in the known world; and I believe, with the land as the battle prize, the people of those countries would beat the whole world on their own dunghill. Another thing that I assert is, that we possess a power of reforming in England, which is not possessed by any other people: that is, the power of meeting in public. Switzerland is a Republic; and yet I was cautioned not to talk any politics in several of the cantons, and especially in Lucerne, where there are only two partisan newspapers permitted; and if you speak one word derogatory to the cause of the Jesuits, six or eight gendarmes will drag you off to a dungeon at once. And this is what Daniel O'Connell calls "the most paternal Government in the world!" These, however, are matters upon which I shall have various opportunities of addressing you on my return; and now I shall return to the

narrative I left off in my last. On Sunday, the 14th, and Monday, the 15th, I paid another visit to the country near Hal, of which I spoke in a former letter: but as the introduction of those days' "gatherings" would rather break the thread of my narrative, I will take you with me all through, just as I journeyed on. On Wednesday evening I went to Antwerp, merely to see the splendid cathedral churches, fortifications, and paintings. Well, I saw more than repaid me for the visit, particularly as the day was "a grand day." The cathedral is most magnificent; and some of the paintings are priceless; they could not be purchased. The wealth of St. James's Church, its splendour, and the magnilicent and costly dress in which the Virgin is clothed, was enough to dazzle any man. In Antwerp there are eleven churches; and the poorest of these would purchase all the churches in London: and you can see every one of them, and every exhibition in this ancient town, without paying one penny, with the exception of fivepence, to be paid for a sight of each of four or five of Rubens' best paintings. The church of the Jesuits was far away the snuggest and most cozy: and was surpassingly rich in gold, and ornaments, and priestly dresses. I attended service in nearly all, and was at the performance of high mass at the Cathedral. On Thursday I returned to Brussels at five o'clock, and at six started for Mons, the great colliery district. From Mons to Genappe, where one of Napoleon's bloody battles was fought, and on to the frontiers of France, in all about sixteen miles, you see nothing but iron and coal works: but then you see the land cultivated up to the very pits' mouth. The pits are very deep; but an accident in them seldom occurs. A company of masters, aided by Government, have built from 800 to 1000 splendid cottages for the colliers, all uniformly well furnished, and tastefully decorated outside as well. They are two stories high. In the centre of the village is a splendid green square, surrounded with trees, and groups of statuary at each corner; which greens are for the children and workpeople to walk in, and play, or amuse themselves. The colliers earn from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. a-day. Government Inspectors are located at proper places, to see to the just management of the men and pits; and an accident is considered a most extraordinary event. All the colliers have plots of ground, which their families cultivate; and as far as one can judge, they appeared to be very comfortable. From Mons I went to Lessines, through several very rich and comfortable looking villages. I went into be interesting. I have lately alluded to the barbarous several fields where the peasants were working, and in every instance the potatoe erop was utterly destroyed. Yet no one could account for it. In Ireland I have often seen whole The Fiscal, who is charged with drawing up the accusafields turned black by a single night's frost, tion against them, and whose business it will be to proseand the clover as well: but it generally occurs so early in the season, about from the middle of May to carry in the season, about from the middle of May to crespo and Sagarti at the hands of such a prosecutor. But not until several persons were wounded. The the end of June, that the crop has time to recover As far as can yet be learned, it appears that the again, and is only somewhat retarded in its growth: charge against Sagarti is, that he was the president of a but this season it happened at so late a period as to club of direction; and against Crespo, that he was the into an enclosure of volunteers, the latter stabled the make recovery hopeless: that is, if this year's force destined to make a revolution and overthrow the calamity was what we call "a blast" in Ireland. Government, It was only after fifty-one days of imprison-The east wind in Ireland generally brings "the ment that they were informed of the nature of these blast;" and it is very difficult to rear calves that are charges, "as they appeared from the documents," to use calved while the wind blows from the east.

hospital that I visited at Lessines; now I shall proceed to describe it more minutely. Firstly, I must observe, that I have at all times, both in and out of Parliament, asserted that the man who was willing to work, but forced to remain idle, has just as good a right to support, and every comfort, as the man who worked; and every man in England knows that the Irish Coercion Bill and the English Poor Law there is but little hope that their remonstrances will be Amendment Bill were the two great questions upon attended to, or that anything like justice will be done which I differed with the Whigs. I have ever considered it as an act of the most atrocious barbarism suppose that the Government intends changing its system to punish a man, and more especially a woman or of brute force, encouragement of informers, swindiers, little child, for being poor: and while I never have and perjurers—an administration of justice worse used the New Poor Law as a political "ery," I have never withheld my co-operation from Oastler and other good men who have sincerely opposed it. The hospital of Lessines furnishes to healthy tion of this city continues without the slightest modi-Protestant England a very proper example of fication, to which it is universally admitted its tranwhat has been done in one of the poorest Catholic | quillity is alone to be attributed.

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countries. I was so fortunate as to have the guiin Milan there is an assurance company, who actually to the establishment, and if the inmates were obliged ment; and the answer was :- "No, no; he is doing that for his own amusement." One of the grand authorities that he was heady to give information of features of this farm-yard was an immense tank for keeping the urine of the animals until required for use. There was also good stabling, cow-houses, storehouses, washing and drying houses, and every requisite. And now for the manner of its support. There is grazing land enough for fifteen cows belonging to superseded, and thirteen have been condemned to the institution, and about fourteen acres of arable land—that is, land that can be cultivated. There and, in fact, very little does with the present Captain are 150 old and sick persons in the hospital; and as General (General Breton); who is determined to make you enter by a spacious door, and through a spacious an example somehow or other. The execution is to take place in the Citadel. The fate of the others is passage, the very fragrance of the place hints as to what you are to expect. As you enter you are received by one or more "Sisters of Charity," whose holy, and whose only, work or care, is attendance on the poor sick, and old and infirm. The whole is managed by 21 "Sisters of Charity" and four "novices." Two of those sisters sit up every night to attend to the slightest want, or even whim, of a patient: and the manner in which they administer to the wants of the sick is most angelic. Let me give you an instance as I go on. Outside of the hospital for the old men is a splendid terrace, where they smoke, and from which they may descend into us out to see the old men smoking and amusing

a beautiful lawn to walk. When the sisters brought from Leghorn of the 20th instant mention, that the themselves, one poor old blind man got up to go the legations towards the middle of the month had into the hospital, and in crossing the threshold of the door his foot slipped, when the sisters ran to his aid, not as though he was a "burden," but as if he aid, not as though he was a "burden," but as if he tion they relied, but shortly before the period fixed was an object of love. One of them helped him by for the outbreak the Pontifical Government, to which the arm to the chair near his bedside. O! how my heart jumped with joy at this act of religious kindness; and how "Andover," and "the bones," and peared to be the delight of those angelic women to hear the old men prattle. One of them asked a very and pillow to each bed, with covers as white as snow, and sheets equally white: everything, in short, delightful. At the foot of each bed was each patient's tea-pot, cup, saucer, plate, knife, fork, soup-basin, cream jug, and spoons: Indeed everything that could be required. An arm-chair stood beside each bed. The sisters were washing the floors, off all of which you could have caten, they were so clean. Vines were encircling every window. The working room

was actually a conservatory. The chapel, the unostentations chapel, the old Catholic chapel, such as it was in England before the bloody Harry robbed it them upon the same footing with the other Russian proof that which superinduced simplicity; such a chapel stands at one end of the building; and through folding doors all that is said is communicated to the sick in the adjoining room. In the chapel is a beautiful, or rather a splendid organ, upon which a "novice" was kind enough to play. The history of this novice was the only thing that made me melancholy. She came to the hospital about a year ago with her father, who is a celebrated musician, of Cologne, in sacrificed an army and given up considerable resources, Germany. He came to tune the organ; and she was so infatuated with the unostentatious religion of the 'Good Sisters," that she determined to abandon the world, and give herself up to like acts of charity. She is a lovely creature, about nineteen; and made more levely by the simplicity of dress and manner. If a stranger comes to the hospital for relief, he is taken in; and, if a Belgian, the manager writes to the manager of his own department for tenpence for every night he has been there: but, if a foreigner, the Government pays for him. Now, this glorious institution is supported upon little more than the milk of fifteen cows, and the produce of fourteen acres of land: but then there are no cormorants to lan the cream and leave the skim-milk for the rightful owners; no ruflians to eat the fat and the lean, and send the "bones" to be picked by the poor. I shall have much more to say on this subject hereafter.

In my next I shall return to the small farms. Bear in mind, that all the good institutions of which I speak, spring from the land. I hope to be with you once more by Monday, the 6th of October, as the Austrian Government is resolved that I shall not peep into its Italian territories. I have been in a little town at one extremity of Switzerland, since Sunday morning, and it is now Tuesday neon. The Austrian barrier is within 150 yards of the house where I stop, but they tell me that my passport is not properly signed, and that I cannot pass the frontier; though I have passed through Belgium, Prussia. Germany, Nassau, Baden-Baden, France, and Switzerland with it. Perhaps, hereafter, I may make my travels otherwise interesting, when I have made them subserve the small-farm system. From all that I is confidently said that they are sending all the have seen, and heard, and learned, I am resolved troops they could despatch to the frontier with never to relax my exertions, until I see every English. Irish, and Scotch man, who wishes to live without

I am, your faithful friend and servant. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Foreign Intelligence.

MADRID, SEPT. 19 .- Beyond the information possessed

We take the following from the Times:-

'a master," enabled to do so.

nature or amount of the charge against General Crespo tempt of court. and Senor Sagarti, whose approaching trial, if indeed they are not treated à la Corradi and Calvo, promises to treatment received by these persons, and their being confined in filthy dungeons during fifty days, without being permitted to communicate with a human being except the alcalde of the prison, who brought them their food the expression of the Fiscal. They were refused the right, granted and commanded by the law, of perusing, I now come to the crowning part of my tour, as far or even seeing the declarations made by the witnesses as I have gone. In a previous letter I mentioned a and the names of the informers were refused to be communicated to them,-also in violation of the same law, Being thus denied the facility of examining the act of accusation, they are consequently debarred from making the usual counter-declaration, or from being able to call witnesses whose testimony could contradict that of the common informers who accuse them. The accused have protested against such conduct, and thus the matter rests at present; but, if we may judge from the manner in which other political prosecutions have been conducted, them. Sagarti and Crespo must be got rid of at any cost. With such things before us, it would be absurd to

> man as Narvaez rules the country. BARCELONA, SEPT. 22.—The same military occupa-

than even in the worst days of the inquisition, are the

blessings like to be in store for Spain as long as such a

under arrest to Madrid. The cours-martial has of the 5th to one year's imprisonment each.

TERRORISM AT BARCELONA.-WHOLESALE ASSASSI-NATIONS.—The following is an extract of a letter front ! Barcelona:—"Barcelona, Sept. 26, 1845;—Some time since I gave an account of an attack made by some bandisti on the diligence between Barcelona and Saragosan, and that one of the culprits, when on his way to the place of execution, announced to the not known. A quantity of arms and ammunition have been seized by the authorities at Saragossa.

ARREST OF COMMUNISTS. A Berne letter, of Sept. 25, says: "The President of the Communist Club of Berne, who was a simple workman at one of the printing-offices, has just been arrested. The club was immediately closed. A formidable coalition of workmen has been formed at Soleure. The Artizans at Argau are drawing up a petition against the liberty of manufactures, and against the introduction of foreign manufactured produce."

SWITZERTAND.

THE PAPAL TERRORISM.—We take the following from the Morning Chronicle:—"Our private advices attempt at revolt which was to have taken place in completely miscarried. The patriots, it appears, had tampered with the troops of the garrison of Ancona, Senegaglia, and Rimini, on whose co-operathe plot had been denounced, changed all the garrisons. and thus defeated their plans. The principal chiefs had fled. Military commissions were immediately established in the different localities; the Pontifical had sentenced 50 or 60 individuals to the galleys.

RUSSIA. The following is an extract of a letter from St.

Petersburg, of the 11th inst. :-The system of Russianising all the dependent provinces which were originally dependent on Poland. Those or Courland and Livonia enjoyed a franchise and local institutions founded on the German system, and particularly on that of the Hanseatic towns. Peter the Great and his successors always accorded them a separate and excepcional system of legislation and public institutions, Knowing, too, as they did, the corruption of a Russian Senate, these provinces were careful nover to appeal to a body so characterised, but, on the contrary, invested their arrows. This prolonged resistance, sometimes victoown magistrates with the entire control of their own affairs. The step of the Emperor in resolving to put vinces has, therefore, caused the greatest agitation. The nobility of Courland and Livoniz are in a state of high discontent, and the more as they have contributed to raise that empire to the power which it now possesses. Jacken, Witgenstein, Pahlan, Witzingerode, &c., belong to those provinces, and moreover are men who exercise a high influence over the destinies of the empire. The tidings of the disaster in Circassia are completely confirmed. Public opinion holds the Emperor particularly to biame for their occurrence, and accuses him of having in his obstinate determination to follow a plan of compaign disapproved of by his best generals.

UNITED STATES. LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY.—The royal mail steamer Caledonia, Captain E. G. Lott, arrived in the Mersey to-day at noon. She left Boston on the 16th instant, and Halifax on the 18th, and has therefore made th whole voyage in 114 days, deducting her stay at Halifax. There is no account of any hostilities having taken place at "the seat of war," as Texas is termed in the United States papers; the rumours of large Mexican armies marching towards that country ap-pear to be pure fictions, whilst the emptiness of the Mexican Treasury and the impossibility of getting a loan are realities, not to be overcome in an occasion where the feelings of the people are little in unison with the wishes of their rulers. From all accounts, the sole preventive that exists against a war between the two countries is the want of money on the part of Mexico. In the meantime the country is in great disorder, and the province of Tobasco, taking advantage of the opportunity, have revolted and declared their independence. The American forces in Texas have been suffered to concentrate and establish their position, undisturbed by any attack at Corpus Christi, described as one of the healthiest and most beautiful spots in the world. It it said that Gen. Taylor will occupy this position for about two months, and in case the Mexicans in the meantime take no measures of decisive attack, that they will then move forward to the mouth and borders of the Rio Grande, and will establish that as the boundary line between the two countries. The Washington Union, however, says:- 'Letters have been received from the capital of Mexico to the 30th of July: they express great doubt whether Congress would pass the declaration of war, and whether they would not consider their previous avowals in relation to annexation as tantamount, to a declaration and whether they would not attempt to strike at us without a declaration. It that view, General Felasola to be commander-in-

THE ANTI-RENT MOVEMENT. - About one hundred and fifty of the most active of the Anti-Renters have been captured and lodged in prison. The court house at Hudson, state of New York, where the trial of the Anti-Kenters was proceeding, was the scene of an unseemly outrage between the Attorney-General of the State, John Van Buren, Esq., son of the late president, and Mr. A. Jordan, who indulged in a pugilistic contest in open court, which was carried on with great spirit amid great confusion, the judge calling loudly for order; after some time the sheriffs succeeded in separating the combatants, who were then placed at the bar (one of them, observe, being the Attorney-General of the State), and other to the accused themselves or to the public, of the committed to prison for twenty-four hours for con-

Miscellaneous News. - An organised band of thieves, or banditti, has been discovered in the Wabash Valley, Indiana. Five have been captured by the citizens. At Chestertown, Maryland, Mr. Edward Roe was killed by a negro, whom he had threatened to chastise. A man, supposed to have been one of the murderers of Colonel Davenport, of but not until several persons were cause was not political.—At Burton, Ohio, owing to a sentinel having refused one Nathan Brittan to pass sentinel to the heart. The murderer is in custody. -Mr. Nugent and a young Frenchman were drowned on the 21st ult., in consequence of their canve going over the grand Falls, New Brunswick .- At Montreal Races a large body of the ruffians called "Canallers" member of Parliament, from Two Mountains. The rioters were dispersed by the military.-Circumstances have transpired in New York, which have led to the belief that one or two young females have been sacrificed by practisers of abortions, deliberate murder, &c., and some of their bodies sold for dissection. Several persons are in custody on suspicion of having been connected with these horrid mysteries .- Nearly half of the town of Ancaster, Canada West, has been destroyed by fire. At Gordon's Falls, near Bangor,

Monday week. THE WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.

The Journal des Debats makes the following comments on the recent news from the Caucasus:-"Letters from St. Petersburg, referring to the recent news from the Caucasus, announce that the army has altogether returned into its cantonments, and confirm all the details which have been already given of the great expedition of Dargo. The retreat has been really disastrous. The army, which left Dargo on the 13th of July (Russian

Saragossa, has just been arrested there, and brought impossible to continue the march, unless by losing half of foreigners who have taken part in the dissensions of the army in forcing a passage. Schamil and his mouncondemned live of the parties taken up on the night taineers were raising everywhere new barriers with tranks tants to choose their own Government. of trees, and it would be necessary to make the same series of attacks, as for the capture of Dargo. The army was encumbered with their wounded, and they dragged along the inconvenient burden of twenty sieces of cannon, which were not of the slightest use during the whole expedition. In this painful extremity, the General-in-Chief came to the determination to halt at an uncovered point, outside the forest, near a hamlet called Chaosgal-Berdy, and the army remained therefour days, blocked up by the enemy. However, it had been contrived to send forward, an important nature, upon which he was respited. The consequence was, that on the information of this man, upwards of 40 persons were arrested on the charge of being members of an organised band of patches fortunately arrived and the second forward, for a large reward, two natives of the auxiliary companies, to General Freitag, commander of the forts and cauton-charge of being members of an organised band of patches fortunately arrived and this second forward, for a large reward, two natives of the forts and cauton-charge of being members of an organised band of patches fortunately arrived and this second forward, for a large reward, two natives of the forts and cauton-charge of being members of an organised band of patches for tunately arrived and this second forward, for a large reward, two natives of the forts and cauton-charge of the forts are constructed to send forward, for a large reward, two natives of the forts and cauton-charge of the forts are constructed to send for ward, for a large reward, two natives of the forts and cauton-charge of the forts are constructed to send for ward, for a large reward, two natives of the forts and cauton-charge of the forts are constructed to send for ward, for a large reward, two natives of the forts and cauton-charge of the forts are constructed to send for ward, and the send for ward, and robbers. The whole were thought before the military tribunal, for here the dividence to the military despatching his orders in all directions, was able in two days to get together the greatest part of his division, and at once proceeded to the assistance of the army, with eight battalions, three squadrons, and twelve pieces of cannon, with stores and ammunition. Had it not been stitutions, each to work in connection with the for the opportune arrival of this reinforcement, General Woronzoff was likely to meet with the same check; and on the very same ground as his predecessor, General Grabby the condition of those who depend upon labour for when he made the first attack on the Aksai side. It was their subsistence. The two associations are separate by the Kara-Koisson that General Woronzoff had commenced his operations, but it is evident that he was of opinion that he could not return by the same road on Tehirkei and Ynezapaaia, whence he had set out; and, besides, it appears by the last report published, that he had ordered the three forts, established along that road to be evacuated during his march forward. At St. Petersburg, in the official world, it is pretended that General Woronzoff left a garrison at Dargo. That appears to us inadmissible, and we can only look on it as a report circulated by the government to satisfy public opinion, which has been thrown into much agitation by the account of the immense losses caused by this disastrous expedition. We have before us the official report of the 4th (16th) of August, published in the government Gazette at St. Petersburg, in which General Woronzoff announces his depar ture from Dargo, his arrival at Aksai, his halt at Chaougal-Berdi, and finally, the junction of General Freitag with the principal army. In this report not a word is said of any garrison being left at Dargo. Obliged to evacuate a strong position in the centre of the mountains of Daghestan, and which had cost him so dear, the general would not have failed to declare, by way of compensation, that he had installed a garrison there to hold the mountaineers in check. Another proof of the improbability of this news, is the evacuation of the three fortified posts, which united Dargo to the line of the Soulak, and the central volunteers were re-organised, and orders were for- fort of Vnezapnaia. From the disastrous termination of warded from Rome to arm the inhabitants of the the expedition, the capture of the convoy, the loss of the suburbs of Faenza, who are well affected to the Pope's two generals killed by the Tehetchens, the blockade of the Government. Fifteen persons had been arrested in army in the forests of the Aksai, to leave a garrison at this last town. The commission sitting at Ravenna Dargo would have been to abandon to the enemy a certain prey, since the troops left there would have been isolated, without any possibility of affording them succour; the rude experiment made by two able generals proving that it was necessary to get together 20,000 men, and lose at least a quarter of that number, to penetrate there. Notwithstanding the painful results of the expedition, the justice which prompts every one to resist oppression, Emperor has distributed numerous recon army of the Caucasus. The Emperor, besides, was desirous of masking the disastrous part of the campaign by the edat of the honours awarded; but the truth hath pierced through, and he cannot conceal from him self the evil effects which are likely to ensue. He beholds his power, and the renown of the Russian armies, continuing year after year to fail before some wretched mountaineers, who cannot bring together on a single point

> finish the matter in any way-by fire or sword. We must, in consequence, expect to see, at the commence ment of the approaching season, a new campaign commenced, in which will be displayed the greatest possible The German papers state that a great number of Polish efugees from France, England, and Belgium have passed through Leghorn on their way to Smyrns, where they are to assemble preparatory to proceeding to the Caucasus

tojoin the Circussians in the war against the Russians.

rious and always invincible, humiliates him in a certain

measure in the eyes of Europe, and therefore he wants to

LATER NEWS .- ANOTHER GLORIOUS VIC-TOCY GAINED BY THE CIRCASSIANS. A letter from Constantinople of the 17th of Sep. ember, gives an account of a second battle fought between the Russians and Circassians, in which the former sustained a still more disastrous defeat that they did in the retreat from Dargo. It appears that the Russian army, in its retreat from Daghestan, was severely harassed by Schamil's troops, which followed close upon its heels. On reaching Jani-Ouchy, in Georgia, which is tributary to Russia, Count Woronzoff, thinking that he had got rid of his pursuers, halted his exhausted troops, in order to give hem a few hours' rest. He was, however, mistaken. Schamil, the gallant and active leader of the Circassians, allowed him no time. He unexpectedly attacked the Russians in their camp, and after a short but very bloody struggle, Count Woronzoff was forced again to retreat, in order to reach a more favourable position. This he appears to have effected, but in the retreat he lost an immense number of men. The may be judged from the fact that 180 officers have perished, among whom were one general officer, two of Count Woronzoff's aides-de-camp, and an aide-de camp of General Gluck. The Circassians also got possession of four pieces of artillery, and the greater portion of the Russian stores and ammunition. The orce under Count Woronzoff, at the commencement of the campaign, amounted to 50,000 men. O that number from 12,000 to 15,000 are said to have fallen on the field of battle, besides the vast numbers who perished from cold, fatigue, and privations.

GREECE. An attempt at insurrection has been made in Greece. The partisans of Mavrocordato and Metaxa having united, about one hundred and thirty troops, under the orders of Carakitzo, Poulikako, and Petro Pontaki, made themselves masters of the village on the eastern side of Taygeti, and proposed to take one of the fortified towns situated in that district: they were, however, opposed by the National Guard, and forced to retire. Subsequently Carakitzo and Poulikako were made prisoners, the rest escaped. Anopeen defeated in his attempt at insurrection. *INDIA AND CHINA.

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2.—The extraordi nary express, in anticipation of the Indian Mail to the 28th of August, has arrived. There is no longer any doubt as to the assembling of an army on the banks of the Sutlej, in order to enable the present Siekh Government to eurb its licentious soldiery The Queen-Mother and her brother, the Wuzeer of the boy King Dulcep Sing, are stated to be now acting in concert with the British agents, for the purpose of putting down the insolence and rebellions pirit of the Khalsa troops and the fanatic Akhalees Umballa is named as the place of rendezvous for all the "politicals," as the Hon. Company's diplomatic agents are occasionally called in India. The Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, Mr. Thomason, and Mr. G. R. Clerk, who was said to be on his way from England, are to have a conference at Agra, after which the important movements will be commenced. The cholera had disappeared at Sukkar and Hyderabad. The preparations for any movement that might be necessary against Rock Island. Illinois—he having the colonel's watch the Punjaub were going on silently but surely, espein his possession—has been captured and beaten to cially in the boats for bridges and steamers, dec. It

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIVER PLATE. rived off Penzance, from Buenos Ayres, we have received still later accounts therefrom, to the 26th of July. The accompanying particulars of an intercommenced a riot, and nearly murdered Mr. Scott, view between the British residents and Mr. Ouseley above period.

General, in case any hostile measures became im-

perative in the Punjaub. The news from China

The deputation of the committee of British mer-chants waited on W. G. Ouseley, Esq., her British Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, this morning (26th July), when he entered upon the following re-lation of the present state of the negociations with the Argentine Government:—
"That the Argentine Government has been in the commencement of the joint negociations, and re- exercise. This, it may be anticipated, will prevent more value is, that they were given without any

eight men were drowned by theswamping of a boat on peatedly afterwards, requested by the Ministers of many of these disputes from terminating in turn-outs solicitation on the part of the men. England and France, to agree to a temporary suspension of hostilities, so as to give opportunity for nego-ciation to be gone into without any useless loss of life in the meantime "This proposition was not accepted by the Argentine Government; on the contrary, it required the

Madrid, Sept. 25 .- Colonel Ortega, deputy for left bank of the Aksai, it was dissovered that it would be themselves on their part to the disarming of the the Estado Oriental, thus leaving the native inhabi-"This ultimatum was made fixing the 31st instant (July) for orders to be given for the withdrawal of the Argentine forces, warning the Government that i such orders were not given on or before the 31st, thf English and French Ministers would leave this city.'

Trades' Movements.

ADDRESS, BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMPUSTRY.

The Central Committee, appointed by the July Trades Conference, for the purpose of carrying a tion of the working classes to the result of the labours of that conference, viz. :- the formation of two inother; and in their respective functions, each calcu in their government, because they require a separate and different application of their respective funds and because there are trades whose circumstances would prevent them uniting with both, who could with advantage avail themselves of one of them; both, however, are intended to work side by side, and each will recoive countenance and strength by the prosperity of the other. In order to appreciate these institutions, it will be

advisable to give a very brief analysis of the circumstances which injuriously affect the condition of work-

The position of employer and employed is pre-cisely that of bargainers for the sale and purchase of labour. In all bargains, the buyer is disposed to give is little, and the seller to get as much as possible, for what he has to exchange; it is easy, therefore, to be seen, that he of the two who is most subject to the immediate pressure of necessity will be obliged to rield to the price of the other, in the exact proportion as his necessities are most immediate. It need not be said that the necessities of the workman are much more immediate than those of his employer, and that consequently, singly, he has no chance in the bargain. It is indispensable, therefore, that the employed should take measures to correct this nequality of position in the bargain with their emplayers; for there is no situation so helpless on the one part, and consequently so certain to induce every succies of oppression, as when the buyer or seller has his opponent completely at his mercy. As individually, therefore, the workman cannot

his imperative duty to unite with his fellow workmen of all knowledge, an axiom that is engraven upon in order that his position in the bargain may be rectified to something like equality. The necessity of union being thus founded upon the natural sense of union being thus founded upon the natural sense of it, he is little elevated above the brute recreation. it is essential that such union should be formed wisely to carry out its specific objects, and to adapt itself to sary; first, that they should understand what is to such exigencies as may arise in the struggle of labour with capital for a fair remaneration. To obtain this fair remuneration is the intention of the United Trades Association for the protection of Industry. Besides the necessity of thus uniting to correct the

nequality of position of labour and capital, it often happens that without any intention of taking advantage of their superior ability to stand out against a fair price for labour, the employers have multitudes of unemployed workmen, competing each with the other, for employment, and bidding each under the other, to obtain it. This evil, which formerly was confined in a great

neasure to unskilled labour, the unceasing applica-

tion of machinery now renders very possible to every The only remedy here is to withdraw, if pessuch measures as shall prevent the workmen from being in these circumstances compelled by sheer hunger to submit to any terms, however oppresive. With this view the Association for the employment of surplus labour in agriculture and manufactures, is

submitted for attention. For it will be seen that to effect any real and permanent amelioration of the conditions of the working classes, they must not only unite for mutual protection, but must adopt measures to abstract from the market that surplus labour which would otherwise of itself cause the most abject state of social misery.

These measures, although directed to the same end, are yet sufficiently distinct to induce the Conference to decide upon the formation of two associations, to carry them out in separate yet harmonious operation. It cannot be doubted, that a general organisation of trades will give a power to resist oppression which cannot be possessed by any trade singly, and moreover, by uniting many trades in one interest, an aggregate mass of opinion will be formed, which in the end, will do much for the benefit of the working classes, and prevent the necessity of their having recourse to the more physical expedient of strikes. Under the conviction, therefore, that the spirit of union. tempered with moderation and equity, should in future characterise the proceedings of the working classes, the United Trades' Association for the protection of Industry has been instituted, and if entered into and supported with that carnestness which its importance could only terminate in defeat and disappointment. The objects of the auxiliary institution, the Association for the Employment of Surplus Labour in Agriculture and Manufactures, is sufficiently apparent from its title; it aims at maintaining the price

As the immediate business of the Central Commarks to the Association for the Protection of Inagainst the influence of capital has long since been ther chief of the same party, named Perako, has also a means of defence. The great evil of these experesistance, but not to ensure success. The more which could be successfully assailed.

narticular trade and locality; but when the Association shall have been matured, it is intended, as laid effectually secure the great objects o

of the entire Association.

or strikes, and where these are discovered to be indis- LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE MINERS. - The next pensable, will give them the sanction and aid of a general delegate meeting of Lancashire Miners will strong public opinion, created and directed by peace- take place on Monday next, the 6th October, at the ful and constitutional means. Opinion in the end is house of Mr. James Lomas, Bull's Head, High-lane, wield both for the service of Labour.

peumonor Dargo. The retreat has been really disastrous. The army, which left Dargo on the 13th of July (Russian calendar), after having remained six days waiting for the great convey which was carried off by Schamil, had only three days' march to make in order to reach the line of the Sundja and the Terek. But when they arrived on the

misuse it, and the working men in future struggles will be aided, not opposed by the law.

Such are the leading objects of the Association of United Trades for the Protection of Industry, in order to assign to labour its true position in the economy of social life, to remove the accumulated evils under which it has long suffered, and to introduce a new era in the history of this country, when the abundance of its productions shall contribute to the happiness of the sons of toil, instead of being reserved for the ex-clusive indulgence of the few. It will be seen that the intention of the whole is to rectify the two great evils with which labour has always to contend, viz., the inequality of its position individually in competing with capital, and the inundation of surplus labour in

the market. llow far the institutions now formed will answer hese purposes will depend upon the support they recive from the working classes. In conclusion, the Committee beg to impress upon all that the Association for the protection of industry is solely under the management and control of working mon unconnected with any political or other party. Whatever colour there may have been for a contrary opinion in the earlier stages of their procesdings there is none now. A perusal of the rules will show that no movement can take place, or agreement be entered into, without the sanction and authority of the bona fide representatives of the working classes.

T. BARRATT, Sec. CENTERL COMMITTEE.—T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., President; J. Bush, Carpenter, Vice-President; T. J. Dunving, Booklander, Loydon; W. Allen, Tia Plate Worker, London; D. James, Boot Maker, London; W. J. Young, Carpenter, London; F. Green, Morocco Leather Finisher, London; R. Mullen, Woolcomber, Bradford; J. Rogers, Carpenter, Bristol; W. Felkin, Frame Work Knitter, Mansfield; W. Palmer, Plasterer, Manchester; G. Lynes; Silk Weaver, Norwich; J. Berry, Miner,

NOTICE.—TO THE UNITED TRADES AND WORKING CLASSES GENERALLY. If there be one thing more than another that tends to impede the improvement of the social condition of the working classes, it is the want of a competent knowledge of their own capabilities. Accustomed from early life to their particular calling or profession, they presecute the same with a degree of intense interest, thinking that their happiness depends upon that alone; neither are they aitogether culpable for the absence of that knowledge which certain other portions of society possess. The condition of working men and the price of labour have long been such, that in proportion to the amount of knowledge they acquire, they must sacrifice their domestic comforts, and that, somtimes, to the injury of their families. Other portions of society, who have found the means of acquiring knowledge, have not the means of disseminating that knowledge amongst their fellow working men. Thus the working classes have been led, and governed, by the capidity of others, whose interest it has been to keep them in a state of mental imbecility.

Judging from theory rather than practice, working

men have generally considered that unless they were classical scholars or of reputed talent they could be of little service in elevating their condition in society. Thus they have either not made the attempt, or lost confidence in themselves before they had accomplished their object. But surely there is a sort of knowledge, which, though not taught in our public schools, may be acquired by every man, and which, when once acquired, will be of more practical utility than all the scholastic lore in the universe-namely. how best to use his powers for his own advantage and successfully contend with his employer, it becomes that of his fellow man. This is the summum bonum In order to effect any important change in the con-

> be done; and, secondly, that they should have confidence in themselves, and in the fidelity of these who co-operate with them to accomplish the same purpose. With these two points working men now seem to have determined to grapple, and if they have done this, they have laid the foundation of success. The Board of Directors of the United Trades' Association, established for the employment of labour in agriculture and manufactures, finding that a spirit of inquiry exists throughout the country as to the cbjects of this Association, and the manner in which it s proposed to accomplish those objects ; and feeling assured that it is only necessary to carry out the two points above alluded to, have determined to send, orthwith, through the various towns in the kingdom. talented working men, who will be able to clucidate the principles of the Association; and who, by their probity and experience, together with their known integrity, will fully answer the above purpose, and do justice to the cause they are sent to advocate. It is considered that working men, who are connected with, and who understand the nature and practical bearing of trades unions in general, as well as the powers and position of the working classes, will

serve the purpose more effectually than any others could do. Announcements will be made through the Northern Star and other periodicals as to when the agents of the Association will be visiting the various localities; and it is confidently hoped that Trade Societies will render them every assistance by previously making local arrangements for the reception of such parties.

Arrangements are in progress with Mr. J. Skelton of London to commence the work proposed, and the town he will first visit will be announced in our

GRAND PROCESSION OF MINERS AT WIGAN, IN Honour of W. P. Roberts, Esq.—The Miners of the Wigan district having purposed for some time past to do honoungto their "Attorney-General," for the many legal victories he had achieved for them. determined upon giving him a public entry into the town on Monday last; and in order to make it worthy of the man and his labours, every Miner in the district voluntarily laid aside his pick and spade merits, results will be achieved by the influence of to be present on the occasion. The morning was its united powers which, if sought by isolated efforts, most unfavourable, the rain falling without intermission until seven o'clock, when the sun broke through the clouds, causing the deep anxiety which was depicted in the countenances of the hardy sons of the mine to disappear under his invigorating rays. With cheerful smiles they now began to wend of labour by preserving a healthy relation between their way to the general rendezvous, from whence, at the demand and the supply. This it proposes to do nine o'clock, with music playing and banners flying, by giving employment to the surplus labour in what the procession moved down the Scholes. At the ever manner or locality may be thought most eligi- bridge they were joined by their champion in an open carriage, in which we observed also Mr. Grocott, the county secretary; Mr. John Berry; mittee, however, relates more especially to the first of and our old and respected townsman, Mr. Wm. these institutions, it will at present confine its re- Dixon. The procession took the following route:-Up Mill-gate and Standishgate, as far as the menudustry. The impossibility of contending successfully ment, when the procession returned to the Market-place, and then proceeded along Wallgate, experienced by the disunited working classes, and the Queen-street, Chapel-lane, over the Scholes Fridge, formation of Trades Unions was forced upon them as up Warrington-lane, Hardybuts, Manchester-road, to Hamberswood Common, where a hustings had dients has hitherto been the contradicted basis upon | been provided for the speakers. In the procession which they were established, the power brought into | were two very splendid new silk banners, provided for action being at the utmost only sufficient to protract the occasion; on one of which was the full-length figure of a working Miner, with a scroll in his hand, united trades have sometimes obtained partial and containing an appropriate motto. On the reverse was temporary advantages, while others have been rentemporary advantages, while others have been rendered more helpless by their unsuccessful struggles. the other banner was a beautiful representation of The blame of failure, however, does not rest with the | the Miners' emblem, and on the reverse "United we system, but the contracted scale on which it has been stand, divided we fall." This was the largest gatherconducted; and the obvious remedy lies, therefore, in | ing of Miners ever held in this country, there being its extension; not merely to embrace the entire of from \$000 to 10,000 persons present. On the motion one trade, but to unite all trades in one general confederation, which by presenting a strong barrier unanimously called upon to preside. Mr. Berry against unjust aggression, will prevent attack, as opened the meeting by reading the placard, after peace is often ensured by there being no weak point | which he said that when three years ago they held their first meeting, the coal masters said that they In carrying out the great objects of the Associa- would break up their union in three months; but, tion, it is not intended to supersede local unions, the | thank God, their union was not broken, neither was ordinary affairs of which can be much better adminis- it sick, nor had it even wanted a doctor. He hoped tered by its own members, who are more immedia ely | they would conclude the day as they had begun it-in interested in and practically acquainted with their peace and sobriety. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Dixon, Halgate, Price, Dennet, and Mr. Roberts, and the following resolutions were agreed down by the Conference, to form a common centre, to :- "That we, the Miners of Lancashire, feel contowards which their associated means may converge vinced from past experience and the every-day pracfor mutual assistance and support in cases of need; tices of the coal masters, that justice will never be appeared to be expected that Sir Charles Napier and from which these means may be re-distributed in done to the working man until he is paid for his f all working! We therefore pledge ourselves that we men; namely, to enable them to withstand all ag- relax in our exertions until this object is acgressions, obtain a just participation in the wealth complished."-"That we, the Miners of Lanthey assist to produce, and promote such improve- cashire, in a public meeting assembled, do TMPORTANT FROM THE RIVER PLATE. ments in their condition, physically, mentally, and bereby declare our unqualified confidence in the principles of restriction, believing the same to ived off Penzance, from Buenos Ayres, we have restate of science, and the superabundance of the be eminently calculated to work out the salvation means for supporting and educating the population, of the miners of this county, and we recommend now at the command of society. now at the command of society.

Our brethren in every part of the country to adopt it without delay." The procession was again formed will give an idea of the position of affairs at the particular trade that may join it, in the case of dis- and proceeded back to the town in the same order outes or strikes, to fight its individual battle with the as they left, and each party then departed to their whole strength of the Association; and will multiply respective club-houses, where substantial dinners its means twenty, fifty, or a hundred-fold, according were provided for them. We have to add, that the to its own powers and numbers compared with that proprietor of the New Patricroft Colliery gave his men £1, and that Mr. Whalley presented the men The Association will also bring to bear on all dis- in his employment with £3 and a small barrel of puted points between employers and employed, a more ale. He likewise gave £3 to the musicians that powerful moral influence than any is lated Union can played at the procession. What makes those gifts of

more powerful than wealth. The Association will near Hazel-grove, Cheshire; chair to be taken at wield both for the service of Labour. rigorous blockade of Monte Video to be acknowledged, and meanwhile the siege of that town was pushed more vigorously than before by General Oribe.

In past struggles the Law has been too often perpublic meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other gentlemen. The levy for the fortnight, including general contributions, and to bring to the aid of labour, and to bring to the aid of labour, tions, is 1s. 6d. each member. Persons calling themA LIST OF BOOKS, NOW PUBLISHING BY B. D. COUSINS, 18, DUKE STREET, LIN-COLN'S-INN-FIELDS, LONDON.

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"The Mentor of Health, by Dr. Tissot, is one of the most valuable and instructive little works on the subject of disease resulting from early indiscretion, &c., ever perused. It contains plain and simple descriptions of the anatomy and physiology of the organs liable to be affected by such diseases, and every information to guide the unwary and inexperienced from the temptations to which they are exposed. To those requiring a 'Mentor,' we most strongly recommend the work, and it is well worth the perusal of those who are so fortunate as not to need its advice."—London Mercantile Journal. Published by the Authors, and sold by James Gilbert

9. Paternoster-row; Mudie, 161, Fleet-street; Noble, 114, Chancery-lane; Purkiss, 60, Compton-street, Soho; Lovelace, 35, King-street, Regent-street; Russell, 43, Store-street, Bedford-square; Thomas Newton, 16 and disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most 29, Church-street, Liverpool; Messrs. Robinson, 11, Green side-street, Edinburgh; and by all booksellers.

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Sold (in bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, duty included) at 118, Holborn-hill, and 334, Strand, London. Sold also of their superiority over all others to be entirely and by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; and by 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, impuisance, 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 decidedly efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism: and an excellent remedy for the removal of the evil effects 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

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Wray's Improved Suspensory Bandages, well adapted for

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Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845 :-

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of 2 eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box personal interview sufficient. Syphilis and Secondary and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should

ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed)

A Wonderful Cure of Dropsy of Five Years' standing. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chemist, Stockton, Durham, 17th April, 1845 :--

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

a fearful state. This cure is entirely by the use of your

medicines

Dropsy

I am, sir, yours, &c., &c., (Signed) THOMAS TATLOR. A Cure of Indigestion and Constipation of the Dowels. Copy of a Letter from G. ... Wythen Baxter, Esq., Author. of the " Book of the Bastiles," &c., &c. The Brynn, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 3rd, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-I consider it my duty to inform you that your

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

A Cure of Asthma and Shortness of Breoth. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845:-To Professor Holloway. Sir,—The pills which I requested you to send me were

(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS. N.B.—These extraordinary pills will cure any case of Asthma or Shortness of Breath, however long standing or

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

Scrofula, or King's Asthma Evil Bilious Complaints Fits Secondary Symptoms Bowel Complaints Headache Tie Doloreux Indigestion Tumours Constipation of Inflammation Ulcers Bowels Jaundice Venereal Affections Consumption Liver Complaints Worms, all kinds. Debility Lumbago

Piles

whatever cause, Dysentery Rheumatism Retention of Urine &c., &c. Erysipelas Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, London, and of most respectable Venders of Medicine, throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and

Weakness, from

39s., each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.-Directions for the guidance tients in every

disorder are affixed to each box.

Hoetep.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. NO. XIII. "CHILDE HAROLD."

We think we may appropriately introduce the following beautiful stanzas, as BYRON'S NIGHT THOUGHTS. 'Tis night, when meditation bids us feel

We once have loved, though love is at an end : The heart, lone mourner of its baffled zeal, Though friendless now, will dream it had a friend. Who with the weight of years would wish to bend, When youth itself survives young love and joy! Alas! when mingling souls forget to blend, Death hath but little left him to destroy! Ah! happy years! once more who would not be a boy?

Thus bending o'er the vessel's laving side, To gaze on Dian's wave-reflected sphere, The soul forgets her schemes of Hope and Pride. And flies unconscious o'er each backward year, None are so desolate but something dear, Dearer than self, possesses or possess'd A thought, and claims the homage of a tear; A flashing pang! of which the weary breast Would still, albiet in vain, the heavy heart divest.

To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell. To slowly trace the forest's shady scene, Where things that own not man's dominion dwell, And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been; To climb the trackless mountains all unseen, With the wild flock that never needs a fold: Alone o'er steeps, and foaming falls to lean; This is not solitude; 'tis but to hold Converse with Nature's charms, and view her stores

unroll'd. But, 'midst the crowd, the hum, the shock of men. To hear, to see, to feel, and to possess, And roam along, the world's tired denizen, With none who bless us, none whom we can bless: Minions of splendour shrinking from distress! None that with kindred consciousness endued, If we were not, would seem to smile the less Of all that flatter'd, followed, sought, and sued, This is to be alone: this, this is solitude!

More blest the life of godly eremite, Such as on lonely Athos may be seen, Watching at eve upon the giant height! Which looks o'er waves so blue, skies so serene, That he who there at such an hour hath been Will wistful linger on that hallow'd spot, Then slowly tear him from the witching scene Sigh forth one wish that such had been his lot, Then turn to hate a world he had almost forgot.

The following stanzas open the story of the "Childe's" pilgrimage through Albania: mark how surpassingly beautiful is the first stanza:—

Dear Nature is the kindest mother still, Though always changing, in her aspect mild; From her bare bosom let me take my fill, Her never-wenned, though not her favour'd child. Oh! she is fairest in her features wild, Where nothing polished dares pollute her path: To me by day or night she ever smiled. Though I have mark'd her when none other hath. And sought her more and more, and loved her best i wrath.

Land of Albania! where Iskander* rose, Theme of the young, and beacon of the wise, And he his namesake, whose oft-baffled foes Shrunk from his deeds of chivalrous emprize: Land of Albania ! let me bend mine eyes On thee, thou rugged nurse of savage men! The cross descends, thy minarets arise, And the pale crescent sparkles in the glen,

Through many a cypress grove within each city's ken. Childe Harold sail'd and pass'd the barren spot Where sad Penelope o'erlook'd the wave, ‡ The lover's refuge and the Lesbian's grave. Dark Sappho! could not verse immortal save That breast imbued with such immortal fire? Could she not live who life eternal gave? If life eternal may await the lyre,

That only Heaven to which Earth's children may aspire.

* Here the red cross, for still the cross is here. Though sadly scoff'd at by the circumcise Forgets that pride to pamper'd priesthood dear; Churchman and votary alike despised Foul Superstition! howsoever disguised Idol, saint, vigin, prophet, crescent, cross, For whatsoever symbol thou art prized, Thou sacerdotal gain, but general loss! Who from true worship's gold can separate thy dross?

Ambracia's gulf behold, where once was lost A world for woman, lovely, harmless thing! In yonder rippling bay their naval host Did many a Roman chief and Asian king To doubtful conflict, certain slaughter bring :§ Look where the second Cresar's trophies rose! . Now, like the hands that rear'd them, withering, Imperial anarchs, doubling human woes! God! was thy globe ordain'd for such to win and lose?

Oh! where Dodona! is thine aged grove, Prophetic fount, and oracle divine? What valley echoed the response of Jove? What trace remaineth of the thunderer's shrine ! All, all forgotten—and shall man repine That his frail bonds to fleeting life are broke ! Cease, fool! the fate of gods may well be thine: Would'st thou survive the marble or the oak? When nations, torgues, and worlds must sink beneatl

We are compelled to pass by the stanzas, perhaps equally as beautiful as the above, descriptive of Albanian life, and the poet's interview with the famous and terrible Ali Pacha. For the "beauties" of these picturesque stanzas, including the semi-brigand song

Tambourgi! Tambourgi! thy larum afar Gives hopes to the valiant, and promise of war;

we must refer the reader to the poem itself; from the notes to which they will also glean much interest ing information concerning the country of Albania. BYRON was attended by two Albanians for a considerable time, and, speaking of their fidelity, he says, men "more faithful in peril or indefatigable in service" he never found. When in the Morea, in 1810, the poet was seized with a dangerous fever, and these two men nursed him "with an attention which would have done honour to civilization." The one was a Turk [Mahometan] named Dervish Tahiri the other an Infidel [Christian] named Basilius, The poet thus describes his leave-taking with these attendants:-

When preparations were made for my return, my Albanians were summoned to receive their pay. Basilius took his with an awkward show of regret at my intended departure, and marched away to his quarters with his bag of piastres. I sent for Dervish, but for some time he was not to be found; at last he entered, just as PHO, and LUCRETIUS. Of the first of these we are Signor Logotheti, father to the ci-devant Anglo-consul of Athens, and some other of my Greek acquaintances, paid me a visit. Dervish took the money, but on a sudden dashed it to the ground; and clasping his hands, which he raised to his forehead, rushed out of the room weeping hitterly. From that moment to the hour of my embarkation, he continued his lamentations, and all our efforts to console him only produced this answer-"He leaves me." Signor Logotheti, who never went before for anything less than the loss of a para (about the fourth of a farthing), melted; the padre of the convent, my attendants, my visitors—and I verily believe that even Sterne's "foolish fat scullion" would have left her "fish-kettle" to sympathise with the unaffected sorrow of this barbarian For my own part, when I remembered that, a short time before my departure from England, a noble and mos intimate associate had excused himself from taking leave of me because he had to attend a relation "to a milliner's," I felt no less surprised than humiliated by the present occurrence and the past recollection. That Dervish would leave me with some regret was to be expected; when master and man have been scrambling over the mountains of a dozen provinces together, they are unwilling to separate; but his present feelings, con trasted with his native ferocity, improved my opinion o :the human heart.

Reviews.

THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES, A PRISON RHYME IN TEN BOOKS. By THOMAS COOPER, the ·Chartist. London: J. How, 132, Fleet-street.

(Continued from the Star of September 8th.) The following purely poetical and truly beautiful stanzas, forming the exordium to the fourth book, appear to have been suggested by the singing of a crobin on the window-grating of the poet-prisoner's -cell:—

Welcome, sweet Robin!-welcome, cheerful one! Why dost thou slight the merry fields of corn,-The sounds of human joy,-the plenty strown From Autumn's teeming lap,-and, at gray morn, Ere the sun wakes, sing to the things of scorn And infamy and want and sadness whom Their stronger fellow-criminals have torn From freedom and the gladsome light of home-

To quench the nobler spark within, in dungeon'd gloom Why dost thou choose, throughout the live-long day, A prison rampart for thy perch, and sing As thou wouldst rend thy fragile throat? Away! My little friend, away, upon light wing, A while,-beyond this house of suffering! Away !- and I will watch for thy return,-Thinking, meanwhile, how, by the silver spring Mantled with golden lilies, thou dost turn

Thy pretty head awry, so meaningly, and yearn,

* Iskander is the Turkish word for Alexander. † Albania comprises part of Macedonia, Illyria, Chaopla

and Epirus. ‡ Ithaca. § The battle of Actium.

From out that beaming look, to know what thoughts; Within the barb-leaved hart's-tongue dwell-The purple eye petalled with snow, that floats So gracefully :- dost think the damosel, Young Hope, kirtled with Chastity, there fell Into the stream, and grew a flower so fair ! Ah! still thou linger'st, while I, dreaming, tell Of pleasures I would reap, if free I were,-Like thee,—to breathe sweet Freedom's balmy air,

Away !- for this is not a clime for thee-Sweet childhood's sacred one! The hawthorns bend With ruddy fruitage: tiny troops, with glee Plundering the mellow wealth, a shout will send Aloft, if they behold their feathered friend, Loved "Robin Redbreast," mingle with their joy! Did ti ey not watch thy tenderlings, and wend With eager steps, when school was o'er, a coy And wistful peep to take—lest some rude ruffian boy,

With sacrilegious heart and hand, should rob Thy nest as heathenly as if " Heaven's bird" Were not more sacred than the vulgar mob Of pies and crows! I'lee,-loved one!-thou has heard

This dissonance of bolts and bars that gird Old England's modern slaves, until thy sense Of freedom's music will be sepulchred :-Hie to you jocund band of innocence, nd, 'mid their rapture, pour thy heart's mellifluence!

Still linger'st thou upon that dreary wall Which bars, so enviously, my view of grove, And stream, and hill,—as if it were death's pall? O leave this tyrant-hold,-and, joyous rove-Loved bird of Home,—bird of our father's love,— Where the thatched cottage, clad with late-blown rose And sweetbriar, and rosemary, thickly wove With the dwarf-vine, its nectared garland shews Unto the amorous bees that 'midst its sweets earouse.

Hasten, dear Robin !- for the aged dame Calls thee to gather up the honeyed crumb She scatters at her door; and, at thy name, The youngsters crowd to see their favourite come, Fear not Grimalkin!-she doth sing "three-thrunt," With happy half-shut eyes, upon the warm Soft cushion in the corner-chair: deaf, dumb, And toothless lies old Growler :- fear no harm,-

Loved Robin!-thou shalt banquet hold without alarm. Ah! Chanticleer hath eyed the dainties spread For thee, and summons his pert train the prize To share. Lo! how the children ask with dread, Of the old grandame with the glazed eyes, "Why Robin does not come !" The pet one cries, Because he sees thee not,-unpacified, Ev'n with the apple tinct with vermeil dyes, The first-born offers with a kiss! Abide Not here, expected one,—lest woe the cot betide!

If theu return not, Gammer o'er her pail Will sing in sorrow, 'neath the brinded cow,-And Gaffer sigh over his nut-brown ale,-While evermore the petlings, with sad brow, Will look for thee upon the holly bough-Where thou didst chirp thy signal note, ere on The lowly grunsel thou didst light, and shew, With such sweet confidence,-thou darling one!-

Thy blythesome face,—and, on thee, all cried "benison! The thought strikes the poet that the robin has abjured his former haunts because the happiness

which once existed there, exists no longer:-Alas! I mind me why thou linger'st here:-My country's happy cottages abound No longer !-- where they stood and smiled, uprear The "Bastile" and the gaol !-- and thou hast found Such refuge, Robin, as-upon the ground Where Alfred reigned, and Hampden fought and bled-Where Milton sung, and Latimer was crowned With glorious martyrdom—is portioned

Unto our fathers' sons—who win with tears their bread. Bread !- nay, devour with greed the grovelling root, As recompense of labour for their lords ;-Or, spurned, when begging to have, like the brute, Fodder for toil, and coerced into hordes Of midnight spoilers-swell the black records Of cruelty and crime. "This dear, dear land" Is dear no longer: its great name affords Thoughts but for curses! Aye, where the brave band ang in the flames-lit by the brood of Hildebrand ;-

Where strode the iron men of Runnymede, And quelled the tyrant ;-where Hypocrisy And Lawlessness, though sprung of royal seed And sceptred, paid stern forfeit by decree Of broad-day justice unto Liberty ;-Where noblest deeds were done; upon this isle-"This precious stone set in the silver sea," Men talk of England as of something vile; And wish they could forget her, in some far exile!

The cottage babes are mourning, did I say, For that the threshold their loved visitant Presented not? Alas, poor bird! Thy lay And all its sweetness is forgot: their want Of bread hath banished thoughts of Robin's chaunt: The children plenty know no more; and Love And Gentleness have fled from Hunger's haunt :-Fled is all worship for fair things that rove Among fair flowers-worship in young hearts sweetly

Fair Nature charms not: fellowship with song And beauty-germs from which grow, for the good Reverence, and for the frail-though wrong-Pity and tenderness :-- all these, the rude Chill breath of Want hath stifled in the bud: And beggar quarrels for their scanty crust Now fill the bosoms of the lenn, dwarfed brood, The peasant father-sprung from sires robust-Beholds at home, and wishes he were laid in dust!

Ah! darling Robin-thou wilt soon behold No homes for poor men on old England's shore :-No homes but the vile gaol, or viler fold Reared by new rule to herd the "surplus poor"-Wise rule which unto Pauperism's foul core-The rich man's purse plague's core-shall penetrate: Paupers shall multiply their race no more Except they live in palaces! Debate Ipon the rule they may: but—the slaves bear their fate

Slaves-abject, bloodless, soulless, sneaking slaves!-Your fetters are perfected, now! Tug, strain, Toil, sweat, and starve, and die!-For, whose raves For larger pittance from his lords humane-Or, malcontent, dares from hard toil refrain-He shall be Bastiled! His wise lords say well-Such grumbling slaves might nurture bold disdain In their serf-offspring: better 'tis to quell,

At once, and, in the germ, creatures that might rebel! Cowards-why did ye suffer knaves to forge These eunuch-fetters—and to bind them on

Your limbs !--Beshrew this rising in my gorge To think that others 'neath their fetters groan, And do not break them !-- Wear I not my own? Aye-and must wear them, while my tyrants choose. Well: let me bide my time; and, then, atone For that real crime—the failing to arouse Slaves against tyrants :- I may-yet-before life's close.

In this book (which is much superior to the second and third) we are introduced to Chatterton, SAP-

A stately burthen, couched in antique tongue And magic rhyme, unto his mystic shell With tuneful voice, the unseen minstrel sung. But, suddenly, his lofty harpings fell To dirge-like melody—for smit by spell Of memory, the bard his fated toil On earth—his breath of hope hushed by the knell Of early death, sung sadly. Dull recoil His harp seized, next—as if it shrunk from overtoil.

The sorrow-broken songster, soon, to wake Its chords in wailful cavatina strove :--He sung of the proud, slighted bosom's ache-Of soul-consuming fires more fierce than love Or jealousy-of restless hopes that move Their young possessor to aspirings wild-Of disappointment's gall when frowns disprove His smiling day-dreams-till the draught defiled-The deathly chalice—tempts the scorn-stung Poet-shild Sobbings, that heaved as they would rend the heart.

Succeeded-and the lyre was dumb! Then passed The shade of fated Chatterton athwart My path-sad, mournful, slow, with eyes downcast, And visage ye might emblem by a waste Of over-prurience, or tropic field Where luscious fruitage springing thick and fast Expires of hasty ripeness, ere can yield To th' taste its sweets, or their rich value be revealed .-

The picture of Sappho is beautiful:-A monumental form, that meekly glowed With softest radiance, sadly o'er an urn Sepulchral, 'neath a lofty cypress, bowed, Midway, along this sombrous pathway. Lorn It droop'd, and, voiceless, seemed to tell, "I mourn With more than mortal grief;" yet, was such grace Celestial by that drooping statue worn, That one desired for ever in that place To stay and gaze upon its spiritual face.

Enwrapt to ecstasy, I gazed till life Began to fill its breast, and passion shone Through its unmarbled eyes! Death a vain strife Essayed, with chilly grasp around her zone, To hold in sculptured grief that ardent one. Lo! high immortal Love breathed vital power On her fair limbs-and, with a gentle moan, She raised her head-a monument no more

Of sorrow-but, for love, a peerless cynosure! Her islet shell the burning Lesbian took From sad repose upon the urn that feigned To hold the image of her grief, and strook The matchless chords as one who pain disdained; Then, proudly, though with tears, she thus complaine Of slighted tenderness-vowing to feed Her fruitless flame till, spirit disenchained From torture, her deep constancy its meed Should find in some blest state for souls by gods decreed

Phaon! beloved, unloving Phaon! thee The maid enamoured hymns-by pain unchanged In Hades, as by scorn on earth: on me Let angry Jove, the Torturer, be avenged

rder disarranged For slighted life, and Toe shall not wrest Of his stern göveriitient: .. or estranged Thy image from its throite; nov. 'ful breast: Shall be her love from Sapplin's falt. She can love on—unloved, despised, ashe. blest!

Fidelity to Nature's impulses Shall bring, at length, ineffable reward: They who, all unsubdued, gainst miscries Of human scorn and death and woe have watted Shall meet their guerdon: dreams of gifted bard And visions of gray seer shall be fulfilled: Torture that long the universe hath marred, Shall end: of Love and Hate the combat wild Shall cease; the discords of the soul for aye be stilled. It cannot be that with the Beautiful Deformity shall ever, envious, blend: Mercy divine, shall demon Wrath annul, Love conquer Hate—and glorious Goodness bend Her iris over life till it transcend The power of Evil, and annihilate

Its sting for ever!-Ardent Lesbiati, end Thy dreams-nor dare Futurity and Fate To fix, by thy fond wish, in fancied happy state!-Thus broke upon my spirit accents stern, Haughty, abrupt ;-and, forthwith, stood beside Sappho's soft form a spirit cold and dern Of aspect, but whose stately, seemly pride Outspoke the tuneful Roman suicide Who wooed the Muse to leave her wonted hill. And tread the plain with philosophic stride- t And, slighting toys, with thanly themes to fill The soul—of its own Liberty, Fate, Good, and Ill. For the dialogue between the Lesbian poetess and

the Roman philosopher, we must refer the reader to the poem. In the "Notes" to this book the poet thus speaks of Sappho:-

Ancient and modern critics without number-Longinus Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Horace himself, Vossius, Hoffman, Addison, &c. &c., have paid the highest tribute to the poetical excellence of the fair suicide of Lesbos; but, perhaps, a more finished and eloquent eulogy on her lyric worth is not to be found in the compass of a few words, than the following extract from the 9th vol. of the Encyclopædia Metropolitana :---

"There are few intellectual treasures, the loss of whichis more deeply to be regretted than that of the works of this poetess: for the remnants which have reached us certainly display genius of the highest order; they are rich even to exuberance, and yet directed by the most exquisite taste. In these most delicious of love-songs the tide of passion seems deep and exhaustless; it flows rapidly yet gently on, while the most sparkling fancy is ever playing over it; and the words themselves seem to participate in the sentiments which they develope. It is mistake to imagine that the fragments of Sappho are nothing more than the eloquent expressions of amatory feeling; they are really verses of high imagination, which renders them as beautiful as they are intense, and, in the opinion of some writers, raises them even to the

(To be Continued.)

THE WANDERING JEW. By EUGENE SUE. People's Edition. PART I. London: Clark, Warwick-lane. Paternoster-row.

We have not before noticed this clever and universally popular romance; it is therefore necessary that more." in introducing Mr. Clark's edition to our readers we should make a few explanatory remarks as to the on." plot of the story, and the principal personages who figure therein.

The title of the work appears to have been given to it almost solely for the purpose of effect, for the famous, though fabulous Juif Errant has really confidential note respecting Messrs. Spindler and but little to do with the story. "The Jesuits Unmasked" would have been a more appropriate title,
"Compa for the whole story turns upon the intrigues of the Pere d'Aingrigny and the Pere Rodin of the society of tion of 300,000 francs is signed." the Jesuits, to deprive the rightful heirs of one aques Rennepont of property to the amount of 240 millions of francs (about ten millions sterling), which with Queen Maria Ernestine. He says her Majesty will savage ignorance appears, and only not so often, in the they are entitled to divide amongst them, with all its receive with gratitude the information, and reply to it accumulations, one hundred and fifty years after his with her own hand." death. The Jesuit intriguers are represented in the story to have induced one of the heirs of the Renne- | self." pont family, Gabriel Rennepont by name, to become a priest and a member of the order of the Jesuits, and to abandon all his rights in the order of the Jesuits, and paper which he held, his master, in the course of his or other learned investigators of bread and of the baker's ment. It is called amendment from the Greek a, promenade through the length and breadth of the art, must be aware that this quality of sponginess (though the length and mendment, which is the old order. The objects therefore of the Jesuit conspirators are to get Gabriel Rennepont to the place where the inheritance is to be surrendered to the representatives of the family, and thus, through him, to obtain it for themselves, and to keep all the other Milan, where some agitators are turning their eyes and sixty-six, many of them, as he observed, requiring members of the family absent from Paris until after | object, these priestly conspirators are described in French, our countrymen, as impious and debaunched require no study at all for the detection: they publish the story as having recourse to all manner of fraud, falsehood, and intrigue; hesitating not to commit atrocities, at the recital of which the hair of the reader's head almost stands on end, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

two young girls named Rose and Blanche Simon, the daughters of a Bonapartist Field-Marshal Simon, who, soon after the close of the last war, had married the daughter of a French refugee, belonging to the family of Rennepont, at Warsaw, and who almost immediately after the marriage had been banished from Poland, owing to the intrigues of the Jesuits. On his return to France, having become involved in a military conspiracy, he is obliged again to fly, and proceeds to India, where he heads the natives, and gains several victories over the English—romance victories, of course! In India he becomes acquainted with a certain Prince Djalma, the son of a native prince by a French lady, also one of the heirs of the Rennepont family. Marshal Simon's still more unfortunate wife had been sent to Siberia, where she gives birth to two daughters, Rose and Blanche. These children, at her death, she leaves to the care of an old French soldier, a follower of Marshal Simon, named Francis Baudoin. This veteran of the Empire (who bears the nickname of Dagobert), is first introduced to the reader at a country inn, near Leipsic, where he arrives late in the evening, with Rose and Blanche, both mounted on his faithful steed, and is accompanied by his purpose of stopping his course, in the person of Morok, | tended with horrible circumstances." a religious impostor, and tamer of wild beasts, who is travelling about the country, exhibiting his lions, Cain and Judas, and his black panther of Java, bearing the terrible name of "La Mort" (Death). By this miscreant Morok, poor Dagobert's horse is destroyed, the poor creature being torn to pieces by "La Mort." The recital of the poor animal's death is painfully horrible. Dagobert is further robbed of his passport, and he is at last delivered into the hands as a gratuity. Make a note for Duplessis, and go on." of justice, on a charge of assault and vagabondism. Fortunately, however, Dagobert escapes, and after a variety of adventures, reaches Hamburgh, where he embarks in a steamer with Rose and Blanche. In a terrible storm the steamer is wrecked on the coast of France, but the three escape the destructive sea, and for himself nor for his creatures. Go on." take refuge in the chateau of Mademoiselle de Cardoville, another heiress of the family of Rennepont just as the Rev. Father Rodin, the most finished miscreant of the whole Jesuit confraternity, is on a visit there. By him the Pere d'Aingrigny is informed of the landing of Rose and Blanche.—Having said thus much explanatory of some of the leading cha- Boccari! That eminently dangerous foe!" cried Rodin's racters—others we shall speak of at a future time—

we give the following extract:-THE DESPATCHES.* Morok, the brute-tamer, having deprived Dagobert of his horse, and robbed him of his papers and money, concluded he would be unable to continue his journey. He had accordingly, previous to the arrival of the burgoordered to carry to the post-office immediately. The ad-

dress of this letter ran thus:--"Monsieur Rodin, "Rue du Milieu des Ursins, " Paris." About the middle of this retired and little known street, situated below the level of the Quai Napoleon, on which it opens not far from the Rue St. Landry, there stood at that time a house of modest appearance, built at the farther end of a gloomy court yard, separated from the street by a small building, forming a kind of

dows protected by thickiron bars. furniture of a large room on the ground floor of the principal building. Old grey wainscotting covered the "He also writes that all the diplor walls; the tile-paved flooring was painted red, then the father of the Protestant girl, who will not leave the waxed, and carefully polished; and white calico curtains convent in which she has taken refuge, unless it be to were suspended before the windows. A globe, about four marry her lover, to whom her father objects." feet in diameter, mounted on a pedestal of massive oak, stood at one end of the room, opposite the fire place. On this large globe might be seen very many small red crosses, scattered over all the quarters of the world; from the north to the south, from the east to the west; from the most savage regions and distant isles, to the most At this moment two loud knocks were heard at the civilised countries, including France itself: there was no door. land, in short, which had not places marked with these

* Lucretius. t"In reading the rules of the order of the Jesuits, under the title 'De Formula Scribendi' (Institut. ii., xi., p. 125-129, the development of the eighth part of the Constitutions), we are astonished at the number of letters, relations, registers, and writings of all kinds preserved in

the archives of the Society.

"A system of police, much more exact and better informed than that of any government, is here brought to light. The Venetian Government itself was surpassed by the Jesuits. When that state expelled them in 1606, it seized their papers, and censured their extreme and inolerable curiosity. Their police system (that secret inquitions themselves express it) the union of its members. It is easy to see, also, what immense ascendancy the government of this society acquired; and how truly the General of the Jesuits was enabled to say to the Duke of Brissac:
Prom this chamber, sir, I govern not only Paris, but
China; not only China, but the whole world; nor does any one know how it is done."—Constitutions of the Jesuits, with the declarations. Latin Text, from the Prague Edit., p. 476 to 478, Paris, 1834,

or points of reference. Before a table of black wood, prowded with papers, with its back to the wall near the fire, stood an empty chair; further on, between two windows, was a large walnut-tree bureau, surmounted by shelves bearing pasteboard boxes.

Towards the end of the month of October, 1835, about right in the morning, a man sat writing at this bureau. They man was M. Rodin, the correspondent of Morok, the bruts. Timer. He was fifty years of age, and wore an the curiosity to know what the honourable and old threadbare of the great coat, with a greasy collar; a waspish member for Bath would be saying now, cotton pocket-handkerchie served him as a cravat, and his could have prompted us to read a page of his disserrousers and waistcoat of black cloth had long since lost tation. His comment on the ministerial doings of every particle of nap: his feet, shod with large greased the Whigs during their reign from 1832 to 1841 is an the red and shining floor. His grey hair, placed on. and straight over the temples, crowned his combed flat eyebrows were scarcely perceptible, and bald brow. His timp and falling like the membrane the upper eyelids, sof reptiles, almost concealed his the upper eyelids, the upper eyelids, and colourless lins. Which half veils the straight over the temples, crowned his tion of Perl and his position is, however, on the whole, fair and correct. Monastic Studies, Jests, and Eccentricities," is an interesting review of a work lately produced by the Rev. S. R. Maitland, and the colourless lins of the straight over the temples, crowned his tion of Perl and his position is, however, on the whole, fair and correct. Monastic Studies, Jests, and Eccentricities," is an interesting review of a work lately produced by the Rev. S. R. Maitland, and the produced by the Rev. S. small, bright black eyes. were not distinguishable with his lean visage, sharp nose, and pon. "o strange appear- is a capital article, intended as a companion to the and almost lipless face had a still how the rapid clever sketch of the Picture-dealer, which appeared ance from its sepulchral immobility; by over the in this magazine, from the same hand, some time movement of M. Rodin's fingers, as, leading, bureau, he scribbled away with his per, he may been taken for a corpse. With the aid of a cypher (of the label) he transcribed in such a manner that the label label. Buxton." Then follows "Job Sykes's Story," by

would be unintelligible to any one not possesside the key, | ... some pasages from a long written paper.

between his fingers. He bowed with profound humility, then resumed his task without saying a word.

Mr. Rodin, the stranger's secretary, continued writing. " Have you finished the examination of the foreign corespondence ?" inquired Rodin's master.

"Here is the abstract." "Have the letters always reached the required adaccording to my directions ?" "Always."

to answer myself, I will tell you." And Rodin's master aggravation, being removed to a distance, is not ziways began to pace the room with his hands crossed behind him! referred to its proper cause. This is the capital rock and dictating remarks, which the secretary carefully noted stumbling-block in the path of him who is hurrying back

began : - "Don Ramon Olivarez acknowledges from it enjoins, and will deny all participation in the elopement." "Nothing to file?"

"Count Romanof'de Riga is in a state of pecuniary mbarrassment." "Tell Duplessis to send him a remittance of fifty louis.

once served as a captain in the Count's regiment; he has since given excellent information." "The first parcel of the History of France, expurated for the use of believers, has been received at Philadelphia; and these being sold; there is a demand for "Make a memorandum, and write to Duplessis. Go

"My Spindler sends from Namur the secret report coneerning M. Ardouin.

"Make an abstract of it."

"Compare them. Go on."

"Count Malipierri, of Turin, sends word that the dona-"Inform Duplessis of that. Well?"

"Take a note of that. I will write to the Queen my-

While Rodin made a few notes on the margin of the chamber, drew near the globe marked with small red quite equal to the rain of the digestive organs) is but one crosses. He surveyed it thoughtfully for a moment. Rodin went on :- "Owing to the state of mind pre- man of much research wrote a book on the conceivable faults towards France, it would be useful to circulate widely a very delicate process of study to find out; whereas the A meeting was got up in order to refuse the royal the division of the property. To effect this latter | through the country a little book caluminating the possible faults in bread, which are not less in number

plunderers, and blood-shedders." "The idea is capital! It would be easy to dress up cleverly the excesses we committed in Italy during the wars of the republic. We must give the task of writing this book to Jacques Dumoulin; that man is full of The first of the heirs, or rather heiresses of the bile, gall, and venom—the pamphlet will be terrible. house of Rennepont introduced to the reader, are I will furnish some hints to him, but Jacques Dumoulin must not be paid till he has delivered the manuscript." "To be sure not. Pay him beforehand, and he will be dead drunk for a week, in some vile haunt or other. Owing to that, you were obliged to pay him twice for his virulent tract against the pantheistical tendency of Professor Martin's philosophical system."

"Make a note, and proceed." "The merchant sends word that the clerk is about to make the banker render his accounts to the person who by right-" Uttering these words with strong emphasis, Rodin said to his master-"Do you under-

stand ?" "Perfectly," said the other, with a shudder; "they are the expressions agreed on. Proceed," "But the clerk," resumed the secretary, " is restrained by a last scruple."

After a moment's silence, during which his counteance contracted painfully, Rodin's master resumed:-"Continue to act on the clerk's imagination by silence and solitude; then make him read again the list of cases of absolved and authorised regicides. Go on." "During three years, two servant girls of Ambrosius,

who was sent to the little parish in the mountains of the Valais, have disappeared and never been heard of. A faithful dog. There he has the misfortune to fall in third has just shared the same fate. The protestants of with an emissary of the Jesuits, sent for the express | the district begin to whisper; they talk of murder, at-"Let Ambrosius be defended against the infamous

calumnies of a party that never scruples to adopt the most monstrous surmises, until there be complete and evident proof of his guilt. Go on."

place of steward to Lord Stewart, a rich Irish catholic, whose intellect is daily growing weaker." three points of the memorial. He wishes to make some reservations on the fourth."

mitted suicide."

master. "The patriot Boccari," repeated the imperturbable ecretary.

"Tell Duplessis to send an order to Fra Paolo for twenty-five louis. Make a note of that." "Hausmann announces that the French danseuse master, sent Karl to Leipsic with a letter, which he was she has an absolute influence over him: by her instru-

> let him inform himself also whether this girl has any relatives in Paris." "The Duc d'Orbano sends word that the king, his mas-

ter. will authorise the proposed establishment, but on façade, having an arched doorway and two casement win-"No conditions, positive adherence or positive refusal!

The interior of this quiet dwelling was of the simpliest | That is the way to know friends from foes. The more

"So the diplomatic body perseveres in claiming her in the name of the father ?"

"Yes, they persevere." "Then continue to reply, that the spiritual power has nothing in common with the temporal power."

"See who it is," said Rodin's master. Rodin rose and went out. His master continued to pace the room pensively. His steps having again led him near the enormous globe, he paused. For some time he contemplated in profound silence, the numerous little crosses which seemed to cover all the countries of the earth like the meshes of an immense net. Reflecting, doubtless, on the invisible action of his power, which seemed to pervade the world, that man's features grew animated : his large grey eye dilated and glistened; his nostrils expanded, and his masculine countenance took an incredible expression of energy and audacity. With a lofty brow and disdainful lip he drew near the globe, and placed his vigorous hand sition), carried to such a degree of perfection, explains the on the pole. From his powerful grasp and imperious most remarkable poem upon our table in the current your money back, and let me get a wink of sleep." power of a body so well-informed, so persevering in its projects, so powerful through unity, and (as the Constitutions themselves around the projects are a solutions themselves around the projects are a solutions themselves around the projects. The movement its projects are a solutions themselves around the projects are a solutions themselves around the solutions are this time find space to render a reason. hand with such haughty, such daring mastery. But he did not smile. His large brow became fearfully knit, and condemnation of much of its spirit, and something of its his look threatening; an artist wishing to paint the demon of pride and tyranny, could not have chosen a more fear-

ful model. When Rodin re-entered, his master's countenance had resumed its usual expression.

The opening article of this month's number of glad to see it brought to bear on the production of Tait is on the 'Present State of Politics," from the our Chartist poet. pen of J. A. ROEBUCK, M.P. This article will, no doubt, claim the attention of our Whig Radical contemporaries, and may possibly elicit their praises. For ourselves the subject has no interest, and only rested on a small square piece of green carpet oft-told tale, and from sheer repetition has become "flat, weary, stale, and unprofitable." His estima-His thin and colourless lips on "The State of Religion and Literature in the the pale complexion of ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries."

"ted chin. This livid "The Pieture Collector," by Peter Paul Palette,

Ruxton." Then follows "Job Sykes's Story,"

water-drinkers or otherwise, may glean meene information from the experiences and remine of the English Opium Eater. We give the felt. ing extracts :—

Past counting are the victims of alcohol, that, having by vast efforts emancipated themselves for a season, are violently forced into relapsing by the nervous irritations dresses in envelopes, and been afterwards brought here of demoniac cookery. Unliappily for them; the horrors of indigestion are relieved for the moment, however ultimately strengthened, by streng liquors; the relief is "Read your abstract to me; if there are any I ought immediate, and cannot fail to be perceived; but the to the camps of temperance; and many a reader is likely The secretary took a voluminous draft, and thus to misapprehend the case through the habit he has acquired of supposing indigestion to lurk thiefly amongst Cadiz the receipt of letter No. 19; he will observe what | luxurious dishes. But, on the contrary, it is amongst the plainest, simplest, and commonest dishes that such misery lurks, in England. Let us glance at three articles of diet, beyond all comparison of most ordinary occurrence, viz., potatoes; bread, and butcher's meat. The art of preparing potatoes for human use is utterly unknown, except in certain provinces of our empire, and amongst certain sections of the labouring class. In our great cities-London, Edinburgh, &c .- the sort of things which you see offered at table under the name and reputation of potatoes, are such that, if you could suppose the company to be composed of Centaurs and Lapitha, or any other quarrelsome people, it would become necessary for the police to interfere. The potato of cities is a very dangerous missile; and, if thrown with an accurate aim by an angry hand, will fracture any known skull. In volume have worked well, and the labourers have worked and consistency it is very like a paving-stone; only that, well, wherever it has been adopted. Ambassador-I should say, the paving stone had the advantage in point a sort of ticket-porter, by whom messages and parof tenderness. And upon this horrid basis, which youth | cels are carefully delivered from one sovereign to ful ostriches would repent of swallowing, the trembling, palpitating invalid, fresh from the scourging of alcohol, is men with passports and protection; so that he is not requested to build the superstructure of his dinner. The proverb says that three flittings are as bad as a fire; and defend those who apply to him for assistance, and on that model I conceive that three potatoes, as they are found at many British dinner-tables, would be equal, in substitute of with the tables, would be equal, in substitute of with the tables, which is a substitute of with the tables of with tables of with the tables of with tables "Don Stanislaus has started for the baths of Baden principle of ruin, to two glasses of vitriol. The same bread of this island. Myriads of families eat it in that early state of sponge which bread assumes during the he may cut, or play any other odd trick that a Jackprocess of baking; but less than sixty hours will not fit in-office, if he happens to be a knave, would disgrace this dangerous article of human diet to be eaten. And himself by practising. Amendment-a word comethose who are acquainted with the works of Parmentier, times applied to the tinkering of an Act of Parlia-

in a legion of vices to which the article is liable. A Gerthemselves through all varieties of misery. But the perfection of barbarism, as regards our island cookery, ing, before any resolution had been come to. We are is reserved for animal food; and the two poles of Oroglad it ended so. Had these gentlemen passed their masdes and Ahrimanes are nowhere so conspicuously exhibited. Our insular sheep, for instance, are so far superior to any which the continent produces, that the present Prussian minister at our court is in the habit of questioning a man's right to talk of mutton as anything beyond a great idea, unless he can prove a residence in Great Britain. One sole case he cites of a dinner on the

Elbe, when a particular leg of mutton really struck him as rivalling any which he had known in England. The Gotha, has lamented that she had not been at home mystery seemed inexplicable; but, upon inquiry, it turned in the royal nursery listening to her dears talking, out to be an importation from Leith. Yet this incomparable article, to produce which the skill of the feeder —Ibid. must co-operate with the peculiar bounty of nature, calls forth the most dangerous refinements of barbarism in its who is churchwarden of a parish near Aylesbury, cookery. A Frenchman requires, as the primary qualifi- recently received by his carrier a bottle of spirits, and universally, but especially the Scots, treat that quality with indifference, or with bare toleration. What we remove that it should be tender. We English some letters and parcels, one of which was a list of voters to be stuck on the Church door. On Sunday only is that it should be acceptable with the congruence of th quire is, that it should be fresh, that is, recently killed to find on the Church door a bill to the following (in which state it cannot be digestible except by a crocodile); and we present it at table in a transition state of leather, demanding the teeth of a tiger to rendit in pieces,

SLOPS, MUFFINS, AND SUICIDES.

and the stomach of a tiger to digest it.

Fifty years ago-and still lingering inveterately amongst nurses and other ignorant persons—there prevailed a notion that "slops" must be the proper resource of the valetudinarian; and the same erroneous notion appears in the common expression of ignorant wonder at the sort of breakfasts usual amongst women of rank in the times of Queen Elizabeth. "What robust stomachs they must have had to support such solid meals!" As to the question of fact, whether the stomachs were more or less The case having been proved against them a dismissal robust in those days than at present, there is no need to offer an opinion. But the question of principle concerned in scientific dietetics points in the very opposite direction. "Thompson, of Liverpool, has secured for Justin the By how much the organs of digestion are feebler, by so much is it the more indispensable that solid food and animal food should be adopted. A robust stomach may "When this fact is proven, send Thompson fifty louis be equal to the trying task of supporting a fluid, such as tea for breakfast; but for a feeble stomach, and still informalities in English Courts.] "The Cardinal Prince Almafi will conform to the first | more for a stomach enfectled by bad habits, broiled beef, or something equally solid and animal, but not too much subjected to the action of fire, is the only tolerable dict. "No reservations—full and absolute assent. If not, This, indeed, is the one capital rule for a sufferer from war-and, observe particularly, desperate war-no pity habitual intoxication, who must inevitably labour under from paying at it, it may be supposed that the baran impaired digestion; that as little as possible he should "Fra Paolo announces that the patriot Boccari, the use of any liquid diet, and as little as possible of vegelead of a very extensive secret society, in despair at find- table diet. Beef and a little bread (at least sixty hours ing his friends accuse him of treason, in consequence of old), compose the privileged bill of fare for his breakfast. With his friends after afternoon meeting. When he suspicion instilled into their minds by Fra Paolo, has com- But precisely it is, by the way, in relation to this carliest passed through the toll-gate he gave his usual nod to meal that human folly has in one or two instances shown the keeper, and was passing on; but the man called "Boccari! Is it possible? Boccari! the patriot itself most ruinously inventive. The less variety there is out to demand the toll, declaring that it was no at that meal, the more is the danger from any single luxury; and there is one known by the name of "muffins," past twelve o'clock. "Nay, friend, thou art wrong," luxury; and there is one known by the name of "muffins," which has repeatedly manifested itself to be a plain and direct bounty upon suicide. Darwin, in his "Zoonomia," reports a case where an officer, holding the rank of lieutenant colonel, could not tolerate a breakfast in which this odious article was wanting; but, as a savage doesn't speak the truth. Like its master, it is a contribution invariable apparagraphy and truth whole, the could not tolerate a breakfast in which this odious article was wanting; but, as a savage doesn't speak the truth. Like its master, it is a contribution invariable apparagraphy and truth whole, the could not tolerate the rank of lieutenant colonel, could not tolerate a plain and said Johnny, pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."—" No, I tell you," replied the whole, the colonel is a plain and said Johnny, pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."—" Ay, friend, thou art wrong, said Johnny, pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."—" Ay, friend, thou art wrong, said Johnny, pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."—" Ay, friend, thou art wrong, said Johnny, pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."—" Ay, friend, thou art wrong, said Johnny, pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."—" Ay, friend, thou art wrong, said Johnny, pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."—" Ay, friend, thou art wrong, said Johnny, pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."—" Ay, friend, thou art wrong, said Johnny, pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."—" Ay, friend, but the colonel is a said Johnny pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."—" Ay, friend, but the colonel is a said Johnny pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."—" Ay, friend, but the colonel is a said Johnny pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."—" Ay, friend, but the colonel is a said Johnny pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."—" Ay, friend, but the colonel is a said Johnny pulling out his watch: "see, it yet wants a quarter."— Albertine Ducornet, is the mistress of the reigning prince: retribution invariably supervened within an hour or two little too hasty. I assure thee my watch is right, for she has an absolute influence over him: by her instrumentality the proposed design might be effected; but, in her turn, Albertine is devotedly under the influence of her lover, who is condemned for forgery in France, and she does nothing without consulting him."

"Desire Hausmann to communicate with this man, and if his demands are reasonable, let them be complied with:

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"Desire Hausmann to communicate with this man, and his definition invariancy superveneu within an nour of two are resolution. Invariancy superveneu within an nour of two are resolution. It is a more into the town." I tell too hasty. I assure if his demands are reasonable, let them be complied with; breakfast-table, and loaded pistols at another, with rigid equity the colonel awaited the result. This was naturally pretty much as usual: and then the poor man, incapable of retreating from his word of honour, committed suicide thou sayst?"-" To be sure."-" Well, very well: having previously left a line for posterity to the effect then for the next twenty-four hours I can go through (though I forget the expression), "that a muffinless again without paying?"—"To be sure; everybody world was no world for him: better no life at all than a knows that."—"Very well, then I now bid thee life dismantled of mussins." Dr. Darwin was a showy farewell." And with that, Johnny Darbyshire philosopher, and fond of producing effect; so that some jogged on. The gate-keeper, chuckling at having at description, as will be evident from a description of the to show firmness and self-reliance."

Into just description of the spread on the ground floor of the to show firmness and self-reliance."

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Into just description of the spread on the ground floor of the to show firmness and self-reliance."

Into just description of the spread on the special want of went to bed, not, on that quiet road, expecting furnity as speaking, it is probable that not the special want of went to bed, not, on that quiet road, expecting furnity as speaking, it is probable that not the special want of went to be description. "He also writes that all the diplomatic corps support muffins, but the general torment of indigestion, was the ther disturbance till towards daylight; but, just as curse from which the unhappy sufferer sought relief by he was about to pop into bed; he heard some one ride suicide. And the colonel was not the first by many a up and cry, "Gate!" Internally cursing the late million, that has fied from the very same form of traveller, he threw on his things and descended to wretchedness, or from its effects upon the genial spirits, to the same gloomy refuge. It should never be forgotten that, although some other more overt vexation is generally assigned as the proximate cause of suicide, and gate: I have occasion to ride back again."—The often may be so as regards the immediate occasion, too gate flew open, Johnny Darbyshire trotted back generally this vexation borrowed its whole power to towards the town, and the man, with double curses annoy, from the habitual atmosphere of irritation in in his mind, returned up stairs. This time he was which the system had been kept by indigestion. So that not so sure of exemption from interruption, for he indirectly and virtually perhaps all suicides may be traced expected the Quaker would in a while be coming to mismanaged digestion.

extracts, but we earnestly recommend the reader to a cry of "Gate." He descended, and behold the turn to the magazine and read for himself the entire of this valuable article. An elaborate review of "The Dispatches and Letters of Lord Nelson" is commenced in this number. Amongst the shorter notices of new works, we find the following on the Purgatory of Suicides :-

either for our approbation of much of its execution, or tendency, we must be content, in the meantime, to announce to the world this singular production.

little red crosses, evidently serving as signs of indication, TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE - October. him praise or condemn, let him do as bidden, honestly Edinburgh: Tait. London: Simpkin and and fearlessly; but no burking. We have a high opinion of the criticism of this magazine, and shall be

This is, "take it for all in all," an excellent number of Tait, and we have much pleasure in recommending it to our readers.

Tit Bits.

"HE WAS LOCKED UP."-Who was locked up?what was the culprit's sin against society? What iniquity had he-" a poor sickly boy, agout fifteen years of age"—committed, that the awful Mr. Combe, sitting in his magisterial chair at Clerkenwell, should punish the prisoner (who had not 2s. 6d. to pay a fine) with hard captivity! "What (asks the moralist) was his evil-doing?" Listen, and sigh over the wickedness of humanity. The "sickly boy" had obstructed "the foot-path and carriage-way in Chapel-street, St. Pancras, with his basket of fruit for sale!" The audacious malefactor, "with tears in his eyes, said he had no other way to live;" and the offending, destitute wretch was therefore-locked up!--Punch.

THE SMALLEST IMPROVEMENT THANKFULLY RECEIVED. -The difficulty, it seems, with railways is to invent is rigid, frozen fortunation to behold that ma Notice and to our mind is inferior to most of the rock of the public

We wunt be beat! We wunt be beat! Don't talk to we-for we wunt see't-Talk to a poonst, or a log,

Goo argify wi' hos or hog. resolved our side shall win, we'll goo drough thick and thirt, Vor which . what paupers eat? What do we care We want be best! t be beat! We wunt be beat! We wan. We wunt be prached to, we repen-We don't care what the truth may be. Tis all the one, vor that, to we. What we've made up our minds to do:

That zame we manes to carry drough : You may as well a mule entreat: We wunt be beat! We wunt be beat! We wunt be beat! We wunt be beat! On we will goo, and wunt retreat. No; by our Chairman we will stand, 'Gin all the rason in the land. We've got no ears for paupers' groans, What zignifies their knawun' bones ? What matters what be Workus meat!

We wunt be beat! We wunt be beat!-Ibid. PUNCE'S POLITICAL DISTIONARY.—Allotment Systems -the practice of allotting little bits of ground to agricultural labourers to diminish their grounds of complaint, and by employing them on small plots of earth preventing them from entering on plots of a more dangerous character. The system is said to cunning. An ambassador is free from all process, so that, after dealing with tradesmen to a large extent,

Saxon term for mending. Spirited Proceeding at Cologne.—Her Majesty, with that liberality to foreigners for which she is unfortunately so distinguished, presented the above city with £560 towards the works of the cathedral. bounty, and request her Majesty to give it to the poor Irish, or to the Anglican church; but those finger-ends of office—the police—dispersed the meethumane resolve, they would have had the bitterness of disappointment for their labour. Her Majesty-God bless her !--when an Englishman or Irishman is

concerned, would rather take than give .- Ibid. On Dean Me.—It has been privately reported that a certain great personage, since the mighty fuss some goths have kicked up about the slaughter of game at

A Churchwarden's Mistake.—A large farmer effect:-

Bought of Henry Gulliver, 2 gallons best brandy 30s..... £3 Paid same time. Please return the bottle.

In the afternoon the list of voters covered this curious notice. SWEARING BOOKS.—Flaw Extraordinary.—At the Ennistymon petty sessions on Monday, Michael Droney, gamekeeper to Major Macnamara, summoned two men for hunting and killing a hare with two greyhounds and a beag e, on the 13th of August. was called for, on the ground that the information was not sworn on the Holy Evangelists, but on a Protestant prayer book. The swearing-book (which was stated to be the same used for the last thirteen years) was examined, and declared not to contain the Holy Evangelists, and the court therefore dismissed the case. [Close inspection would often detect similar

JOHNNY DARBYSHIRE, A PRIMITIVE QUAKER. - OR his way to his regular meeting he had to pass through a toll-bar; and being on Sundays exempt by law keeper did not fling open the gate often with the best grace. One Sunday evening, however, Johnny Darbyshire had, from some cause or other, stayed late enough in the devil's name without paying."-"Gently, gently, my friend," replied Johnny; there is the money; and its really after twelve o'clock back homewards again. And he was quite right. Just as he was about to put out his candle, there was Quaker once more presented himself.—"It really is past twelve, thou sayst?"-" Umph?" grunted the fellow .- "Then, of course, I have nothing more to pay. I would not, however, advise theo to go to bed to-night, for it is so particularly fine that I propose to enjoy it by riding to and fro here a few hours."-This epic, which bears date Stafford Gaol, is by far the drift, exclaimed, "Here, for God's sake, sir, take But Johnny refused to receive the money, observing, "if it was after twelve, then the money is justly thine; but I advise thee another time not to be too exact," and with that he rode off.—Edinburgh Tales.

DAN BEAT AT LAST .- The Irish papers are all immortalizing a most wost wonderful kitten, which,

We understand by the above that we may expect surpassing Mr. O'Connell himself, has been born, at next month a fair and full review of Mr. Coopen's a place called Rose Carborry, with "two tails," poem. We hope so. If the critic's judgment bids while the Liberator, so far, has only achieved one.

JUST FÜBLISHED. In one volume, foolscap 8vo., neat cloth, price 7s. 6d., THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES A Prison Rhyme: in Ten Books: BY THOMAS COOPER THE CHARTIST.

J. How, Publisher, 132, Fleet-street. Orders from the Country to be sent through the

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The Prima Donna-Decline of the Drama-British Ar- obtain four half tons annually, without further charge, chæological Institute-The Fine Arts Commission-Shaksperian Critics-Conservatoire de Paris, &c .-Grand Prix de Rome-Dramatic and Musical Summary -Correspondence-Miscellaneous, &c. &c.

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OPINIONS OF THE PARSE. To all lovers of the fine arts we recommend the Connoisseur."—Northern Star. "It ought, and we have no doubt will, continue to re-

"For those who take an interest in the fine arts, music, and the drama-and who does not !- ihis work will be considered almost indispersable."—Durham

" An admirable record of the fine arts, music, and the drama."-Keene's Bath Chroniele. "We have glance at many critical journals, but we have met with none more intimately imbued with the delicious inspirations of 'high art,' "-Edinburgh Weekly

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WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the Michaelmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the West Riding of the county of York, will be opened at KNARES-BOROUGH, on Tuesday, the 14th day of October next. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon; and by adjournment from the debilitated for its invaluable qualities, to advanced thence will be holden at LEEDS, on Wednesday, the 15th | age for its strengthening properties, and to the public day of the same month of October, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon; and also, by further Adjournment from thence, will be holden at DONCASTER, on Monday, the 20th day of the same month of October, at half-past Ten of the clock in the forenoon, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recognisance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend of indigestions, &c. the Court on the several days, and at the several hours above mentioned.

Solicitors are required to take Notice, that the order of removal, copies of the notice of appeal, and examina- and in the morning they will awake refreshed with their tion of the pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk repose. It is highly recommended by physicians to inof the Peace on the entry of the appeal: And that no valids and children as a most invigorating and pleasant appeals against removal orders can be heard unless the Chairman is also furnished by the appellants with a copy of the order of removal, of the notice of chargeability, of the examination of the pauper, and of the notice and grounds of appeal.

C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 18th Sept., 1845.

MARE ON SPINAL DISEASE. TIMES day is published, price 2s. 6d., CASES and OB-SERVATIONS illustrative of the beneficial results which may be obtained by close attention and persever-

ance in some of the most chronic and unpromising instances of spinal deformity; with eighteen engravings on wood. By SAMUEL HARE, M.R.C.S. London: John Churchill, Princes-street; and may be

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Common Congou	3	0	to	3	2
Good ordinary, rather strong	3	4	to	\$	6
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Twankay	3	в			
Better ditto.	3	8	to	3	10
Hyson Twankay	-			_	
Fine Young Hyson	4	8	to	_	ô
Urean	5	0	to		4
Hyson, Fine Players	-	8	to	_	· 0
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To drinkers of Mixed Teas we say, try our		0			
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Ordinary Ceylon		-	to	. 1	2
The People's Coffee					
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The following are reasons why the Piqua Plant is supe rior to tea, viz.:--

1st. Because it is beneficial to health. 2nd. It does not injure the nerves.

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ound of the best gunpowder tea, 6th. It is strengthening and nutritious.

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singers and public speakers. TESTIMONIALS. 50, Edgeware-road, July 1st, 1843.

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

JOHN BRYANT, M.D. 18, Louther-street, Whitchaven. Sir .- I am nearly out of the plant again. My sale has loubled since I sent the last order; indeed, it is fast

finding its way among some of the best families in the town, and is highly approved of. Please send me 50lbs mmediately.—Yours, very respectfully, To Mr. Wm. Evans. J. BOUSTEAD. Dover-road, Southwark.

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

Belviderc-place, Borough-road, July 17th, 1843. Sir .- I have great pleasure, and indeed I consider it an mperative duty, in justice to you, and for the benefit of Piqua Plant. It has wholly removed a constant painful nervous debility with which I was affected, which produced restless nights, and consequently overpowering langour during the day. Since the use of the infusion the disease has entirely disappeared. I sleep soundly often for six, seven, and eight hours together, and am better in health than I have been for many years; and others, to whom I have recommended it, have experienced the same beneficial results. You are at liberty to use

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

The economy derived from the use of the Piqua Plant. compared with tea, is as follows:—1lb. of the plant will go as far as 11b, of tea. Sold wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's, Evans's Warehouse, No. 18, Stafford-street, Peckham, in quarterpound tinfoil packages. None is genuine unless each

ackage bears the signature of Wm. EVANS.

AGENTS FOR LONDON.—Cutter, 114, Strand, near Savoystreet: Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Abott, 115, St. Martin'slane; Burgess, Milliner, &c., High-street, Camden Town; Benuet, 20, King's-road, Chelsea; Green, oilman, St. Johnstreet-road; Trueman, oilman, Millpond-street, Bermondsey; Holmes, 29, New-road, Lower-road, Deptford; Robertson, oilman, Dover-road, Borough; Griffith, 35, Bell-street, Edgware-road; Rowles, butcher, Isleworthsquare; Evans's warehouse, 18, Stafford-street, Peckham. AGENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Thornton, chemist, Boarlane, Leeds; Botterill, near Old Brewery, Burnley, Leeds: Lomax, chemist, Holmfrith, near Huddersfield; Houghton, 47. Westgate, Huddersfield; Frankland, seedsman, Hatton, near Skipton; Cawdell, 68, Queen-street. Hull: Gadsby, Newall-buildings, Manchester; Preistley, chemist, Lord-street, Liverpool; Nott, Nelson-street, Bristol-

road, Birmingham; Messrs. Ferres and Score, Chemists to the Queen, Union-street, Bristol. One Agent wanted in each town and village where there is none. Any respectable trade approved of. No licence required.

TO THE EMBARRASSED.—IMPORTANT. THERE are thousands of persons who have struggled long against the force of misfortune, but few are aware that by a very recent Act all small traders owing debts not exceeding £200, farmers, and all others owing to any amount, can be entirely raised from their difficulties at a small expense, and without imprisonment or bankruptcy. All such Mr. Weston begs will apply to him at Moira-chambers, 17, Ironmonger-Jane, Cheapside, by

letter or personally. Persons summoned for small debts should pply immediately, as they may thereby save the aselves from frequent and lengthened commitments to prison.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.



THE Undersigned continue + First-Class Fast-Sailir Sengage Passengers for SHIPS, which average from a AMERICAN PACKET lowing Ports, viz.:— an 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the fol-

SHIPS, which average from an 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the following Ports, viz.:— an 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the following Ports, viz.:— an 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the following Ports, viz.:— an 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the following Ports, viz.:— an 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the following Ports, in 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the following Ports, and NEW ORLEANS, BRITISH AMERICA, &c. address in the country care engage passage by letter in 12 and as underneath; in which case they need not be averaged until the day before the Ship is to sail; and as will thereby avoid detention and other expenses, besides securing a sheaper passage, and having the best borths allotted to them previous to their arrival. For further particulars apply, post-paid, to further particulars apply, post-paid, to

JAMES BECKETT & SON.

North End Prince's Dock, Liverpool

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ORDER OF INDEPENDENT ODD FELLOWS, IN MAN-CHESTER, SALFORD, AND OTHER DISTRICTS. BRETHREN,—A Placard has lately been circulated through this and other districts, signed W. Ratcliffe, C. S., containing the grossest falsehoods, and holding out a delusive bait to entrap the unwary, hoping by this means to get you once more within their power, that they may make a selection of Victims to glut their vengeance. We need scarcely warn you to beware of their machinations, for too many of you have already experienced their tender mercies. You have the choice before you-whether you will submit to a tyrannic despotism where the Executive claim to be superior to the Law, and your properties, or whether you will enjoy the blessing of just and impartial laws, with the power of regulating your own finances. What free man would hesitate for single moment? They insult you with the gross falsehood, that numerous applications have been made for re-admission, and that arrangements have been entered into for that purpose.

They may spare themselves the trouble; none who are tunity to return thanks for the liberal support he has again voluntarily place themselves within their grasp. received since he opened the above premises; and to those Look at the miserable remnant they can boast in the who have not yet favoured him with their patronage, E. W. | Manchester and Salford Districts, and ask yourselves the will give universal satisfaction. Goods in any quantity less upon good and sufficient reason. They know the sent free to all parts of London and the suburbs; and rottenness of their cause, and they have recourse to the vilest falsehoods and misrepresentations, to endeavour system and the stability it will give to the Unity. We spurn their shallow pretences, and laugh to scorn their insidious attempts to get the Funds of the whole of the Lodges under the control of a central power. They would make you believe that you are in an "awful" situation, and that you must inevitably perish unless you are taken under their protection. "Yes, such protection as Vultures give to Lambs-covering them and devouring them." Do not let these vile falsehoods have the least weight with you, our Funds are amply sufficient to meet all demands upon us, notwithstanding they are using their utmost endeavours to retain in their hands that money which is ours; but they shall be signally disapwith scorn their cold-blooded calculations that would deprive the Widow and the Orphan of relief in their hour shall be the better enabled to make our professions good that we have no extravagant salaries to pay; nor to support the expensive machinery of a cumbrous and compl.

They profess to take the sense of Lodges as a paltry subterfuge to enable them to get out of the difficulty in which they have placed themselves; the opportunity is well chosen, after they have cut off upwards of 20,000 of idea of the whole Unity becoming a mutual benefit society is a farce, and one which they well know cannot be carried into effect, and which only holds out a premium for carelessness and neglect. They state that we have nothing to lose. It is true we have not, as they have, heavy salaries to be reduced-nor the immense profits made by those who supply the Order with goodsnor the snug jobs got up to reward their crawling sycophants—they have all these to lose: but their losses shall be our gains. In the meantime, our cause is progressing in spite of every obstacle they can invent. Our present numbers are stated below, and we receive daily the most flattering assurances of support from every part of the kingdom; it is but a question of time with tens of thousands, who are ready to join with us heart and hand, Let them, therefore, proceed in the cause they have adopted; let them exhaust their whole stock of calumny and falsehood; we devide their puny efforts; our cause is the cause of TRUTH AND JUSTICE—and we will

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This day is published, under the sauction of the G. M and Board of Directors of the National Order of Inde pendent Odd Fellows-NO. II. OF THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENT

ODD FELLOWS' EXAMINER. Price Twopence, ONTAINS: Appointment of the Officers of the Na tional Order of Independent Odd Fellows; Report of the Manchester Board of Management; Quarterly Committee of the Manchester District : Liverpool Address: A list of the Plunderers of the Order; Stockport District Minutes of the Provisional Committee; Probe's Strictures on Ne Sutor : Vindex v. the "London Journal :" Ratcliffe the defaulter, tabooed at Doncaster. &c. &c.

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THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1845.

PEEL AND HIS "DIFFICULTIES." CROPS" AND "SPECULATION."

IRISH "CONCILIATION." AND ENGLISH "SHORT HITHERTO PEEL has had a most wonderful "run of good luck." Coming into power, as he did, at a period of great "commercial depression;" when "LATE PANIC" had hung on the limbs of commercial enterprise for years, paralysing every exertion, and superinducing gloom and dismay in all minds coming in at the end of a cycle of bad harvests, and at the end of ten years of gross mismanagement on others, to bear testimony to the excellent qualities of the the part of the Whigs, whose blundering, or whose anxiety to feather their nests, so bare from their long exclusion from power, prevented them from raising an income equal to their expenditure, and who, therefore, were constrained to add to that DEBT the enormity and expense of which has acted like an incubus on the energies of the nation for the last half end, also, were the Orangemen snubbed. A great us to attempt to enumerate the mendiage the nation for the last half end, also, were the Orangemen snubbed. A great us to attempt to enumerate the mendiage the nation for the last half press of demi-authority. It is intended to serve two century; coming in, under such circumstances, and show of impartiality, and of a determination to deal patriotic imposts—the association rent—the pre- or three purposes: to frighten O'Connell, in the paying up the arrears and interest, thus becoming entitled to participate in the whole of the profit of the institution.

Extract from the half credit from on realised property and income-and being blessed, men, were dismissed from the magistracy. But still moreover, with three great and glorious harvests in all would not do. The "Repealers" were not to succession, which caused food literally to abound; be so foolishly caught. The endowment of Maynooth in the face of mankind, plies his base vocation and coming in under these circumstances, and when was accepted, with the insulting commentary that America was recovering from the depressing effects the hand that conceded it would also concede Repeal of her "LATE PANIC," consequent on the immense when the agitation was strong enough to be appeared issues of paper-money and the accompanying frenzy in no other way. The New Colleges were spurned, of speculation—and when, with this, the war with because the scheme of education was a "Godless" China was brought to such a fortunate termination one: for the pupils in them were not handed over to as to open up to our merchants and traders a market either one set of priests or the other. The Roman of most immense extent: coming in under these cir- Catholic priesthood were not to be detached from the obstacle, gave equality to the Roman Catholic, now cumstances, and being aided by adventitious of a "good cry" for nationality, by such a mere "sop cessful as a whole; and he has been the first in the pan" as Maynooth, although there was the Minister for the last thinks and the tyranny odious alike to both. We tell the Minister, and we tell him advisedly, that all which is valuable in the Roman Catholic community will hail his interones, Peel's career has been eminently suc- of a "good ent" for nationality, by such a mere "sop cessful as a whole; and he has been the first in the pan" as Maynooth, although there was the Minister for the last thirty years that has had "golden link to bind them to the State" in prospect. showered on his head such high commen- And thus PEEL's "concession" and "conciliation" dations from all classes of the commercial and failed of its object. His Irish "difficulty" was not the intelligent are disgusted with the transparent liberty. These things make it difficult for the real

was enabled both to restore "co-'money market," and thus me' easy, and give an impetuing interest, setting the becamed vessel on the stagnant wath and as a reproof for Perl's sacrifice of his "friends," In exercise that power is the exercise that power is the exercise that power is the members through sympathy with his Irish Church brethren, those who could expose the wrongs, while they exemplified the genius of their country? Alas! the "HIGH " ers once more affoat on the tide of and as a reproof for Perl's sacrifice of his "friends,"

the tax they regard as so odious beyond the possibility the perr lasts. The good harvests also aided his there he is now, with the Roman Catholic prelates financial measures most opportunely; for, by making | PROTESTING against his New Colleges Act as a food plentiful, and thus rendering it unnecessary to "godless scheme of education," and calling on the been to those who were denied the faculty of thought purchase from abroad, they retained at home Irish people to spurn it from them with indignant which, even had they possessed, they were prohibited purchase from abroad, they retained at home immense sums of money to be employed in industrial operations, that would otherwise have had to be sent to other countries in exchange for the for his Maynooth Grant, to carry which he broke up restrained, and even the hated Saxon might assume corn we were short of. The improved aspect of his own party, and scattered "Conservatism" to the the livery, provided he purchased it at—"say two aff.irs in America, on the recovery of that country from 2 dire and misery-scattering monetary revolu- ever, preferring his demands, and bitterly taunting are to be returned at the next election, provided they tion, and the new Chinese treaty, also came in aid of his measures : so that altogether, so far, Perl was "in luck;" and he has had the credit of havingbrought about a period of "PROSPERITY" totally unprecedented in all our previous histories of "Pro- with the bristles of the whole sect of Irish Church | convention is permitted to tax, and legislate, and sperities" and their accompaning "Panics." In periods of prosperity, few parties, even the most virulent and unappeasable of politicians, are disposed to find fault with the Minister: and from a like cause, in periods of distress and "ruination" scarcely any Minister can stand. It was from this cause, that so many of the trading classes so readily gave up the Whigs at the last general election: anxious as they were, that somebody else should try to tinker up the get, if they will only behave themselves decently prototype possessed its orator, so does Burgh-quar old kettle; and aware as they were that any change towards the Government. "Conciliation" having its slanderer of "the human race." Are we called could hardly be for the worse. With this class, poktical reasons go a very short way. As for PATRIOTISM, they have no conception even of the meaning of the term; much less of the duties which it imposes on them. They may be attached to their "party;" and, to assume an uncontrolled right over your liberties and in ordinary times, willing to be as subservient to party as can be desired: but with them the real touchstone of goodness is such success in finance as will bring about "a roaring trade;" and to the sleeve of the man who for the time being can accomplish this, will they pin their faith; sacrificing to him the principles and claims of their party as readily happily free from their unjust and iron rule will ever and with as little remorse as a Leadenhall butcher sacrifices the lives of young lambs. Many who act from motives such as these, contributed no small most strongly solicits a trial, feeling assured that the ar- question if THIRTEEN THOUSAND MEMBERS in share of the exertions that raised Peel to power; those two Districts alone would have left the Order, un- and by them he has been well sustained: while the general success of his financial and trading measures to recover their lost ground. They boast of their new altogether (for the time) disarmed those that are

Not that Peel's career has been wholly free from difficulties. Far from it. But then his position in relation to his (once) party and the circumstances of the times, has enabled him not only (for the time) to surmount some of those difficulties—but actually to turn them to advantage. He had to work a party. pledged to the teeth to maintain a certain course of policy both towards Church and State: that policy he had to break down-and he had to make the party pointed. And your security is greater, that we reject pledged to maintain it. his instruments for their own of the hour: fearful of losing their hold of from a ten years' absence from "the loaves and fishes": thus circumstanced, they were constrained to throw themselves into the inexorable Minister's the most determined opponents of the system. Their arms, and be dragged by him through all the mire and filth of tergiversation, APOSTASY, and unfaithfulness. Once chained to the car, there was no retreat. "In for an ounce-in for a pound." Independence once gone, there was no step in degradation at which they could halt: and thus the first 'difficulty" that PERL had .- a difficulty at one time most formidable, -was, by dextrous management. turned even to advantage: and the world was edified by seeing political morality trampled under foot, and the essence of the "high and noble" in the land noting themselves down as obscaulous tools, giving the lie to all their previous high-sounding professions. Once off the firm ground of principle, and once launched on the current of expediency, like swine in water, they cut their throats with their own pettitoes: and the great Conservative party, formed out of the wreck of Toryism, has had its brief hour of existence, and is now numbered with the things that

were whose end was shame. Another "difficulty" that PERL had to contend with was Ireland. Indeed he proclaimed this as 'THE DIFFICULTY." Bound up, as he was from former identity, with the Orange faction, his elevation to power was the signal for the rival faction to

" Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble," at the agitation for a Repeal of the Union, which had been recommenced when the reins of power when it was evident that the days of PATRONAGE vere numbered. And a formidable "difficulty" Ireland from the first proved! Fuel was artfully added to the agitation-fire, to

" Make the Hell broth boil and bubble," water" of the "State-Trials." Though worsted series of cunning concessions and well-timed " conci-Maynooth—an adroit attempt to detach the Roman Catholic clergy from the "embodied discontent." and to leave the master spirit of the "difficulty" without one main means of moving the masses. To this end also, we had the New Colleges, conceived in the most "liberal" spirit—a spirit, which, while it did not give ascendancy to Catholicism, did put down the ascendancy of Orangeism. To this attempt at conciliation, PEEL gave up the dearlycherished "prejudices" of his youth—the "PRINCI-Reform-Bill dispersion: and to this end did your many of the duties on raw materials and on products changed : for while he thus failed to hook the party

andence" in the mauness, one white Lord Wilson as Lord-Lieu- suse threw, as he then loudly boasted, half the to the general manufactur | tenant of several counties, into Prel's face, . the owners of property and enjoyers of income with scores of J.P.'s, have repeated the acts of Mr. Watson, and dared Print to take a similar revenge! of wriggling it off so long as the present charge on That challenge Perl has not dared to accept: and contempt, because the priestly "finger" is excluded from exercising? In this, his nomination parliafrom the College "pie;" there he is, with no thanks of domination. But the ruling passion could not be winds; there he is, with O'Connell as insulting as thousand pounds." At this very moment the dictatorial principle is as avowed as ever—sixty slaves the "from Minister" with having given way to popular | consent to have no will of their own. This is a condemands in his numerous "concessions;" and there he is, with the Orange institution revived: with the M'Hale's "cow-boy" representatives. If, however old waning embers of bigotry fanned into a flame; and the system is not crushed—if the Conciliation Ilal Protestants "set up" against the "traitor Pers." If Ireland everwas a difficulty to the present Ministry, it | terror is established, and those who are audacious

is doubly so now! Ministerial "conciliation" having failed, a new tack has now to be taken. The ORDINARY LAW is again to be invoked on the "disaffected" Repealers: tion Hall. Age, sex, station, patriotism—all that is on those who will not be satisfied with the small "sop" thrown to them, as a taste of what they may whole world has been its high way, and as its French proved inefficacious, coercion is to be tried. The on for examples? Stand forth from your obscurits 'gentlemen of the long robe" are to make another effort to "lay" the evil spirit of Burgh-quay by the heels. At least, we infer as much from the following sponsible blandly promised a diadem and a palace, significant article from the Morning Herald of Monday

has blunted the edge of the keenest opposition, and altogether (for the time) disarmed those that are neither "hot" nor "cold.";

The process of his financial and trading measures those poisons to which the public may fall a sacrifice. It seems to us high time to crush a nefarious system. It seems to us high time to pledged to maintain it, his instruments for their own destruction. Placed as he was at their head; being the sacred duty—it may be the salvation of all—their only "leader;" being the only man they which, under pretence of repeal, all that they why was brance insulted in the person of her Sove. of Oddfellowship, never to see a brother want; and we had capable of grappling with the difficulties hold dear or estimable in life may be ultimately reign, the lustre of whose crown is lost in that of his that power which they had once more wrung ously contemplated such a measure. Other consiliations absolutism required that her Emperor should be from the hands of the incompetent Whigs; hungry derations apart, he is by no means such a blockhead. tingly, that we believe his object, and his exclusive

of undying fame, that the life-imparting chisel of the sculptor was set to work to preserve the attitude the sculptor was set to work to preserve the attitude the sculptor was set to work to preserve the attitude the sculptor was set to work to preserve the attitude the sculptor was set to work to preserve the attitude the sculptor was set to work to preserve the attitude to the sculptor wa and eternize the action and the words! Perl was soothe the paryoxism of popular insanity? If the may rest assured that the Roman Catholic comdared to "go to law"—which daring he closed in with: and for months he was kept in the very "hot fact, that the prime mover of the madness never spirit of his system, await but his signal to tender meant it? We will go even further still. We do their co-operation. The ancient Roman Catholic there, still the hard-fought battle of the courts had not believe he would await it. We have little doubt names of Ireland—the Fingle, the Trimplestons, the effect of letting off the superfluous steam, and of that when the "poisons in jest" were circulating freely—when a whole empire was flung into con- in the muster roll of sedition. They stand aloof in lowering the heat of the cauldron down to safety de- vulsions—when the hell-hounds of civil war had gree: and then Peel sought to take advantage of his been let slip, and when law and life and property and tens of thousands who have long been disgusted position, and overcome his master "difficulty" by a and civilization became the prey or playthings of at the shameless imposture by which their body have the infernal pack,—we have no doubt at all that the innocent author of such terrible calamitics, Ireland, long compromised by the extremes of both liations." To this end, we had the preject of endowing without power to stay them or courage to share parties, relies for relief from both on the firmness of them, would consult in flight an ignominous safety. His nature is not changed since the death of Mr. ness-we stop not to ascertain the colour of his creed MAGRATH, or since the Irish sceretaryship of the who evades the law or violates the constitution present Minister, or since the memorable night when Whether it be the first Protestant magistrate in the Mr. Douerry evoked the "vow in heaven,"—that land, or the paltriest mountebank that tumbles on convenient vow behind which he hides and slanders, Burgh-quay, let each, we say, have an equal measure -that Christian vow which permits the sin of justice. By this just system, promptly, and and remits the responsibility. His whole career rigidly, and fearlessly carried out, the people of Irejustifies our supposition, for what has it ex- land will feel that they are under the rule of an imemplified but one course of selfishness the most partial and a paternal Government. invariable and intense? In him the characteristics of his country are reversed. Her dauntless chivalry is changed to caution, or rather to cowardice; her PLES" on which he had rallied his party after the careless generosity to sordid avarice; her heartthat gushing spring of all her thoughtless, but often article,—to say nothing of its power and force, so far Reform-Bill dispersion: and to this end did your noble impulses gives way, in him, to the cool head to calculate, and the itching hand to grasp. We defy the vilest slave that flatters him to point us to attempt to enumerate the mendicant claims or starving people's little is made less. If, however, Ireland's self-styled patriot press is credible, the in the face of mankind, plies his base vocation, and avows the vileness by which he carns his wages.

Shameless and servile, he is at least no hypocrite. and it is intended also to quiet the perturbed spirit But where shall we parallel throughout history's of Orangeism, by showing the teeth of the LAW once annals a patriot holding out the Cap of Liberty for alms. He a patriot! Then was Aristides unjust; Pitt corrupt; and Marvel a hireling. Surely, surely, this system must have an end. The nation expects, and justice demands it. Let the same dauntless grivit reliable described the article to him) is a masterly one; one, we grieve in the Roman Catholic community will hail his interference with gratitude, and his success with joy. He dations from all classes of the commercial and failed of its object. His irisa "difficulty" was not trading world, almost irrespective of old party dis-lessened. His "good luck" seems in this case to have able extortion. Indeed it is high time. There was tinctions. His financial measures; his repealing of forsaken him, and the tide of fortune to have never exercised under the mask of freedom a more they recognise the right of all people to judge of their

representation of Ireland into his hands. How did he exercise that power? Did he select as members who did the bidding of their master, even to the strangling of their own independence; a quiescent vassalage was notoriously their sole qualification When the Speaker claimed for them freedom of speech, he might as well have solicited the window of Solomon; of what use, indeed, could speech here ment, the lust of gain alone interfered with the lust dition precedent to their elevation, if elevation, in. deed, that can be called which would degrade even denounce as usual, we are far from doubting this disgusting consummation. An organised reign of enough to be independent, are left a choice between exile and proscription. But though absence may screen the person, it cannot protect the reputation No flight can evade the winged venom of Concilia honoured in life or even sanctified by death, only whets the obliquy of the Christian convention. The

'ye base, brutal, and bloody Whige," stung b defeat and ingleriousness of former prosecutions the scorpion ingratitude you nourished! Bear seems to be forgotten; and it would appear that the witness, Lord Brougham, slavered new, and slandered now—as if one poison could counteract another! Attest it, thou shade of George the FOURTH, to whom on his knees the insolent irreand whose memory he pursues with ceaseless vituperation. When a hollow pretext was wanting for peration. When a nonou process and the Normaners "How long, oh CATILINE, wilt thou abuse our in order to get places for the tail, did he not dispatience?" was the indignant exclamation of the cover that the Coercion Bill was Lord Green's, which was Lord Melnougue's measure? Roman statesman to the Roman incendiary. With which was Lord Melbourne's measure? and more one voice all good men in the empire have long thus shameless still! did not Lord Melbourne meanly apostrophised Mr.O'Connell—"Catiline," as the Chancellor most truly termed him—"Catiline, without his courage." Long impunity, however, has made the timid daring. It has become a serious question whether, towards such a man as this, further further further further further further further and a serious of the courage whether, towards such a man as this, further fur ther forbearance may not savour of criminality? A equality; when it was notorious that the administrations of Lords Wellesley and Anglesey, though pence, becomes dangerous by the circulation of partially unjust to Protestants, were founded on this those poisons to which the public may fall a sacrifice. principle; and did not Lord Normanny, like Lord lic or Protestant. The reflecting Roman Catholic cannot fail to see, that, by the present Minister, Irish agitation has been stripped of all its pretences, for he has made equal law and equal pretences, for he has made equal law and equal l the justice of the principle which deems civil distrates the perfections of them all—he, England's tinetion to be neither an inheritance nor a mono-poly, but the legitimate reward of talent, guided the admiration of the whole world—when Wellingby industry, and not disqualified by sedition. Both row himself has had his setting splendour bayed at must be blind indeed not to perceive, that as by these mongrels? Did the lustre of their talents, Christians and countrymen, they have a common or the memory of the services lavished upon the interest in the prosperity of the realm, which, like | Roman Catholics of Ireland, shield PLUNKET or the a house, if divided against itself, must fall. It is unburied Busne? Was the modesty of England's compromised. We say, advisedly—under pretence of virtues? Was it meet that liberty should be wounded Repeal. We deny that Mr. O'Connell ever seri- in the persons of Mina and Espantero, or if Russian With Queen, Lords, and Commons, opposed to it, he impartiality that the peaceful tomb of Washington must feel its impracticability, save through a reshould be outraged, and republican America placed bellion. Now, a rebellion, he declares, he depression proscription? These are your demagogues! cates, and though he says it, we believe him. Of Your tribunes of the people! Your liberty-brawlers course, we feel called upon to give some reason for Your Irish toleration-mongers! Give power to such so revolting an admission. We believe him, then, men!! Why the very graves of buried despots would because rebellion would cast down the idol of his disgorge them to do homage to their masters. The worship—his own selfish interest—it would com- grovelling reptiles, spawned from the Liffey's slime promise at once his profession and his safety. It is upon Burgh-quay, perfect in themselves, are also not only not incredible, it is on the contrary consistent, that he whose sole divinity has been self, transformation from the demagogue to the despot is should of all extremities deprecate rebellion. Little of course. Give them but authority, and they are does it matter, however, what he means, if what he sure to avenge themselves on those principles of does leads in that direction .- if the clear tendency freedom by proclaiming which they hypocritically atof his whole course is to sow discontent among the tained it. No matter what distinction adventitious people, to frustrate where he can, and to malign, circumstances may have drawn between them—whe when he cannot frustrate, the good intentions of the Government. The most liberal concessions have the rags of Robestierne, they are all the same. The regularly been met by this man's obloquy, and the same infernal fetters link the whole fraternity—the practical, we may call it the paternal benevolence same frigid philosophy which shuts out man and of the Minister has been encountered, but not nature from their sympathies—the same hard, crafty, checked, by the baseness of his ingratitude. Abundant evidence of our assertion crowds upon us. We throne and altar in the name of liberty, and then content ourselves with his conduct on the Maynooth | mocked its goddess from the scaffold of the guillotine. grant and the Irish Academical Institutions Bill. May Heaven avert the sway of such men from What he does mean we are not called upon to deluded Ireland! The mild majesty of England's explain. If we were, we would answer unhesita- Queen would be superseded for the worse even by the Council of Three Hundred, and our holy Church object, since the Emancipation Act, was the successful furtherance of a mendicant calling, disguised the Inquisition. We have not the least objection to under the descerated name of patriotism. But of Mr. O'Connell's antics, so long as they merely render what moment is his latent meaning, if his overt himself ridiculous. He may parody ambition to the top acts manifestly tend to mislead the ignorant and of his bent, in the robes of an alderman, or travestic encourage the disloyal? We repeat it—if the wise Panch in the chair of a lord mayor—he may even befool policy of one of the wisest Ministers England ever saw himself upon "Tara of the Kings," and bow his "uxis to be allowed its fair probation, this man and his crowned" head for the Milesian cap from which Saxon abettors must no longer be permitted to evade law tyranny has purloined the bells; but when he and neutralise legislation. It is now manifest that approaches the very verge of rebellion—when he suno Government, be it Whig or be it Conservative, can satisfy Mr. O'Connell. The question then is, the courts of law by the creation of tribunals, and were slipping out of the hands of the Whigs, and whether we are to be ruled, as heretofore, under the the executive by what he boasts to be a monster English constitution, or coerced under the Irish organisation—when a weekly congress holds its perdictatorship? This is our alternative. It may manent session in the metropolis of Ireland, deshappen that Mr. O'Connell may not succeed in the patching, through the country its missionaries of concealment of his meaning, or that a very mercurial sedition—when every authority, institution, and and not very prudent population may mistake it, and establishment in the land are made the subjects of then who can calculate on the very frightful, yet very | ridicule or slander; and when the unhappy people, possible contingencies? May not the crisis really now impoverished by mercenary exactions, and now 'till it threatened to boil over! Defiance of the arise, which, to serve a purpose, this man affects to inflamed by revolutionary falsehoods, are taught to SAXON was deemed so noble an act, and so worthy fear—a crisis in the convulsions of which his voice repudiate the Government of England for the sym-

> This article is not an ordinary one; nor is it from an ordinary pen. Assuredly it is not from any of the usual writers in the Herald. The very form of the superior to the ordinary twaddle of Grandmana,bespeaks this. The Herald is the Ministerial organ: and political societies in Ireland, and to secure the were parties, have failed to satisfy even in degree; more ready to bite against the file of Repeal.

spirit of his system, await but his signal to tender

the Gormanstowns, the Bellews, are not to be found

significant estrangement, and represent thousands

the Minister. We speak in no spirit of exclusive-

The picture that the LORD CHANCELLOR draws of Let the same dauntless spirit which, despite every to say it,—which the actions of the original more obstacle gave consists to the Report Catholic new over thought and action by the imperious dictator, may depend upon it, though terror keeps them silent, has long been the scorn of every friend to practical Repealers—those who are so from principle—because many of the duties on raw materials and on products enanged. In the worst case of the worst revolution. We appeal to the worst property and income, brought him not only an in- warfare the party who did support him when first he property and income, brought him not only an in- warfare the party who did support him when first he whether, in his wildest dreams, he dare exercise a transgressions of the first principle of independent to the most infatuated follower of O'Connell by the money-gorging freedom-denying junta at the whether, in his wildest dreams, he dare exercise a transgressions of the first principle of independent to the most infatuated follower of O'Connell by the money-gorging freedom-denying junta at the whether, in his wildest dreams, he dare exercise a iron, relentless, unforgiving despotism—no, not in own wants, and supply their own necessities; the come equal to his expenditure, but left him that encountered the "difficulty." He failed in winning will—whether he dare breath a scruple without "Conciliation Hall," we say, make it will—whether he dare breath a scruple without being denounced—whether, on his very first step to the acters-out of the democratic creed to touch with purchase the repeal of other taxes that pressed on the productive energies of the kingdom; and thus he and Mr. Archale stung the Orange faction to obedience was the condition of his favour, let him the bedefield will, if the THREAT conveyed in the

above articleshould be attempted to be carried out, and measures introduced to put down the right of public meeting and public expression of wrong and injury, it will be the duty of all who value liberty ven in H name to oppose with all force, such attempt to resist | unyieldingly such an effort. The right of meeting AND LIBERTY OF SPEECH, must not be lest through hat of O'Connell and his obsequious tools; nor the disgust at their wicked endeavours to ir up and keep alive the worst passions and projedices between the two races of Saxons and Celts.

On the whole, then, Ireland . is not likely to be to PEEL a bed of roses for ser e time to come. He announced it long since 35 " THE DIFFICULTY:" certainly the "DIFFICULTY" is root removed out of the Ministerial path.

To this "difficulty" nas to be added the one arising from a deficient he rvest: for it is now ascertained that a deficiency there will be. Indeed the failure of the potatoe crop alone would ensure that, even had the grain crops been garnered unharmed. Potatoes, in this 'ur "high state of civilisation," have come to by THE MAIN FOOD of great masses of the producers : and the failure of the root is to here a near prospect of famine. At all events, that failure will necessarily drive those who have the means to bread-stuffs to make up the deficiency: and, it is now ascertained, that the yield of grain will be far from an average one. A "difficulty" to the Minister here presents itself, which it will require some statesmanship to surmeunt.

To this kas also to be added the impending evils consequent on speculation. At present all is feverish-all hectic-all colcur de rose. The immediate danger of a total failure of the harvest having passed, the gamblers have returned to their work with more ardour than ever; and never were dice -more madly thrown, or the card-table more desperately besieged by the most infatuated of "players," 'than is the "exchanges" of the speculators at the present moment. Upwards of seven hundred millions ere "subscribed" to be expended in Railways! and 'Ine "greeks' and the "pigeons" are as busy as THROPP's wife in bartering and huxtering their "right" to a share in this grand capital! Meanwhile, many an anxious eye is turned to the Bank of England "parlour," to notice the first turn of the screw, in the shape of raising the rate of discounts: for the "knowing ones" know, that when that game begins, the "property" in "premiums" will vanish like thin air! Here, too, is a "DIFFICULTY" which PEEL will have to face: a difficulty which he may wish himself safely rid of. Hitherto it has been all "luck" to him: now it appears as if his fortune had got to the turning point, and as though difficulties were presenting themselves on every hand. He will be a clever Minister if he steer through them unscathed.

To Readers & Correspondents.

To Agents, Suescribers, and Readers .- For some time after our location in the metropolis, we were inconvenienced by having the paper machined away from the printing-office where it was "set." This arose from the machines we had at Leeds having to be removed and re-erected. Much disappointment to the readers was the consequence, both in bad printing and late arrivals. Another cause of delay was in having the printing and publishing office so wide apart. Letters intended for one place were constantly sent to the other; and all the arrangements we could make did not prevent mistakes arising from this source. This has determined us to concentrate our operations. The printing machine is now at work in our own office; and we have further determined to publish there also. In future, therefore, the "setting," printing, and publishing of the Star change to the agents and subscribers, only in the attended to. All communications must, therefore, in future, be addressed as follows:-

Orders for the paper and advertisements, to F. O'Connor, Esq., 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.

Communications for the paper, to Mr. Joshua Hobson, Editor Northern Star, Office, 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket,

All orders for money must be made payable to Mr O'Connor, at the Charing-cross Post-office.

To the Leicester Chartists .- My Friends,-I learn the "Exiles' Widows' and Children's Fund." I am sure, my friends, it will gratify you to learn that, owing to the success of my "Purgatory of Suicides," I have made literary engagements which will occupy me for more than a year to come, and fully enable me to discharge the debts into which our varied troubles, and the persecutions of our foes, have plunged me. Wishing you all well, trusting that the ensuing winter will not surround you with the want and starvation I daily witnessed among you, and confiding that I shall see you, and talk to you, in the course of next spring-if spared with health and strength to accomplish my purposes .- I remain, yours, very affectionately, Thomas COOPER, 134, Blackfriars-road, Oct. 1st., 1845.

JOHN RICHARDS acknowledges the sum of 145., received from the Somers! Town Chartists. Mr. CLERK .- Parties in the West wishing to communi-

please to address-"Care of Mr. W. Thorne, Newsagent, 111, Rea-street, Birmingham." MONIES FOR THE CO-OFFRATIVE LAND FUND - Local

officers and shareholders of the Co-operative Land Society are requested, in forwarding Post-office orders to the treasurer, per Feargus O'Connor, Esq., to make their orders payable, not at the Charing-cross Office, but (as heretofore) at the Office, 180, Strand. A. M. M'Donald, Dunder.-Received.

HENRY BATES, OLDHAM .- Of course the marriage was his obligation.

compelled to administer such a reproof as might have injured the object the "humble" addressers had in view. independence is not observed by the working people. They are too apt to fawn on wealth and station, and

defeat; and exhibiting far less censoriousness over has not the slightest idea of leaving England. I saw a letter from Mr. Frost a few weeks since, who, when and be sent for a cruise in the North Sea. The the letter was written, was in Hobart Town, and in it Admiralty despatches are landed, but nothing else. he says nothing respecting Mrs. Frost leaving this A boat rows guard round the vessel to prevent com-

in view, which he has taken the proper course to

country.-John Stevens, Trowbridge. SEVERAL COMMUNICATIONS await the return of the Editor, who is unavoidably abcent from town. THOMAS CLARE.—The letter from the Preston Guardian | twelve months, and is a new vessel (first named the ing Man's Hall, Bullclose-lane, Halifax, to comhas been received,-Thanks.

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of the National Charter Association. THOMAS MARTIN WHERLER, Secretary. NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

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Accidents, Offences, & Anguests.

TAMWORTH.-DREADFUL AND DETERMINED SUICIDE.

-A very shocking occurrence took place last week at Hopwas Hayes, a village a few miles from Tamworth, will be done under one roof. This will involve no which has created a painful sensation in the neighbourhood. Mr. William Pallett, a respectable farmer, who was in good circumstances, lived with his addressing of their communications, and the wife and a grown-up son in this place. Lately he was greater punctuality with which their orders can be observed by the neighbours to be greatly altered in his manners and appearance; he was much depressed in spirits, and he studiously avoided all conversation with his acquaintances. He was remarkable as an early riser; but on Wednesday morning week, not making his appearance as usual, his wife, who had left him in bed a couple of hours before, went up stairs to awake him, when she was horror-struck at perceiving him on his knees in the middle of the room, with an open razor in his hand, endcavouring to cut his throat. She immediately laid hold of his arms, and by a desperate effort wrenched the razor from him, but not before he had inflicted some deep gashes. She then rushed from the house, and ran into an adjoining field, where a neighbour (Thomas Jeffries) was engaged, and screamed out in great distress that her husband had cut his throat, at the same time exhibiting the razor covered with blood which she had wrested from him. Mr. Jeffries instantly returned with her to the room in which she had left her husband, and found the unfortunate man lying on his face, with another open razor in his that you have collected some little money amongst you hand, and bleeding from a frightful gash of about with a view to relieve your old advocate. I cannot fail four inches in length in his throat. He was not they left by far the most valuable portion behind. to thank you; but I have only to repeat what I have quite dead when they raised him up, but almost imoften repeated, that I cannot consent to receive it. mediately after he breathed his last. He was fifty-It me beg, as a personal favour on my part, as well as a duty on yours, that, whatever the sum may be, you meighbourhood. After a full inquiry into all the circumstances, the jury returned a verdict of Temporary robberies. In neither were any locks or bars broken.

in the City, consequent on a rumour that another of the thieves, in the neighbourhood of the Midaccident of a serious nature had taken place on the London and Birmingham Railway. The circumstance which gave rise to this rumour was the fact that the letters which arrived in town from Liverpool and other places in that direction, per the Liverpool mail, were not delivered until upwards of an hour after the regular time. On the reporter instituting inquiries, he had supplied to him officially, by the authorities of the railway, the following particulars:

—The four o'clock down luggage train left the Camden station for Birmingham yesterday morning at the usual hour, and proceeded at its prescribed pace down the line. On arriving within about a mile and cate with Mr. Clark during the ensuing week will a half of the Harrow station, and but a short displease to address—"Care of Mr. W. Thorne, Newsdriver of the luggage train was astonished to find his speed greatly to increase, and on looking round he discovered that the train had become dateched, and that he was only proceeding with half the number of carriages he set out with. He instantly shut off the steam and put down his break, and the result was that the detached portion of the train, which still had great impetus on it, ran into the waggons preceding with sufficient vio-lence to throw them over, together with the merbinding, and the husband bound to afford a maintenance.

It was to the person, and not to the name, of her husband, that the wife was married; and the discovery that his pool mail train was nearly due, men were despatched reputed name was not his real name, would not cancel to stop it at the Harrow station, and a large body of men having been employed, the line was cleared,

CLARK, STOCKPORT.—The address in question was not inserted, because of its "humble" abjectness. We had no wish to exhibit the body of operatives from which it emanated, in a crawling attitude; nor any design to place ourseless in such a profit in the liverpool mail, fifty-three minutes beyond its proper time. The cause of the train becoming detached was the breaking of one of the coupling chains the place ourseless in such a position to the carriages were connected together. desire to place ourselves in such a position as to be by which the carriages were connected together, on account of the immense strain upon it, created by the weight it had to bear, the train being an un-It is unfortunately the fact, that a becoming spirit of usually long one. After considerable delay the luggage train was enabled to proceed on its journey.

know that they are aware he has some sinister object among the number dead. The names of the other in which Bury and Purchase were mowing barley, officers and men we cannot at present tell, no com-munication being allowed. We are informed there the dog on at the hare, but that the hare escaped. this country to join her husband, a correspondent has answered their inquiries, and said the mortality was master's yard, and found out Purchase, the shepherd, forwarded to us the following contradiction of what from a fever something between the yellow and the and was lying on his coat in the field, when suddenly proves to be an erroneous report:—For some time past black. One of them died this morning. The Custhed dog started up and ran in chase of a hare; and she will be supplied with fuel and fresh provisions, munication and consequent contagion, as well as to prevent any one escaping from the vessel improperly.

West Riding Delegate Meeting.—This meeting The Eclair was only commissioned last August will be held on Sunday, October 12th, in the Work-

Lucifer) of 350 horse power. - Globe.

steamer from Buffalo, and the Kent steamer on her downward passage, came in contact with a dreadful the apprehension of a watery grave by the sight of the Kent rapidly sinking at our bows. Every effort well.—The Medical Times. was made to save her passengers, and all who were in sight were saved, several of those from the cabin clothes: but, sad to say, a number were lost, being don Railway, by which a man named Charles Hill, unable to gain the upper deck in time. Among these we reckon—Rev. James E. Quay, Redford, Michigan; Mr. Osborne, Genesse, N. Y.; Mr. Seth Deming, Berlin, Connecticut: Master Bruce Deming, Galena, W. T.; James Lowden, Ypsilanti, for two gangs of men to work on the line, one by day Michigan; two young ladies and a boy from near tioned Hill was clearly to the hour above-men-Ypsilanti, names not known. All the officers and tioned Hill was about to start with a train of waghands of the boat, and 79 passengers, including 10 gons containing earth to another part of the line, to children, were saved. Without any formal proceedings on the subject, our passengers have endeavoured to ascertain the cause of this dreadful accident, and we have no doubt it occurred in consequence of the error in the pilot of the Kent attempting to pass on the wrong side of the London, which brought her directly across the bow, and at this the engineer of the London, as soon as he saw the course of the Kent, shut off his steam, yet his boat had so much headway that the Kent was cut down in front of her wheel house. We remained five hours with the wreck, gathering floating parcels of baggage, &c., and attempting to tow the hull ashore, but she gradually sunk by the head, and we were compelled to perform the sad office of hoisting her flag half-mast high and leaving her to her fate. The London is not at all injured. Our passengers have done something to relieve the necessities of the sufferers—the ladies end to his sufferings. He has left a widow and large dividing their wardrobes, and the gentlemen opening their purses.

* This sum has been previously announced as for Cards great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed.

a lively and exciting scene, a shoal of small whales having entered it, and gambolled about for a considerable time, keenly pursued by a number of boats.

There were crowds of spectators on the quays, almost Natural Death. all the houses in town being emptied of their inhabitants, witnessing the eager chase. The efforts made freedom. There was only a small one caught, measuring about seven feet. This is a matter of regret, as the shoal was considerable, and had success accompanied the means used to secure them, it would have the great day .- Edinburgh Witness.

on them, besides several dozen of silver forks and thieves, although messengers were sent to London, Norwich, Yarmouth, Bury, and in other directions.

About two years ago a similar robbery was committed in the butteries of Jesus College of plate to the amount of about £700. The value of the plate stolen on Monday night from St. Details in managed in the stolen of the plate stolen of sions. In the robbery at Jesus College, especially, Hopes are entertained that should the thieves be discovered in the recent case, a clue will be obtained Upwards of fifty years ago several colleges were robbed in one night, and it was some time before those concerned in it were found out. The plate was way.—On Sunday considerable excitement prevailed then recovered, luckily, in the hut of a sweep, one summer-common. A good deal has been said about the want of the electric telegraph on the railroad from Cambridge to London, by which means the plunderers, had they gone in the early train with their booty, as it is not improbable they did, would ing to see what preparations had been made for

not fail of being taken. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PLYMOUTH .- On Friday night, about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the saw mills of Messrs. Foster and Beal, situated in Coxside, by which property to a very large amount has been completely destroyed. Only eleven months ago there was a fire on the same premises, which was considered to have been the work of an incendiary, but this, we believe, can be traced to the circumstance of Mr. Beal having thrown a piece of burning paper, which he had just lighted, on the ground, which lay smoul-dering for an hour before it broke out into a flame. When, however, it burst out, the ravages of the fire soon became past all mastery, and all that the fire-men could do was to direct their efforts to saving the neighbouring premises. The wood-works are adjoined by the patent paint manufactory of Messrs. were happily saved from ignition. The fire-engines took up their station in the paint-yard, and by playing on that side of the fire, fortunately prevented its

further progress in that direction. THE INFERNAL GAME LAWS.—ARISTOCRATIC JUSTICE! THE NOTORIOUS GRANTLEY BERKELEY .- CHRIST-Purchase appeared before the magistrates, the Right

mence at twelve o'clock at noon.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON LAKE ERIE.—The Fo-Formato Banner gives the following account, by an eyewitness, of a collision between the British steamers the London and the Kent, on Lake Erie, on the 13th of August:—At half-past three, A. M., this day, below Point au Belle, on Lake Erie, the London at vertical wound, encroaching, above and below, upon the selection. the sclerotica; from the superior angle of this division protruded a small portion of the iris and of the crash, and the result of the concussion was the loss charging ligament; further on, touching the upper lid, of the latter boat, and. I grieve to add, several lives.
I have no heart to dwell upon the scene which we witnessed. For some minutes we supposed that we had broken the manufacture of the surgeon felt distinctly a solid body entangled in the cyclal. The foreign body proved to be a fragment of glass of a triangular shape; the basis of the had broken the machinery of the London, and were triangle being more than half an inch in length, and going to the bottom, and were only relieved from each of the sides more than an inch. It was extracted

> FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CROYDON RAILWAY .- On Tucsday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a frightful accident occurred on the London and Croyaged thirty-eight years, has unfortunately lost his life. It appeared that Hill was foreman of the ballast men employed on the line between New Cross and the Dartmouth Arms stations. It is customary for two gangs of men to work on the line, one by day locomotive engine, which had been set in motion before Hill was quite ready to accompany it, when he hastily attempted to get upon the engine. In so doing his foot slipped, and he fell beneath the wheels across the line of rails, and the engine passed com-pletely over both his legs. The engineer stopped the engine as speedily as possible, and the poor fellow was extricated; and it was found that his right leg was smashed in a frightful manner, and nearly severed from the thigh, and the left foot cut in two. A special train was prepared, and he was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he was placed under the care of Mr. Shelley, the house-surgeon. From the nature of the injuries he had received, no hopes, from the first, were entertained of his recovery. He lingered until eleven o'clock the same morning, when death put an

NUMEROUS SUDDEN DEATHS .- On Tuesday, Mr. THE MURDER OF MR. PEACOP.—COMMITTAL OF THE Baker held, at the Refiners' Arms, Burop-street. Prisoners.—Chester, Saturday.—The further exa- Commercial-road, four inquests, on the bodies of mination of the four prisoners charged with this horri-ble murder took place to-day in the Nisi Prius Court. Clark, aged 55, a blacksmith, of Hungerford-street. Mr. Fielden having asked Mr. Chew whether he ap- Deceased had not been ill for twelve years until peared for the prisoners to-day, and being answered Saturday last, when he had a spasmodic attack, and by that gentleman in the affirmative, he said : I have died immediately after his wife had given him a cup to state that the magistrates have given this case of coffee and rum.—The second was on the body of that ample consideration which they promised they Sherman Stimson, aged 54, clerk to Mr. Brown, surwould do, and the decision they have unanimously veyor, &c., of Billiter-street. Deceased had not been come to is, that the case must be referred to a higher ill for twelve years until Saturday, when he had a tribunal. The prisoners must, therefore, be comparalytic attack, which rendered him speechless. mitted to take their trial at the next assizes. Mr. He was taken home and medically treated, but died Chew declared the proceedings of the magistrates to at midnight.—The third inquest related to the death | which the flame of the candle caught her pinafore, ne contrary to law and justice. Mr. Fielden: We of Eliza Hile, aged 18, a native of Birmingham. are not trying the case. Mr. Chew: Then, are these | She was a remarkably fine young woman, and came men to be incarcerated in gaol for six months upon no to London on the 20th September on a visit to her evidence at all! The prisoners appeared much woestricken at the result, as they had been led to the with violent internal pains, which continued until belief by their attorney that the bench could not com- her death on Sunday morning. A post morten examit them according to law. The immense number mination, made by Mr. Cory, of the Commercialof Irish labourers, at Birkenhead, are also much road, showed that death was caused by an ulcer of disappointed at the result from the same cause, and the stomach, which had perforated its coats .- The fourth was on the body of Henrietta Elizabeth Bishop, SHOAL OF WHALES AT STROMNESS .- FATAL Acci- an infant, who received a slight fall on Saturday DENT .- On Saturday afternoon our harbour presented week. The circumstance frightened the mother so

SHOCKING CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER, - Newcastletants, witnessing the eager chase. The efforts made upon-Tyne, Monday.—An inquest was held this afmerchant, and after a slight search, found on the ternoon, before Mr. Stoker, coroner for this borough, premises 1,610 cameos, of the value of nearly £1,400, as were the attempts made by their pursuers for their on the body of Ralph Parker, a young man, who destruction. Often did they fly from one direction came by his death under the following melancholy to another, seeking to escape, causing the boats to
"reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man,"
threatening destruction to all around them, and
awakening fears in the minds of many who were
awakening fears in the minds of many who were
to another, seeking to escape, causing the boats to
circumstances. It appears on Saturday night week
goods for non-payment of duty, amounting to the sum
the deceased went into an eating house, in the Pudding Chare, kept by a Mr. John Thompson, to promr. David. They afterwards proceeded, following up
awakening fears in the minds of many who were
cure some refreshment. Some other persons were the information, to the house of a person named anxiously contemplating the issue of the fight. The darkness of night closed the interesting and deeply arkness of night closed the interesting and deeply selby Green and another named John Bell, better in steamers between Boulogne and London, and who moving spectacle, and aided the fish in gaining their known by the cognomen of "Smasher Bell" at the resides near Golden-square, when they made a seizure Green was enjoying the luxury of a plate of beef, and of £200 18s. Upon further and more particular Bell and others were tantalising him in various search, they found in the possession of Maryé certain ways; sometimes taking a portion of meat off his proved a great blessing to the place. But what is still to be far more deeply regretted, a young man, a ship carpenter belonging to the town, got his leg enship carpenter belonging to the town and the town are to be a considered to be a considere were creating by annoying Green; and also attempted tangled in a coil of rope to which a harpoen was fixed, and the boat in which he and some other men were of a sudden, Green took the knife he was eating with was suddenly overturned by a fish which was struck, and plunged it into Parker's eye, with such force and he must have been dragged to sea, as every effort that it entered the socket of the eye several inches, and he must have been dragged to sea, as every enorgy has been made to get his body in the harbour without success. By this very melancholy dispensation a family has been unexpectedly deprived of a son, who, only a few minutes before, left them vigorous in health, no more to see each other till the judgment of strength, but failed, and Green himself, awakened to health, no more to see each other till the judgment of strength, but failed, and Green himself, awakened to health, no more to see each other till the judgment of strength, but failed, and Green himself, awakened to health, no more to see each other till the judgment of strength, but failed, and Green himself, awakened to health, no more to see each other till the judgment of strength, but failed, and Green himself, awakened to health, no more to see each other till the judgment of strength, but failed, and Green himself, awakened to health, no more to see each other till the judgment of strength, but failed, and Green himself, awakened to health, no more to see each other till the judgment of strength with the second of the second o sense of the injury he had inflicted, also tried with Robbery of Plate.—Cambridge.—a large quantity of valuable plate was missed on Tuesday morn-ceeded in extracting it. During this time the police ing from the plate-room of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The butler had locked the door shortly before midnight, and saw that all was sare in one safer teries, and the robbery must have taken place after that hour. The articles stolen consist of large tan that hour. The articles stolen consist of large tan total long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received, the manual long survive the injury he had received the long survive the injury he had received the long survive the injury he had received the long survive the substantially the same as the statement here given. spoons of all sizes, soup ladles, fish knives, &c., &c. After the jury had viewed the body the coroner or All had the cross keys and the arms of the college on dered a post mortem examination to be made, and adthem. To a late hour no clue had been found to the journed the inquest for that purpose. At the adjournment the jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Green, who was committed to take

£1,000. It is a singular coincidence with regard to will be attended with the most direful consequences, both these robberies, that the thieves did not take occurred to a respectable female and her daughter, anything like the whole of the plate on both occanamed Harrison, residing in Windsor-terrace, City, named Harrison, residing in Windsor-terrace, City-road. It appears that Mrs. Harrison, who is living upon her income with her unmarried daughter, young lady about seventeen years of age, and of great personal attractions, was sitting in the back parlour, in which was a fire, when she desired the latter to ing her mother's directions, a portion of her dress ignited. The mother, who at once rushed to her daughter's aid, was also set on fire, and before assistance arrived, both were shockingly scorched and burnt about the hands, arms, and neck. Medical aid was promptly sent for, and the necessary steps were taken, but we are sorry to say that both the sufferers are in a deplorable state of agony.

EXECUTION AT GENOA.—Went to the mole, wish-

the execution, but was refused admittance at the

gates. I then took a boat and went on board the

Emulous, an English schooner, lying near the mole and at a short distance from the gallows. About noon the two criminals arrived on foot, escorted by a procession of officers of justice, monks, and others, with a banner, crucifix, &c. The gallows was very low, and had no drop nor stage, but a strong wide ladder was placed against the cross-beam. The The executioner was a tall, powerful man, very well and very neatly dressed, with his hair nicely arranged appearing somewhat like a respectable servant in kalf livery. He mounted the ladder first, and one of the criminals, apparently without any compulsion, followed behind him, dressed in shabby, dirty clothes, with no cap or other covering for his head or face. His arms were closely pinioned to his side. When the executioner had attached the halter previously. Johns and Co., in which was a very large stock of oil, turpentine, and other combustible matter, which a sudden thrust he pushed him off the ladder, and supporting himself by the beam, he stood on the neck and shoulders of his victim, jumping, stamping, and bending the head sideways as much as possible, while one or two assistants below pulled forcibly at his legs. The wretched man appeared to be quite dead in less than half a minute. The execution of the second сникен.—On Monday last Henry Bury and James criminal, who was treated in the same manner, was a still more horrid spectacle, for he was dragged up Hon. Sir George Rose and the Hon. Captain Harris, the ladder, step by step, by main force, by the execution answer a charge laid against them at the instance tioner and his men: and his terror must have been of the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, "for unlawfully using a dog for the purpose of killing and taking game." The Honourable Mr. Berkeley appeared in court in his shooting trim, shook hands with the court in his shooting trim, shook hands with the court in his shooting trim, shook hands with the court in his shooting trim, shook hands with the court in his shooting trim, shook hands with the court in his shooting trim, shook hands with the court in his shooting trim, shook hands with the court in his shooting trim, shook hands with the court in his shooting trim, shook hands with the court in his shooting trim, shook hands with the court in his shooting trim, shook hands with the court in his shooting trim, shook hands with the court in the c magistrates before the case was called on, and during and made a short address to the spectators, exhorting A Ship's Crew Destroyed by Fever. - Ports- the hearing of it took his seat between the two magis- them (as I was informed, for I was at too great a dis-They are too apt to fawn en weath and station, and A DHIP'S UREW DESTRUISED BY FEVER. — 1 URIS- two meaning of it work in station, and a discontinuous control of the opposite extreme in censorious.

A DHIP'S UREW DESTRUISED BY FEVER. — 1 URIS- two meaning of it work in station, and a discontinuous control of the opposite extreme in censorious.

Sept. 29.—The Eclair steam sloop, Combined of the opposite extreme in censorious into the opposite extreme in censorious.

Not may a the fate of the opposite extreme in censorious.

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Not may a the fate of the opposite extreme in the control of the control of the opposite extreme in the control of the opposite e co prone to run into the opposite extreme in censorious mander walter G. B. Estcourt, came up to the mander walter G. B. Estcourt, came up to the supposed delinquents, he resumed his former seat were admitted on the mole. The greater part of the Tyldesley, started from the Bag-lane (Chowbent) started from Motherbank this morning, about nine o'clock, with fire which they have sprung. Much of the lesson of the yellow flag, with a black ball in its centre, flying the wind they have to be learned; and when it is "got by heart, we shall neither have the workers as "humble", rawlers to their employers for advances of wages, nor far wing parasites to those who blarney them. We shall have them erect as men; asking for rights because the year rights; giving the flatterer distinctly to the they love them they have died in the vessel, and others are dying that they have them erect as men; asking for rights because the year rights; giving the flatterer distinctly to among the number dead. The names of the other with this morning, about nine o'clock, with supposed delinquents, he resumed his former seat the yellow flag, with a black ball in its centre, flying near them, but occasionally handed slips of paper to the magistrates, Captain Harris remarking that the honourable gentleman's object was merely to suggest homourable gentleman's gamekceper and his assistant swore that two have died in the vessel, and others are dying hourly. We regret to state Commander Estcourt is belonging to Lord Stuart, and rented by Mr. Plowman, in which Bury and Purchase were mowing barley, visited by thousands, the made heing open to the vessels in the magistrates, Captain Harris remarking that the honourable gentleman's object was merely to suggest the magistrates, Captain Harris remarking that the honourable gentleman's object was merely to suggest honourable gentleman's gamekceper and his assistant swore that two have died in the vessels in the magistrates, Captain Harris remarking that the magistrates, Captain Harris r visited by thousands, the mole being open to the public as usual. They were natives of Savona. They had been notoriously bad characters, and one of them defeat; and exhibiting far less consortousness over munication being anowed. The are informed there there exists be consorted the degree of th lady, wife of the exiled parriet John Frost, had quitted going alongside the vessel, we are informed, he swore that the sheep dog had got loose from their leaden weights from the fishermen's nets when they were spread out to dry on the shore. The crime for which they suffered was a murder of the worst descripforwarded to us the following contrametron or what proves to he an erroneous report:—For some time passing that Mrs. Frost had left England to papers, stating that Mrs. Frost had left England to find her husband, John Frost; and seeing some notice of this report in a speech recently delivered by Mr. Cooper, I beg to say that the report is utterly unformed. Mrs. Frost and her daughters are now residuag at Cliffon, near Bristol; and I know that she siding at Cliffon, near Bristol; and I know that she siding at Cliffon, near Bristol; and I know that she she will be supplied with fuel and fresh provisions.

In a never sometime pass and the left, where sanded a hare; and the state of have; and the dog started up and ran in chase of a hare; and the dog started up and ran in chase of a hare; and the dog started up and ran in chase of a hare; and the dog started up and ran in chase of a hare; and the dog started up and ran in chase of a hare; and the dappers with the deep the moster was a murder of the worst description. The pland ran in chase of a hare; and the dappers with the spending transmitted to the house of a priest in the dog started up and ran in chase of a hare; and the dappers with the deep the master was coming at the dog started up and ran in chase of a hare; and the dappers with the deep the master was coming at the spending transmitted to the dose of the mench was in ouse. Snavings were placed the dog a hare; and the dappers with the deep the master was a murder of the worst description. The blade in the dogs that the train was coming at the dappers with the deep the had priest in Genoa, the dappers with the master was a murder of the worst description. The pland ran in chase of a hare; and the dappers with the deep the had seen a statement going the nearly master was a murder of the worst description. The user pland ran in chase of a hare; and the dappers with the fermator was formed and ran in chase of the master was a murder of the worst description. The pland ran in chase of the master was a murder "the fine was so small, because they did not think though really quite as humane as that adopted in it a case of premeditated poaching, but believed that England, and perhaps more so, appears very barin the excitement of the moment they did halloo the dog on which they saw in chase of the hare."—Hampinfinitely more horrid by the face being exposed. The rolling eyes, the protruded tongue, the features, purple and distorted in the death-agony of strangulating and with the death-agony of strangulating and the spectacle is rendered to the train, immediately despatched an express engine to Leigh for medical assistance, and Mr. Brideoake, surgeon, was on the spot in a short time, but in less than half an hour after the accident the woman express engine to Leigh for medical assistance, and Mr. Brideoake, surgeon, was on the spot in a short time, but in less than half an hour after the accident the woman express engine to Leigh for medical assistance, and Mr. Brideoake, surgeon, was on the spot in a short time, but in less than half an hour after the accident the woman express engine to the spot in a short time, but in less than half an hour after the accident the woman express engine to the spot in a short time, but in less than half an hour after the accident the woman express engine to the spot in a short time.

standing on the ladder by the side of the scarcely made, if well managed, a very solemn and impres-

alarmed by a loud report and smashing of glass, severely burnt, while her clothes were destroyed. and stabbed Tarleton as above described. She now lies in a very dangerous state. The poor boy was also injured by the fire, but not so severely. The escape or gas which caused the accident is supposed to have arisen from its not having been turned

schooner, from Glasgow, engaged with a steamer to regiment, the care of the wounded man has been tow his vessel up to Runcorn. A hawser was passed to the st amer for that purpose, and on the word he was going on favourably. At eight o'clock the being given to go a-head it was found that by some Rev. Mr. Trimmer, a local magistrate, attended by means the captain's leg had become entangled in the Sergeant Jecks, of the police, attended at the barhawser, and he could not be rescued until his foot racks, and Quartermaster Tarleton's deposition was was literally torn off above the ancle. He was immediately taken ashore in great agony, and conveyed to the Dispensary, where, two hours after he was goon, as to the nature of the wound and the state of brought in, the stump was amputated about the mid- the wounded man. At twelve o'clock a meeting of dle of the calf, in a most masterly and scientific the magistrates was held in the petty sessions room, style, by A. B. Steele, Esq., of Hampton-street, one of the honorary surgeons of the institution. We are happy to hear that the unfortunate patient is now pronounced out of danger.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A GIRL BY FIRE. On Monday night Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at Guy's Hospital, on the body of Eliza Evans, a fine little girl, aged six years. On Saturday morning last, about half-past six o'clock, the deceased, unknown to her mother, lighted a candle by means of a lucifer, and then proceeded to light the fire, in the act of which, with the whole of her clothes, were burnt completely off her body. She was immediately brought to the hospital, where she was found to be frightfully injured, and she died a few hours subscquently in the greatest agony. Verdict-Accidental

GREAT SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS. - A VERY large seizure has been made by Mr. G. Scanlon, and Mr. D. H. Watson, searchers of the customs; and Mr. C. Atkinson Davis, an extremely vigilant and active officer, acting under them, within the last few Davis that a vast number of Roman cameos for brooches, and a large quantity of French Mosaic work, had been passed without payment of duty, the officers proceeded to the house of a person who called himself Beauvet David, in the City-road, a stone and several enamelled portraits, Mosaic buckles, &c., to the amount in value of £290. They seized the police-court, where he has been a frequent visitor. of seventy-three cameos of the value, duty included, documents, the examination of which induced them to visit the house of a person of the name of Creutzer, in Myddelton-street. Clerkenwell. They had not gone far in the gratification of their curiosity in this place before they laid their hands upon camees which were considered, including the duty, to be worth £1,864. Upon the premises of the first-named contraband dealer they laid their hands upon the boxes in which the above-mentioned articles had been smuzgled over, and upon questioning Mr. Creutzer and the man who styled himself Beauvet David, and who it found, the latter stated that they had been delivered to him by an unknown agent. The same answer was given by Mr. Creutzer and Mr. Marvé, and all three were evidently in the same state of preparation in case of emergency. One of the officers, in rummaging Mr. Creutzer's private transactions, pulled ble from the fact that he could only produce bills and receipts for the payment of duty on such goods as had been seized to the value of the paltry sum of £10. About two years ago a similar robbery was committed in the butteries of Jesus College of plate to the amount of about £700. The value of the plate stolen on Monday night from St. Peter's is upwards of tressing accident by fire, and which it is much feared where they laid their unhallowed hands upon seventythree cameos set in gold, of the value of about £200 The officers are proceeding with an unerring scent and their success will, it is believed, be enormous.

> More Aristocratic Law and Justice!-When WILL THE END COME ?-ROCHESTER SESSIONS, SEPT. 29 .- A little boy, named James Mellum, was placed in the felons' dock of the county court at Rochester, before Mr. W. M. Smith, chairman, and four other justices, charged with having knocked down some walnuts from a tree, the property of Sir John Mar shall, Knt., K.C.II., at Gillingham. Sir John Marshall was present, and was accommodated with a sitting on the bench. The damage done to the tree oy knocking down the fruit was valued at sixpence. The little boy pleaded "Guilty." It appeared that this youngster was observed committing this enormous outrage by a man named Linnett, and the prisoner was immediately apprehended and placed in the lock-up house, where he remained a prisoner was a Frenchman. the lock-up house, where he remained a prisoner until this morning. The chairman observed, that the prisoner having pleaded guilty, he should inflict a penalty on him for the offence, that of stealing those walnuts. Captain Sir John Marshall's only object in the magistrates therefore adjudged the prisoner to | He took the bit out of the horse's mouth for it to cat pay the penalty of 1s., and 6d. the value of the walnuts; together with the costs, 13s. 6d., making a
> deavouring to put the bit into its mouth again, it set total of 15s. The mother of the boy, on hearing the off, and threw deceased down, when the cart wheel decision, burst into tears, and said she could not pay that sum, she having a large family of children, and nothing to support them except what she works hard for as a laundress, and 6s. per week she receives from her husband, who is a marine artilleryman. The chairman said that as she could not pay the money he must commit the boy to the common gaol for fourteen days. Upon this announcement, the poor woman's feelings were so great that she could scarcely speak. She prayed the court not to send her child to gaol, as she would do all she could to pay the money if the magistrates would grant her time.—The Chairman: What time do you want?—Applicant: A month, sir, for I have my quarter's rent to pay, and the baker's bill and other articles of consumption for my family, which I go in debt for weekly. 15s. is a great deal, and I implore you, gentlemen, to reduce it. The Chairman said he could not, but would give a month; and if the money was not then paid, the boy must go to gaol. The mother then became so excited that she left the court, and immediately fell into strong fits, which lasted some time, requiring several women to hold her. The poor woman resides at Gillingham, and bears a very excellent character.
>
> Fatal Railway Accident. — We regret to state that a dreadful and fatal railway accident exceptions. several women to hold her. The poor woman resides at Gillingham, and bears a very excellent character.

tion by the half-past seven o'clock train, with the in- whatever. They will also be found much more tention of proceeding to Liverpool, On arriving at economical than any others. the junction of the Leigh and Kenyon line with the Liverpool and Manchester line, the passengers have to get out of the carriages, and to await the arrival of the respective trains to convey them onwards. The timber to a great extent fire-proof, tested the experiyoung woman above-mentioned, being unacquainted ment at the Commercial Hall, Gloucester-street, with the customs of the line, got out of the carriages on the wrong side, and walked round the carriages to cross the line to be in readiness on the arrival of the train which was to convey the passengers to Livertain whic pool, the remainder of the journey. At this moment gone the process of preparation, and the other cona train of third-class carriages was seen on the Liver-sisting of memel, which was unprepared, were clepool line of rails, and the whistle was blown. The vated in the form of the rafters of a house. Shavings eye-witnesses state that the train was coming at a were placed underneath, and fire was communicated. tance. They were both immediately carried to the station, and Mr. Bradshaw, superintendent of the station, and Mr. Bradshaw, superintendent of the slightly damaged by the fire. The Mayor and other slightly damaged by the fire. Bolton line, who fortunately happened to be with the train, immediately despatched an express engine with the experiment so far as it had gone. the horrors of which can neither be described by recover.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT HOUNSLOW BARRACKS. -We regret to state that an occurrence of a melanments and public executions say that the example is choly character took place on Sunday night, at the useful in deterring others from committing crime. barracks of the 4th regiment of Light Dragoons, If so, the Genoese are more rational than the English, stationed at Hounslow, during which Quartermaster because, without increasing the sufferings of the cri- Thomas Taricton was stabled in the belly by Lienminal, they make that example as effective and tenant Martin Kerwan, of that regiment. The greathorrible as possible. And the address of the priest, est secrecy relative to the circumstances connected with the unfortunate affair has ever since been mainlifeless bodies, and speaking to an assembly; every tained by the military authorities of the barracks, individual of which, however depraved, must, for a and it was not until yesterday afternoon that the hort time at least, be in a serious mood, might be fact began to be known in the town of Hounslow. Various reports were immediately in circulation as to sive part of this dreadful ceremony .- (From an Eye. | the particulars of the transaction, one of which was, that in consequence of the promotion, by purchase, EXPLOSION OF GAS AND SHOCKING ACCIDENT .- On of Major Harcourt Masters, of that regiment, to the Monday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, rank of lieutenant-colonel, unattached, which apthe inhabitants of Fleet-street and its vicinity were peared in the London Gazette of Friday last, that officer on Sunday last gave a dinner to his brother while smoke and flame were seen to issue from East officers, which took place in the mess-room of the regi-Temple Chambers, in Whitefriars-street. It ap- ment at Hounslow barracks. The convivialities of peared that the housekeeper on going in as usual to the evening were kept up until a late hour, and it is prepare the rooms, perceived a strong smell of gas, stated by some who profess to be well-informed, that and called a lad, who came into the room with a about twelve o'clock, while under the influence of lighted candle. Immediately a loud report took wine, Lieutenant Kerwan took umbrage at something place, and the room and furniture were quickly on that occurred, and finally quitted the mess-room for fire. The Farringdon-street engine was speedily on his own apartments, whither he was attended by the spot, and the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the rooms in which the explosion occurred. Augustermaster Tarleton, who endeavoured to soothe his irritated feelings, but on reaching the lieutenant's We regret to add that the unfortunate woman was apartments that officer immediately seized his sward

Hounslow, Tuesday Evening.—On Monday even-

ing, on the return of Colonel Daley, the commanding officer, to the barracks, who had been to town, Lieutenant Kerwan was, by direction of the military nuthorities at the Horse Guards, placed under arrest. LIVERPOOL—THE LEG OF A CAPTAIN TORN OFF.— Mr. Frogley, the surgeon of Hounslow, into whose On Saturday Captain Owen Williams, of the Alfleida hands, with the surgeon and assistant-surgeon of the placed, saw his patient several times yesterday, and and wounding, which was placed for execution in the hands of Sergeant Jecks. Shortly before three o'clock the prisoner arrived in a fly, accompanied by Colonel Daley, the police sergeant riding on the box. Lieutenant Kerwan was immediately taken into the magistrates' room and placed at the bar. The deposition of Quartermaster Tarleton was then read over in the presence of the prisoner, as was also the deposition of Mr. Frogley, who, being present, added to his testimony, that the very unfavourable symptoms which had presented themselves on Monday evening had that morning greatly subsided, but that he was quite unable to pronounce the wounded man out of danger. Colonel Daley expressed his readiness to enter into any amount of bail for the appearance of Lieutenant Kerwan at a future day ; but the bench said the charge was of so serious a nature that they could not take bail, and it was their duty to remand the prisoner to Tothill-fields Bridewell until the fate of Quartermaster Tarleton can be ascertained, or his recovery be such as to enable him days. In consequence of information received by to attend. The prisoner, accompanied by one of the officers of the regiment, was then removed by Sergeant Jeeks in a fly to Tothill-fields Bridewell.

Hounslow, Wednesday Evening.—It would appear that the officer between whom and Lieut. Kerwan the disagreement took place, was Captain Lane, of the same regiment. Most of the officers present at the dinner drank freely, and while at table the altercation took place between Captain Lane and Lieutenant Kerwan. It was stated that on Lieutenant Kerwan finding that the Quartermaster Tarleton would not allow him to leave his apartment with his naked sword in his hand, he shut the door, and pointing to another sword which was hanging up in the room, told him to defend himself, but before the unfortunate man could do so, he received the wound from the lieutenant's sword under which he is now suffering. Upon inquiry last evening the wounded man is stated to have continued in much the same state, but it was impossible yet to pronounce him out of danger.

THE LATE AFFAIR AT Hounslow. - Nothing decisive can yet be said of Quartermaster Tarleton's recovery; but the symptoms, which were alarming on Thursday, were yesterday (Friday) more favourable. Two Men Drowned in a Coal Pit.—On Sunday evening last, two imen, named Hugh Adam and William M'Donald, lost their lives in the Wellington coal-pit, at Millerhill, near Dalkeith. The pit, we believe, is about 468 feet deep; and being as yet unwrought, upwards of 120 feet of water had been appeared has also the name of Coppa, and was in charge of the premises in which the cameos were allowed to accumulate at the bottom. On the night in question, the men whose names are mentioned above, long with another individual named David Clunie, were sent down the shaft for the purpose of stopping up an air-hole, and as they did not calculate on being many minutes in accomplishing this matter, they very carclessly and injudiciously descended without their out a day book, which had been kept only since lamps. When they were about half-way down, some February last, and in the middle of the book were derangement took place in the machinery at the top entries of goods which Creutzer had received to the of the pit, in consequence of which the bucket deamount of 214,000f., which had been brought into seended with such velocity, that when it came in conhis custody without payment of duty, as was palpa- tact with the water it canted over, throwing out the unfortunate individuals. Clunic clung to the side of the pit, and got his head above the water; in which position he remained till assistance reached It may be supposed that the officers examined the books of Mr. Creutzer with no small degree of ever, instantaneously drowned.—Scotsman. Suicide.-On Wednesday afternoon, as two young

women were passing along a field near Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, they discovered in a corner thereof a man to all appearance dead, lying upon the grass; they communicated the fact shortly afterwards toa gentleman whom they met, and on his repairingts the spot he found the dead body, still warm, of a person apparently not more than 25 or 30 yearsof age. A quantity of blood had flowed from his mouth, and in each hand was a brass-barrelled pistol one of which had evidently been recently discharged and the other was loaded with powder and ball some constables of the S division speedily arrived and removed the deceased on a stretcher to the Load of Hay public house; he was dressed in a blue jacket, blue cap, striped waistcoat, and dark trousers, and

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, an inquest was held before Thomas Lee, Esq., coroner, at the White Ilorse, Lepton, on view of the body of Benjamin Lee, bringing the prisoner before the court was to protect | uncle, Mr. Henry Wood, farmer, and on Saturday his orehard and fruit, which he had a right to do, and last was sent with a horse and cart for some clover. passed over his head, and he died immediately afterwards. Verdiet—" Accidentally killed."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LEEDS .- On Tuesday morning last, an inquest was held before John Blackburn, Esq., at the Court House, on view of the body of James Bloomfield, a boy twelve years of age, the son of Humphrey Bloemfield, who resides in Off-street, Leeds. The boy worked at Messrs. Wilkinson and Co.'s, felt manufacturers, Hunslet, and, on the 19th August, he accidentally got his arm entangled amongst the wheels of a scribbling machine; and, before he could be extricated, received some very severe injuries. He was removed to the Infirmary, and died on Monday last. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

Loss of Teetil.—In consequence of the complete or even partial ruin of the teeth, the face shrinks. The countenance assumes a different expression, and wrinkles will prematurely furrow the face. The only remedy for this is to supply the loss with Artificial EXPERIMENT WITH FIRE-RESISTING TIMBER. - LIVER-

POOL, TUESDAY.—Yesterday, Mr. James B. Reay, of Dublin, the inventor of a preparation for rendering gentlemen present, expressed themselves satisfied

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A public tea party of the members and friends of the Chartist Co-operative lation, and with thick hideous expression upon them becoming gradually fixed and rigid, form a spectacle, man was very much contused, but he is expected to Achter in the Chartist Co-operative lation, and with that hideous expression upon them becoming gradually fixed and rigid, form a spectacle, man was very much contused, but he is expected to Cotober, in the Chartist Association-room, Bentinck, street, Ashton,

Agriculture and Porticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS. Por the Week commencing Monday, Oct. 9th, 1843. Extracted from a DIARY of Actual Operations on five amall farms on the estates of the late Mrs. D. Gilbert, near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them. what labours ought to be undertaken on their own lands. The farms selected as models are-First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of five acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at Jevington-all of them within a few miles of Eastbourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaithwaite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the same place. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the climate and agricultural value of the south with the north of England. The Diany is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the time and season, which we subjoin.

"It is a very pleasant sight to see children engaged in useful and healthy labour upon a spot of ground which they can call their own; they shall be kept apart from the vice and folly of the young men of the city.'

Note.—The school farms are cultivated by boys, who in return for three hours' teaching in the morning. give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for the master's benefit, which renders the schools SELF-SUPPORTING. We believe that at Farnly Tyas sixsevenths of the produce of the school farm will be assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master who will receive the usual school-fees, help the boys to cultivate their land. and teach them, in addition to bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christmas may be divided, after, paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be

MONDAY-Willingdon School. Boys digging for winter tares. Eastdean School. Sixteen boys digging up, and gathering potatoes. Piper. Turning dung heap, and emptying tank. Dumbrell. Thrashing

oats, sowing rye and tares.

Tuesday — Willingdon School. Boys thrashing two bushels of wheat, to go to Yorkshire for seed. Eastdean School. Boys digging, &c., for rye. Piper. Chalking the potatoe ground for wheat. Dumbrell. Harrowing, digging, thrashing oats.
WEDNESDAY — Willingdon School. Wet weather, tying

up straw in the barn. Eastdean School. Boys digging up stubble, manuring, and sowing winter tares. Piper. Sowing rye. Dumbrell. Thrashing oats, trussing straw. THUBBDAY — Willingdon School. Boys digging for winter tares. Eastdean School. Emptying tank and piggery, gathering potatoe haulm. Fiper. Digging

wheat ground for tares, is very particular in taking out weeds. Dumbrell. Thrashing oats, trussing FRIDAY-Willingdon School. Boys digging for winter tares. Eastdean School. Boys carrying manure for wheat, picking out weeds. Piper. Sowing tares by hand in the drills. Dumbrell. Thrashing oats,

SATURDAY—Willingdon School. Boys sowing winter tares. Eastdean School. Boys emptying portable pails, cowhouse tank, school cleaning. Piper. Sow-

the potatoe getting, as follows:-

WHEAT AFTER POTATOES .- Clear away two or three rows of potatoes at once, draw your drills as before directed, and sow or dibble the wheat as you proceed; on the latter plan let your seeds be placed six inches asunder, two and a half or three inches deep, cover up and tread them in well.

POTATOES AND WHEAT IN SUCCESSION .- "On Sir the last ten years the produce of wheat has been while others are said to give as much as 25 per cent. forty bushels to the acre, in some cases fifty-four, while for the twenty years preceding, thirty-six bushels was the average. The half acre of potatoes, and others supplied by the garden, are usually consumed by the pigs. Cottagers have been known to sell twenty pounds worth of pigs, besides their families being well supplied with bacon!! And some cottagers, who have the happy fortune to be blessed with careful wives, and good cows, have sent 12 hs. of butter to market mer week, during the flush of the of butter to market per week, during the flush of the feed." Another instance of a quick succession of crops is that of S. Bridge, of Stock Green, near Feckenham, Worcestershire. He cultivates four acres of poor land entirely by the spade. His crops for the most part are successively wheat and potatoes. This he has fallowed with great success for twenty-four years. As soon as the wheat is off, he breast-ploughs his stubble ground, raking up the stubble to litter the pigs. He then digs it over with a fork, and plants on it potatoes in the following spring; this crop being kept clean, the land needs no further preparation for wheat. His average produce has been forty bushels of wheat per acre, and twelve tons of potatoes per the saverage of manure is the pigs which he acre. The source of manure is the pigs which he keeps upon a part of the produce; the potatoe haulm, stubble, and straw are, of course, carefully husbanded

DR. Johnson on Agriculture.—The labour of the farmer gives employment to the manufacturer, and yields a support for the other parts of the community: | soluble matter, containing ammonia or its elements, it is the spring which sets the whole grand machine as is represented by this analysis. Still there can of commerce in motion, and the sail could not be now be no doubt, that any of the samples yet brought spread without the assistance of the plough. Of to Britain may be advantageously applied as a manations, as of individuals, the first blessing is independence. Neither the man nor the people can be period, guano has been the chief manure applied to happy, to whom any human power can deny the land on the parched shores of Peru; and at the necessaries or conveniences of life. There is no way present day, it is not only applied for the same purof living without the need of foreign assistance, by the product of our own land, improved by our own labour. Every other source of plenty is perishable or casual. By agriculture only can commerce be perpetuated, and by agriculture alone can we live in plenty without intercourse with other nations. This therefore, is the great art which every government to wrote the agricultural districts of Peru and Bolivia." It has been estimated that 100,000 quintals (equal to 10½ lbs. avoirdupose each), are at the present day annually cought to wrote the agricultural districts of Peru and Bolivia." ought to protect, every proprietor of lands to sold in Peru. There, also, the quality and the price practise, and every inquirer into nature to improve.

CULTIVATION OF COTTAGE ALLOTMENTS.—The following is a short account of the system 1 consider best adapted for the most profitable cultivation of one acre of land, to suit the cottager :- Divide the land into three equal parts, containing 531 perches each. In 1842. These results seem to show, that guano is Separate these portions by small alleys of such a size more uniformly successful with root crops than when as will permit a wheelbarrow to pass along with applied as a top-dressing to corn and grass. The unmanure, and also for weeding the crops, or applying liquid manure to them. The liquid manure to be rially diminished its action, when used as a top-dress-collected in a well constructed tank spited to the collected in a well-constructed tank suited to the cottage. One portion, or 53½ perches, should be planted with early potatoes, to be succeeded by turnips, broccoli, savoys, lettuce, and mangold wurzel transplanted. The second division should be planted with potatoes in April, for the next summer's supply. with potatoes, in April, for the next summer's supply. The subdivisions of the third, or remaining portion, should be as follows:—20 perches planted with early already to indicate, that the favourable influence of already to indicate, that the favourable influence of Wellington and Battersca cabbages, to be succeeded guano does not cease with the first seas by transplanted Swedes; 2 with carrots; 4 with physical actions which have contained parsnips; 3 with beans; 3 with peas; 1 with onions; parsnips; 3 with beans; 3 with peas; 1 with onions; 4 of a perch with leeks, lettuce, &c.; 2 perches sown with various small seeds, such as broccoli, early letture and severe to afford a supply of plants. York, lettuce, and savoys, to afford a supply of plants capable of permanently improving the soil. to fill vacancies that may occur: 4 perches sown with Swedes, which, when thinned, will give a supply of plants for dibbling after the 20 perches of early cabbages; 4 perches sown with mangeld wurzel for transplanting, after the early potatoes mentioned in the first division. Ten perches should be sown with wheat, which will supply the family with nice bread and hot cake for Christmas. The mangolds, swedes, and cabbage strippings will afford excellent feeding for pigs, and will produce excellent pork when properly attended to. There should also be planted, either as standards or espaliers, 12 dwarf apple trees 4 plum trees, 4 pear trees, 4 dozen of gooseberry bushes, and 4 dozen currant trees. By adopting this system the cottager and his family will enjoy the sweets and comforts of their labour. The three por-

increased crops, and indirectly by allowing us to obtain a better sale for the hay and oats, which must be substituted for the bran so used .- Agri. Gaz. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- In the Geological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of

PROLIFIC WHEAT.—In the harvest of 1840. Mr. reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into one of his fields, eighteen very fine ears of wheat which filled a common wine glass. The above were planted the following autumn and produced one peck, was the enormous quantity of 467 coombs!

into their composition.

To MAKE CREAM CHEESE. - Take one quart of and carefully turn it into a clean cloth, and hang it up for two or more days; then take it down and, having put a piece of linen on a deep soup plate, turn your cheese upon it. Cover it over with your linen; keep turning it every day on a clean plate and clean cloth until it is ripe, which had so long existed—and lastly, the grievous and depends on the hat a forting h, or it may be longer as depends on the hat a forting h, or it may be longer as depends on the hat a forting h, or it may be longer as defends on the hat a forting h, or it may be longer as depends on the heat of the weather. Sprinkle a little salt on the outside, when you turn it. If it is wanted to ripen quick, keep it covered with mint, or is most convenient, but if wished larger, they can be

given to the accumulated dung, chiefly of sea-birds, mangel wurzel leaves, turnips, and oat chaft. Thursday, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel leaves, green rye, oat chaff. Friday and Saturday, with Italian rye grass, oat chaff. One cow and heifer, on Monday, stall-fed on white turnips and tares. Tuesday, staked out on the young clover, and fed morn and even with carrots, tares, and straw, Wednesday, stall-fed on potatoes, turnips, carrots, and oat chaff. Thursday, staked out in clover, stall-fed with turnips, carrots, tares, oat chaff. Thursday, staked out in clover, stall-fed with turnips, carrots, tares, oat chaff. Thursday, staked out in clover, stall-fed with turnips, carrots, tares, oat chaff. Thursday, staked out in clover, stall-fed with turnips, carrots, tares, oat chaff. Thursday, staked out in clover, stall-fed with turnips, carrots, tares, oat chaff. Thursday, staked out in clover, stall-fed with turnips, carrots, tares, oat chaff. Thursday and Saturday the same.

It is a teven where sea-birds most abound, no consider able quantity of guano can ever be expected to collect. The droppings of birds and fowls, however, particulative functions in the has been subjected, on account of his firm adhesion to the heave unit was unanimated to collect. The droppings of birds and fowls, however, particulative functions and tares. The droppings of birds and fowls, however, particulative functions and tares. The droppings of birds and fowls, however, particulative functions and tares. The droppings of birds and fowls, however, particulative functions and tares the principles of the People's Charter; and it was unanimated to white turnips and tares the principles of the People's Charter; and it was unanimated to white turnips and tares. The droppings of birds and fowls, however, particulative functions and tares. The droppings of birds and fowls, however, particulative functions and tares. The droppings of birds and fowls, however, particulative functions and tares. The dropping of birds and fowls, however, particulative functions and tares. The dropping of birds and

G. Cayley's allotments, it is usual to have one half in wheat, the other half in potatoes, changing the crops every year, the part in wheat of one year, being cropped the year following with potatoes, and vice versa. On this short rotation the land has not diminished, but actually increased in fertility. For the last ten years the produce of wheat has been the last ten years the produce of wheat has been immediately operating manure; but it allowed to remained the air for a lengthened period of time, the salts of ammonia gradually volatilize, and the efficacy of what remains becomes greatly diminished. Hence, the guano which is imported into this country is very variable in quality, some samples being capable of yielding only 7 per cent. of ammonia, the last ten years the produce of wheat has been while others are said to give as much as 25 per cent.

able in its composition. Dr. Ure gives the following as the average result of his analysis of genuine guano:

Per cent. Organic matter containing nitrogen, including urate of ammonia, and capable of affording from 8 to 17 per cent of ammonia by slow decomposition in the soil Phosphate of lime Ammonia, phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, and oxalate of ammonia, containing from 4 to 9 per cent of ammonia Siliceous or sandy matter from the crops of the

It may, however, almost be taken for granted, that very little of what comes to this country is so rich in present day, it is not only applied for the same pur-pose in the provinces which lie along the coast, but it is also carried across the desert of Atacama, many more uniformly successful with root crops than when phosphate of lime which bones contain operate in any

By exposure to the air, guano gradually gives off a portion of its volatile constituents; it ought, therefore, to be kept in covered vessels or casks. It also, in our climate, absorbs moisture from the air, and therefore should be purchased as soon as possible after importation. When applied as a top-dressing, it may be conveniently mixed with an equal weight of gypsum

the manure genuine, and let him pay a fair value for it, or he need not be surprised if he lose his crop, and tions in which the land is divided can undergo alternate changes or rotations of cropping, and one of them should be trenched each succeeding year.

Daniel Regan, Practical Land Steward. Abridged from the Dublin Farmers' Gazette. CHEAP MANURE FOR TURNIPS.—Bran (the husk of wheat) has been tried experimentally, in comparison with bones at a like cost ner acre, and the next of with bones at a like cost ner acre, and the next of with bones. with bones at a like cost per acre, and the part of with bones. In this way we think it very unlikely the field on daily.

Chartist Intelligence

CITY LOCALITY .- Mr. Cooper's eighth lecture, las Science, a communication was made by Professor Sunday evening, was more throughy attended than any Henslow that promises to be of great importance to former one. Mr. Overton was chairman, and, after one the English agriculturists. In the red crag, London of the "People-Songs" had been sung, introduced the clay, and green sand, there abound nodules which lecturer. Mr. C.'s leading theme for the evening was the have been found on analysis to yield 56 per cent. of English commonwealth; but he introduced it by a phosphate of lime and phosphate of iron, and these need to be not reign of James I., and a somewhat humorous portrait of is the most valuable manure; and as the supply of the English "Solomon" himself. The hypocritical and bones, from which it has hitherto been chiefly obtained, is diminishing, the importance of the dispersion of the dispersion of the dispersion of the James I. and a somewhat humorous portrait of the English "Solomon" himself. The hypocritical and by a picture of the dispersion of the dispersion of the James I. and a somewhat humorous portrait of the English "Solomon" himself. The hypocritical and bones, from which it has hitherto been chiefly a describing his wilful and despote rule of eleven covery will be seen. So important, indeed, was it years without a Parliament, his levying of war upon his considered to have a new source for the supply of subjects, and, above all, the finding of his vile and murphosphates, that Dr. Daubeny visited Spain, to derous letters in the messenger's saddle, while he was examine a reported natural phosphate formation in Estremadura, but he found that it was confined to a to ask "What could be done with such a man?" a general small space, and difficult of access. It now seems, echo of the query seemed to go through the audience, and however, that the agriculturists of the eastern counties possess an abundant quantity of this manure feeling amongst the audience that seemed to proclaim under their lands. A discussion arose as to the that was the natural end of such a course. The governnature of the nodules, it being the opinion of Pro- ment of Cromwell was also honestly described to have fessor Henslow and Mr. Solly that they are formed been vigorous and politic, and to have displayed far of the exuvize of animals, as fragments of animals higher monarchic qualities than the feeble and wavering are found among them; but Dr. Buckland contended course of many "born kings." Yet the hypocrisy of that they are aggregations, and that the phosphates much of the Protector's course was unswervingly opened; they contain are derived from the iron which enters and amidst the more interesting features of the lecture, was the picture of the fanatical, but high-minded and unsubduable George Fox, the Quaker. The immortal C. Spring, of Soham, Cambridgeshire, gathered from patriots Hampden, Eliot, Pym, Selden, St. John, Hollis, Haslerig, Fleetwood, Ireton, Bradshaw, Marten, Algernon (which were five, six, and seven set), the proceeds of Sydney, and, above all, the incorruptible Hutchinson, were energetically depictured; and the lecture closed with a very brief sketch of the characters and reigns of

2 pecks; which was again planted in the autumn of Dragon, Blackheath-hill, last Tuesday evening. There 1843, and produced 1,868 bushels. Thus the increase was a good attendance, and Mr. Shaw, of London, was from the 18 ears, in the short space of four years, chosen chairman. One of the lecturer's "People-Songs" were sung; and the chairman then made some very suitable observations, concluding with the introduction very rich cream, a little soured, put it in a linen cloth and tie it as close to the cream as you can. The true character of the insurrection under about ten days or a fortnight, or it may be longer, as unjust poll-tax. The extent of the insurrection in Nor- assist in carrying out Mr. Shute's suggestion, which present Company. broom—in Essex, under the priest who took the name of nettle leaves. The size made from a quart of cream | Ball, the Wickliffe or Lollard preacher—was graphically Guano By Professor Johnson.—Guano is the name king's ill-advisers—the boldness and craft of the king and joyous faces of our honourable order.—I am, which is found upon the rocky promontories, and on the islands, that skirt the coast of South America, from the 13th to the 21st degree of south latitude. In were severally narrated; and the insurrection, in spite of were severally narrated; and the insurrection, in spite of the severally narrated. himself, and the treacherous massacre of Wat Tyler, that part of America, the climate being very dry, the droppings of the birds have decomposed with exceeding the abolition of villainage (whereby the serf could be abolition of villainage). ing slowness, and upon some spots have continued to sold with the soil) although the king and parliament, at ing tares. Dumbrell. Winnowing oats.

cow-feeding on white turnips, clover, and a little chaff.

ing slowness, and upon some spots have commuted to accumulate for many centuries, forming layers, more or less extensive, of 10, 20, and at certain places it is said even of 60 feet in thickness. In some places, the more ancient of these deposits are covered by the more ancient of these deposits are covered by layers, more hearty and persevering union for the People's Charter.

nure depends upon the quantity of soluble matter it cause." The meeting was a numerous one, and strict A Delegate Meeting of the United Lailons contains, and this varies much according to its age, attention was paid to the lecture. At the close of Protection Society was held on Sunday, the 21st in the Rose and Crown, Bolton. The fol-

When the dung of hirds or fowls is intended to be kept, it should be mixed with dry vegetable soil, or made into a compost with earth and sawdust, with a portion of pulverised or charred peat, with charcoal, with gypsum, or with burnt clay, broken tiles, for instance, reduced to powder. The dung of hens and geese often accumulates, decomposes, and runs to waste about farm-yards, when, with little care, it might be collected in considerable quantities.

The dung of hirds or fowls is intended to be kept, it should be mixed with dry vegetable soil, or made following sums were paid to the secretary for the Excutive:—Oldham, 7s. 7d.; Heywood, for three months, 5s. 6d.; Rochdale, 13s. 2d.; ditto, a friend, 3d.; ditto, a friend, 8d.; Total sum for Executive, 2d.; ditto, a friend, 8d.; The following resolutions were paid to the secretary for the Excutive:—Oldham, 7s. 7d.; Heywood, for three months, 5s. 6d.; Rochdale, 13s. 2d.; ditto, a friend, 8d.; ditto, a friend, 8d.; the following resolutions were paid to the secretary for the Excutive:—Oldham, 7s. 7d.; Heywood, for three months, 5s. 6d.; Rochdale, 13s. 2d.; ditto, a friend, 8d.; ditto, a friend, 8d.; The following resolutions were paid to the secretary for the Excutive:—Oldham, 7s. 7d.; Heywood, for three months, 5s. 6d.; Rochdale, 13s. 2d.; ditto, a friend sd.; ditto, a friend, 8d.; The following resolutions were paid to the secretary for the Excutive:—Oldham, 7s. 7d.; Heywood, for three months, 5s. 6d.; Rochdale, 13s. 2d.; ditto, a friend sd.; ditt meeting were read and confirmed, after which the

the evening gave much satisfaction. COCKERMOUTH.

Public Meeting.—A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of this town assembled in the Town Hall to hear a lecture from Mr. M'Grath, on the "Land—its capabilities, and the way to get it." Mr. Peat

tist Co-operative Land Society. The use of the Primitive Methodist Chapel was granted for the meet- be determined at the first general meeting of the Subscribers to such Company. ing. The lecture, which lasted upwards of two hours. frequently elicited the applause of the meeting. Several copies of the rules were taken, and twenty persons enrolled themselves members of the society.

Public Meeting .- On Sunday Mr. M'Grath adiressed an out-door meeting of the inhabitants of this little village. The result was the formation of a branch of the society, which bids fair to prosper. CARLISLE.

Public Meeting.—According to announcement by management.

Although the Mr. M'Grath an opportunity of addressing the inhabitants of the town on the Land, and the plan propounded by the National Charter Association for its obtainment. Mr. Richardson was unanimously meetings of the branch, and are steadily increasing not only without any deduction, but with the addition of the various bonuses.

great attention, and the address gave general satisfac-

folk, under Lister, the tanner—in Suffolk, under West- I observe in the last number of the Cordwainers' Companion. I thank Mr. Shute for his very friendly Jack Straw—and in Kent, under Wat Tyler and John
Ball, the Wickliffe or Lollard preacher—was graphically
described. The assembly of 200,000 men on Blackheath
—the march to London—the beheading of Simon of Sudbury, Archbishop and Chancellor, with other of the young pass the evening surrounded with many happy hearts shopmates, yours right heartily, Thomas Cooper —134, Blackfriars-road, Oct. 1st, 1845.

NORTH LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The Belthorne and Broadfields Colliers are still out. They thankfully acknowledge the following sums received for their support:—Darwen Colliers, £10. Baxendale ditto, £4. Swinsham ditto, £2. Blackburn Spinners, £1 9s. 6d. Funden ditto, 9s. 6d. Enfield ditto, 5s. 6d. Marsden friends, 5s. Haskinden ditto, 3s. Richard Lales, 6d. Duckworth-hall Colliers, 4s. Brookside, Piper's. Feeding as before.

Dumbrell's. One cow stall-fed till Tuesday, with Italian rye grass, and cabbage. On Wednesday, with mangel wurzel leaves, turnips, and out chaff.

Thursday, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel leaves.

Thursday, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel leaves.

Piper's. Feeding as before.

In our moist climate, the dung of the sea-fowl is readily washed away by the rains, so ditto, £1. Blackurn corn-millers, 48. Brookside, ditto, £1. Blackurn corn-millers, 48. Brookside, ditto, £1. Blackurn corn-millers, 68. Mr. Dun Cow, Brook Green-lane, the members took into the sea-fowl is readily washed away by the rains, so ditto, £1. Blackurn corn-millers, 68. Mr. Dun Cow, Brook Green-lane, the members took into the distressed circumstances of our brother than content of these ueposits are covered by ditto, £1. Blackurn corn-millers, 48. Brookside, ditto, £1. Blackurn corn-millers, 68. Mr. Dun Cow, Brook Green-lane, the members took into the distressed circumstances of our brother than content of the corn-millers, 48. Brookside, ditto, £1. Blackurn corn-millers, 48. Brookside, ditto, £1. Blackurn corn-millers, 48. Brookside, ditto, £1. State of the members took into the distressed circumstances of our brother than content of the sea-fowl is readily washed away by the rains, so district, £1. Blackurn corn-millers, 48. Brookside, ditto, £1. Blackurn corn-millers, 48. Brookside, dit

POTATOE GETTING.—When you dig up your potatoes, do not neglect to dig the space between the rows, by doing which your ground will be quite clean and ready for dibbling the wheat as you proceed with preserved. The soluble matter of recent droppings consists of uric acid in small quantity, of urate, sulphate, and especially of carbonate of ammonia, common salt, and sulphate of potash; the insoluble, chiefly of phosphate of lime (bone earth), with a little phosphate of ime (bone earth), with a little phosphate of magnesia, and a variable mixture of sand and other earthy matters. The uric acid and urea gradually undergo decomposition, and are changed into carbonate and other salts of ammonia. If applied to the land when this stage of decomposition is attained, they form an active, powerful, and immediately operating manure; but if allowed to remain exposed to the air for a lengthened period of time, the salts of ammonia gradually volatilize, and the efficacy of what remains becomes greatly dimitively the fellowing applied to the efficacy of what remains becomes greatly dimitively the fellowing applied to the content of the efficacy of what remains becomes greatly dimitively the fellowing places were present:—Mr. Douglas, No. 1 town have their weavers working short time (four days a week). The reason assigned by the employers is, that they cannot get a remunerating price for an analysis that they cannot get a remunerating price for an analysis that they cannot get a remunerating price for an analysis that they cannot get a remunerating price for an analysis that they cannot get a remunerating price for an analysis that they cannot get a remunerating price for an analysis that they cannot get a remunerating price for an analysis that they cannot get a remunerating price for an analysis that they cannot get a remunerating price for an analysis that they cannot get a remunerating price for an analysis that they cannot get a remunerating price for an analysis that they cannot get a remunerating price for an analysis to the delegate, in proportion to the number of members in the district. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That this district is prepared to pay for the support of a lecturer, if other distric trict to defray the expenses of calling a public meeting in Ashton-under-Lyne."—"That the names of all dishonourable members of the trade be reported to the district secretary, and that Mr. Leach be re-elected to the office of secretary."—"That a brief report of the meeting be sent to the Northern Star for insertion, also to the Bolton Free Press and Chronicle." Thanks having been voted to the president, the meeting was adjourned to the White Lion Inn, Hyde,

to take place in December next. FORTIFYING SHEERNESS.—The fortifications of this garrison are to be considerably strengthened, and seventy guns are to be immediately placed on the old batteries. A detachment of the Royal Sappers and do recommend his case to the country, but most particularly to the Chartists of South Lancashire and North Lancashire; and we earnestly hope that every Chartist will respond to the appeal made by Mr. O'Connor, and which we now most sincerely repeat in behalf of Mr. Dixon." "That a levy of one penny be levied for the next month." "That our secretary's travelling expenses and bill for postage, labeled the inhabitants to think that a "storm is brewing."

THE GREAT EUROPEAN RAILWAYS' COMPANY.

[The portion of the Earth comprehended under this title covers an extent of 3,700,000 English square miles, and embodies a population of 236,000,000 souls. No part of England, however, will be included in the operations of the present Company.] (PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED PURSUANT TO 7th AND 8th VIC., CAP. 110.)

THE ACTUAL PAID UP CAPITAL WILL BE ONE MILLION STERLING; IN SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Deposit, 10s. per Share, being the highest amount allowed by the Provisions of the 7th and 8th Vic., Cap. 110. OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON.

[A more detailed Prospectus, containing the names of the Trustees, the Board of Directors, and a most powerful Provisional Committee, with a complete list of the Bankers, Counsel, Engineers, Solicitors, Secretaries, Share-brokers (London and Provincial), with all the officers of the company, is in course of formation, and will shortly be ready for delivery.]

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

A MID the many and the mighty records of man's discoveries in the arts and sciences, which owe their existence to the unceasing energies and boundless wealth of this commercial empire, posterity will search in vain the historical monuments of departed ages, to discover one more wonderful or valuable in the been estimated that 100,000 quintals (equal to 10½ hs. avoirdupoise each), are at the present day annually sold in Peru. There, also, the quality and the price vary, the recent white guano selling usually at 3s. 6d., the more recent red and grey varieties at 2s. 3d. per cwt. In this country, the latter, the only variety yet imported, sells at present at about 10s. per cwt. In regard to the effects of guano upon various crops, many important experimental results were obtained enterprise, new capital, new wants."

soil.

With respect to artificial manures, particularly bones and guano, another writer says: "The farmer him buy from a first-rate dealer, who will warrant him buy from a first-rate dealer, who will warrant the manures and several thousand miles throughout the world, still await the immediate application only of British enterprise, combined with British capital, to be effectually and successfully carried out.

An engineering staff, on a scale of liberality sufficiently great to meet the magnitude of the undertaking, and as perfect in its several appointments as the very highest order of merit (supported by unexceptionable testimonials), can constitute it, will accompany a chosen body of the Directors. St. Helen's-place, London, where foreign noblemen and gentlemen, connected with European Courts, may communicate with the Directors.

Courts, may communicate with the Directors.

guide their judgment on scientific questions, and to report on engineering matters, such as earth-works, costs of construction, and the precise nature of the several soils and gradients.

The Directors purposely omit all mention of engineering difficulties, because, with the single exception of physical impossibilities, experience daily proves that they resolve themselves into the simple question of expenses and consequent the single exception of expenses and consequent the exception of exception of expenses and consequent the exception of exception of exception of exception of exception pense, and consequent amount of interest, and are therefore, more properly speaking, matters for the special consideration of financiers (rather than of engineers), by whom they will be fully debated and

disposed of. With a view to ensure not only names of high commercial standing, and possessing likewise extensive in fluence with Foreign States, but also practically efficient working Directors, the Executive of this Company has been constituted liberally remunerative; thus every Director will feel that in his own personal services lies the secret power of rendering the present project only the first of a series of eminently successful under-

with bones at a like cost per acre, and the part of the field so deciled proved superior to that part divided that bones will be entirely given up and guano substituted as than four or five ext., lest the fermentation engendered thereby should destroy the sced; this quantity as a cheap and efficacious manue. As to guano, if are of land at an expense of 20s. or 25s., and as the

h Subscriber on payment of his deposit, which receipt must t The Bankers' receipt will be given to cate. Company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the exchanged for a certificate at the Office of the with this condition will subject the Subscriber to

bran could be obtained at any time from the nearest miller, its whole expense would be its first cost—a point of great consideration in the midland countries. We need not send to South Africa for guarct o be sold at £10 per ton, if we had sufficient manare at our own doors to be purchased at £5 per ton, more especially as by taking the bran out of the manure is put in and the specially as by taking the bran out of the manure is put in and the in that the twofold benefit of producing greatly increased crops, and indirectly by allowing us to the first cost—and in applying it to the ground with a certain proportion of ashes, to make it held the last Sunday in October, at ten o'clock a. M., held the last Sunday in October, at ten o'clock a. M., in the Chartist Association Room, Mill-street, Rochmild for a certificate at the Office of the mixed with this condition will subject the Subscriber to the form the Chartist Association Room, Mill-street, Rochmild for a certificate at the Office of the mixed with this condition will subject the Subscriber to the form the Chartist Association Room, Mill-street, Rochmild for a certificate at the Office of the mixed with this condition will subject the Subscriber to the form the Chartist Association Room, Mill-street, Rochmild for a certificate at the Office of the mixed with a certain proportion of ashes, to make it the Chartist Association Room, Mill-street, Rochmild for a certificate at the Office of the mixed with this condition will subject the Subscriber to the form the Chartist Association Room, Mill-street, Rochmild for a certificate at the Office of the mixed with this condition will subject the Subscriber to the form the Chartist Association Room, Mill-street, Rochmild for a certificate at the Office of the mixed with the cast Sunday in the Chartist Association Room, Mill-street, Rochmild for a certificate at the Office of the mixed with the cast Sunday in the Chartist Association Room, Mill-street, Rochmild for a certificate at the Office of the mixed with the cast S and in the Public Journals of th Jones presided on the occasion. The proceedings of London Gazette, the Daily Morning and Evening London Papers,

Company, and until such entire to the Subscribers of country contributing the grant. From the period of the concession of any line of Railway obtained by the line is opened, interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be paid in the amount paid up by them in every such subsequent Company.

Subsequent to the opening of each and every entire line for traffic, the profits in every Company but the present one (wherein the deposit money is expressly guaranteed to be strurned when the several lines of Railways for which it is advanced shall be obtained) will be divided as follows:—Fig. 4t, a sufficient sum shall be set apart as a sinking fund, for the gradual veture of the entire continuous forms. was appointed to the chair, who very appropriately introduced the all-engaging subject. The lecturer gave universal satisfaction. The society here is going thirdly, the surplus will be divided into twentieths, of which 17-20ths will belong to the Shareholders, and thirdly, the surplus will be divided into twentieths, of which 17-20ths will belong to the Shareholders, and thirdly, the surplus will be divided into twentieths, of which 17-20ths will belong to the Shareholders, and the propriate of the Shareholders are the surplus will be divided into twentieths, of which 17-20ths will be paid to the Shareholders, and the surplus will be paid to the Shareholders are the surplus will be divided into twentieths, of which 17-20ths will be paid to the Shareholders, and the surplus will be paid to the Shareholders. WIGTON.

Public Meeting.—On Saturday evening we were favoured with a visit from Mr. M. Grath, for the purpose of expounding the rules and objects of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society. The use of the Pripose of these appeal between the content of these appeal between the company and the remaining 2-20ths will be paid as an object of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society. The use of the Pripose of these appeal between two twentieths, or which is the same of the paid as an obtained or each of these appeal between twentieths, or which is the same of the paid as an obtained or each of these appeal between twentieths, or which is the same of the paid as an obtained or each of these appeal between twentieths, or which is the same of the paid as an obtained or each of these appeal between the commutation to the commutation to those individuals through whose services such concession shall have been chiefly obtained or each of these appeal between the content of the paid as an obtained or each of these appeals are the content of the paid as an obtained or each of these appeals are the content of the paid as an object of the paid as an obtained, or each of these annual bonuses may be commuted for a single payment, the amount of each to

> Each Director in the present Company will be eligible for a scat in the Direction of every new Company, the capital of which shall be subscribed by the original Shareholders, provided always that he possess his share qualification therein.

> The entire management of the affairs of each Company will be vested in a Board of Directors, and will consist of a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and twelve other Directors (triennially elected), who shall have power to appoint one of their body as Resident or Managing Director (under certain restrictions) in the various countries contributing the several grants, and the foreign interests of all such Companies will be again represented by twelve Resident Directors in each foreign country (giving a majority of two in favour

The deposit of 10s, per share will be invested in approved securities, and the interest arising therefrom will be carried to a fund for defraying in part the expenses of the Company connected with its general

Although the act of subscribing for shares in any of the subsequent Companies which may result from the present one, has been expressly stated as being quite optional on the part of a Subscriber hereto, it is, perhaps only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to take such new shares, and relinquishing his right of claiming shares in every new Company, he will be at perfect obtainment. Mr. Richardson was unanimously called to the chair. The lecture, which was long and lucid, gave universal satisfaction. The spirit of inquiry was indicated by a large number of the rules being purchased by the audience. We hold weekly meetings of the branch, and are steadily increasing

The bonus (annual or commuted) given by every Foreign Company for each separate act of concession will LECTURE.—On Sunday last, Mr. T. Tattersall delivered a very energetic Lecture on "the Land," in the Working Man's hall. The audience listened with when all the various lines are conceded for which the Directors intended to make the Directors in the Concession will be carried, as before explained, to an accumulating fund, for the benefit of the Shareholders in this Company the concession will be carried, as before explained, to an accumulating fund, for the benefit of the Shareholders in this Company the concessions will be carried, as before explained, to an accumulating fund, for the benefit of the Shareholders in this Company the concessions will be carried, as before explained, to an accumulating fund, for the benefit of the Shareholders in this Company the concessions of such foreign lines will have been primarily, although temporarily, advanced), and will, when all the various lines are conceded for which the Directors intend to propose the necessary advance of capital, be divided in proportion to the amount of deposit money advanced by each original Shareholder, which deposit will then be returned in full, together with all accumulations.

A subscription for one or more shares in any Company will carry with it and imply an adhesion to the statutes, rules, and regulations of such Company, and to all rights and privileges thereto attaching; but it To the London Cordwainers.—Shopmates,—statutes, rules, and regulations of such Company, and to all rights and privileges thereto attaching; but it has been rendered optional on the part of Shareholders herein to accept or decline such shares previous to his or her act of subscription.

Negotiations of a highly important nature with several Foreign States will, in a very brief period, be fully the old familiar word of fellowship by which it is the and unreservedly communicated to the Shareholders; and, without a more direct reference at the present Ghent, in the low countries—the villainage or serfdom pride of all jolly lads of "the gentle craft" to hail time, to the objects actually contemplated, it may, perhaps, not be considered premature to state that a which had so long existed—and lastly, the grievous and each other. I shall indeed be proud and glad to short time only will elapse before the announcement of some most important accessions to the interest of the THE ANNEXED STATISTICAL SUMMARY of all the Nations and States comprised in Europe (England alone

excepted), carefully and expressly compiled from Official Sources, containing the Names of the great European Countries, their Capitals, their Superficial Arca in English Square Miles, the Amount of Population to each Square Mile, the Population of the Chief Cities, and the Annual Revenue of each Country in Pounds Sterling, will convey some idea of the Extent of Territory from which the Directors

Country in Pounds Ster will Select the Choicest	rling, will convey son Portions on which t	ne idea of the E. o pursue their O	rtent of 1 perations	erritory i	rom v	vinch the	, Direc
		1		,	ng.	* 4	1
) Onutanta	Superficial Area in English Square Miles	Population.	Pop. to Eng. Square Mile.	Population of Chief Cities.	Reven
Countri	e s.	Capitals.	rea ngt are	uta	arc	ula C.	in Pour
			3 4 12 18	do	do	820	Sterlin
				7	3'	<u> </u>	ļ
	France	Paris)					1
The Kingdom of France	including] }	201,000	34,136,677	167.3	909,126	42,000,
,	Corsica	Ajaccio				(470,000] .
Mis Desire Persies	European Russia	St. Petersburg	9 110 000	56,500,000	26.7	{476,000	16,000,
The Russian Empire	Poland	Warsaw	2,110,000	50,000,000	20.	(150,000)	1-0,000,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Austria	Vienna	91,550	13,034,565		330,000	
and a state of the same of	Hungary	Buda		13,117,000		40,000	(
The Austrian Empire	Bohemia	Prague	20,283			120,000	14,000,
	Transylvania	Clausenburg Venice	21,382			21,000	1
ra i kan di dinggari 🚶	Austrian Italy	venice	18,000	4,707,000	•••••	103,000/	1
	}·	Totals	258.000	36,950,000	143.2		1
The Kingdom of Prussia	Prussia	Berlin		15,293,271		272,000	8,000,
The Kingdom of Spain	Spain	Madrid		12,268,774		220,000	9,400,
The Kingdom of Norway	Sweden	Stockholm		3,107,772		, ,	2,000,
and Sweden	Norway	Christiana	121,725	1,194,827	9.8	23,000	
		Totals	292.440	4,302,599	14.3		}
The Ottoman Empire	European Turkey	Constantinople		15,000,000		500,000	3,000,
	Holland	Amsterdam	13,598			213,000	5,000,0
The Kingdom of Belgium	Belgium	Brussels	13,214	4,242,600	321	106,000	3,941,
The Kingdom of Portugal		Lisbon	36,510	3,549,420	97	260,000	1,500,
The Kingdom of the two	Naples	Naples	$\{42,000\}$	8,000,000	190.4	350,000	4,013,
Sicilies		Palermo Berne	(20,000	1
The Swiss Confederation The Kingdom of Sardinia	Switzerland Sardinia	Turin	15,233 29,102			20,000	3,700,0
The Kingdom of Denmark		Copenhagen	21,856	2,333,265		120,180	1,653,
1110 1111 1111 1111							1 , ,
GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.*						7.7	
		Dresden	5,759	1,636,190		70,000	1,000,
		Stuttgard	7,600			38,000	1,000,0
	Hanover Bavaria	Hanover Munich	14,726				1,320,6
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Baden	Carlsruhe	29,537 5,851			107,000 20,500	2,500,0 \$20,1
	Hesse	Darmstadt	3,858			23,000	446,1
Electorate	Hesse	Cassel	3,243			31,000	416,0
	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	2,700		68	11,000	160,
Grand Dukedom	Mechlinburg	Schwerin	4,834	478,800	99	13,000	208,
	Vachlinham				1	1	1 .
Grand Dukedom	Strelitz	Strelitz	997	87,820	88	10,000	50,0
\(\frac{1}{2}\)	01.1 3	01-7					
Grand Dukedom	Kniphausen	Oldenburgh		269,347	111	6,000	111,3
	Saxe-Weimar	Weimar		247,603		10,000	202,0
Dukedom	Nassau	Glucstadt Wisbaden		476,950		5,939	251,4
	Brunswick	Brunswick	1,802 1,526			7,000 36,000	266,6 304,1
	Saxe-Cobourg Gotha	Gotha	816			14,000	105.8
Dukedom	Saxe-Altenburg	Altenburg	509			12,600	65,2
	Saxe-Meiningen	Meiningen	888	152,640	171 6	6,000	81,0
Dukedom	Anhalt-Dessau	Dessau	318	,			70,8
Dukedom	Anhalt-Bernburg Anhalt-Koethen	Bernburg Köethen	297	,_		6,000	50,0
/ (Calemanta Canalana N	and the second s	254	40,200	198	6,000	29,1
Frincipanty	shausen	Sondershausen	318	55,810	175	4,000	28,1
Principality	Schwartz-Rudolstadt	Rudolstadt	340	66,130	154	4,100	99,9
Principality	Hohenzollern	Hechingen	127			1	12,5
}	Hechingen} Hohenzollern				100.1	5,000	1-,0
Principality	Sigmaringen	Sigmaringen	275	42,990	156	1,600	27,0
	Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein					1,83
Principality	Lippe-Schauenburg	Buckeburg	212			1,800 2,000	21,60
Principality	Lippc-Detmold	Detmold	445	,		2,500	55,00
	Reuss	Greitz	149	31,500		6,192	19,58
Principality	Reuss 2	Schleitz	•	1 -, -, -, -		5,000	40,83 43,12
Principality	Waldeck Hesse-Homburg	Hombuse			12	2,200	17.708
Free City	Hamburg	Hamburg.	106 148	, ,		2,000 121,000	229,166
Free City	Bremen	Bremen	106			41,000	40,000
Free City	Lubeck	Lubeck	127	,		2,600	10,00
Free City	Frankfort	Frankfort-on-)	0.5	1	I	49,000	68,00
		the Mayn}	85	63,936	102	40,000	
The Papal States	Italy	Rome	18.01-		l	1	2,000,00
Grand Dukedom	Tuscany	Florence	, ,	, , ,		154,000	2,000,00
Dukedom	Parma	Parma	9 900			97,500 86,000	275,834
Dukedom	Modena and Massa	Modena	2,000			27,000	113,000
Dukedom	Lucca	Lucea	410		101	24,000	75,000
Principality	Monaco	Monaco		7,000	134-6	1,200	5,00
The Kingdom of Greece	Louise Talanda	Athens	,500	900,000	GO	17,000	2,489,550 147,50
Republic	Cracow (in Poland)	Cracow	,				43,69
Republic	Andorra (in Spain)	Andorra	496 192	,	267 41·1	37,000 2,000	
Republic	San Marino	Marino	22	_,_,	345.4	('	2,300
	A A STATE OF THE S		<u>. </u>	,,,,,	1	1	·
The Directors of the Com	nany ana unwilling	fou o manual :4	-11-1-1				tomplat

The Directors of the Company are unwilling for a moment it should be imagined that they contemplate negotiations for such numberless concessions as the vast extent of territory embraced within its sphere of action might pre-suppose, although they have selected almost illimitable boundaries, on which to pursue their already carefully defined course of action; they distinctly state, that the choicest and most eligible portions only of judiciously selected countries will, at any time, be suffered to receive their deliberation, that the designer of each Director will save be based on fine right deductions and that we utlimete indement

the interest of the contract o

By order of the Board, JOHN SINNETT, ALFRED EASTON, Secretaries.

St. Helen's-place, August 30th, 1845.

*** No attention will be paid to any application for shares unaccompanied by reference cither to a Director of the Bank of England, a Director of the Hon. East India Company, a London or Provincial Banker, a Director of the present Company, or Member of the Provisional Committee; and no application will be received on other than the printed forms issued by the Directors, which will shortly be ready with the Prospectuses. the Prospectuses.

Responsible parties desiring Prospectuses may rely on having copies forwarded to their addresses, either by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Offices of the Company, or by written intimation; but the Directors desire it should be distinctly understood that indiscriminate distribution is not intended to be resorted to.

Foreign Mobements.

"And I will war, at least in words, (And-should my chance so happen-deeds), With all who war with Thought!" "I think I hear a tittle bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-Braok

THE PRUSSIAN DESPOTISM. The following article, slightly abridged from the original, we copy from Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine for October. It is the third of a series of articles which have appeared in that Magazine under the title of "The Englishman in Prussia":-THE BUREAUCRATS.

The government of Prussia is that of an absolute monarchy, the executive department of which is entirely in the hands of a bureaucracy. The bureaucrats are an organised body of civil officers; and the secret officers are around them; being without interests, they have no dealprobably almost as numerous as the public ones. It will ings with any other class of the citizens, and may, in fact, hence be understood that the whole machinery of government is carried on by these functionaries, established and no tangible property, the various schemes and fluctuations sustained by the powers of a despotic sovereignty, and of property do not affect them. "It may rain," proceeds that the king and the bureaucracy act and re-act upon Von Stein; "the sun may shine; the taxes may rise or each other with an influence which may perhaps be as systematic as it certainly is habitual.

A popular representation and a free constitution have long been desired by the great mass in Prussia; but as this would terminate the reign of the bureaucrats, they have constantly opposed it by every power and influence they possessed, both direct and indirect, openly and secretly, and up to this time with success. Nevertheless, the late King had found himself compelled by circum stances to promise all they wished to the people. At the Congress of Vienna, in 1814, the following articles were agreed upon :-

"1. A definite part in the legislature.

"2. The sanction of the Taxes. "3. Representation of the Constitution against a undue interference on the part of the King or the Diet." And this was resolved upon and carried, as a minimu for each state. After this the late King published the well-remembered document of the 22d of May, 1815. It contained his solemn promise to give his people a consti tution; a promise, be it remembered, which was given in the time of danger, when Napoleon was again threatening the kingdom. "That the principles," says he (we trans late his own words), "upon which we have governed may he truly handed down to posterity through the medium o a written document, as a constitution of the Prussian dominions, and preserved for ever, we have decreed-1st There shall be a representation of the people." Various other provisions follow, all in accordance with that first important declaration, and with a direct view to carrying out such a purpose. And now it will be proper to address a word to the present King of Prussia.

Frederick William III., the father of the present King, having made the above promise in the most public man ner, and never having revoked it in the same public manner, did nevertheless leave it unperformed. Does it not, therefore, devolve upon Frederick William IV. to preserve his father's memory from the imputation of having broken his word, by fulfilling his intentions, and at all times be liable to do the greatest injury to the comat the same time to satis'y the yet more pressing requisitions of the people at the present day? The promise was made by his father as some return for the blood shed at Leipzig; a promise to a people who had again redeemed his crown, which had been cast at the feet of France; a promise made when his father was once more in fear of losing his dominions. Frederick William IV. has nevertheless declared to the states of Posen (Sept. 9, 1840). that his father's promise does not bind him, because his father considered a constitution would not be to the benefit of his people, and that he had given them another (June 5th, 1823), instead of it. Now, the fact is, that this other does establish provincial estates, and hold out a prospect of popular representation, to the very same effect as his first promise of the 22nd of May, 1815. It is therefore clear that this second law could not have been intended to defeat or supply the place of the first.

It will be evident, from what has been said, that some exposition and detailed account of the bureaucrats may be both curious in itself, and of importance to a right regular management of these matters is considered as ics and government of the country. This desideratum has been supplied in several works, of more or less completeness and daring freedom of speech The best and most courageous of these, however, which has appeared since the elaborate work by Welcker, is the pressly devoted to an account of the functionaries in question. It is entitled "Die Preussische Büreaukratie, von Karl Heinzen, Darmstadt, 1815."

But how could such a work appear in Prussia? will be asked by all these who are aware of the enslaved condition of its press. Simply by the fact of the author choosing to be a martyr to his book. He knew very well what would happen, and says so in his preface, and with yet more emphatic words in the course of his work. "That which makes man a slave," says he, " is the mean fear of a prison. But to be obliged to carry one's conviction into the grave is a greater punishment than a prison could be; and to spread abroad one's free opinion is a greater happiness than the security to be derived from a pusillanimous silence. It is a duty and an honous to enter a gaol, when its doors are opened for recitude and truth. The path to liberty lies through the prison."

In his anticipations he was not disappointed. His book was instantly ordered to be suppressed, and he was obliged to fly the country. But before saying more of

Heinzen, or of his book, we will call the reader's attention to a few curious facts and doings, illustrative of the working of secret policies. In 1812 and 13, when Prussia was humbled to the dust before the armies of Napoleon, the celebrated poet Arnot was one of the few patriots who braved all dangers to recover the freedom of his country. He and some others boldly went forth among the different states, notwithstanding the numerous spies who were creeping about in all directions, and exhorted the people to rise in the cause of liberty. Arndt, by his spirit-stirring songs and per sonal eloquence, was more especially the means of rousing his countrymen, and this he did at the risk of his life. It was now that the king promised to give his people a constitution and representation, and this he solemnly repeated at the Congress of Vienna, as previously explained. The Prussians flew to arms with enthusiasm. When peace was restored the people naturally expected the ratification of all these promises. Arndt and the other patriots, who had saved the throne, lived in daily hopes and meantime they opposed themselves to the spread of French manners and customs, adopted old German manners and customs, and talked loudly and happily of noble things to come. Frederick William III., however, remained silent; there were no signs of the fulfilment of his promises. Arndt and his fellow-patriots continued to live in full hopes, and declared aloud their expectations. Suddenly, in 1829, a body of police was despatched in all directions, and the patriots were arrested. Arndt who was at the time a Professor of the University of Bonn, was seized,-his house taken possession of by the police, his papers and letters carried off, his rooms sealed up, and himself thrown into prison. He was tried for high treason. But though they tried all means, no such thing could be proved, and he was acquitted. He was never told upon what grounds he had been arrested. He returned to his university, and resumed his lectures. But a letter speedily came from the minister, forbidding him to lecture, yet ordering that his salary as a professor should becontinued. He could obtain no satisfactory explanation of this treatment. It was a great injury to his future pros pects in all worldly respects, because he was prevented from the principal source of a professor's emolument, which is the students' fees. Arndt took to cultivating his garden and educating his children. In this state he remained till the accession of the present king, in 1840, when, by an "act of grace," the poet was restored to full liberty for the exercise of his powers. But, meantime, he had become twenty years older! He had lost all the arrears of students' fees for this long period, which would have enabled him to leave good profits of industry to his children. These twenty years were clearly the period for the harvest of his life; nearly all that had gone before had been employed in laboriously fitting himself for his office, and then down somes the iron bar upon the vermidway of his mortal course. Arndt bitterly felt the injustice of his previous treatment, for which no compensation was made; nor did it " teach him prudence," for at an evening party a few years ago, when a friend was congratulating him upon his restoration, Arndt, who was standing close within the hearing of a Prussian prince, slapped his friend significantly upon the shoulder, and answered aloud, "Ah, my dear boy, the murder was com-

About three months ago a traveller-a stranger travelling in Prussia-was arrested at the Bahn arrested at the Bahn Hof. He went to the superintention he had received was true. The superintendent rator desired to be conducted to his cell forthwith. He was informed by the superintendent that he could not be permitted to do so, nor could anybody whatever be allowed to see the prisoner. The Staats-procurator, in great indignation and astonishment, went home and wrote to the Regierungs-president (President of the Regency at Aix), recounting to him all the circumstances. The Regierungs-president replied that he could not give the ward thoughts, impossible. Staats-procurator permission either to speak with the prisoner, or to see him! The confounded Staats-procu-

mitted-I am pardoned in my grave." But although the

direct grounds of his arrest, and trial for high treason,

had never been stated, an accidental circumstance some

years since brought it to light. The grounds were the

discovery of a certain letter among his papers, which

letter was evidently a reply to some communication of his

on the subject of the promised constitution. And who does

the reader imagine this treasonable letter came from?

allowed to prosecute his labours as a professor.

nobleman—name unknown—and he has been given into | banished sons. A year's imprisonment would be a very and objects of the National Reformers. Amongst the | millions of the people of England access to the soil, with- | limited business was transacted, yet prices were supthe hands of the police in Russia. The Prussian bureaucracy has its origin in the absotism of the Prussian monarchy, and is the natural con- the nauseousness of slavery and villany would become my meeting holden on the 20th of August, said :-comitant of regal despotism and popular slavery. It is constant companions." all-powerful, and irresponsible. The press dare not, and in fact cunnot, attack it, because the Censor is one of the bureaucratical body, and certainly one of its most watchful members; justice does not punish its misdeeds, be-

cause justice has no power over it, the "heads of the law" being also of that body. Complaints may be preferred publicly against any of its abuses; but to what purpose, when those who are to decide upon these complaints are themselves bureaucrats! "We are governed." said the Baron von Stein (the minister who remodelled the government in the old Prussian provinces) "by hired, book-learned bureaucrats, who are without property, and have no interests at stake. Being paid, they strive to render their offices permanent, and increase their numbers and salaries; being book-learned, they live only in the world of letters, and are ignorant of the actual world be termed the Government Writing Class!" As they have fall; all laws of old standing may be obliterated, or remain as of old—the Writing Class cares nothing about the matter. The great vice from which our dear fatherland suffers, is the power of the bureaucrats, and the nothingness of the citizens." Now, the ex-minister did not mean to say that state officers should not be paid for labour performed, as well as any other class; that a know. ledge of books was a reproach to them; nor that having no interests and no property at stake, was, in itself, to be denounced; what he intended to show was, that all these facts and circumstances rendered them incompetent, or otherwise unfit to decide in many very important matters -while they do actually decide upon all important matters, however ignorant they may be of the subject; nor do they seek or receive the advice of those practically engaged in and acquainted with such subjects. They transthe change as they may successively feel it pinch. The mischief that has been effected by the bad framing of wants of all must be equal; and as human existence is commercial treaties, is in some cases quite as conspicuous as with respect to bad laws. A commercial treaty being ask the advice and assistance of those who do possess the required experience and knowledge—such a treaty must mercial interests of the country. The treaty made with the Dutch some two years ago is one striking instance. The Dutch knew what they were about, and chose thorough men of business to make terms. The Writing Class had no chance with them. Amidst all disasters, and while important laws or treaties are pending, no practical and instructed person can offer "a timely word of advice or warning," no public measure being previously open to public discussion. It is only known when the deed is done, and advice or warning would be too late. Yet. not-

subtle policy, and well earning their salaries. Heinzen's chapter on the "Bureaueracy and the Press' is a severe but perfectly fair exposition of the condition of the press in Prussia. The power of the censor is despotic to an extent that is at once infamous and ludicrous. His volume recently published by Karl Heinzen, which is exments of merchants and tradesmen; wholesale tobacconists, dealers in eau-de-cologne, pastrycooks or shoemakers, cannot send out a circular or print a few lines in a newspaper, without first "pointing the toe" to the censor, and submitting it for approval. His office is no sinecure, for he works away at a great rate in his duty of revision. Not only do authors and editors often resist, and attempt to argue and "show him" that there is nothing really amenable to censure in certain passages he has expunged, but even wine merchants and wool merchants sometimes have "high words" with him. All to no purpose-down goes his scratch along the paper-out goes the passage! This officer, moreover, is not always the best informed gentleman in the world. An author had recently translated Dante's Divinia Comedia into German-Göttliche Comödie. The censor, never having heard of the work before, refused his permission for its publication, alleging that "divine things should not be made the subject of a comedy!"

withstanding all this, the bureaucrats consider themselves

bureaucracy," says Heinzen, "is that it can never be

wrong-or dare be wrong," For this reason, displaying

as it does, a sense of its own insecure position, these func-

tionaries are obliged to justify every error they commit;

every wrong is liable to call for other wrongs to cover it

up-every falsehood for other falsehoods; every secret

machination for other machinations. And the quiet and

The censorship of the Prussian press has been well described in the Foreign Quarterly Review, and we cannot do better than make a brief extract in corroboration of what has just been stated from our own knowledge :— "The censorship has different departments. There is a censor whose business in each town is solely with news

papers; another 'looks sharp' after the pamphlets; another takes care of the novels, and romantic literature generally; nor is poetry by any means forgotten. But the newspapers are more especially the object of watchful solicitude. The Prussian government docs not consider the censor a sufficient power to keep the editors of newspapers within the bounds of 'a most undangerous discustion of affairs,' and therefore suspends over their heads a threat, like the sword of Damocles, that any slip of the pen may be visited by the loss of the license of the paper. No newspaper can appear in Prussia without a license, and licenses are very difficult to be obtained, and for the most part are only given conditionally. But after all this care in the licenses, and making preliminary conditions, and the constant supervision of the censor (who may erase anything he pleases, here and there, all over the printer's proofs, the gaps being ordered to be closed so that nobody shall know the alarming spots where an erasure was made), after all this, the editor, or other responsible person, is still amenable to the law!"-For.

Quar. Rev., Nos. lxvi. and lxix. The remarks made by Heinzen upon the military of Prussia—the "nation of soldiers," as they sometimes call themselves, are of a kind which every country that possesses a standing army may find in a certain degree applicable to its own arrangements for this department of civilisation. "Nothing," says Heinzen, "presents a annuals are to be found, some of them as high as 30 greater contrast to the culture of our times, than the reflection that the security of the state should still be based on a military institution; an institution by which every independent power of man becomes a fault; in which even the rudest word of command becomes reason, the

blindest obedience virtue!" One of the most curious and interesting chapters in Heinzen's "Büreaukratie" is that in which he shows how nearly all the public offices and officers have their private duplicates. The best idea we can convey of this chapter will be to give a paraphrase of a few official titles; thus, suppose the following to be all Prussian titles-Controller of the Customs, Harbour Master, Commissioner of Mines and Manufactories, Overseer of Public Works, Post-master General, Village Post-master, Parish Clerk, Surgeon of the Royal Hospital, Beadle of the Parish, &c., then the list of offices would present the following duplicates:—

Controller of the Customs. Secret Controller of the Customs. Harbour Master. Secret Harbour Master. Commissioner of Mines and Manufactories. Secret Commissioner of Mines and Manufactories. Overseer of Public Works. Secret Overseer of Public Works. Post-master General. Secret Post-master General. Village Post-master. Secret Village Post-master, Parish Clerk. Secret Parish Clerk. Surgeon of the Royal Hospital. Secret Surgeon of the Royal Hospital. Beadle of the Parish.

of the New York profitocracy, existing by the side of the misery of the toilers and wealth-producers above actual offices with their duplicates, ad luced by Heinzen, described, is a crime against humanity, which ought but of several pages of such titles which he displays in a not to be allowed to endure for a day longer, and will It was from the late King himself! Yet the poet, now in long list. They speak volumes as to the condition of not be allowed to endure for an instant after the affairs and the system of secret policies established by long-cheated many return to their senses. Better the Prussian bureaucracy. It amounts to an organised

Secret Beadle of the Parish.

spy-system of the most universal character. The consequences to the author of such an exposition Hof of Aix-la-Chapelle, by the police. He was at may readily be conjectured. The book was instantly once thrown into prison. The Staats-procurator ordered to be suppressed; the police seized all the copies (Procureur Général) learned by an accident, eight days from all public libraries, and from all private hands where nearer home, too, than New York; cities greater in nearer home, too, than New York; cities greater in after his imprisonment, that an individual had been they knew it might be found; Heinzen was obliged to fly extent, older in crime, and whose miserable victims from Prussia-and a few copies of his book still remaindent of the prison, and demanded whether the informaling undiscovered by the police, were handed about in all directions, and read with avidity. To our certain knowanswered that it was perfectly true. The Staats-procu- ledge, it has been read by most of the leading politicians in Berlin, including those in office nearest the throne. So much for "suppression,' even in an absolute Government-as if the free spirit of man really could be suppressed! His body may be exiled, chained up in a dungeon, starved, or cut to pieces; but to destroy his tongue during life is more difficult to effect; more difficuit still to snatch away his pen; and to destroy his in-

Heinzen offered to return and surrender himself up to the ministers of justice, if they would promise to have rator replied by citing the article of the law, according to him tried by the laws of the Code Napoleon. This, how-

THE LAND!

Within that land was many a malcontent, Who curs'd the tyranny to which he bent; The soil full many a wringing despet saw, Who work'd his wantonness in form of law.

"A people among whom equality reigned, would peswealth or territory? No man can cultivate more than a

certain portion of land."—Godwin.
"No one is able to produce a charter from heaven, or neighbour."—Paley.
"There could be no such thing as landed property originally. Man did not make the earth, and, though he had a natural right to occupy it, he had no right to locate as

his property in perpetuity any part of it; neither did the Creator of the earth open a land office, from whence the first title deeds should issue."—Thomas Paine. The land shall not be sold for ever .- Moses. "There is no foundation in nature or in natural law why a set of words upon parchment should convey the dominion of land."—Blackstone.

"The land is the people's inheritance; and kings, princes, peers, nobles, priests, and commoners, who have stolen it from them, hold it upon the title of popular ignorance, rather than upon any right, human or divine."—Feargus My reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. The Great Spirit gave it to his children to live upon, and cultivate, as far as is necessary for their subsistence; and so

long as they occupy and cultivate it, they have the right to the soil—but if they voluntarily leave it, then any other people have a right to settle upon it. Nothing can be sold, but such things as can be carried away."—Black Hawk.

"Every individual possesses, legitimately, the thing which his labour, his intelligence (or more generally), which his activity has created.

"As the nature and wants of all men are alike, the

great field for all exertion, and the raw material of all made by writers who have no personal experience and no direct knowledge of the matter and question at issue, and consequently no foresight; who have no property and private interests at stake to "fillip" their understandings

dependent on the same contingencies, it follows that the

"with a three man beetle;" yet who, for all this, do not ask the advice and assistance of those who do possess the required experience and knowledge—such a treaty must at all times be liable to do the greatest injury to the commercial interests of the country. The treaty made with the Durch some two years ago is questilizing instance. The

PROGRESS OF AGRARIANISM IN AMERICA. (Continued from the Northern Star of Sept. 13th.) Social State of New York .- Amongst the arguments adduced by the National Reformers in support of their plan of restoring the Public Lands to the that of the present wretc. ed and degraded state of the landless inhabitants of large cities. Thus, in always right. "One of the most pernicious principles of Young America, there are, in a population of less than 400,000, 58,000 annually receiving pauper relief; 70,000 annually receiving society and charity assistance; 50,000 annually receiving pauper medical relief; that one in eight of all who die are buried and others, entreating work on any terms which will keep starvation at bay. The facts within our poshis fellow craftsmen in the city have fallen lower and lower, until now the great mass of them work at rates which will hardly keep soul and body together—not averaging over five dollars a week. There are a few employed on nice custom work who do better, but the above is true of the great majority. In our own trade (printing) the average earnings of the journeymen of our city, including those who do not work because they cannot get work, must fall short of 6 dols. per week, or 300 dols. per annum. The regular pay of day labourers in our city is, if we mistake not, 1 dol. rer day. Rainy days, severe cold weather, &c., are of course excluded. It would be a liberal estimate to say that the willing labourer has employment four days per week, and earns 200 dols. per year. Out of this he has to pay rent, buy food, fuel, clothing, medicine, &c., for his family, often including six or seven children too young to labour. There are probably fifty thousand women in our city dependent on their own efforts for subsistence. One half these are engaged as teachers, house servants, &c., and so can live while they have employment. The other manufactures, &c., at wages averaging less than two dollars per week. Thousands cannot by steady industry earn a dollar and a half per week. On this they parely exist while they have employment; and when that fails they must starve or do worse. Hundreds are annually driven to infamy and ruin by absolute

destitution. The editor of the Tribune adds-"It is our deliberate estimate, the result of much inquiry, that the average earnings of those who live by simple labour in our city—embracing at least two-thirds of our population, -scarcely if at all exceed one dollar ittance, and very much less than this in many housands of instances, three hundred thousand persons within sight of Trinity steeple must pay city rents and city prices for food, buy their clothing, and obtain such medical attendance, religious consolation, mental culture, and means of enjoyment as they

have.

This is horrible enough: let us now take the other ide of the picture. "How the Money Goes .- The following example of the progress of luxury in the great cities, is published in a New Haven paper, in reference chiefly to what may be seen in New York :- 'In the bookstores of this city an unprecedented number of splendid dols. This for a mere fancy book, is no mean sum. I saw fans to-day in a fancy shop, valued at 9 dols., but Bonfanti has them as high as 80 or 100 dollars.

They are beautifully ornamented with precious stones and oblong mirrors of the size of a dollar, and sometimes, in addition, a minute gold pencil and ivory tablets on the side of the handle. Muffs are sold as high as 150 dols., in Maiden-lane; pocket handkerchiefs hang in Broadway windows at 50 to 75 dols. a flute of tortoise-shell for 120 dols., while Black. Tomkins and Ball, successors to Marquand and Co., jewellers on Broadway, the day before New Year's, retailed behind their counter fancy goods in their line to the amount of five thousand and ninety dollars! So we go. This evening, near the same store, are seen scated two wretched looking women. with emaciated infants in their arms, begging for

"Well," we think we hear some bloated profitmonger chuckling, " if this is the result of your fine \ Universal Suffrage and Republicanism, after being in practice so many years, what use would be your Charter to you, for which you are everlastingly clamouring?" Gently, Mr. Profitmonger, the lesson that the present state of New York teaches us is, not that Universal Suffrage is worthless, but that it has never been brought into fair operation. Not that Republicanism is an evil, but that Republicanism has never existed but in name; otherwise no such overgrown dens of infamy and misery would ever have been permitted to grow up on the American soil, as this same pestiferous Babel-New York. 'The "Independence' was achieved in '76, but the "Republic" has yet to be established. The Americans might just as well be subject to British tyrants as to "Native" plunderers. The heartless, sellish, over-gorged luxury that this den of thieves and slaves—the slaves of wages and of want-should be given over to anarchy and flame, and the fate of Nineveh and Tyre be its doom, than that the lazy, gluttonous, brutal few should far outnumber those of New York. But the workingmen of New York have the remedy in their ow hands; let them exercise it; let them use the Sufpoliticians of all parties, who

Keep the word of promise to the ear,

And break it to the hope. Let them make a veritable Republic; let them insist upon the land being given to the landless, and drive which every individual arrested ought to be brought before the fall elections. Mr. Bovar, the to the individual not bounded by his wants or his ability to enjoy, but by his lust and ambition alone. Thus Norther than the had secret instructions from a higher authority, that he had secret instructions from a higher authority that he had secret instructions from a higher authority of the nature of which he gave account to no one. What becomes of the established lears in such cases? Here is light, and indicative of sundry wise alarms in high quarters.

Bovar, describing his success, which has more becomes of the established lears in such cases? Here is light, and succeeded his expectations. He is traversing since discovered (this affair was noted down on the spot at the time) that the limit the time) that the limit the time) that the limit the fall elections. Mr. Bovar, the conjoy, but by his lust and ambition alone. Thus Norther than a specific decays of the established learned in the fall elections. Mr. Bovar, the conjoy, but by his lust and ambition alone. Thus Norther the purpose of the endiverse that he had secret instructions from a higher authority, on his native land. The sentence was regarded as extremely light, and similar to the Anti-Rent district for the purpose of the Reformers. The principles of the Reformers of Young America contain letters from the number of Young America contain lette

He came not to teach, but to learn. Though a young and constant increase of numbers aggravates their helpdisciple in the cause, he had watched the progress of the lessness. Still employment they must have; and from association since it commenced, and finding its purposes this association is finding its way, because those who have watched its progress for nearly two years have seen that the men who have pushed it on are men who have a handicraft, and consequently a deep interest in the rights stick when converted. It is no wonder, said Mr. O'C., that this cause should claim my sympathy, who, in my sess everything they wanted where they possessed the means of subsistence. Why should they pursue additional driven from the portals they had been familiar with from stolen heretofore by a partridge-shooting aristocracy. In infancy, by a system of landlordism. I believe, said he, that soon you will have thousands engaged shoulder to ing away from the cultivated and appropriated earth, take has any better title to a particular possession than his shoulder in this cause, without respect to party. What our stand on the public lands. We ask that these lands have the parties done, except to increase taxes and distri- shall be disposed of under something like the following bute offices, while the labourer is sinking step by step into | plan, which is no contrivance of ours, for the present abject poverty? The party that will take up the measure | condition of agriculture seems already to have decided of this association, that party we should stand by and what is right and practicable concerning them :- Let tervote for, but no other. I, said he, argued this measure ritorial governments be enacted over them, and state at all points with your secretary, and at last became convinced, and have since convinced many others; and I can assure you the cause is going on gradually, and that soon a state of things will come to pass, when, instead of wanting handbills to call a meeting, you will want officers to keep the passages clear, and have speakers rushing to the him and his heirs for ever; but in every township at least platform to proclaim that the land given by God to man, should be kept out of the hands of speculators, and appropriated free to actual settlers. (Loud cheers.) The time is not distant when those who oppose this measure will the accumulation of great possessions in land, the inevitonly be wretches who cannot feel for common humanity. Go to Europe, and see the situation of the toiling farmer raising produce that he is not allowed to eat, while a few yards distant is the half-starved operative singing over in any man. To this extent, then, would land be property, his beer pot that "Britons never will be slaves." Now is subject to all its laws and incidents, but no further. the time to avert such a fate as this from the producer of Every manin such a state would be born a freeholder, which America. Every member of this association should be would of course give him a material independence for all "This principle is incontestible, and it is well to remark come an apostle in the cause. Little is to be expected time. There undoubtedly would be the employer and "This principle is incontestible, and it is well to remark that it contains expressly an acknowledgment of the right acts, and treaties, as they think fit; their statements, facts, and arguments are not known, and "even their ignorance is not known, except by its results." As to why a law is made—how it is made—and how it works—nobody is responsible. If a law is discovered to be bad, and subversive of the effect intended, never mind—improve it, or make another; do this openly, if there be no reason againstit; but if the change will in any way reflect serious discredit upon the framers or executors of the law, then make the change silently, and let the people find out the change as they may successively feel it pinch. The lic; that there is no good reason why men's lives should be shortened by privation and suffering; that here there should be no paupers; that all should be freemen; and soon your presses will be loud in proclaiming these truths, and soon your platform will be filled with men who will be anxious to convince you that they have always entertained such sentiments. (Loud applause.)

> THE TRADES are moving, but like the trades in this country they move slowly; never mind, the advance of machinery, and increasing tyranny of competition, will make them move quicker bye and by. At a late general meeting of the New York Trades, Mr. Bovay spoke at great length in support of the extracts:-

ceived with great enthusiasm. The following are carried in very middling condition. Fresh up this writes that Mr. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have Labour has from the beginning been enslaved: whatever progress man has made, has been through and sample, chiefly from Essex and Kent. The slavery. In earlier ages it was the simple direct slavery stands were in consequence well filled with parcels diseases of the most frightful nature. The cures of pure force: "No long circuit of means" was employed of both red and white; yet, as the attendance of effected there by these wonderful medicines are so to reduce the labourer to servitude. His body was at once declared to be property, and he a thing subject like other things to law of trade. This form of slavery has people, and gradually extinguishing landlordism, is to reduce the labourer to servitude. His body was at New York, we learn from authorities quoted by not been abolished as is so generally supposed, even under our modern civilization, but with a few rare exceptions it The show of free foreign wheat was, comparatively has decayed; it is simply out of fashion, obsolete, for the speaking, limited. The best qualities sold briskly most part, dead. Where there is any vestige of it left, no doubt it is most revolting to our moral instincts, simply because its direct, downright way of doing things is somepaupers; and lastly the city contains 10,000 prosti-tutes! In an article quoted from the Tribune, the tation takes to accomplish its ends. In the course of Very few parcels have been entered for home con-quarter of a pound will go as far as three quarter of editor of that paper says, "There is hardly a day in time another form of slavery has also arisen, flourished, and now, over most part of Europe at least, fallen. It chained man to soil whereon he was born, made him a fixture to real estate, declared, in fact, land to be the prinsession warrant the estimate that there are at no time | cipal and man a mere incident—an accident. And yet, less than 20,000 persons vainly seeking work in this city. We are assured by the President of the Bourd neymen Shoemakers' Association, that the wages of part and man a mere incident—an accident. And yet, as slow sale. The best kinds of malt, which were as in the more primitive Chattel slavery, so in the Feudal, there was some rude connecting link, even if it were only by incomparately as a slow sale. The best kinds of malt, which were scarce, were in improved request, and last week's by iron chain and brass collar, between the master and brass were well supported. The middling and information of the president of the president of the president of the more primitive Chattel slavery, so in the Feudal, as slow sale. The best kinds of malt, which were scarce, were in improved request, and last week's by iron chain and brass collar, between the master and president of the president of the president of the president of the more primitive Chattel slavery, so in the Feudal, as in the more primitive Chattel slavery, so in the Feudal, as in the were only by iron chain and brass collar, between the master and president of the president of the wages of the president of the his slave. Says Mr. Carlyle: "Gurth, with the brass rior sorts were in sluggish request. Notwithstanding collar round his neck, tending Cedric's pigs in the glades of the woods, is not what I call an examplar of human felicity; but Gurth with the sky above him, with the free air and tinted boscage and umbrage around him, and in him at least the certainty of supper and social lodgings when he came home-Gurth to me seems happy in comparison with manya Lancashire and Buckinghamshire man of these days, not born thrall of anybody. Gurth is now 'emancipated' long since; has what we call 'Liberty.' becomes the liberty to die by starvation, is not so divino." Such simple, and in some considerably qualified sense, patriarchal relations are now past, this long time; and the labourer throughout the greater part of the civilized world, though called "free," is reduced to be the slave not of man, but of a thing, of a heartless, soulless, merciless monster named "Capital," which knows no conditions but those which are written in its bond. If the Rye condition written be "a pound of flesh," a pound of flesh it will have; if a human body or a human soul, nothing short of the body or the soul will satisfy it. Its courses half are employed as seamstresses, book-folders, in are insidious, subtle, and past finding out. Having, through its doctrines of "Laissez Faire," "Supply and Demand," &c., brought at last great part of the labourer in Christendom down to a point very little above starvation, it is now seeking successfully to turn them off altogether, not to graze but to starve. Human labour is to be dispensed with hereafter, and elemental labour is to supply its place. Capital says now to that dark, frowning mountain yonder, "I have work Peas for you to do;" and straightway the immense mass, which has held its place impregnable since the beginning of time, becomes melted into red liquid iron, and through various cunning influences begins to assume per week for each person subsisting thereon. Ou this forms of cylinder, piston, and connecting rod, 'till finally that black old mountain stands in well-adjusted, elegant machine, ready to do whatsoever work is demanded of it. Rapesced (per last) .. The individual labourer will, of course, strive for a time to keep his place, and battle for existence with this machine, but elemental labour is too strong for an arm of away to die. Do I object to the introduction of machinery into the province of human labour ! Assuredly not. It is one of the most remarkable evidences of human dignity and progress. But it is that, after he has been thrown out of his accustomed employment by machinery, the labourer should, without any provision for his support, be remorselessly cast off to die—this it is to which I take exception. I rejoice that now, instead of paddling up and down the coast in a rude bark canoe, with cargo, at the best of untanned skins aboard, man is

able to command that oak forest and hemp field in language irresistible, to carry for him this polished cutlery and these delicate muslin stuffs into remote Chinese seas; but I humbly opine that the moral and social condition of the human family should be in some degree improved by it, and not made incomparably worse. True, the producing classes of this country are not sunk so low as those of Europe, but they are subject to the same social and commercial unwritt. n laws, and under their operation they are sinking with fearful rapidity. Is there under the sun any remedy for this? The question is now fairly up, demanding in earnest tones immediate consideration; and it will not be postponed until African slavery in the south is settled, nor fer any manner of question whatever. The free labourer of this North, wrestling with unseen, fiendish powers, calls aloud that most immediate attention be paid to his necessaries, Behold, 65,000 of my brethren are sunk below the condition of labour into absolute pauperism, in this city of New York alone," and again we are brought back to the question, "What shall be done!" We have in this country an easy, simple, and effectual way of doing certain things, established on purpose for the convenience of the people: it is through the "ballot box." In my opinion it is the labourer's only hope, and I undertake to say there is one question now partially before the people of this country, falling necessarily to the decision by ballot, which, if justly settled, would once and for ever on this Continent emancipate labour from the thraldom of capital, and establish " a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." It is a fact seldom, almost never dwelt upon, that in course of time all things which are upon the earth, or under the earth, or in the sea, susceptible of it by nature, have, in the hands of man, or by fiction or intendment of law, been reduced to the condition of prorule; the elements, which it is evident from the Bible, from the nature and wants of man, and from his position here in this world, the Creator designed to be and to remain free for ever, are at last all monopolized, so that from the highest pinnacle of Mount Blanc, 15,000 feet or last all monopolized. so, to the lowest Tempe valley in broad Europe, there is Week not a rood of earth destitute of its parchment covering—all to the darkest, deepest "Trosarch's Jaws" is covered over with the patents and title deeds of society, and time has hallowed the possession. Truly in these last days, as of old, "the foxes have holes, and the birds

of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head." I hold it to be self-evident, that man has a natural right to the occupation and enjoyment of a frage for themselves, and no longer for the heartless portion of this earth, and the first command which I find given to him in the bible, though not in the form of a command, is in substance, that he shall go forth and work upon it. Again, in the institutions of the chosen people, a broad distinction is taken octween the posses. sions in land and those thing, fashioned by the hand of man, which we call "personal property," for while these, stock into London have been again extensive, they The National Reformers continue their weekly meetings, and, besides the central meeting, are establishing ward meetings, and word organizations, for The National Reformers continue their weekly meetings, and, besides the central meeting, are establishing ward meetings, and ward organizations, for the purpose of agitating their principles, and also preparing against the fall elections. Mr. Bovar, the preparing against the fall elections. Mr. Bovar, the propose of the contral meeting are established and the sold for over, and the shell and shall not be sold for ever, and to make the land shall not be sold for ever, and to make the land shall not be sold for ever, and to make the land shall not be sold for ever, and to whole of which have ealies, from Rotterdam, the whole of which have ealies, from Rotterdam, the whole of which have to make the land for ever, but also by what right I come to hand in good saleable condition. To-day we had on offer 71 oxen and cows, and 150 sheep, which had on offer 71 oxen and cows, and 150 sheep, which had on offer 71 oxen and cows, and 150 sheep, which had on offer 71 oxen and cows, and 150 sheep, which had on offer 71 oxen and cows, and 150 sheep, which had on offer 71 oxen and cows, and 150 sheep, which had on offer 71 oxen and cows, and 150 sheep, which had on offer 71 oxen and cows, and 150 sheep, which had on offer 71 oxen and cows, and 150 sheep, which had on offer 71 oxen and cows, and 150 sheep, which had on offer 71 oxen and cows, together with the whole of which have content in the land for ever," but also bethevel, and the whole of which have calves, from Rotterdam, the whole of which have content in the land for ever, but also bethevel, and the whole of which have content in the land for ever, and 150 sheep, and 150 sheep, and 150 sheep, and 150 sheep, which had on offer 71 oxen and cows, together with had on offer 71 oxen and cows, together with had on offer 71 oxen and cows, together with had on offer 71 oxen and cows, together with had on offer 71 oxen and cows, together with had on offer 71 oxen and cows, together with had on offer 71 oxen and cows, together with had on offer 71 oxen and cows, together with ha the purpose of agitating their principles, and also am at a loss to determine—they confer dominion over it preparing against the fall elections. Mr. Boyay, the

setting from far and near toward the "fast anchored isle." England are now fast coming to the conclusion that nothis country, we, the National Reform Association, turngovernments in time. Let them be divided into counties townships, sections and quarter sections as now, and let every man who will live upon it, come and take, without money or without price, one of these quarter sections (160 acres) not already occupied, which shall remain to the most eligible section (one mile square) should be reserved and laid out with proper discretion and care into free lots for the inhabitants of a village; and, to prevent The supply of cattle at market to-day has been able result of which is to deprive thousands of the enjoyment of any, it should be provided that no title to more than one farm or one village lot shall ever be recognised

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, SEPT. 29 .- The

arrivals of English wheat up to our market during last week were on the increase, but those of barley, malt, oats, and all other grain of home produce, were on a very limited scale. Of Irish oats the receipts were tolerably good: the imports of foreign wheat and oats very extensive. The accounts which have reached us to-day from the North of England are to the effect that, notwithstanding the comparatively unfavourable weather lately experienced there, harvest work is progressing somewhat rapidly, though a freedom of the public lands. His address was re- larger portion of the wheat and other grain has been morning rather an increased supply of English wheat cured bad legs that no doctor could manage, ulcers came to hand coastwise, as well as by land carriage and sores that were of the most dreadful description, which a good clearance was effected by the factors. at extensive rates, while other kinds moved off steadily at full prices. For corn under lock for ex- | Piqua Plant is superior to Tea, viz:-1st. Because port, the inquiry was by no means so active as last it is beneficial to health. 2nd. It does not injure the Very few parcels have been entered for home con-sumption at the 17s. duty. We have had very few a-pound of the best Gunpowder Tea. 6th. It is parcels of English barley offering, and the show of strengthening and nutritious. 7th. It is recomforeign was again small. Malting and grinding sorts mended by physiciaus, and tea is disapproved of by sold freely at very full prices, but distilling kinds were them. It greatly improves the voice; it is recomthe immense arrival of foreign oats, a good business was doing in all descriptions, and late rates were sustained in every instance. A few parcels of foreign beans were taken for shipments. The demand for most kinds of English was firm, at the improvement in value noticed last week. White peas were dearer. but grey and maple were a slow sale, but not cheaper.

Flour moved off slowly at unaltered currencies. In seeds very few sales were reported. Liberty, I am told, is a divine thing. Liberty, when it CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN. . Shillings per Quarter. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 56 to 66 .. 61 to 70 Ditto, red 52 62 .. 54 66 Suffolk and Norfolk, red .. 55 60 white 63 65 Lincoln and York, red .. 55 61 white 60 65 Northumb, and Scotch 29 Barley 33 extra — Distilling 25 Grinding · .. 54 58 Ware 60 24s 6d; potato, or short, 24s 0d to 28s 0d; Poland, 23s 6d to 27s 6d; Northumberland and Scotch, Angus, 25s 6d to 27s 6d; potato 28s 6d to 29s 6d; Irish feed, 22s 0d to 24s 6d black, 22s 0d to 24s 0d; potato, 23s 0d 26s 0d; Galway, 21s 0d to 22s 0d. Ticks Ticks White .. 41 48 boilers 54 Gray and hog .. Norfolk and Suffolk Town-made (per sack of 280lbs Buckwheat, or Brank ENGLISH SEEDS, &c. Red clover (per cwt.) White clover (per cwt.) FOREIGN GRAIN. Shillings per Quarter Free. flesh, and shortly he is ousted of employment and turned Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 66 extra 70 .. 48-5ditto ... 61 - 64 .. 42 - 47 Ditto Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 59 - 67 .. 43 -- 47 Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 57 — 63 .. 43 — 45 Russian, hard 53 — 57 Ditto, soft 53 — 59 .. 40 — 44 Italian, Tuscan, &c., red 62 Ditto, white 64 — 70 .. 46 — 50 Odessa & Taganrog, hard 54 — 57 Ditto, fine Russian, Prussian, &c. 28 - 30 Russian 21 — 24 .. 15 — 18 Danish & Mecklenburg 20 — 23 .. 14 — 17 Ticks, 33 to 39, small .. 37 — 44 .. 32 — 43 Egyptian 30 — 35 White, 40 to 56, gray .. 42 — 46 Dantsic and Hambi

> Canada, 31 to 34, United States 32 — 38 .. 21 — 20 Buckwheat 30 — 55 Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 9s to 14s; white, 10s Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £11 10s. FOREIGN SEEDS, &c. Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 43
> Archangel, 40 to 43, Memel and Konigsberg ... Mediterranean, 40 to 46, Odessa .. 44 Rapeseed (free of duty) per last
> Red Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the White ditto

Tares, small spring (free of duty) 31 to 33, large .. 40 Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £7 10s, £3 10s,

(per barrel), fine 28 32, superfine

.. 31 —

36 ., 21 - 24

French, per tou £7 15, £8 15 Rape cakes (free of duty) £5 £5 5 AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 25th of September to the 1st of October. Wheat Barley | Oats. | Ryc. | Beans | Peas

Week ending Sept. 6, 1843 ... 55 10 30 0 22 4 35 7 42 1 36 9 Week ending Sept. 13,|1845... 54 1 31 8 23 10 33 5 42 0 36 5 Week ending Sept. 20, 1845... 52 6 0 22 3 33 2 42 10 37 0 Aggregate average of the last six weeks .. 55 6 30 2 22 6 30 11 London averages (ending Sept. 23, 1845) 57 6 31 2 22 3 33 10 43 6 43 10 Duties

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET. MONDAY, SEPT. 29. - The past week's importations of live

small price for the purchase of my return to the father- new adherents to the association, we notice a Mr. out revolution, is impossible; employment then at some ported. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and our land. But for me there is no longer a fatherland, where O'Connor, editor of the Irish Volunteer, who, at a rate they must have of capital or die. Machinery comes other northern districts we received 2,200 shorthorns; in to do the work of man, children do the work of women, from the eastern counties 300 Scots, homebreds, and shorthorns; from the western and middling districts 500 Herefords, Devons, runts, Irish beasts, &c.; such employment "good Lord'deliver us;" nota horse, not from other parts of England, 350 of various kinds; just, had joined it, as in duty bound. The measure of an ox, willing to work in the united kingdom but what is from Scotland, 130 Scots; and from Ireland 90 bettergaid; it is such as enables Great Britain to command beasts. The arrivals of sheep still fall considerably for her products the markets of the world, by underselling short of those at the same time in 1844, owing to every other people; and thus is the gold and silver tide which the mutton trade to-day was very steady, parhandicraft, and consequently a deep interest in the rights setting from far and near toward the "fast anchored isle." ticularly for long wools, and previous rates were obof labour. Those who are converted by these men, will After manifold Chartist insurrections the people of tained by the salesmen without difficulty. Lamb being now quite out of season, we have discontinued thing short of an outlet to the land will answer, and they to quote it. The veal trade was rather slow; in some instances prices had a downward tendency. Pigs were a brisk sale at higher prices.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal, Inferior coarse beasts . Second quality Prime large oxen 2 10 Prime Scots, &c. . Coarse inferior sheep Second quality Second quality
Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown Large coarse calves . 10 4 10 30 0 Prime small . Suckling calves, each Large hogs Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pigs, each HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 3,853-Sheep, 25,740-Calves, 138-Pigs, 305.

smaller than last week, the principal part of secondrate and inferior quality, with a numerous attendance of buyers. Beef 51d. to 6d. Mutton 6d. to 61d. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SEPT. 27 .- We had a tolerable supply of grain in our market to-day. Old wheat sold from Ss. to Ss. 6d.; new do. 6s. to Ss 6d.; old oats, 3s. 3d. to 4s.; new do. 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; barley 4s. to 4s. 3d.; beans 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, SEPT. 29 .-

hushel LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, SEPT. 30 .- There is a fair arrival of wheat, but a short supply of other articles for this day's market; the demand is less active for wheat to-day, but we note no alteration in its value since our last report. Barley continues scarce, and now begins to be wanted; it brings full

prices. Beans are fully as dear. In oats or other grain no alteration. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- Ou Tuesday, there was a falling off in the amount of business at the White Cloth Hall, while in the Coloured Cloth Hall there was a disposition to improvement. Business at the warehouses is in a pretty brisk state, and manufacturers are rather busily employed. Compared with this period last year, the amount of manufactured goods is greatly in favour of the present season. Prices remain firm, and in some descriptions of cloth an upward tendency is manifested.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES IN THE WEST INDIES BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-June 3rd, 1844. -Mr. Lewis Reedon, of George Town, Demerara, as likewise leprosy, blotches, scales, and other skin These invaluable medicines are in the greatest demand in the East and West Indies, and, indeed, in all the British Colonics. Piqua Plant.—The following are reasons why the

mended to Singers and Public Speakers .- See Advertisement.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesday's Gazette, Sept. 30, 1845.)

Robert Hughes, of 115, Piccadilly, upholsterer—George Alfred Paine, of 31, High-street, Bloomsbury, church clock maker—William Webber, of Horndean, Hampshire, grocer—James Rayner, of Roughtam, Norfolk, licensed victualler—Samuel Manning, of 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street, stone-mason—Goorge Edward Noone, of 43, East-street, Manchester-square appringer—Julya Cibera, of 90 street, Manchester-square, engineer—John Gibson, of 20, Motcombe-street, Belgrave-square, oilman—Richard Freeman, of 22, Edward-street, Portman-square, hosier—James
ter.
Warwick, of Threadneedle-street, City, and of Enfield,
Middlesex, merchant—Eliza Barry, of Bristol, victualler—
William Jarman, of Wigton, Cumberland, chemist—James
Thompson and John Thompson, of Leeds, stock-brokers—
Robert Shanklin, of Salford, Lancashire, druggist—John
Hughes of Manglester movision dealer. Therese Beharts 63 Hughes, of Manchester, provision dealer-Thomas Roberts, 32 of Liverpool, commission agent. DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

George Fisher of Bradford first dividend of Ss. in the

pound, payable at 14, Bishopgate-street, Leeds, any day, on and after October 6,
Lepton Dobson, of Leeds, woollen cloth merchant, final dividend of 14d. in the pound, payable at 14, Bishopgate-street, Leeds, any day, on and after October 6.

John Bainbridge, of Richmond, Yorkshire, ironfounder, first and final dividend of 1s. 104d. in the pound, payable at 14, Bishopgate-street, Leeds, any day, on and after William Clarke, of Shefield, builder, first dividend of 3s. in the pound, payable at 14, Bishopgate-street, Leeds, any day, on and after October 6.
Thomas Moiser Monckman, of Bradford, tobacconist,

final dividend of 9d. in the pound, payable at 14, Bishop-gate-street, Leeds, any day, on and after October 6.

Jacob Newton, John Ward Newton, and Francis New-ton, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, spirit merchants, first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound : also a dividend of 20s. in the pound upon the separate estate of Jacob Newton; also a dividend of 7s. in the pound upon the separate estate of John Ward Newton; and a dividend of Is. 6d. in the pound on the separate estate of Francis Newton, payable at 14, Bishopgate etreet, Leeds, any day, on and after October 6. James Wood, now or late of Lecside, Yorkshire, mer-

chant, first dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 14, Bishopgate-street, Leeds, any day, on and after Octo-John Mears, of Leeds, grocer, first dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound, payable at 7. Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any day, on and after October 7. DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED. At the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

William Lee, of Charing-cross, hosier, October, 23, at twelve-Robert Howland, of Thame, Oxfordshire, auctioneer, Oct. 23, at half-past one-Hewitt Fysh Turner, of Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell, painted baize manufacturer, October 23, at two—William Crosby, Benjamin Vallentine, and Benjamin White, of Houndsditch and Leadenhallstreet, City, and of Birmingham, hardwaremen, October 23, at half-past eleven. In the Country.

William Joseph Wardell, of Pickering, Yorkshire, wine and spirit merchant, October 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Joseph Howden, of Wakefield, ironfounder, October 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—J. Campion, W. Campion, and R. Campion, of Whitby, ship builders and bankers, October 31, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Leeds-Charles Timmis, of Darlaston-green, Staffordshire, flint grinder, November December 5, at cloven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham—James Watson, of Carlisle, grocer, October 22, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—William Hall, of Claypath, Durham, grocer, October 22, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Goodchild Pallister and James May Butterfint Newcick, of Sunderland, grocers, October 22, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Thomas Clifton, of Bernard Castle, printer, October 22, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-uponber 22, at two, at the Court of Bankruptey, Newcastle-Certificates to be granted, unless cause be shown to the

Certificates to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Hezekiah Denby Coggan, of 39, Friday-street, City, warchouseman, October 22—Charles Day, late of 1, Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, chemist, October 21—William Giles, of Brighton, boarding housekeeper, October 21—Thomas Revely, jun., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plumber, October 21—Thomas Citien of Barnard Castle Durhom October 21—Thomas Clifton, of Barnard Castle, Durham, printer, October 22—Thomas Barlow, of Sheffield, grocer, October 22—John Alderoft, of Longsight, Lancashire, licensed victualler, October 23—John Lea, jun., of Livernool, wine merchant. October 21. CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless

cause be shown to the contrary, on or before October 21. Antonio Nicholas Armani, of 3, Scott's yard, Bushlane, City, merchant—John Smith, of Rugeley, Staffordshire, money scrivener-William May, of Liverpool, and New Ferry, Cheshire, provision merchant. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Thomas Jones and Charles Stephens, jun., of Newtown,

Montgomeryshire, mercers and drapers—William Leavers and Edward Brown, of New Bastord, Nottingham, machine smiths—William Smith Dowell and James Dowell, of Sunderland, joiners-Mary Younghosband and Hannah Haswell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, midiners—George Bower and Christopher Willis, of Tokenhouse-yard, attorneys—Thomas Mills and Joseph Wignall, of Liverpool, victuallers—Richard William Lightup and George Lightup, of 4 Jewry-street, Aldgate, veltum binders—William Windsor Fisher and William Frederick Wratislaw Bird, of 3, Kingstreet, Cheapside, attorneys—Thomas Keanett and J. A. Gregory, of Chatham-place, Blackfriers, attorneys—Mark Gregory, of Chatham-place, Blackfriars, attorneys—Mary Burditt and Lucy Burditt, of 42, Ludgate-hill, milliners— John Clutton, Thomas George Waller, Michael Cooper, and Henry P. Marshall, of 48, High-street, Southwark, and 1, Essex court, Temple, attorneys—Evan Morris Ellis Phillips, and Thomas Francis, of Wrexham, Denbigh, fellmongers—Thomas Morgan Nash and Henry Gar-diner, of Bristol, oil and colour merchants—William Ste vens and Thomas Winterbotham, of Great Dover-street,

Police Intelligence.

and persons who passed, commiscrating her condition. relieved her. Witness then took her into custody, when understood every word, and on the decision being given immediately left the bar.

WORSHIP-STREET. was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged sum of £1 165. from her late mistress, the wife of a trades- Dodd, his wife's sister, aged 18 years. Mr. Pelham stated man named Mason, in High-street, Shoreditch. It ap- the case for the prosecution. He said this was a most parent respectability, named Lowther, to whom she re- cripple, and had been afflicted with a disease of the hip ferred for a character, that she had served her for a length from the time of her birth; and one of her legs being of time in a similar capacity, and had given entire satis- shorter than the other, she could not walk without the faction. After she had been a few days in her service, assistance of a crutch. When she lay down she could the prisoner intimated to her mistress that she had just not rise again without a great effort, unless she was received the distressing intelligence of the sudden death assisted. Some time ago the girl went to the house of of her father, which took place at Maidstone, and re- her sister, the prisoner's second wife, as a sort of domestic quested, as she was auxious to attend his funeral, that and to do needle work. On the night of Tuesday, the she would advance her a small sum of money to procure 16th ult., the prisoner came home with his wife at a very mourning for the melancholy occasion. Her request late hour. The girl was sitting up for them and let them having been at once complied with, the prisoner departed in, and they all went up stairs to their bed rooms at the on her supposed mournful mission, and after remaining same time. The girl's bedroom was on the same floor, nearly a week absent, she returned home, and informed her mistress that she had followed her father to the grave, prisoner's three children. At daybreak, on the morning and that the sad bereavement had caused such a shock to her surviving parent, that her death was almost mo- obtained admission to her bed, and he then committed mentarily expected. On the morning after this announcement the prisoner, with every appearance of horror and for help, indeed as loud as she was able, and the children agitation, communicated to her mistress that she had awoke and began crying. The prisoner immediately left been visited in the night by the apparition of her mother, her and returned to his own room. His wife, it appeared, and so earnestly entreated permission to pay another slept so soundly that she did not hear the screams of her visit into the country to satisfy her mind upon the sub- sister, and was not made acquainted with the affair ject, that her proposal was immediately acceded to, and until several days afterwards. The girl was so overcome a farther sum advanced to enable her to undertake the with shame and fear that she made no communication to journey. After the lapse of another week the prisoner her sister in the house or to any one else, until Sunday again made her appearance, and apprised her mistress last, when she informed another sister and her father that her fatal forebodings had been realised, as her mo- that the prisoner had abused her, and begged of them to ther had actually expired at the very moment she received obtain redress. Her father promised that he would the supernatural warning of the event, and that she had attend to her wishes, but he had not sought redress for seen her laid by the side of her lamented father. After his injured daughter, and took no steps in the matter at using every effort to soothe and tranquillise the unhappy all. Under these circumstances the sister had consulted orphan, apparently to no purpose, her benevolent mistress him (Mr. Pelham), and he advised that the man should was greatly alarmed at finding next morning that she had be immediately given into custody.—Mary Ann Dodd was absconded during the night, but after an anxious search then sworn. Her testimony confirmed the statement of she was at length discovered at a public-house in the her solicitor. She added that the prisoner had since City-road, in company of a man with whom it was as- made impreper advances towards her, which she had certained she had been cohabiting on the two previous resisted. The prisoner, with much animation, said the occasions when she absented herself, and her mistress having also learned that so far from being dead and prosecutrix and her sister who had given evidence. He baried, both her parents were alive and in perfect health, she deemed it her duty to give the prisoner into custody idea of committing the offence laid to his charge. The for the gross imposition she had practised upon her. Mr. Broughton said that a clear case of obtaining money under false pretences had been made out against the prisoner, but he should remand her for a few days, as it was probable that other charges ef a similar description would and obtain professional advice, for he was an innocent be brought forward.

SOUTHWARK.

a printer in the city, was brought before Mr. Cottingham named Sarah Bunker, was called, who stated that the charged on suspicion with being the writer of anonymous girl made the same complaint to her as she had done to letters, addressed to several families residing in the another sister (Caroline Dodd), that the prisoner had borough of Southwark, threatening the lives of the parties, wronged her. The girl was then interrogated at great and also inclosing poison for the purpose of destroying length as to her reasons for not divulging the alleged them. Last week the churchwardens of St. George's misconduct of the prisoner until ten days afterwards; parish, Southwark, made an application at this court and, after a good deal of sobbing and sighing, she said upon the subject, and amongst others produced an anony- she was ashamed to do so. It was elicited from her that mous letter addressed to Mr. Strud, the parish clerk, the she sat down to dinner with the prisoner and family daily writer threatening to set fire to the church if he did not from the 17th to the 26th ult., and that the day after she announce to the congregation on Sunday some vile in- left her eldest sister's (the prisoner's wife's) house, Mr. simuations against the character of a Mrs. Spriggs, re- Hart came to the place where she was staying with her siding in White-street, in the vicinity of the church. In sister Caroline, with two policemen, and demanded a consequence of the application to the magistrate, the frock which she had taken away. The frock was given officers of the detective police have been engaged in the up. The prisoner was not taken into custody until discovery of the affair, and the result of their inquiries Tuesday last, a fortnight after the alleged rape had been was the apprehension of the prisoner. The prisoner is committed. She had previously seen her father and told rather a decent-looking lad, and on being placed at the him what had occurred, but he did not know what to do. bar he evinced no fear or alarm. He was accompanied to The prisoner was committed for trial, but admitted to the court by his father, who is a tradesman in White- bail himself in £80, and two sureties in £40 each. street, nearly opposite to the residence of one of the persons to whom a letter containing poison had been recently William Hazle, an ill-tempered though well-dressed sent. Sergeant Kendall, of the detective police, made a statement to the effect that a memorial was transmitted to Sir James Graham some time 2go, which was afterwards placed in the hands of the commissioners of police, stated that she had been four years married to the priand that it contained a representation of the state of soner, and during the whole of the period he had treated soner, and during the whole of the period he had treated her with most unrelenting cruelty, not from any her with most unrelenting cruelty. thrown in consequence of the threats of an anonymous writer. The document, which was signed by a brother of the accused, on being placed in the hands of the detective officers, was found to bear a strong resemblance to the writing in the anonymous letters, and this fact led to further inquiries, in the course of which some writing of the prisoner's was procured, which bore such a similarity the rope which he had prepared. On another occasion to the offensive epistles as to create a very strong belief she gave him in charge for beating her with a thick that he was the writer of them. On a recent occasion it bamboo cane, which he split to pieces on her person, but was also ascertained that a letter had been posted in the on his promising amendment before the inspector the Minories, and that the prisoner was seen near the spot at charge was not pressed. On Weinesday last he came charge was not pressed. that place at the time at which it was dropped in the home in ili humour, and d—d the infant who was crawlletter-box. Several anonymous letters were handed to the magistrate, and amongst them one by Mr. Samuel Cloater, addressed to his daughter, containing about three quarters of an ounce of poison, and ran thus :--

" Sept. 5, 1845.

"My dear Elizabeth-If you mix the white powder have enclosed in the letter, you will find it very delicious. It has come from France. I shall call in a few days. Mind you mix the powder directly you receive it, and you will find that it has the flavour of the melon." Mr. Cottingham compared the writing of the note with a specimen of the prisoner's hand-writing recently procured, and remarked that the resemblance was certainly very which were all over bruises, and in gores of blood. The strong. Evidence was here adduced that the powder contained in the letter had since been analysed, and her home, but she and her children were half starved by was found to be oxalic acid. Another letter was read by the prisoner, and witness often assisted her with food the magistrate addressed to a Miss Elizabeth Spriggs, out of her own scanty means. John Pearson, husband describing that the writer of it was aware that exertions to the last witness, stated that on Saturday he saw a stick were made for a discovery; that he was aware the officers were in search of him, and had seen them on the preced- as if some person was beating another inside with great ing night making inquiries at Mrs. Spriggs's, but that he violence. The house was at some distance, and as the would foil them in all their attempts. That he was door was shut, witness heard no cries.—Mr. Ballantine aware a reward of £40 had been offered to discover the writer, but that if it was £1,000 it would not have the desired effect. The writer then expresses his determination not to stop until he has sacrificed some of the inhabitants of the parish, whose names he inserted, for their officiousness in attempting to discover the author of the letters. Another note was also produced, the writer tine ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of £5, or be imprivowing vengeance against Mr. Cloater, for preventing his daughter from taking the powder. A copy of the prisoner's hand-writing, with the words "Miss Elizabeth Spriggs," written that morning, was compared with the lings to be given to the complainant, and a like sum to superscription on the above letter, and was found to be a the poor but worthy man who had relieved her in her very close resemblance. Several anonymous letters were necessities.—Pearson: No, your worship; I am obliged produced which had been written to Mr. Kemble, a hop to you. My wife and I can earn our little morsel and eat taining poison, was addressed to his wife while he was in tine highly commended the noble spirit which exhibited the country. The letter purported to be from a clerk in itself in so low a state, and was sure the honest fellow's Mr. Kemble's employ, describing that his employer had directed him to enclose Mrs. Kemble some powders of a very efficacious description, which he recommended her to take as soon as possible, and that they would benefit her health. The chief part of the letters had been dropped in Mr. Kemble's own letter box, until the writer finding a watch was kept there, then regularly posted them. Fortunately Mr. Kemble did not adopt the advice He stated that in the evening he went to the defen-

FRIDAY .- ATTEMPT AT POISONING .- Bridget Smith, with sending a quantity of poison to Henry Smith, with a view of destroying him. Thomas Hyatt, a boy about nine years of age, stated that on Friday afternoon last, about two o'clock, as he was at play in the Cornwall-road, nied by Mr. Thomas Auvacho, a master weaver, Lambeth, the prisoner, whom he had not seen before, living in Manchester-street, Bethnal-green, in whose to Mr. Smith's, at No. 3, Peer's cooperage, near Waterturned, she (the prisoner) would give him a penny for his paid his addresses; and after adverting to the fact trouble. Witness accordingly took the parcel, and gave it which had been elicited during the preliminary investors.

£100 each for his appearance on that day.

and adjoined the prisoner's bedroom. She slept with the of the 17th, the girl was awoke by the prisoner, who had the offence laid to his charge. The girl screamed loudly charge was false, and trumped up against him by the was a respectable and a moral man, and had never any girl had robbed him to a great extent, though he had supported and cherished her, and her sister Caroline was common prostitute, who formerly walked Bishopsgate. He begged of the magistrate to allow him to put in bail man. The prisoner was remanded, but admitted to bail, himself in £80, and two sureties in £40 each.

FRIDAY .- The further hearing of the above case took Killerby, a youth of seventeen years of age, apprentice to place this day, when another sister of the prosecutrix's,

A MISCREANT. - THE HICMANITY OF THE POOR. fellow, residing at 11, Portman-place, Stepney, was charged with cruelly maltreating Susannah, his wife .-The complainant, a delicate interesting young woman, soner, and during the whole of the period he had treated sudden excitement, but calmly and deliberately. On Sunday week he got a piece of rope, which he made up in screws from the hinges of the door, which he again temporarily fastened up with nails. About four o'clock next morning he burst in the door, and beat her cruelly with ing on the ground. She told him not to do so, as his curses would fall upon himself, when he followed her into the kitchen, drew her along by the hair of the head, and gave her several blows and kicks which cut and marked her severely. He never let her see the colour of his money, but left her and her children to starze, so as that they were compelled to live on the casual bounty of the neighbours. Anne Pearson, a poor woman living in a house to the rear of the prisoner's, proved that for the last three months, during which she lived in the place, the prisoner treated his wife with unremitting cruelty. On the previous Wednesday she showed witness her legs, complainant was a most domestic woman, who never left rise and fall through the window of the prisoner's house You and your wife assisted this poor woman ?-Witness: Oh, sir, don't speak of that, I'd blush to mention it; 'twas a triffle-a mere triffe. I wish it had been more, poor thing, she subsists on too little. This little touch of generous sympathy and unestentatious humanity thrilled through the court with an electric effect.-Mr. Ballansoned for two months, besides giving security to keep the peace in future. The prisoner was locked up in default. The worthy magistrate subsequently ordered five shill merchant, of a threatening nature, and one of them, con- it in peace. Give it all to the poor woman.-Mr. Ballan-

own emotions were the best reward he could receive.

CLERKENWELL. THURSDAY.—Assault.—Charles Soames and his wife were charged with an assault on an old man. The prosecutor's head was frightfully lacerated, and the side of his face was swollen and bruised very sadly. contained in the note, and other threatening letters were sent, when the infamous writer found his plan frustrated.

Mr. Bowling, chemist and druggist, of Kent-street, prohim at the door, and first abased him in the coarsest duced some threatening epistles which he also received, manner, and then fetched a poker and beat him with it in consequence of his being one of the parishioners who about the head. A police-constable was brought to had recommended a reward of £10 for the discovery of the spot, but the prisoners had escaped, and it was the writer. The language in the letters was of a most sometime before their retreat was ascertained. Before infamous description. Mr. Cottingham asked the pri-soner whether he wished to say anything at the present the woman kicked the officer so severely as to incastage of the inquiry, and his reply was that he did not pacitate him from duty for some days to come. The man's defence was that the prosecutor had induced wish to make any statement at present. Mr. Cottingham said that he should remand the prisoner until Monday, his wife to get drunk in his house, and spend between but that he had no objection to accept of two sureties of £8 and £9, and this caused her to become exasperated when she saw him in her sober moments. He denied having done more than endeavour to save his wife described as a married woman, and about thirty years of age, was placed at the bar before Mr. Cottingham, charged mitted to the House of Correction for fourteen days.

WORSHIP-STREET. THURSDAY .- THREATENING LETTERS .- Mr. Vann, a solicitor, attended before Mr. Broughton, accompacame up to him, and asked him to take a parcel for her behalf he requested the magistrate to advise and assist him under the following circumstances :- Mr. loo Church. She then gave witness the parcel (produced), desired him to leave it at Mr. Smith's, and to say some important evidence at the trial of James Tapthat the person who gave him the parcel was to desire ping, the man who was executed at the Old Bailey, in Mrs. Smith to make tea, and that she would call and the early part of the present year, for the murder of have some with her, adding that when he (witness) re-

QUEEN SQUARE.

Monday.—A Noronous Important Ellen Smallman, allow word that there was a quantity of piron mixed with the sugar, and that if they had been sent to him, and as he suspected with the sugar, and that if they had been sent to him, and as he suspected with the sugar, and that if they had been sent to him, and an about thirty years of age, was then was so quaered visible, was charged with begging. James I Light, 128 B, stated that at a little after six on Saturday erening, he was so Queen's buildings, Brompton, when he saw defendant go into a dark place and wrap bandages that evening of Friday, he took it to Mr. Handy, the surgeon of the was contained merely to rague but most virulent to them; but her face was so Queen's buildings, Brompton, when he saw defendant go into a dark place and wrap bandages that the was in Queen's buildings, Brompton, when he paded herself on the side of the footwar, with a written label in front of ther, on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on which were the words, "I am entirely deaf", on the read and appeared to be very ill, and presons who passed, commisserating her condition, but in they they were was a quantity of words that the letter having been for the circumstances well, then the wit they are understooned they were will be stated that the wit of them; but in they well death to the word with the letter having b parcel should have been sent to him, and, as he suspected commencement from the very week in which Tap- well established in public favour than a host of imi- to be excluded from the muster of their severeigns, up with the sugar. Mr. Cottingham asked the wit- nymous assailant, however, appeared by some means name of C. King is on the government stamp pasted relieved her. Witness then took her into custody, when she walked very briskly to the station, and appeared to have suddenly recovered. He took the bandage from her arm, and found that there was nothing the matter with it; and, on removing the cloths from her head, discovered avery fine head of hair, but no wound or injury of any description. Mr. Bond observed that it was quite evident, and committed her for foarteen days. Defendant, who never uttered a syllable during the examination, evidently never uttered a syllable during the examination and appeared to what her motive could have been did prisoner, and as to what her motive could have been did previously been acquainted with the prisoner had quarrelled, in sending him poison whether they had quarrelled, the matter in his (Mr. Vann's) hands, he received another extent in his (Mr. Vann's) hands, he received another extent in his (Mr. Vann's) hands, he received another extent in his (Mr. Vann's) hands, he received another extent in his (Mr. Vann's) hands, he received another extent in his (Mr. Vann's) hands, he received another extent in his (Mr. Vann's) hands, he received the matter in his (Mr. Vann's) hands, he received another extent in his (Mr. ness if he had previously been acquainted with the to have become apprised of the course he had insisted that the boy Hyatt, must be mistaken. She was brains; and concluded by declaring that he remanded.

THAMES.

THAMES.

The prisoner asserted her inhocence, and brains; and concluded by declaring that he was fully prepared to expiate the crime upon the scaffold; and advised him to take this as a serious and turned in fifteen minutes and found it dead in bed. final warning of the author's intentions. The sys-Monday.—An Artful Dobger.—Charlotte Turner, a neatly-dressed and rather demure-looking young woman, Samuel Hart, a grave-looking man, 50 years old, and which his client and Miss Brooks had been subjected, nearly bald-headed, was brought before Mr. Ballantine, which his client and Miss Brooks had been subjected, had occasioned the greatest apprehension and alarm the room when I found the child dead. I had not left it a was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged meany band-headed, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged meany band-headed, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged meany band-headed, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged meany band-headed, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged meany band-headed, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged meany band-headed, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged with forcibly violating the person of Mary Ann band occasioned the greatest apprenension and alarm with having obtained, under false representations, the charged with forcibly violating the person of Mary Ann band occasioned the greatest apprenension and alarm with having obtained, under false representations, the charged with forcibly violating the person of Mary Ann band occasioned the greatest apprenension and alarm with having obtained, under false representations, the charged with forcibly violating the person of Mary Ann band occasioned the greatest apprenension and alarm with having obtained, under false representations, the charged with forcibly violating the person of Mary Ann band occasioned the greatest apprenension and alarm with having obtained, under false representations, the charged with forcible with the person of Mary Ann band occasioned the greatest apprenension and the person of Mary Ann band occasioned the greatest apprenension and the person of Mary Ann band occasioned the greatest apprenension and the person of Mary Ann band occasioned the greatest apprenension and the person of Mary Ann band occasioned the greatest apprenension and the greatest apprenension a he considered his own and the young woman's life in peared from the evidence of Mrs. Mason, that about five painful and extraordinary case. The prisoner was a danger.—Mr. Vann then handed to the magistrate weeks ago she engaged the prisoner as a domestic ser- painter and glazier, and lived in Greenwood-street, Mile- a packet of letters relating to the subject of the apvant, having been previously assured by a person of ap- | end. The girl whom he was charged with abusing was a | plication, after perusing some of which, Mr. Broughton said that the feelings of apprehension under which the applicant was labouring were certainly fully justified by the menacing tendency of the letters and then died. On passing my hand over its head, which had been produced; the last of which in particular and then died. On the left side, behind and ticular contained a direct threat against his life; and he should, therefore, order Fitzgerald, the warrant officer, to use the most vigilant efforts to discover their author, if possible; and in that event he would instantly issue a warrant for his apprehension. The applicant thanked the magistrate for his attention, and left the court with his solicitor. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY,

Ending Saturday, September 27th, 1815. Adingham Alexandria Alva ... Arbroath Ardsley ... 0 12 0 Ashford 0 1 2 Ashford ... Ashton-under-Lyne 100 5 1 Bacup Barnoldswick ... 0 16 4 Barnsley 35 9 10 Bath ... Bilston Birmingham (No. 1) 13 10 10 Ditto (No. 2) 2 13 0 Brighton (No. 1) 11 19 0 Ditto (No. 2) 0 3 8 Blackburn 12 11 8 Burnley 50 13 10 Boulogne 12 6 8 Butterley Bristol Bolton 11 10 Bradford (Yorkshire) 97 1 2Bradford (Wiltshire) Blackstone Edge Bury St. Edmund's Carrington ... Carlisle Camberwell Cheltenham ... Clitheroe 4 8 9 Cockermouth ... Coventry Colne (No. 1) Ditto (No. 2) ... 1 11 10 Chorley City of London ... 16 3 10 Collumpton 11 18 8 2 8 8 9 3 8 Darlaston Dewsbury Dodsworth Derby Dowlais Emmett Brigade Exeter Edinburgh Glasgow 21 4 4 Greenwich 10 7 0 Greenock 4 2 0 Hamilton Hebden Bridge Halifax Heywood 11 8 6 Huddersfield Hanley and Shelton 1 13 4 Holbeck 8 8 11 Holmfirth Hyde 0 2 8 Keighley Kidderminster $72 \ 15 \ 6$ Lambeth 0 5 Lamberhead Green 79 10 0 Leeds Leicester Lambley Liverpool Lower Warley ... Longton Littleborough Littletown Macelesfield Manchester Mr. II. R., &c. &c. 1 5 8 Merthyr Tydvil Middleton Mossley 5 17 8 Mottram Newark Newcastle-under-Lyne Newcastle-upon-Tyne Northampton ... 21 8 4 Norwich Nottingham Old Basford 1 17 0 Oldham 34 1L Oxford 2 15 6 Ovenden Oswaldwhistle ... Pershore Plymouth 36 12 Preston Preston, O'Connor Brigade 0 17 Pudsey Waterloo 4 13 0 Radeliffe 2 0 0 Radclisse Bridge 4 14 7 Reading 27 7 4 8 9 10 Rochdale Rotherham Rouen Sudbury Swindon Salford Scarborough Selby ... Sheffield Somers Town Shields, South ... 1 14 0 Sowerby Helm ... Sowerly Longroyd 3 11 Stainland Staley Bridge ... 9 10 Stockport Stockport Stratford, near Salisbury $2 \quad 0 \quad 0$ 0 16 8 Stratford upon Avon Sunderland Tiverton 2 13 Todmordon 8 15 8 Wakefield Westminster 14 16 2 Mr. Wheeler's list 38 12 111 27 19 10 Whittington and Cat West Linton ... Wheatly Lane ... 0 10 8 Wigan Wootten under Edge Worcester Worsborough Common ...

EXPENDITURE. Salaries 52 10 0 27 10 6 Printing rules, cards, &c. 140 account books, at 2s... 14 0 0 ditto at 1s. 8d. 0 10 0 Ledgers, day books, &c.... 1 10 0 Stationery Stationery ... Postage (including Foreign) 2 9 3 4 0 10 Expenses of local committees 5 16 7½ 8 6 3½ 1 10 6 Carriage of parcels, booking, &c.... Two engraved blocks
Travelling expenses of Messrs. Wheeler, M'Grath, Doyle, and Clark, to and from Manchester,

and to Scotland and Cornwall ... 5 10 0 £ 123 14 0 Receipts 1570 17 101 •••

Expenditure ••• ... 123 14 0

round each pot. Sufferers from piles will not repent

The child was not born in wedlock, and my present husband is not the father of it. It was born at my mother's, quarter of an hour altogether. When I went out for the milk I left my husband in the room quite sober, and standing with his back to the fire. As I was going and generously offered a hundred postage stamps, barmaid could not find the dropped shilling, he merely out, I asked him to go on an errand to my mother's, for the free conveyance of the circulars: Mr. Cooper wished to go to look for it and in a standard postage stamps, barmaid could not find the dropped shilling, he merely in Somers street, and he said he would. When I came back he was gone. When I took the child from above the ear, a bump as big as the half of a goodsized egg, and a spot of dry blood on the check. I could see it was a bump from a hit. There was another reddish bump at the back of the head, not so large as the other. My husband was the first person to come into the room, almost directly after me. I said to him, "Baby is dead; it has been killed some how or other-run and fetch mother." He replied, "Is it quite dead?" I answered, "Yes, for some minutes." He went and fetched "Yes, for some minutes." He went and fetched and although so late in the day, I sincerely hope that every good Chartist will at once vigorously apply asked her what she was. She replied that she was an not being at home), and he said he had been to fetch himself to the good work, lay aside all differences, Mr. Mullins, surgeon, of Leather-lane, but that he discountenance all bickerings, and unite in removing substantiated the statement, by adding that she had was not at home. He went out again and fetched a doctor (the summoning officer said it was a non-me-shamefully neglected those who have faithfully, she has plenty of money, she must pay a fine of five shill. dical man) from Hatton-wall, who merely looked at the child, and said that it had died of inflammation of the chest, and that the bumps on the head were the result of convulsions. When the doctor was gone I said to my husband, "If you have done it, tell me," He said, "I have not touched the child," Lafterwards said, in the presence of witnesses, "You 76th year, with his aged partner, actually destitute wicked wretch, you have killed the baby. This is the of a bed whereon to rest their aged and infirm limbs. night you long wished for." He made no answer.-The Coroner: What did you mean by saying to your husband, "The night you wished for is come?"-Witness: Because he frequently ill-used and threatened the child. About a monar of the right, the child being ill and crying at the time, he said if I did not keep it still he would dash its brains about. I told him I could not help its cryling, and that if he hit it, I should hit him. He then bastile—may hap to gnaw the bones of their fellowers at the baby, but hit me, and I had a struggle creatures. No; that indeed would break their hearts; for though now old and feeble, the flame of the child. He hit is hitting the child. He hit is hitting the child. He hit is hitting the child. tened the child. About a month ago, in the middle He frequently ill-used me as well as the baby.-Cross-examination in chief resumed: About two purpose may be forwarded to the General Postmonths ago, during the night, he got out of bed, and thinking I was asleep, he pinched a piece out of the calf of the baby's right leg. The wound did not heal until last week. I took the child to Mr. Mullins, surgeon, who ordered me to poultice the wound, and desirous to save us all the trouble they can. asked how I could live with such a vagabond. I also went to complain of my husband to Clerkenwell poice-court, but they told me I must get a warrant, 24, Gloucester-street, Commercial-road East which I could not do for want of money. After he had pinched the child I said to him, "Ilow could you hurt the poor child, how could you be so brutish? He answered, "Before I do anything better to it, will do something worse very likely." A month after our marriage he gave the child a black eye, and in a fortnight after that he began to threaten it. He once hit the child in the stomach whilst it was lying on the floor, and it was very sick for two or three days afterwards. I have nothing more to say .- After hearing the evidence of other witnesses, the jury without more than a moment's deliberation, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against William Hill.

DEATH OF A HUSBAND AND WIFE .- On Thursday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the King's Arms, Prospect-place, Bethnal-green, on view of the body of Mr. Charles Anderson, aged fifty-three years. It appeared by the evidence of several witnesses that deceased had formerly carried on the business of a master baker in the parish of Hackney. He subsequently became reduced; was obliged, after a series of calamities, to serve as a journeyman, and then took to drinking. On Tuesday se'nnight his wife died suddenly, and it being alleged that her death had been occasioned through his ill-treat-ment, an inquest was held on Friday last only on her body, when there being no evidence to sub-stantiate such a statement, the jury returned a verdiet of natural death. This circumstance had preyed much upon deceased's mind, and his body was discovered floating on the Regent's-canal, on Wednesday morning, near the Bethnal-green workhouse. There being no evidence to show how he came into the water, the jury, under the coroner's direction,

returned a verdict of Found Drowned. DEATH FROM OIL OF ALMONDS.—On Friday aftert noon, Mr. William Payne, the City coroner, weninto a long inquiry in the board-room of St. Barthelomew's Hospital, as to the death of Sarah Webb, aged forty-nine years. It appeared by the evidence that the deceased was in the habit of working for a Mrs. Francis, residing at No. 2, Bennett's-hill, Doctors'-commons. On Friday morning, whilst the deceased was at work in the kitchen, she was seized with a fit of shivering. Mrs. Francis ran to the deceased and placed her on the floor. She remained in that position a few minutes, when she vomited. A surgeon was called in, who, seeing the state she was in, ordered her to be removed with all speed to the above hospital. A small bottle was found soon afterwards, which the deceased had been tasting There was a strong smell in the room of the essential oil of almonds. The deceased never spoke after she fell to the ground, and died in ten minutes after her admission into the hospital. Mr. T. Francis said, in answer to the coroner, that the bottle was his property. It contained a small portion of almond flavonring, which was considerably weaker than oil of almonds. The deceased must have placed the bottle to her mouth for the purpose of tasting its contents. The coroner animadverted in strong terms on the danger of leaving such articles exposed, after which the jury returned a verdict, That the deceased died from the effects of poison taken by mistake."

DEATH OF EARL SPENCER.—Earl Spencer, better known as Lord Althorp, died at his country seat, Wiscton Hall, on Wednesday. He was born on the 30th of May, 1782, and was, therefore, at his demise in his 64th year. He was married on the 14th of April, 1814, to Esther, only daughter of Mr. Richard Acklom; this lady died on the 11th of June, 1818. without leaving any issue. The deceased Earl is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, the Hon. Captain Frederick Spencer. Those who remember the Reform Bill agitation, and the subsequent Whig Government, need not be told who and what Earl Spencer was.

DEATH FROM STARVATION AT HUDDERSFIELD. - On Monday last, an inquest was held before C. Gleadall, Monday last, an inquest was held delote of declaration, are expected to be present. Further particulars in Esq., and a very respectable jury, on the body of future announcements.

A Meeting of the members of the Co-operative previous Saturday, literally starved to death. Deprevious Saturday, literally starved to death. Deprevious Saturday, literally starved to death. Deprevious Saturday, literally starved to death. deplorable looking place cannot be imagined. On entering the door, a stench was emitted quite disgusting, not one article of furniture in the place, and it appeared as if it had not been swept out for twelve months. Deceased's bed was up stairs, and consisted of a bundle of shavings, no mat, blanket, sheet, or

SHALL CROMWELL HAVE A STATUE ?—(From the Dublin Nation.)—"Decimus" has sent us a heap of rabid trash, calling upon the Irish representatives to be in their places, and vote against a statue to Oliver Cromwell in the new English House of Parliament. What is it to us what statues are set up in, or odious tyranny that sported with their lives, liberty, being only one shilling.

place in his absence, he expressed his surprise that such a correspondence of which he complained dated its | Caution to the Public.—No sooner is a medicine | and honour, the only true ruler they had for centuries,

VETERAN PATRIOTS' FUND, AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHILDREN'S FUND.—The committees of these two funds met, conjointly, on Wednesday night last: Mr. Shaw immediately offered the gift of locks and third hundred, and Mr. Bigg, of Deptford, with a fourth hundred. The gifts were thankfully accepted by the joint committees. The two committees have agreed to meet conjointly, a second time, on Wednesday evening, October 15th .- THOMAS COOPER, secretary, 134, Blackfriars'-road.

THE VETERAN PATRIOTS' FUND.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Dear Friends,-I rejoice in the establishment, at last, of the two funds, viz., the "Veteran Patriots' Fund,"and the "Exiles' Widow and Orphans Fund;" zealously, and so long struggled for the "Rights of Man." Let it not be said, we cannot afford it; the answer is, look to your Land fund, to which you can SOUTHWARK. send upwards of £200 weekly. Look to the veteran Preston, who, for more than half a century, has laboured in the Democratic ranks, and now in his I have frequently, with an aching heart, beheld their forlorn and impoverished condition. In addition to the above there's daddy Richards, of the Potteries; Smart of Leicester; Devenport, of London; and others breasts. I desire that all monies subscribed for this office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, made payable to Mr. I am yours, in the good cause,

John Shaw, Treasurer.

Forthcoming Meetings.

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

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

-Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tayern, Lissongrove, at eight o'clock precisely—Marylebone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past

MONDAY EVENING. Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth,

at eight o'clock precisely. nill, at eigkt o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. Marylebone : at the Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at eight precisely.

CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, TURNAGAIN-LANE.-Mr. Sunday night—subject, "The immortal Milton—his patriotism and poetry, polemic writings, &c."—The public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten District Council will meet for the despatch of business.
Westminster.—Mr. T. M. Wheeler will lecture at the Parthenium, St. Martin's-lane, on Sunday evening next, October 5th, at half-past seven precisely. CITY LOCALITY.—The members of this locality are requested to meet on Sunday evening next, at the Hall, in Turnagain-lane, at five o'clock precisely. Punctual attendance is necessary, in consequence of the early hour at which Mr. Cooper commences his lecture. Chartist Land Society.—Those persons who have taken out shares in this locality are requested to meet in the Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening, October 12th, 1845, to elect their own

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .- A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, October 6th, at eight o'clock Somers Town.—A special meeting of the Somers

Society will be held at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road .- [The above announcement does not say when the meeting will be held.] now afforded them of witnessing this noble tragedy St. Panchas.—An harmonic meeting will be held

on Monday evening next, October 6th, at the Feathers Tayern, Warren-street, Tottenham-courtroad, for the benefit of Mr. Guest, who, through a severe accident, has for a long period been thrown out of employment. Chair to be taken at eight

HENRY HUNT'S BIRTH-DAY .- DEMOCRATIC SUPPER. The democrats of London are informed that a supper in commemoration of the birth-day of Henry Hunt, the champion of Universal Suffrage, will be age appeared to be about 18, and had interesting the birth-day of Henry holden on Wednesday Neverthers (18) and had interesting age appeared to be about 18, and had interesting the birth-day of Henry holden on Wednesday Neverthers (18) and had interesting the birth-day of Henry holden on Wednesday Neverthers (18) and had interesting the birth-day of Henry holden on Wednesday Neverthers (18) and had interesting the birth-day of Henry holden on Wednesday Neverthers (18) and had interesting the birth-day of Henry holden on Wednesday Neverthers (18) and had interesting the birth-day of Henry holden on the birth-day of Henry had evidently been some hours in the water. supper in commemoration of the birth-day of Henry Hunt, the champion of Universal Suffrage, will be holden on Wednesday, November 6th. Feargus O'Connor will be invited to preside on the occasion. The conductors of the Northern Star; Thomas Cooper, the Chartist poet; Messrs. W. Rider, H. Ross, and other advocates of democratic principles are expected to be present. Further particulars in

ceased had, for the last ten months, resided in a at the Parthenium Club Rooms, St. Martin's-lane, to-morrow (Sunday openior) to-morrow (Sunday evening), at seven o'clock, on business of importance.

THEATRE ROYAL, MARYLEBONE—This little temple of the drama continues to be nightly crowded. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. R. Honner made their first appearance (at this theatre) in the tragedy of fazio, or the Italian Wife, as the here and heroine of the piece; they were greated of a bundle of shavings, no mat, blanket, sneet, or any kind of covering to it, except the wretched rags she wore daily; the old man's bed consisted of an old rotten flock bed, also without covering. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from destitution and want of the common necessaries of life."

The jury returned a verdict of "Died from destitution and want of the common necessaries of life."

Later and rest, we are appearance (at this theatre) in the tragedy of Fazio, or the Radian Wije, as the hero and heroine of the piece; they were greeted with the most enthusiastic plaudits, by a house crowded to the conclusion of the piece were called before the curtain, and greeted with renewed approbation. On Tuesday evening the pieces were Mrs. Canada's Caratin Lecture The Light Tuton and The Desires meal continues limited, but holders will meal continues limited with the most enthusiastic plaudits, by a house crowded to the conclusion of the piece; they were greeted with the most enthusiastic plaudits, by a house crowded to the conclusion of the piece were called before the curtain, and greeted with renewed to the conclusion of the piece were called before the curtain, and greeted with renewed to the conclusion of the piece were conclusion of the piece were conclusions. Caudle's Curtain Lecture, The Irish Tutor, and The Devil's in the Room. In these pieces Mr. T. Lee, by his excellent performance of Mrs. Caudle, Dr. O'Toole, and Barney Miss L. Pearce, and Mrs. Neville, kept the house in one continuous roar of laughter and appliance. continuous roar of laughter and applause.

ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES .-What is it to us what statues are set up in, or omitted from, that place? Our concern is with the adornment of a totally different senate-house. But adornment of a totally different senate-house. But if we had to deal with the question, the omission of Cromwell out of a gallery of English rulers, because the walls are hung with an immense variety of splendid neighbourheod of his residence, where, as well as neighbourheod of his residence, where a supportant property of splendid neighbourheod of his residence, where an analysis of the wall as neighbourheod of his residence, where an analysis of the wall as neighbourheod of his residence, where an analysis of the wall as neighbourheod of his residence, where a support to the wall as neighbourheod of his residence, where an analysis of the wall as neighbourheod of his residence, where a support to the wall as neighbourheod of his residence, where an and rooms appertaining thereto, are filled with models of the wall as neighbourheod of his residence, where a support to the wall as neighbourheod of his residence, where a support to the wall as neighbourheod of his residence, where a support to the wall as neighbourheod of his residence, where a support to the wall as neighbourheod of his residence. Cromwell out of a gallery of English rulers, because of his persecutions in Ireland, would be a piece of lamentable absurdity. Why are they all Cromwells? In what respect was he worse than Henry, who planned the pirate invasion—than Edward, who made it penal to be an Irishman in Ireland, and rated the life of a native at a fine of a few shillings—than Richard, who granted the "entire dominion of Ireland for ever" to one of the minions of his pleasure—than Elizabeth, who made the fair fields of Munster a desert strewn with corses and ashes—than that cold pedantic tyrant, James. who stripped than that cold pedantic tyrant, James, who stripped the properties and qualities of air, the gases, &c.; and to an old lady who came to the door, to whom he delivered the message, but when he returned to the place hire he left the woman to get the penny, he found she was gone away. The witness added that he had no dault the presioner was the person who sent him with the parsioner was the person who sent him with the parsioner was the person who sent him with the prisoner was the person who sent him with the first instance infirmed the boy's evidence as to the receiving the parcel that the subject of his present from him. The witness, on untipg the parcel, found it counting a number of acquainties of moists sugar and some lump in contained a quantity of moists sugar and some lump in the method was shortly to be married. The anonymous letters of the present when the first instance inflamed the tentire very ably expounded the their lands from a fourth part of the people, as a fixed tariff, and having clutched the proceeded to state that the subject of his present application referred to a series of similar community of moists sugar and some lump in the mother, she tied up the parcel again until her son returned home, and having informed him of what had taken and was shortly to be married. The anonymous letters were allowed a decirity trant, James, who stripped the her cturned to the place that the mind of the people of his purse—than his lightway and strips a traveller of his purse—than his lightway and strips a traveller of his parks, which high was addressed by Messrs. Parkinson, Wealsby, and David the tenture very ably expounded the time to the place of the people, as a fixed tariff, and having clutched the money, violated the terms of his unkingly bargain, the first instance inflamed and exampserated against, which is a fixed to the people of his purse—than his burden and exampserated against, which had been elicited dur. Park the first instance inflamed and exampserated against his unfortunate victim by receiving a fixed people of his purse—than his distinction of the first instance inflamed and exampserated. The fi

Town Edition

SATURDAY'S NEWS POLICE, LEGAL AND GENERAL.

MANSION HOUSE,

SATURDAY .- CHARGE OF ASSAULT, John Wright, 3 tall, powerful-looking young man, was brought before tall, powerful-looking young man, was brought ustore the Lord Mayor on the following charge - George Yan. ton, a butcher, and landlord of the Lamb Tap, Leadenhalf. market, deposed that he was sifting at breakfast this morning, when the prisoner and two others came into the house; the prisoner put down a shilling on the bar, with which to treat his companions with something to drink, The shilling happened to fall from the bar on to the floor: Mr. Hughes in the chair. It was agreed that 50s. the barmaid was looking for it, when the prisoner made should be immediately disbursed for the relief of some an attempt to go behind the bar. He (Yanton) told him of the sufferers;—that one thousand circular letters he must not go there, when Wright and his companions should be printed, and sent by the secretary to the immediately struck him. He was obliged to get the various Chartist localities in the country, and also to assistance of Mr. Russell, who was present, and also individuals not associated with us, but disposed to the police, and by their help he succeeded in help the sufferers ;-that a minute-book for each giving the prisoner and one of his companions in committee should be immediately provided, price charge; the third had escaped. His Lordship asked why not to exceed half-a-crown ;-that half-a-gross of the second prisoner was not put to the bar? Goosh, the penny memorandum books be purchased of Mr. gaoler, said he had been brought on the stretcher, and Cleave, as collecting books for those willing to aid in that now he either was, or feigned to be, senseless drank, this deed of duty and benevolence. The chairman meither moving nor speaking. Edwir Russell, a butcher handsomely offered to provide two boxes—one for in the market, confirmed the landlord's evidence, and each fund—to be placed, for the reception of dona-tions, in the City Chartist Hall, on lecture nights: several severe blows. Wright, in his defence, said the first witness was wrong in stating that he put the shilling keys, to complete. The chairman then munificently down on the bar—it was his companion; and when the for the free conveyance of the circulars: Mr. Cooper wished to go to look for it, and in attempting so followed with another hundred, Mr. Shaw with a to do he was stopped by the first witness, who struck him. The Lord Mayor said, in consequence of the drunkenness. or feigned drunkenness of the other prisoner, he would remand the case until Monday. Wright said his wife was confined the night before last, and should she learn he was locked up, it might cause her serious injury; he hoped his lordship would take bail for his appearance, or he would deposit £5 in court as security. The Mayor accepted the latter offer. The defendant then placed five

> BOW STREET. SATURDAY. - AN INDEPENDENT LADY. - A fashionably-attired middle-aged woman was charged with being independent lady. The officer who had her in charge

> > SOUTHWARK.

sovereigns in the clerk's hand, and left the court.

SATURDAY .- ATTEMPT TO MURLER .- Josiah Clarke. an extraordinary-looking young man, was placed at the bar before Mr. Cottingham, charged with damaging a quantity of iron railings, and attempting to murder Mr. William Chapman, a tradesman residing in George-street, Bermondsey. Complainant said that about twelve o'clock on the preceding night he heard some person striking the iron railings in front of the house. Having dressed himself, he went out and saw the prisoner in the act of break. ing off the tops of the railings with too large choppers, He requested him to desist, and leave the spot, but the prisoner still went on in his destructive course. He then took hold of him, and attempted to remove him, when he said he would chop his b-y head off, with the formidable weapons he nad in his hands. Witness endeavoured to detain him until the arrival of a constable, but the prisoner struck at him several times with the choppers, declaring that he would murder him. Had he not defended himself with his arms, he must inevitably have been murdered. Complainant exhibited his arms, which were dreadfully lacerated with the blows inflicted with the choppers. His cries brought to his assistance a police-constable, who, after a desperate struggle, secured him, and conveyed him to the station-house. This evidence was corroborated by that of the policeman. Mr. Cottingham ordered the prisoner to find good bail for his future good conduct for twelve months, or remain in prison during that period. He was committed.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. Spain .- A letter from Barcelona, dated Sept. 27th, certifies that twelve out of the thirteen young men condemned to be shot were executed on the morning of that day, on the glacis of the citadel. It appears they had fled from the conscription, and been compelled by want to become robbers. Thus the reign of blood continues—for a time!

United States and Mexico. - The Great Western steamer, under command of Captain B. R. Mathews. arrived at Liverpool last night (Friday)—she brings dates to the 18th ult. ; the papers received throw but little additional light upon the previous position of affairs between the United States and Mexico; the latter by all accounts is in anything but a position to attack her foes-internal anarchy and confusion reign predominant in her councils, and pervades, more or less, all departments of the State.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Monday last Hamlet was produced at this truly legitimate theatre, for the first time this season. Mr. THESDAY EVENING.

Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church Row, Bethnal-green, at eight o'clock.—
Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheathill at int eight o'clock where action is required, his performance was admirable. The meeting with the Ghost was naturally played, undisfigured by those attitudes and antics which others performing the part have exhibited, but which are not necessary to show the natural terror of a good and brave man placed in such Cooper's ninth lecture to commence at seven next appalling circumstances. The advice to the actors was admirably given. In the interview with Ophelia, the play scene, the closet scene when Hamlet meets public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning next, October 5th.—In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will most fourth described for the discussion will next fourth described for the discussion will be resumed at half-past ten his mother, and the church-yard scene—in all of these will next fourth discussion will be resumed at half-past ten his mother, and the church-yard scene—in all of these words are represented as the first past ten his mother, and the church-yard scene—in all of these, Mr. Phelps won the well-deserved and universal plaudits of the audience. His acting in the closet scene where his father's ghost enters unseen by his mother, was fearfully like a terrible reality. Mr. Marston played Lucrtes with much feeling. Mr. Bennett, as the King, performed the part right royally, and indeed looked "every inch a king." Mr. Mellon's Ghost was unimpeachable, his exits were admirably managed. Mr. Morton played the laithful friend Horatio well. Mr. A. Young played the "tedious old fool," Polonius, with much quaintness and some humour. Mr. Scharf, as First Gravemaker, had evidently formed a right conception of the character, and acted accordingly. Mrs. Warner, as the Queen, was of course faultless in her performance. This lady really looks a queen, much more so

indeed than a certain other lady we could name. Miss Lebatt, as Ophelia, played well in the latter scenes, but in the early scenes she was very defective, and certainly not the Ophelia of the poet. The house was literally crammed to the ceiling, Town branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land a proof of the popularity of the present management, and not less of the appreciation in which the plays of Shakspeare are held by "the million." We earnestly advise our readers to embrace the opportunity

> SUICIDE IN THE SERPENTINE.—Yesterday (Friday) morning, as one of the officers of the Royal Humane Society was proceeding along the south bank of the Serpentine, he saw a bonnet lying on the grass. Suspecting the owner had competited suicide he procured pecting the owner had committed suicide, he procured the drags, with which, after a little time, the body of features, but from her tattered and dirty garments she is believed to have been one of the numerous women by which Hyde Park is nightly thronged The body was removed to the workhouse in Mount-

street, where it awaits an inquest.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, SEPT. 29.— The imports of wheat and oats from Ireland this week are of fair amount: of flour and outmeal only moderate. From abroad the chief arrival is from the United States, whence we have upwards of 17,000 brls. of flour. The import duty on foreign beans has declined to the lowest point, 1s. per quarter; that on peer has a large of the lowest point, 1s. per quarter. Our on peas has advanced to 5s. 6d. per quarter, Our grain market has been less active during the week; the late advance in the value of wheat and flour has, however, been the value of wheat and flow however. however, been tolerably well supported, and a few further purchases made for investment.

States flow in the made for investment.

On Saturday last, after a few days' illness, in the 22nd year of his age, George Sheridan Nussey, of Leeds, Yorkshire, only son of Mr. William Nussey, of Springfold Henry 116 of Springfield House, near Leeds, woolstapler. lie neighbourheod of his residence, where, as well as amongst a large circle of friends, he was universally and deservedly respected.

> BANKRUPTS. [From the Gazette of Friday, October 3.1

William Stayt, of Finstock, Oxfordshire, baker—James Hurlstone Limes, of Richmond, Surrey, butcher—Robert M'Entire, of Paternoster-row, and of Barnsbury-square, commission agent—Thomas Davies, of Liverpool, meraliant

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City of Westminster. Saturday, October 4, 1845.