BELGIUM.

(FROM OUR OWN LAND COMMISSIONER.) LETTER IV. TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF GREAT

BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

I write this letter from the capital of Sardinia; and in my passage here I have been a very strict ob server of persons and manners, and of the Land above all things. I believe it has been the fashion for travellers to compile the history of countries either from the works of other writers, or from a very imperfect knowledge acquired through a slender acquaintance with individuals, whose accounts of things are generally tinged by prejudice, or misstated from ignorance. For these reasons I have resolved upon not falling into this too common practice, -a practice which has naturally gone to add more glers, from Sunday morning till Wednesday night. or less of discredit to the accounts of all travellers. There are, however, subjects upon which no controversy can arise, and upon which the most prejudiced | England, with this exception-that in England they person can form a correct opinion. These are, the are played in bowling-greens or bowling-grounds ; in appearance, manners, customs, and habits of a people: the necessary, or rather the inevitable, conconsequences which must result from the management of THE LAND of a country; and, above all, the relation in which the several classes stand to each be within half an inch of the Jack nearly every time. other. Therefore, as I do not wish to fall into the usual error of travellers, I have rejected,-except for comment when we meet,-all that I have heard : and I shall content myself with putting you in pos- a dispute arose as to which of two bowls was nearest session of what I have seen. Some may say : "Mr. | the Jack. Many gave their opinion, but none was O'Connor wants us to believe that he has become sufficiently acquainted with the history of Belgium, Prussia, Germany, Nassau, Baden-Baden, France, Switzerland, Austria, Sardinia, the Austrian Italian States, and Lombardy, in a single month, to enable passed, with an English gentleman sitting by the him to instruct the English people on the subject." I Count. At the moment I rose from my knees and mean no such thing: but I do mean that I have gave judgment, surrounded by the peasants, the seen as much as I required to convince me of the correctness of my views on the all-important subject of THE LAND, as well as to confirm my oft-expressed opinion, that the monopoly of the Land must inevitably lead-firstly, to the too great disparity between the classes of a country ; secondly, to the unnatural reli- in England. ance of a people on the caprice of the monopolists of have above named: and I have heard it repeated, be made to produce food for its inhabitants.

I have heard that much of the land of that country is not worth cultivating; and I have heard the climate irreligiously abused as ungenial; and I have heard that much of the land of England is not worth the trouble or expense of cultivation. I have heard that it is a decree of Providence that there shall always be poor in THAT land; and I have heard it said that "the increase of the pauper class is a consequence of increased civilisation." I have seen barren valleys, and barren hills, and barren slopes, all made as I live, cease to think of this glorious institution, also seen the Alps—the snow-capped Alps of Switzer-land, and of Sardinia, and of Italy. I have seen the majestic mountains of Liege; I have seen the high hills of Germany, and of Baden-Baden, to the foot of the Black Forest : and I have seen the result of man's Tabour, when unchecked by mechanical power, displayed even to the very summits. I have seen a happy and con- and their business is to quarry and dress the stones tented peasantry living in the midst of almost natural for building; but more especially for repairing the sterility; while I have seen millions starving, or roads. All the roads in Belgium are very well paved. driven to the ocean for sea-weed, whose every-day work it is to make riches out of the very best land a-day each. for indolent lords (who do not like the "trouble" of "business"), and insolent squires, and arrogant middlemen, and proud shopkeepers, and a tyrannical Government. How comes this, you Englishmen, and Irishmen, and Scotchmen ? How comes it, I say, that owe their crowns, and whose blood has been shed in "You, who have conquered all for others, have not the poor privilege of the hare, or the fox, or the tiger." The hare has her "form," the fox has his "earth," you do arrive at the place of destination-" BOXES" Malthusisans, who tell you that the land of England cannot be subdued and cultivated to the uses of her people: and this too in the teeth of the fact, that the people of Switzerland, and of Sardinia, and of Germany, and of other countries, cultivate their mountains almost to the summit; and that those people are better off in every respect than you are? They are better off, because they have A HOME, howthe "FIRST partakers of the fruits" of their own upon, and to fight for, the bones of horses and of human beings : because they never are dragged from hecause their own nouse is their own castle ; and would have no seven millions, nor yetseven sixpences a-year, in the shape of poor-rates, if the property of the rich would be equally secure without them. I have been repeatedly asked the question here on the Continent, " what it is that makes the well-fed, well-paid, English working classes so dissatisfied, tur bulent, and unruly : and 1 find that most people here take their notions and opinions of you from principals who travel for themselves from the large manufacturing establishments of England ; or from " bag. German scribe, Kour, received his information of presentatives abound. On the other hand, all intelligent foreigners, who have travelled for information in England, have come to the very same conclusion namely, that " in England the RICH ARE TOO RICH-AND THE POOR ARE TOO POOR :" but then they do not all see that the too great riches of the rich is the cause of the too-great poverty of the poor. This man had his ground in excellent order, and



LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1845.

funny anocdote that occurred whilst I was detained at Chiapo, one of the frontier towns on the Austrian side of Switzerland, I was there amongst the smug-I was all day amongst the peasants, who are very fond of playing "bowls," just as they are played in Switzerland they are played in the streets; and the peasants, over channels, and pavements, and all ob structions, play remarkably well: so much so, that out of the two bowls of each player, one of each will Well, one of the Custom-house officers, in his regimentals, and a peasant boy were playing a game, and mnny were looking on-I amongst the number : when satisfactory ; when at last I was appealed to ; and so near were both, that I knelt down on the spot on both knees, and was spying with my glass, all being intent on my decision, when the carriage of an Italian Count English gentleman exclaimed to the Count, "Feargus O'Connor, by G-d!" I thought it laughable and characteristic to be seen in the mountains of Switzerland, surrounded by the peasants, by one who most likely had often seen me in a similar situation

I now return to my notice of the del icious hospital the Land for food ; and thirdly, and above all, to the of Lessines. The Sisters of Charity wash the floors enactment of bad laws : and what is still more, to the and the windows, and the whole of the hospital ; and sent troops to Rimini. On the 27th, at their approach, capricions administration of those bad laws. I have do everything with such a grace as to make one wish the insurgents, who without doubt had found no support seen the people and the Land of all the countries I very much to be sick. Indeed, I had a very bad in the people of the town and environs, hastily quitted toothache; and when I saw the young nun from Coover and over again, that the Land of England cannot logne, I had half a mind to ask if it was a malady that came under the category of ills for which persons were admitted into the hospital. The twenty- first report of this attempt, Marshal Radetzki, who one sisters and the novices dine together; and] never saw a more humble preparation than was made for their repast, which I am sure was just as | Legate and his secretary, and that the latter had been humble, I saw an old man cating his soup ; and it killed. This news needs confirmation." was such as you could not excel in the best hotel in London. No skilly-no hot water and bones; but real, regular, good soup: AND PLENTY OF IT. To finish on this subject, I shall never, as long given by the Debats, and adds that the Italian refugees

mow, and are happy. That if you get larger money among the people, and great numbers were killed. wages, you have fewer comforts and less of certainty, On the side of the government an officer and several are increasing, not only in Breslaw, where one-fourth and that the only value of high money wages is the work willed. The Tuscan government has of the Cathooic population (reckoned at about 30,000) will relate to you one of the most awful tragedies in | required." which I have been, which the press dare not publish, but I will give you names and all. I have not seen a Northern Star (in full) since I left England; that into the mountains on their approach. "The ac-paper and Punch are prohibited in several countries counts received this morning at Bologna," adds the the Northern Star in all except France and Belgium.

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

Torino, Sept. 30th, 1845.

Foreign Intelligence.

INSURRECTION IN ITALY. The Journal des Debats gives the following account of an attempt at insurrection which broke out at Rimini, on the 24th ult. :---

"We learn by a letter from Milan, dated the 29th ult that on the 24th an attempt at insurrection was made at Rimini. This attempt had been combined, it is said; by come inhabitants of the to vn and some Spanish and Piedmontese refugees. In the night of the 24th, about one hundred of these refugees landed near Rimini. The insurgents immediately proceeded to the fort of San Leo, situated at a short distance from the town, and in which they are supposed to have had partizans. They penetrated into the fort, and set at liberty the political prisoners. who were very numerous. They next entered Rimini. where they stopped the couriers, and carried off the despatches. The Cardinal Legate of Forli immediately Rimini, after abandoning their arms; some of them re-embarked, the others took refuge in the mountains. The letters from Bologna do not speak of any other movement having taken place in the Romagna. At the commands the Austrian troops, reinforced the garrison of Ferrara. It was rumoured at Milan, that at Benevento some musket shots had been fired at the Cardinal

We add the following from the London Times and Chronicle :---

" Letters from Milan of the 3)th confirm the main facts

and that the only value of high money wages is the ability of the Government to take the lion's share the government has also made preparations. The province. Congregations lately established at in the shape of taxes. I hope to be in London when gun-boats have been prepared for action, and are kept Sprottau and Auras, and several other places, such my next letter appears, and in the same number I in the open sea, ready for whatever point they may be as Sagan, Frankenstein, and even Fatchkan, are expected speedily to follow the example. real life that has recently occurred in a country in The Privileged Gazette of Bologna of the 20th ult. TSERLOHN, SEPT. 10 .- The late Roman Catholic announces, that the Pontifical troops re-entered priest, Briedenbach, of Strutt, a man of distinguished Rimini at eleven o'clock in the morning of the 27th oratorical powers, and possessed not only of the love

ult., the insurgents having either embarked or fled of his parishioners, but of the respect and esteem of the Roman for the German Catholic Church, has Gazette, "state, that the rebels dispersed in the accepted a call to preside over that branch of it which mountains had been overtaken by the Swiss troops, | exists here, and was received to-day in a really magthe Carabiniers, and the Custom-house officers on nificent manner. The discharge of nearly thirty the side of Balze, in the legation of Ravenna, where pieces of ordnance, and a cortege of above ten thousand they were routed with the loss of some killed and persons, whose vivas rent the air, hailed his approach wounded. In the meantime another band was met to the city. The German Catholic cause has obtained by the carabiniers, and Pontifical volunteers, and the by the acquisition of Breidenbach a powerful sup-Custom-house officers at Badi. in the legation of port not merely in Iserholme, but through the sur-Bologna, and fourteen revolters were disarmed and rounding district, where many congregations exist, made prisoners of by the loyal troops." and more are in contemplation. A new one was definitively organised on the 7th instant, in our

SPAIN. MADRID, SEPT. 26.—There are five persons sen-

MAYENCE, SEPT. 6 .--- Our bishop has deemed it his tenced each to one year's imprisonment in a presiattempted insurrection on the night of the 5th. The names are Felipe Huete, Josè Isidro, Manuel the Roman Catholic Church. Chaem, Faustino Ducasa, and Manuel Lobera. They BERLIN, SEPT. 14 .- Some journals lately circulated all belong to the operative classes, and all have the highly-improbable intelligence that the question families depending on their daily labours for their of religious differences was to come before the Diet ; subsistence. The public believes that these unfor- we believe ourselves warranted in giving the followtunate men have been treated with injustice : and ing as a better founded statement :--In consequence tacked him on all sides. The commanding officer that to condemn them everything in the shape of of arrangements made by Prussia, the Courts of Ber- was one of the first killed. The troops defended that to condemn them everything in the shape of of arrangements made by Prussia, the Courts of Berlaw or common sense has been outraged. In the lin, Wirtemberg, Saxony, and Hanover have agreed first place, the very fact of their being tried (even to set on foot conferences, in which the religious supposing them really guilty) by a military tribunal, when the city was not placed under martial law, is an act of illegality which the very Fiscal himself has basis to be adopted in these conferences will be a not darcd to justify or dispute. The court-martial strict separation of the political from the religious sat three times on their case. At the termination of element in the movement; to restrain the former the two first sittings, after every witness had made with a very tight rein, while to the latter will be conhis declaration, and after every attempt had been ceded a freer and larger arena. The question of made to inculpate them as participators in the al-Church Government, in particular, to be left open, but doctrinal points not to be allowed too wide an exleged conspiracy, the Government prosecutor, himself tent. In opposition to the foregoing, the Weser a military man, and with all the prejudices of his class against civilians, particularly on such an occa-Zeitung quotes, on the other hand, a communication from Frankfort, in which it is roundly asserted that sion, demanded solemnly their acquittal, because, as he declared, there was no charge substantiated against | the religious movement in Germany has been already subject of discussion in the Diet, whose sittings ceased them. The judges deferred passing sentence until on the 11th September, to be resumed on the 8th of they had consulted together ; and the prisoners were brought up a third time. To the astonishment of all, January, 1846. The Jesuit question, it is understood, did not come under consideration, as the poliat that third session, the same public accuser called tical and not the dogmatical aspect of the movement on the tribunal to pass on them a sentence of two attracted attention, and the deliberations of the Dict years' imprisonment in a presidio. The tribunal sentenced them to one year's imprisonment. The only

were limited to the concoctions of measures to secure the existing order of political affairs against being affected by the religious ferment. "Who," who landed were to the number of upwards of one hun- | charge made against them was that they were close dred, and that they were commanded by a native of to the spot where the firing took place on that night. quicker money-maker-" the tall chimmey." I have I see precisely such another in every parish in Eng-also seen the Alag_the spow-connect alag_the spow-con nately, however, for the authorities, they were seized with Madrid or Barcelona, the most innocent cannot various German states, can doubt that such unusual a panic, and on the approach of the troops from Forli escape. On the night in question there were many union of action is the result of previous union of they took to flight, and sought shelter in the mountains. persons a few yards only from where the firing began, | counsel ?" The governments of the other Italian states are greatly and who were as unconscious as the child unborn of alarmed at this unlooked-for outbreak, and are taking the existence of a conspiracy. The writer of this letter had only passed the Calle de Peligros a very few minutes after the doctor of the Gobernadora Regiment was fired on by a company of his own corps; and he, according to the same argument, mini, and that Sinaglia and Ancona were prepared to might be convicted of conspiracy, because he was found traversing a street which on that night was

small column with a superior force, he marched on the 22nd to meet it, with two battalions and his cavalry, leaving two other battalions for the defence of the camp. The junction took place without any difficulty, and Gen. Bourjolly returned in the evening to the camp of Ben-Atia, after several encounters with the revolters in the narrow passages through the mountains. The column of Mostaganem had taken a supply of provisions and ammunition for an excursion of only a few days, in a country where some dis-turbances had occurred, but which he did not ex-pect to find entirely under arms, and roused to fanaicism by the presence of a cheriff. To advance still further with the sick and wounded would have been imprudent. General Bourjolly resolved consequently to retire on Bel-Acel, and there prepare to resume the offensive. On the 23rd he encamped at Touiza, Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter in the country of the Beni Dorgouias, having been BRESLAW, SEPT. 12 .- The Dissenters from Rom constantly harassed by the enemy in his retrogade

talion. Fearing that the enemy might attack that

William Hewith, Tublisher, 340, Strand, Joudon

movement. The rear-guard, consisting of 200 men of the 9th Chasseavs of Orleans, was repeatedly engaged, and the squadron of the 4th Chasseurs were obliged to execute several charges to support them. Lieutenant-Colonel Berthier, former Aide-de-camp

of the King, was killed in heading a charge, and Commander Cléré, of the 9th Chasseurs, was wounded in the knee by a musket ball. On the 25th the coumn encamped at Relizan, on the Mina, and the sick and wounded were removed to Bel Acel. Colonel St. Arnaud, commander of the subdivision of Orleansville, on receipt of a despatch from General Bourjolly, immediately marched in that direction with his column. The Governor General, moreover, before his departure for Djemma Ghiazaouet, sent off two battalions of the 6th Regiment of Light Infantry to Mostaganem, under the command of Colonel Renaud.

The subdivision of Mascara was tranquil ;. but Colonel Gery, who commands there, expected that an insurrectionary movement would occur towards the lose of the Ramadan.

The French papers of Sunday confirm the abave news :-- The French officer commanding at Djemira-Ghezona, aport situated on the frontiers of Morocco. was informed by an Arab that Abd-el-Kader was in duty to announce to his clergy the apostasy of one of the neighbourhood. The officer, who was a brave their brethren, the late Dean Winter, in Alzei, from man, immediately took steps to repel the enemy, and man, immediately took steps to repel the enemy, and placing himself at the head of about 450 men, which was the greater part of the garrison of the place. went out to meet Abd-el-Kader. 11e had hardly proceeded two leagues when he found himself all of a sudden in front of a large body of Arabs, who atthemselves bravely, and made a most desperate, resistance, but their ammunition failed them, and they wore all cut to pieces. Eighty, however, contrived totake refuge in a marabout, where they endeavoured to defend themselves. For two days they kept the enemy at bay, but want of provisions, and especially want of water, drove them to the most desperate and disgusting extremes. Ultimately they were all destroyed, and, with the exception of fourteen soldiers, who contrived to escape into the town, the whole of the rest perished. Abd-cl-Kader, encouraged by this success, marched immediately on Tlemcen, in the tope of surprising General Caraignae, who happened at the time Abd-el-Kader came up to be in the field at the head of a considerable number of troops. He was immediately attacked by the Arabs, and suffered considerable losses, but ultimately the Arabs were repulsed. A colonel was among the killed, General amoriciere has sent large bodies of troops to the Morocco frontier, and is to place himself at the head of them ; but it is thought that Abd-el-Kader will not meet the reinforcements, but, satisfied with his present success, will take refuge in the desert.

THE RIVER PLATE.

REJECTION OF THE INTERVENTION.

NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, SATURDAY MORNING. LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING .- Rio advices to the August, re the Mersey, report from Buenos Ayres the rejection. by General Rosas, of the ultimatum of the allied Powers. The Argentine fleet had therefore been scized, and immediate steps adopted by the British and French Ministers to drive from the Banda Oriental the troops under Oribe.

where 650 men were employed. You can form no estimate of the size of this immense excavation. Here the men work in gangs of fifteens and twenties ; At this work the men earn from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d.

I am resolved not to be minute o questions of wages and other details ; and for this reason, because the smaller amount of wages paid to mechanics in Belgium, as compared with what English mechanics receive, has been made subject of foolish controversy you, of whose prowess in arms I hear every where ? even in the House of Commons ; while a very neces-How comes it, that YOU, to whose valour many Kings | sary branch of the subject has been wholly lost sight | on Monday, the 22nd, and that the standard of reof-namely, the relative value of money, and what it torrents to preserve the lands of other countries to the will do in both countries. I told you that at Oldentorrents to preserve the lands of other countries to the will do in both countries. I told you that at Olden-uses of their people, should be like wild beasts at berg, in Belgium, I dined and had a glass of brandy the insurrection. The refugees residing at Florence meets, they would have been placed in cavilla the day home ? No; not even like wild beasts; for as for Sd. Now, 1 will tell you what I paid on Thurs-Tiberius Gracchus told the Romans of his day :-- day last, for my dinner, at the Italian Hotel, at Arona. Arona is on the bank of the splendid Lake Maggeore, and the hotel of which I speak is the principal one of the town; and a very fine hotel it stating that for the present the movement has the tiger has his "jungle :" while you have no resting | is. I had cold yeal and jelly ; a splendid yeal cutlet ; place-even in your FARISH; but are subject to the | a large piece of fat boiled beef; half a roasted fowl : decree of others as to the place where you shall flee | a dish of French beans : bread ; cheese ; peaches : or shelter. And then what shelter you have ! when grapes ; cakes of all sorts ; and A BOTTLE OF WINE-the real juice of the grape, and all for ONE and the dead-stone! Will you longer believe the SHILLING AND EIGHT-PENCE-two francs at "miserable" wages of foreign labourers. Do you, in reply, tell them, that out of those miserable wages they can save enough to buy land at an enormous price, while, if you could save, you could not get the land to buy, because they and the aristocracy know that the monopoly of the ever humble that home may be; because they are and gives both a monopoly of everything else; and always bear well in mind the fact, that those industry ; and because they never are driven to live who talk about repealing the Corn Laws have no notion of allowing you to grow corn yourselves. Now, above all things, mind that! I now return to IIal, which I risited again on Sunday and Monday with their beds to the dead-stone before life is extinct; which I visited again on Sunday and Monday, with a much better interpreter of the Flemish language. because the disparity of classes does not render a pro- I saw a bundle and a half of very middling ground, vision for the poor necessary to save the property of that a man with a wife and five children had purthe rich. For, believe me, my friends, that you chased. Before he bought it, he paid at the rate of 120 francs, or £4 16s. 8d. the bundle, and a bundle is an English acre and a quarter. Ile had a cow and having found courage to raise the standard of revolt, a heifer upon this less than two acres, and would, would not have the further courage to defend themafter supporting his family, have food enough for selves. It appears, however, certain that they did

that it injures her in the least. None of the children, others have found refuge in the fastnesses of except one, is old enough to assist him, and that one the Apennines. A large number of persons, weeds, and puts out manure. In the winter all the who did not join in the insurrection, but whose children of the neighbourhood go to the GOVERN opinions on political subjects are known, have MENT SCHOOL, and are in the fields all the sum-the prosecutions to which they would be exmen," who travel for them, and receive orders for mer. For the bundle and half of land he paid posed. Many of the details of this affair are your produce. Such is the source from which the £320 English, and the rest was £7 5s.; so that still unknown, but there is no doubt that as you see in the shape of land security, to be a political movement it is a failure. Orders have your character; and such is the source through which WORKED BY HIMSELF, he was well satisfied already been given for the trial of the persons impliyou have been misrepresented. Every town on the to have little more than £2 per cent. per annum which the ill-managed states of the Church are never Continent swarms with English Jews; and their re- for his money. In Belgium the land will sell for free. According to the French papers, this insursixty years' purchase, and all because it affords the rection, though it appears to have come quite by survery best outlay for small capitalists to purchase prise on the Italian Governments, was almost pubenough to expend their own labour upon. I visited licly known in several parts of France. "For the last three months," says the Debats, "it was stated another spot of ONE BUNDLE, for which, without publicly in this country that on a stated day, and a house, the occupant paid 160 francs a year, or at almost at a fixed hour, an insurrection would break the rate of £6 Ss. 4d. for an acre and a quarter, out in the Legations, and there are coffee-houses in When I return, I shall be able to instruct would purchase it "IF HE HAD THE CHANCE."

von on many subjects on which it would be He had a fine cow, a calf, and two pigs; and now, from the garrisons of certain towns of the Romagna, impossible to inform you in a letter. One thing, what I wish particularly to draw your attention to is were the common topic of conversation. It was however, I must tell you here; and that is, the fact, that men with a wife and five, six, seven, that I have not seen one dranken or tipsy man since eight, and nine children, can have enough, after I left England. Wes to that country where the very living, out of an acre and a quarter of ground, to form in the administration. existence of monarchy depends on the dissipation buy that ground at more than double the price it of the people. O, what would I give that we had a Go- would fetch in England ; and again, that the land is from Milan, which give later particulars of the insur- ening, that Ronge at leng h appeared at a window of the people. O, what would I give that we had a Go-vernment "strong" enough to submit its acts to, and to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' be depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seler mind of man.' to depend for existence upon the seber mind of man! produce is not one-half as much; so that you will see and its reignoournood. The iono from our correspondent's letter :-No Government in the world, save the Government that of all trades in the world for a poor man, farmof England, has an interest in drunkenness, lewdness, Aissipation, and depravity. Even the boasted Pro- | England is the most favourable, because there is a testant Church owes its wealth, in a great measure, to higher price for surplus after consumption. Now, brothels, giu-palaces, public-houses, and all sorts of my friends, may I not boast of my consistency in or- a considerable time in concealment at Rimini. It obscenity. O, how it must mortify men to see able- posing the League spouters, when I contended that the was he, in conjunction with Count Pafi, who organbodied Irishmen starving while tilling the very best way to repeal the Corn Laws was by allowing every ized the plot among the inhabitants of the place and soil : while here you see families, with little labour. man to be his own producer, and that out of the surhappy in the midst of a wilderness. plus of millions, we should have more than enough Before I return to Lessines, and the charming Sisters of Charity, and the small farms of Belgium, I must tell you, that although you hear little of Sarfound that one of the family worked at some work dinia, it is out of all comparison the most splendid in the winter at which he earned money ; but in the country I have ever been in-it is the garden of Italy. summer the land required the labour of all. I saw a The men are the finest race of men you ever beheld very splendid spot of four bundles, for which the occu-Their roads are, perhaps, the finest in the world : much better than the very best in England. Their mules are worth more than £50 a-piece; that is the best class. Their oxen work upon the roads neighbours, and is considered rather a large farmer : and their cows work on the farms, and the young women work in the fields. If you were popped down works his cows, as he and the four are not able to in Sardinia, you would imagine yourself in England, amongst the English, were it not for a very slight difference in the hats and shoes of the working classes. In the towns there is no visible difference between the higher and middle classes of the two

every precaution to prevent any more such attempts." A private letter from Faenza, of the 24th ult., corroborates part of the above statement, and adds that the town of Pesaro had followed the example of Ri-

join in the movement :---"Last night," says the writer, "a band marched upon Castol Bolognese, a small town of the legation of Ravenna. to form a junction this evening with a body of about one hundred guerillas, mostly belonging to Faenza, who have taken up their station on the frontiers of Tuscany. The plan of the insurgents is to advance upon Rome."

Another letter from Tuscany, of the 26th ult., mentions that the movement at Rimini commenced volt was first raised by the troups of the garrison. A of their being implicated in the affair of that night, report that the military commission sitting at Ra- there is no do doubt that, instead of being condemued had re-entered the legation.

FURTHER PARTICULARS .- The Morning Chronicle of Tuesday has the following :-- " The accounts received from Italy respecting the recent attempt at insur-The Papal Government is taking the utmost precau- | del. garrison at Ancona, of whose fidelity it did not feel 24th of September that the refugees landed on the way of tranquillity and civilisation. coast of the Adriatic, not far from San Leo, to which place they immediately marched. At San Leo they set at liberty the state prisoners whom they found in the fort, and of whom there were a great number. They then marched at once upon Romini, of which they took possession, and kept it till the 27th. On that day a detachment of troops, sent to the relief retired to the mountains. It does not appear quite clearly whether it be true or not, as stated by some of the private letters from the country, that the garrison of Rimini to the number of 500 men joined the insurgents. Should that be really the case, it appears extraordinary (or rather would do so in any other country) that so large a body of men, after another cow; he works the cow, and does not find reached the sea, and escaped in that way, whilst Marseilles and Paris where the supposed leaders in the movement were publicly spoken of, and where the means of action, and the support to be expected known that on this occasion the Liberals did not seek to overthrow the Pontifical Government, but that they limited themselves to a demand of a re-

indeed true to its name of Peligros-danger. The ostensible motive for condemning these men was that some of the witnesses declared they were in the appointment is the greater here, as the ecclesiastical neighbourhood of the Prado half an hour later than appeared from the declaration of the accused. These men were arrested, but there were no arms found on

them. It is scarcely necessary to say that General Narvaez and his friends are persons not very remarkor any proof that had affinity to a positive character, ment, they would have been placed in capilla the day after the occurrence, and shot on the following morning. General Breton is working miracles in Barcelona.

Not the least wonderful of those miracles is, that he has made the Baron de Meer appear an angel of of the German Catholic committee, on horseback, rection at Rimini, in the Roman states, agree in meckness, and the Count d'Espagne's memory to be revered for clemency. Ilis acts of stupid atrocity failed. A great number of persons have been arrested make the deeds of his notorious predecessors seem in different places, but principally at Imola and white as snow. In the course of one half-hour on the Faenza, where it is said that it was originally in- night of the 20th, twelve persons were taken from tended the insurrection should have broken out. their beds, and confined in the dungcons of the cita-One of them, it is said, is an intimate friend tions against a renewal of the attempt. It has re- of Narvaez. Forty others were to have been seized organised the pontifical volunteers, has changed the on the following day, without, as a matter of course, 10d. each. Now, then, can you give some confident, and, fearing another invasion of Italian is followed with equal zeal by the Political Chief of answer to capitalists when they speak of the emigrants from the neighbouring countries, where 'miserable' wages of foreign labourers. Do you they have taken refuge, it has sent out a small fleet of Dallant the shadow of a charge against th they have taken refuge, it has sent out a small fleet of Police to make out a list of all persons in that city of armed vessels to guard the coast. The details, as who are suspected of entertaining political opinions far as they are yet known, we have already given. It different from those who support the "situation." has been ascertained that it was on the night of the In this manner Spain is making rapid strides in the

> BARCELONA, SEPT. 27.-Blood continues to be shed in this distracted country, and with no unsparing hand. Twelve of the fifteen unhappy young men tried by court-martial, were sentenced to death, and this morning shot in the glacis of the citadel. It was a heart-sickening sight-twelve able bodied, fine young men, the oldest not having attained the age of twenty-one, launched into eternity, and not for that habituation in crime which justifies the severing for ever of a rotten member from the mass of society. They were some of those deluded beings who had fled from their homes to avoid the conscript, and, not having submitted themselves to the authorities, were declared and treated as outlaws at the expiration of the term marked out for giving themselves up. They wandered about in small armed bands, and of the mountains and domanded money or provisions. An ambuscade of the army was laid for them on one of these occasions, and these fifteen prisoners were and in some other places the inhabitants received sions in the towns was, I believe, an every-day occurrence during the late war, the belligerent armies having frequently carried away from the inhabitants thereof their last scrap of bread; and yet Genera Breton, who no doubt has very often, as chief of a column, done the same thing, was inexorable in shedding the blood of these unfortunate beings, who were heretofore, as was established before the court-martial, good and useful members of society, and had only become criminal in a hopeless attempt to sustain what they conceived an ancient provincial right, handed down to them by their forefathers. 20,000 people assembled on the glacis to witness the execution, a detailed account of which would be sucontinue so still. In the demeanour of the multitude engagements M. Peyragai, chief of battalion of the were portrayed deep excitement and an air of settled Zouaves, was killed. On the 21st of September, were portrayed deep excitement and an air of settled [liscontent.

PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN REFORMATION. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, SEPT. 14 .-- Ronge entered our city to-day on his way to Stuttgardt, in a carriage garlanded with flowers, and followed by a train of from sixteen to twenty travelling carriages. Thousands upon thousands of people awaited his arrival before the gates of the city, and accompanied him with a ceaseless succession of vivas to the posthouse, where he alighted. The rejoicing, shouts,

and hurrahs of the multitude became there so deaf-Since writing the above we have received letters "The insurgents who took possession of Rimini extraordinary reception he had met with ; his regret ing is the best, and of all countries in the world came from the republic of San Marino and from to it as he wished ; and his intention of soon return-Tuscany. It was directed by a Piedmontese refugee of the name of Rebotti, who was at one time a ling to Frankfort for a longer period. Soon after colonel in the Spanish service, and who has lived for eleven o'clock A.M., he drove off towards Stuttgardt. but such was the pressure of the crowd, as to com-pel passing through the streets at a funeral pace. THEINER AND THE SILESIAN REFORM .- The longthe officers and soldiers of the garrison. On the night of the 23d and 24th they rose in arms, and took possession of the town, of which they immediately even for all the idlers who now live upon the fat of closed the gates. They declared that their object the land, while their laws prevent the people from was a reform of the government, and their ery having enough to eat. In almost all instances 1 'Vive le Constitution.' The troops, who were to the curable abuses which have taken root in the Roman number of 500, continued to wear the pontifical Catholic Church, and the hopelessness of obtaining cockade, for the insurgents declared that they from the Pope or Roman priesthood, as now constiwould remain faithful to the government of tuted, any concession of a more rational church serthe Pope, on condition that he would give them a constitution. On the approach of the office in the Roman Catholic Church, and addresses pant paid 480 francs a year-that is, £19 4s. 2d. a troops sent by the Cardinal-legate of Forli, this work to his former parishioners, under the title year for exactly five acres without a house; he had three the town sent a deputation to the cardinal, declaring. The abuses so often alluded to are stated by Theiner cows and three pigs, and grew more corn than his that they had taken no part in the insurrection. The in much the usual manner, yet with constant refer- territory of the Flittas, to punish the individuals

IANAU, SEPT. 13.—Our Government has proved its determination to carry out to the letter its announced course regarding the German Catholics, by prohibiting Ronge to stop even one night in this city, or to preside over any meeting for Divine worship.

ostly superiors, having very recently forsaken

neighbouring town, Hagen .- Elberfeld Zeitung.

DRESDEN, SEPT. 16 .- The refusal of the Wirtemberg Government to grant the use of one of the churches in Stuttgardt to the German Catholies is but a counterpart of the decision of our Ministry, by whom a similar refusal has just been given. The disand town authoritities were unanimous in according them the accommodation.

STUTTGARDT, SEPT. 19 .- Yesterday Ronge and his friends received many testimonials of affection from his adherents in Stuttgardt. Poems, garlands, and able for elemency. If there was any positive proof. | still more valuable proofs of attachment were handed to him in various companies to which he had been invited, and this morning, at ten o'clock, he left for Ulm. A great concourse of people had assembled in the Dorothea-square, who greeted Ronge and his companions as they issued from their dwelling (which was nearly covered with garlands) with a joyful viva ! A garlanded carriage received the so highly-prized cformers, and drove off, escorted by some members and followed by several other carriages.

SEPT. 25.-The cause of the German Catholic Church is gaining much ground here, in spite of all the endeavours to the contrary made by the Romanists of our place ; and all their insinuations cannot hinder both Catholics and Protestants from joining the new Church, which counts now amongst its members Mr. C. to be deeply acquainted with the works of several persons of the nobility.

MANHEIM, SEPT 29 .- Messis. Ronge and Donran and their travelling companions, have just arrived here. They were met by a joyous crowd at the railway station, who accompanied them into the town The authorities, however, would not permit M. Ronge and his partisans to enter the church. The police also refused permission for M. Ronge to hold an assembly of the German Catholics at the theatre. M. Bannerman, the deputy, then invited M. Ronge to go to the garden of his house. Ile did so, and was followed by an immense crowd, who filled the vacant space, and covered the trees and the walls. M. Ronge then addressed them, explaining the origin and character of the New Catholic church. He was listened to with great interest, and frequently cheered. A grand dinner was given to M. Ronge in the evening at one of the hotels.

A letter from Heidelberg states that while Ronge was in that city, the chiefs of the German Catholic community were cited before the municipal authori ties, who signified to them that unless they would guarantee the observance of the decrees issued relative to M. Ronge, he would be ordered to quit the town.

The Abbe Ronge, accompanied by his brother and some preachers of the German Catholic Church. arwhen pressed by hunger, entered some remote village rived at Frankfort on the 4th, and was received with enthusiasm. On his way to Frankfort he was weltaken. This mode of demanding money or provi- him with the same demonstrations as if he had been a sovereign.

INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

The Moniteur Algerien of the 30th ult. announces that a general insurrection had taken place among the native tribes dwelling on the frontiers of Morocco, and that Abd-el-Kader, having placed himself at consideration an order received from the Poor Law their head, had opened the campaign by cutting to Commissioners, combining the Brentford, Fulham, pieces a body of 450 French troops.

" It would appear," says the Moniteur Algerien of the 30th ult., "that the tribes residing on the western | William Simpson, Esq., churchwarden, was called to frontier have risen in arms against us. Colonel Cavaignae, who had advanced into the territory of the | by Mr. White, and supported by the chairman in a Traras with a column of 1,300 infantry, had two perfluous. The whole garrison were under arms, and warm encounters with the enemy. In one of these Licutenant-Colonel Montagnac, superior commander of the fort of Djemma Ghazaouet, acceding to the entreatics of the neighbouring tribes, who pretended to be menaced by parties of the cavalry of Abd-el-Kader, marched out at the head of 450 men of the Chasseurs of Orleans and of the 2nd Hussars towards the Marabout of Sidi Brahim, situate three leagues the vestrics, public bodies, and ratepayers generally from Diemma, and one and a half to the west of the of the surrounding parishes, be requested to co-Nedroma-road. On the 22nd he advanced to Dar-el-Foul, about a league further.

in that direction from Djemma Ghazaouet, the cap- of thanks was then passed by acclamation, and the tain of engineers, in command of the fort, sailied out | vestry dissolved. with 150 men to reconneitre, and open a communica-

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.

CITY LOCALITY .- Mr. Cooper's lecture last Sunday night (the ninth of the course) was more throngly attended than any former one. We understand the committee of shareholders have determined on providing more benches—a great desideratum. Mr. Skelton very ably, as chairman, introduced the leeturer, when "The time will come when wrong shall end" had been sung. Mr. Cooper evidently produced a powerful impression by the eulogy he delivered on the patriotism and other noble qualities of the great poet of the age of the Commonwealth. In addition to reading several magnificent extracts from the "Iconoclastes," the "Arcopagitica," and other of the neglected, but splendid, prose works of Milton, Mr. C. recited the first half of the first book of Paradise Lost." The effective manner in which these 400 lines of unequalled blank verse were delivered, drew forth a burst of applause that was really startling. The lecture is generally pronounced to

have been the very best of the series, and proved our greatest epic poet. LAMBETIJ. THE LAND .- In answer to the address of Messre M'Grath, Doyle, and Clark the shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society of this district have come to the following resolution :---"That we

are of opinion that the conference for the revision of the rules should take place at the earliest time possible, so that the note appended to the twenty-second rule may not have the appearance of being infringed on, thus setting a bad example at the commencement. OLDIIAM.

On Sunday last Mr. David Ross delivered a most energetic address on Sanatory Reform, in the Working-Man's Hall, Horsedge-street. The lecturer gave great satisfaction.

LANCASHIRE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS .- At a delegate meeting of the Hand-loom Weavers' Association. held on the 5th inst., at the Pack Horse, Smithybrook, it was resolved, and unanimously agreed to. That a regular statement of lengths and prices shall be drawn up and printed, and each manufacturer and workman served with a copy of the same, so that an orderly and systematic form may exist between the employer and the employed." After the discussion of a few more subjects, the meeting was addressed by Mr. John Linnagin, on the subject of "Unity, as being necessary for the protection of The address was received with applause, abour. after which the meeting separated.

ANTI-POOR LAW LEAGUE.-HAMMERSMITH. - A vestry meeting was held in the vestry-room of the Church, and, by adjournment, in the Latimer School room, on Friday evening, October 3rd, at which at least 400 of the ratepayers attended, to take into

and Richmond Unions into one district, to be termed "The Western Metropolitan Asylum District. the chair. On the motion of Mr. M'Cormac. seconded most eloquent speech, it was unanimously resolved, amid loud cheers, "That the attempt now being made by the Poor Law Commissioners to establish monstrous unions of unions, under the name of District Asylums, can only have the effect of making bad worse, by increasing our burdens; and we are convinced that the only remedy is to agitate for the total repeal of the Poor Law, which, we think, would operate with Hammersmith. All communications to oul, about a league further. "The report of a brisk fusillade having been heard warden, Bradmore-house, Hammersmith." A vote

DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH THE POLICE .- Early on men, and to provide for the security of his post. | Ray, of the Western Division) were on duty near the Colonel Montagnac, basely betrayed, was allured into residences of some suspected thieves, near to that his necessarily short stay precluded his replying an ambuscade by the very Arabs who claimed his Polstead-heath, Boxford, they suddenly came across protection. At a distance of four leagues, within three men, when a desperate encounter ensued. our frontier, he was surrounded and attacked by Abd- Bennet and his companion being foremost were the el-Kader, followed by all his forces, and assisted by first to make the attack, and when Carlo and Rogers the numerous contingents of the savage tribes of that | came up Bennet had closed with his antagonist, and part of Morgeco. Our small column, overpowered by they were both upon the ground. The other policenumbers, was almost entirely destroyed. On receipt man was being kept at bay by one of the villains. expected work by which this celebrated theologian of that intelligence General Lamoriciere, governor who held over him in one hand a + remendous was to avow and defend his adhesion to the German Catholies has at length begun to be laid before the public, and contains a justification of the reform the 3rd battalion of the 6th regiment of Light In-the 3rd battalions and a battery of moun-the man to the ground, and secured him with the the man to the ground, and secured him with the tain guns followed the lieutenant-general on the same handcuffs. The villai shad each a bludgeon; one of day, in the steamers Euphrates and Etna. In conclusion, we will content ourselves with observing that two dark lanter is, list shoes, and a hard brush. The the Sth regiment of Chasseurs of Orleans, and the two men inat are taken are father and son, by the vice. Thener, as is well known, has laid down his 2nd Hussars have a sad but most glorious page to add name of Humphrey. The third man, owing to the dar ... ness of the night, managed to get away. They are supposed to be the party who, the same night, broke the letter lock upon the door of a malt-office

STAR

NUXTEL

to their military history."

The Moniteur Algerien completes the account of the expedition in which Colonel Berthier was kille "General Bouriolly," it says, "had entere", the st Layham. The two Humphreys are committed to

prison to take their trial for the assault. fort of San Leo was never in the possession of the in- ence to the previous struggles of enlightened priests who had plundered a caravan of Arabs of the Desert HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. -- Wonderful enro he has seven children-four help on the land, and he surgents. The insurgents before leaving the town and princes for reform in the Roman Catholic on their way back to the country, with the grain of scrofula or king's evil.—Mr. C. Brook, residing at Stradishall, Suffolk, had the whole of his breast in one took possession of the savings bank and the govern- Church. He is more diffuse in stating his views in they had purchased in the Tell. He little expected works his cows, as he and the four are not able to MANAGE SO MUCH without help. Now, my dear friends, bear the points of this letter in your their arms, but they did not find any money. They disarmed the custom-house officers and carried away their arms, but they did not touch animate memory ward to the State as well arms the succeeded in reaching the camp of afflicted for ton years. He had been the frightful mass of scrofulous sores and ulcers, besides dear friends, hear the points of this letter in your minds till I write again. They are, that one in every ten English working men is a pauper, while millions of acres of gool land is under WEEDS-grass; deal of fighting took place between the took place between the tooks place between tooks place between the tooks place between tooks place between the tooks place deal of fighting took place between the troops and the and adduces many terrific examples of the means em- the Chief of Battalion, Manselon, commander of the radically cured by the means alone of countries, except that those of Sardinia are very much finer men and better built. I must tell you a very finer men and better built. I must tell you a very inhabitants of the radically eured by the means alone of the were killed on both isides. The soldiers fired grape disciples.

Welliam Hereit Justicher 340, Ansad, Sonales

2

MARE ON SPINAL DISEASE. THIS day is published, price 2s. 6d., CASES and OB-SERVATIONS illustrative of the beneficial results which may be obtained by close attention and perseverance in some of the most chronic and unpromising instances of spinal deformity ; wilh eighteen engravings on wood. By SAMUEL HARE, M.R.C.S.

London : Jahn Churchill, Princes-street; and may be had of all booksellers.

HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS SECURED BY THAT POPULAR MEDICINE



No Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity : it is questionable if there be now any part of the civilised globe where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's Life Piil's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the Church of England, many from distinguished issenting Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and last, though not least, from members of the Medical Profession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel.

The extraordinary properties of this medici.ie are thus described by an eminent physician, who says, "After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties :--

"First-They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twentyfour hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body.

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

"Thirdly—They are found after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health ; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use, whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

Fourthly-As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says :- 'I beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public fo rtheir efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable piils, containing, as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial.

"Fifthly—There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so universally popular with females as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. "We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging

CAUTION !- Unprincipled individuals prepare the most spurious compounds under the same names; they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials of the original Thomas's Succedaneum. It is, therefore, highly necessary to see that the words "Thomas and Howard" are on the wrapper of each article. All others are fraudulent imitations.

FOR STOPPI G DECAYED TEETH.



DATRONISED by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops, and the Clergy, Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for filling decayed teeth, hewever large the cavity. It is superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the 'tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedancum themselves with case, as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared only by Messrs. Thomas and Howard, Surgeon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, price 2s. 6d. Sold by their appointment by the following agents :--- Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds ; Brooke, Dewsbury ; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linncy, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold ; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield ; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford ; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; alby, Wetherby; Waie, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and by all chemists and medicine vendors: or the proprietors will send the Succedaneum free by post to any part of the kingdom.

LOSS OF TEETH.

Messrs. Thomas and Howard continue to supply the loss of teeth without springs or wires upon their new system of SELF-ADHESION, which has procured them such universal approbation, and is recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They dapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to fasten any loose teeth where the gums have shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. They also beg to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profes. sion, to inspect their painless yet effective system ; and in order that their improvements may be within the reach of the most economical, they will continue the same moderate charges.

Messrs Thomas and Howard, Surgeon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, At home from ten till four.

Those interested in the subject will find this statement of their superiority over all others to be entirely and scrupulously correct,

Their new method of fixing Artificial Teeth has obtained the approbation and recommendation of the following eminent physicians and surgeons :---

Sir James Clark, Bart., Physician to her Majesty. Dr. Locock, Physician Accouchcur to her Majesty. Dr. Ferguson, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Bright, Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.



DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. THE TESTIMONIALS already received of Cures

L of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, and Colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, now fill upfailing and speedy remedy ever discovered. The following has just been received from the Rev.

. Stainsby, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica :--

Dated Nov. 20, 1844. Gentlemen,-Having been cured of an obstinate and distressing cough, under which I laboured for the last eleven months, by the use of your Pulmonic Wafers, I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines, hoping that my feeble testimony of their efficacy may be the means of inducing those who suffer as I have to apply to so safe and effectual a remedy.

I am, gentlemen, your obliged scrvant, J. STAINSBY, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica.

CURE OF ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c., IN CHESTER.

Read the following from Messrs. Platt and Son, 13 Foregate-street, Chester. March 26, 1845.

Sir,-Your invaluable Wafers continue to perform wonders here. Since our last we could send you dozens of cases of the most astonishing cures. One gentleman, who has had a bad cough for years, bought one box, and was cured before using the whole of it. He gave the rest away, and they were equally beneficial

A medical gentleman here is so convinced of their value, that besides regularly recommonding them to his patients, he had some a few days since for one of his children, for the hooping-cough. One of our clergymen also, who laboured under an asthma many years, has received such extraordinary benefit himself, that he now gives many boxes away

every week among the poor. Persons who have laboured under asthma, asthmatic coughs, consumption, &c., call upon us almost daily to thank us for having recommended to them this "instant cure," &c.

M. PLATT and Son.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF CONFIRMED ASTHMA.

Mrs. Gordon, of Flooker's-brook, Chester, had long been given up as incurable, and was for many weeks confined to bed in the last stage of an asthma. She could not sleep for her difficult breathing, cough, dc. The first two Wafers she took relieved her cough, an hour after which she had a comfortable sleep, and in twelve days was able to walk out. Mrs. Gordon will be happy to reply to all inquiries. March 26th, 1845.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845. Gentlemen,-A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find, by allowing a few of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct.

They are decidedly the most efficacious o any

extraordinary as to astonish the whole population, Cancered Breest. - A Wonderful Circumstance. Cony of a Letter from Richard Bull, bootmaker, Tatton, near Southampton :---

February 9th, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonder ful cure of caucers or abcesses, of twelve years' standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were open at once. The faculty declared the case numbers continue to be received almost daily-not as past cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I only from England, but India, America, and all other expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken parts of the world-proving them to be the most un- from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your pills and ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.

I shall ever remain,

Your most grateful and obedient servant, RICHARD BULL. (Signed) Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Compton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London, April 25th, 1845 :---

To Professor Holloway.

again in the morning, for about three months.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY.

In all DISEASES OF THE SKIN, bad legs, old wounds and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment ; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies, portant subject of the Land, its capabilities, and the chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common best way of cultivating it. The society have, in adto the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes. dition to the four acres already mentioned, lately

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

town, and is of first-rate quality. I addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting which was held in a Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Ba."), commodious school-room, the only one that could be London; and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and procured in the town either for love or money. I boxes, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. spoke at great length, and when I had concluded There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger several questions were asked me, which I answered to the satisfaction of the parties. sizes.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot and boz.

BILE ! BILE ! BILE !

ORBOYS'S PILLS remove, in a few days, those distressing symptoms arising from a disordered state of the biliary ducts, viz., heartburn, sick headache, loss of appetite, fluttering of the stomach, &c. Being free from mercurial and antimonial preparations, they may be taken at any time with perfect safety. Sold in boxes, 1s. 11d. each, by W. S. Worboys, 76, New Cut, Lambeth : Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; and by most respectable medicine vendors in town and country. N.B.-Persons desirous of making trial of these Pills.

may, by enclosing a postage stamp to the Proprietor, have se transmitted gratuitously.

there by these wonderful medicines are so numerous and as they worked for whatever wages he thought pro- he should go no further into the investigation. He had per to dole out to them. However, the men did not read the depositions made before the coroner, and he relish this one-sided way of doing business, and they should report all the evidence to the Poor Law Commisbroke through it, by turning out in consequence of sioners. their wages being reduced. This was not to be for- Things Things had now arrived at a crisis, and at the meeting given by this very kind-hearted "coal king," and he of the Board, on the 22nd of August, the Chairman read

ROTHERHAM.

value.

has lately given them notice to quit the land, and if a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Price, the master and matron they refuse, of course he will take means to eject of the establishment, stating that in consequence of the them. Now mark, when they first took this land it opinion expressed by the Board, they considered they was not worth 10s. an acre, but they have since that could not continue in their offices satisfactorily, and. period, by the expenditure of their labour and money therefore, they begged to tender their resignation, conupon it, made it worth, at least, four times the senting to continue to act for another month, or for a longer period, if their successors should not be appointed Perhaps there is scarcely a town in Yorkshire, or | by that time.

probably in the whole country, to compare with Their resignation was accepted-in fact, the Board Rotherham, so far as the physical condition of the had before dismissed them; and thus, as far as I am able working classes is concerned. The working men there to learn at present, ended the matter.

are truly the aristocracy of labour, inasmuch as they | . If what I hear is correct, there appears to be a regular are principally engaged in the iron trade, with plenty system of juggling going on; M'Dougal being unable to of work, and consequently wages high-high as com- remain at Andover, it is said, will go to Hungerford, from pared with the wages of others. There is another which the master has just been ejected, for being too fact connected with the trade of that town, viz. :- "good natured;" while the rejected of Oxford will take That during the long and dreadful panic of 1842, his place at Andover-that is, if the rate payers quietly sub. when such vast numbers of the workpeople were mit to be treated as slaves and fools.

thrown out of employment in nearly every town in | The similarity of the cases at Andover and Oxford, as manufacturing districts, there was full "employment | far as the conduct of the respective masters is concerned. for the people of this town;" and yet, though the is striking; and so is the contrast between the behaviour people have kad, and still enjoy tolerable comfort, of the Assistant-commissioner, Mr. Austin being police Sir,— beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with chronic asthma. For weeks together my breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the interview the was afraid out, to the society will be the society will be the society will be the society be the wiseacres fat Andover; such a wholesome wholesome to be the president to be the society night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my jun., took me to see four acres which the society had check upon their absurdities would no doubt refine them head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one purchased at the rate of £70 the acre, within a mile a little, and gradually make them respectable and rethought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I who have managed it knew nothing about land three dians who disclose what may take place at their meetings did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected years ago. They were not brought up to farming— are guilty of a "prostitution" of the board. That is a by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my no, but to working iron, &c. Ile pointed out half term of which some of his dearest colleagues could pro. chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten an acre, the property of Mr. Lear, which he (Lear) duce some living illustrations; but the rev. gentleman set with potatoes upon Mr. O'Connor's system last seems to remember the old saying, "The truth should spring ; and what, think you, is the amount of pro- not be spoken at all times," This truth, however, I will luce realised by him ? Why, no less than eighty no longer conceal : the Mr. "George" Price whom Mr. loads of excellent potatoes, which at the time of my Assistant-Commissioner Parker introduced to the board visit was selling at 7s. the load. Now, eighty times as of Southampton, is really the Mr. "Charles" Price of

7s. will amount to £28 for one crop upon a half acre Oxford, and who, since he left the House of Industry there of land : and consequently, if he had had an acre, (as the workhouse is called) has been, according to his the produce would realise £56. Mr. Lear desired own account, "working about for the Commissioners," me to return his heartfelt thanks to Mr. O'Connor, and therefore found another house of industry suited to through the medium of the Northern Star, for the in- | his qualifications in Somermet-house. formation he has imparted to him upon the all-im-

ANDOVER, SATURDAY, OCT. 4.

The proceedings at the weekly meeting of the board of guardians to-day were both extraordinary and impor-

The Rev. G. W. Smythe, who is very ambitious of becoming permanent chairman, presided in the absence of Mr. Dodson, who, with his vice, has resigned, and deserted the board altogether.

Mr. Westlake said, he wished to be allowed to make a few remarks in reference to a communication made to him respecting the present master, Price, who was recommended by the Commissioners, and specially recommended by Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Parker. From the communications received he had been led to investigate the matter, considering it a duty he owed to the guar. ON THURSDAY night 1 delivered a lecture in the dians as well as to the poor. The evidence he had col-Town-hall. Subject—" Surplus, the giant evil—the Land, the only remedy." Mr. Briggs, a sound, straightforward, and unflinching democrat, occupied the chair, who opened the business of the evening

Mr. Westlake was searcely allowed to finish this remark before he was attacked by Mr. L. Lywood, Mr. J. Potheence. At the close of the proceedings votes of thanks | cary, Mr. F. Loscombe, and others ; but particularly by the chairman, Mr. Smythe.

Mr. Lywood said, they had nothing to do with the man's previous character, and that the Assistant. Commissioner, Mr. Parker, had sent Price strongly recommended. He proposed that the subject should not be discussed,

principles, and objects of the Land Society before pub-Mr. Pothceary seconded that proposition.

Mr. Smythe would not allow Mr. Westlake to read the ic meetings of the inhabitants of this town. Mr. Dobbie, a veteran democrat, presided on each occa- evidence before the coroner at Oxford. With great sion. Mr. M'Grath, of the provisional directory of warmth of temper he asked if Mr. Westlake's charges

OCTOBER 11, 1845.

that statements have been made to us by several person who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Mr. Dowling ; but they have generally savoured so much of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the statements public. However, we are now satisfied from further accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellowcreatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty only in most strongly recommending the use of them to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing him good. -Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette, Dec. 23rd, 1844.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been before the public only a few years ; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of respectable names bearing evidence to the high character of this remedy, and testify ing beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medicine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world ; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom, and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Whole sale agents : London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Churchyard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place. Edinburgh-J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow -Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and country.

Sold in boxes at le. 14d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprie tors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Flee Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none are genuine. C Beware of Imitations.

ON DEBILITY AND DISEASE.

Price 2s. 6d., in an envelope, or forwarded to any address free, on receipt of a post-office order fo 13s. 6d.,

THE MENTOR OF HEALTH, a Medical Work on Nervous Debility, and the Causes of Premature Decay in Man, resulting from Excess, Infection, or Imprudence. Also, OBSERVATIONS ON MARRIAGE, and certain disqualifications, together with treatment for diseases of the Generative Organs, by J. S. TISSOT and from venereal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 6, Caroline-street, Bedford-

most valuable and instructive little works on the subject of disease resulting from early indiscretion, &c., ever melancholy, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, perused. It contains plain and simple descriptions of disordered nerves, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, the anatomy and physiology of the organs liable to be | and inward wastings. 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, 49, 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, Belford-square; Thomas Newton, 16 and 29, Church-street, Liverpool; Messrs, Robinson, 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh ; and by all booksellers.

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118, Holborn-hill, and 324, Strand, London. Sold also vation and other treatment has been inefficient; a perse-

Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty. The late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty. R. Keate, Esq., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty. Dr. Merriman, Physician to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Sir C. M. Clark, Bart., M.D. Sir M. Tierney, Bart., M.D. Dr. Chambers. Dr. Paris. Dr. James Johnson Dr. Conquest. and numerous other members o the medica lprofession

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MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the concealed cause of the decline of physical strength and loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhœa, syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with engravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mercury, and its influence on the body.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is a work of great merit, and should be placed in the hands of every young man who is suffering from past folly and indiscretion. It contains many valuable truths, and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways. London Mercantile Journal.

The authors of this valuable work evidently well under-stand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the best guarantee we can give those persons to whom it is likely to prove serviceable. It is a publication which can, and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young man to guide him among the temptations of the world to which he may be subjected.—Kenlish Mercury.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA ; or, Nature's seful medicine in all cases of syphilis, constitutional weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate square. weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate "The Mentor of Health, by Dr. Tissot, is one of the approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits, fits, headache, wanderings of the mind, vapours and Square).

> This medicine should be taken previous to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring suffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or inheriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the case. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one family bottle, for 33s., by which one 11s, bottle is saved.

The £5 cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of £1 12s.) may be had as usual. Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

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have ever used. (Signed SAMUEL PEARSALL.

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every agent throughout the kingdom and on the continent.

DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, we., we. TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

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CAUTION .- To protect the public from spurious imitations, her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners have caused to be printed on the stamp, outside each box, the words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers," in white etters on a red ground, without which none are genuine.

Sold by all Medicine Venders.

There was a good supply of cattle at our market to-day, with a numerous attendance of buyers, and but little or no alteration in prices. Cattle imported by observations on marriage, with proper directions for | into Liverpoel from the 16th to the 22nd of Sept. :--Cows, 2663; calves, 65; sheep, 8013; lambs, 49; pigs, 3364; horses, 30.

> AUTION .- All Persons advertising Succedancum for U stopping decayed teeth, fraudulently attempt to imitate MR. CLARKE'S ORIGINAL SUCCEDANEUM; and if any Succedaneum than Mr. Clarke's be purchased, it will be discovered uscless. Mr. Clarke can say, without the slightest exaggeration, that he has sold 3,000 bottles of Succedaneum within 16 months : and 2,800 individuals have been able to use it successfully; and most of the other purchasers have been to Mr. Clarke, at his residence, 61, Lower Grosvenor Street, London, to have their teeth stopped, without any further charge than the original cost of the Succedancum, price 5s. Sold wholesale to all the chemists in town and country : and none is genuine unless had through Messrs. Barclay and Sons, wholesale Medicine Warehouse, 95, Farringdon Street Edwards and Son, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Hanney and Co., 63, Oxford Street; Colleck and Mosely, 139, Upper Thames Street, London; and other respectable wholesale Medicine Warehouses ; or Mr. Clarke can send it by post to any part of the United Kingdon, on receiving Post-office order.

> > FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH

However large the cavity. Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the principal Nobility. Mr. Clarke's Succedaneum for Stopping many-of the mills in the manufacturing districts, Decayed Teeth is far superior to anything ever used be- | For instance, in Mr. Fielden's factory in Todmorden, fore, as it is placed in the tooth without any pressure or | the silent system is carried out with the utmost ripain, becomes as hard as the enamel immediately after gour-that is, no weaver is allowed to speak to anapplication, and remains firm in the tooth for life; not other weaver during working hours; and I have no Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of only rendering extraction unnecessary, but also making doubt but some gentlemen, if they had power, would nervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleets, irregu- them again useful for mastication. All persons can use stop the working classes from speaking to each other larity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising directions are enclosed (price 5s.) and sold by all respect-Christian land, the most infamous and desable medicine-vendors in town and country, and can be potic rules do not go beyond this. Ah ! work-sent by post on receiving a Post-office order.-Prepared ing men, if this is not slavery of the most only by Mr. Clarke, Surgeon-dentist, 61, Grosvenor Street, galling nature, I know not what is the meaning of Bond Street (removed from 53, Harley Street, Cavendish | the word. In other factories, though you are not

LOSS OF TEETH.

Mr. Clarke still continues to supply the loss of teeth, rom one to a complete set, upon his beautiful system of self-adhesion, which has procured him such universal approbation in some thousands of cases; and recommended by Sir James Clark, Bart. M.D. and Dr. Locock, Physicians to Her Majesty, and numerous other members of the medical profession, as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They are so contrived, as to adapt themselves over the

most tender gums or remaining stumps without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extraction quite unnecessary ; and in order that his system may be within the reach of the most economical, he will continue the same moderate charges .- Mr. Clarke, Surgeon-dentist, No. 61, Grosvenor Street, Bond Street, London .- At

ALL MAY BE CURED !! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS.

To Professor Holloway.

Chartist Intelligence.

MR. DOYLE'S TOUR. TO THE CHARTIST BODY, AND MEMDERS OF THE

CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY .- The Chartist Co-operative Land Society has been in existence between four and five months, and during that period every opposition has been offered to its onward progress by our opponents, and yet, thanks to your exertionsthanks to the late Convention, who made the plan simple, easy to be understood, feasible and practicable-it has triumphed over its enemics, and is now in a position that must be truly gratifying to every lover of social happiness and comparative independence. I say comparative independence, and why? Because I believe that the working classes of this because 1 beneve that the working classes of this country can never be really independent, so long as they are without the possession of political equality. But such of them as have taken, and will take, ad-vantage of the blessings held out to them by the rules of our society may become independent. rules of our society, may become independent, as compared with their former position. I may be asked how I can prove this. I'll prove it thus:-In the factories and workshops, whether the hands be weavers, spinners, slubbers, carders, reelers, warpers, mechanics, or whatever occupation they follow, they are bound by certain restrictions, certain rules, which they must not break ; but should they break them, through accident, or any other cause, they will most assuredly suffer in the shape of enormous fines and

exactions imposed upon them; and should any one of the workpeople refuse to submit to such fines or exactions, he is instantly discharged from his employment as a refractory and dangerous character; and if the master who discharges him be of a revengeful disposition (which, unfortunately for the poor fellow, is but too often the case), he will take immediate steps to prevent him from getting employment in any other mill throughout the town or district. I need not say that the rules in factories are tyrannical and unjust. I need not say they are made without the consent of the workpeople-I need not say that every person who is compelled to obey them-and every person must who intends to toil in one of those mo-dern hells—is nothing more or less than a miserable and degraded slave. I need not say all this, and more-I need not attempt to prove it, and for one

very tangible reason, it is well known by almost every person in the United Kingdom, and has been proved by hundreds—yca, thousands of witnesses both before committees in the House of Commons, and other bodies of men. However, I may perhaps be permitted to record a few of the monstrous and minddebasing rules which are carried out in many-very prevented from speaking, yet if you should be heard whistling, or making a noise, by the manager or overlooker, you are fined the sum of sixpence. In others, for sitting down, there is a fine of sixpence. In all of them you are compelled to rise with the first bell, to commence work with the engine, and not to cease work until it ceases; and should you not do so, should you be a few minutes late, no matter through what cause, a portion, and a large portion too, is deducted from your wages. In fact, your blood, bone, and sinew, are put upon an equality with steam, wood, and iron. Now let us look to the position of a man upon two acres of land, with a good cottage, at £5 a year rent, under our Land scheme. In the first place, he may get up when he likes, work when he likes, and go to bed when he likes. Again, at any hour of the day, he may visit his friend and neighbour, and freely converse with him for any length of time, without running the risk of losing sixpence. In a word, he is his own master—master of his land and cottage; and no man dare insult him, or molest him in any way, without being subject to his just resentment. Again, he may venture to a public meeting, called for the purpose of devising the best means for emancipating the working classes from the foul

Many copies of the rules were purchased by the audiences, and since our first meeting several persons have paid their instalments on shares in the society.

NORTH SHIELDS.

purchased fourteen acres more, for the sum of £1900,

which is a very high price, but then you must bear

in mind that it is situated within half a mile of the

SHEFFIELD.

with a pithy speech, which told well upon the audi-

SUNDERLAND.

ON FRIDAY AND MONDAY, the 3rd and 6th inst., an

opportunity was afforded us to bring the constitution,

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE.

were given to the chairman and myself.

MR. M'GRATH has during the past week delivered two most instructive lectures on the Charter and the Land in the assembly rooms of the Scarborough Spa, King-street, and although the very word "Co-opera tive" has something ominous in it to the ears of the inhabitants of this district, a most favourable opinion has been created in regard to the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. Within the last three years cooperative stores had been established under the most favourable auspices at Newcastle, Sunderland, and Shields, but owing to the incompetency and the dishonesty of the parties entrusted with the manage-ment have failed, and some who had had shares for which they paid £30 have not received a single far thing of their money. These failures have been caused through the shareholders neglecting the advice "to take the management of their affairs into their own hands." The greatest recommendation of the Land Society is its being founded upon this principle.

MORE OF THE ANDOVER UNION.

The extraordinary attempt to palm off upon the rateanimated conversation in the town.

The circumstances of the case at Oxford, where Price is said to have been, very much resemble those of that at Andover. The surgeon of the house brought under the notice of the board of guardians the neglect of the master to give to the paupers the medicine and diet he had ordered for them-charges which Price, like M'Dougal, at first indignantly repelled, and challenged Mr. Wyatt, the surgeon, to the proof. This led to an investigation, the result of which was that the charges were substantiated, and the master, to avoid worse consequences, resigned. The history of that investigation is as follows :----

Mr. Austin, the Assistant Poor Law Commiss attended the weekly meeting of the board of guardians on Thursday, June 27th, 1814, and opened his inquiry, making it a public one, in spite of much opposition from many of the guardians.

Mr. Wyatt, the medical officer, repeated his former evidence. The man Thomas, whose wife died in the work house, and the woman Holyoake did the same.

The surgeon mentioned the case of an inmate named Harpur, who had disease of the heart, and whose mediine was not delivered to her, by which neglect her complaint and sufferings were much aggravated. The surgeon underwent a long cross-examination by

one of the guardians, a friend of Price, but nothing was elicited in his favour. In reply to questions put by other guardians, Mr

Wyatt stated that he had heard Price use language of a ery improper character. "Monstrous, by God!" was a common expression of the matron to the children.

At the meeting of the board on Thursday, July 4th several charges against the master were brought forward effect that, the Poor Law Commissioners be immediately -1st, for striking a little girl, an inmate; 2nd, for not written to, to ascertain if the several charges brought for. sending the breakfast of an inmate named David Hanks, ward by Mr. Westlake against Price were true, and to who had been taken in a fit, and could not go down stairs | request an investigation of them.

to get it; and 3rd, for confining a girl in a room for six months, and giving her oakum to pick when she was near | ment was adopted in its stead. her confinement. Evidence in support of the first two charges having been taken by the assistant-commissioner, the day which ought not to be lost sight of :- A poor the third was adjourned to Saturday, the 6th of July, for ragged little boy, aged 11 years, an orphan, living with the production of a book of material importance in proof his grandfather, an aged pauper of seventy-six, presented of the charge. The inquiry was then again adjourned to himself at the board, begging a pair of shoes to enable the 18th, to give Price time to get up his defence, and the him to take a place offered him at 1s. 6d. per week if he Poor Law Commissioners an opportunity of perusing the could get shoes, and which unless he got, he must come evidence against him. The interval, however, was much into the house. A long discussion took place whether greater, as the case was not again taken up until the the boy should have shoes, some of the guardians being meeting of the board on Thursday, the 1st of August, for and others against. It was at last, by way of meeting when a new but serious feature in the inquiry presented the difficulty, suggested that the boy should have an old itself

workhouse was reported to have been found dead in his very little value, not more than 3s., and an old pair would bed. He was a person of weak mind, and latterly sub- not be worth receiving, as no master would take the boy ject to convulsions and to fits of excitement, during which unless he had good shoes. Price, the temporary master, he would talk loudly and incoherently, and throw him- remarked that he considered it a bad principle to give self about. The medical officer had ordered that he paupers anything new, as they generally, to his knowshould be placed in a room by himself and be kept quiet. ledge, pawned or sold the article given. Mr. Mundy re-Instead of that two other idiots were with him. An in- marked that such an observation was unbecoming and quest was held on the body, and the jury, after two sit- uncalled for, and that the guardians had been too long tings and a full inquiry into all the facts of the case, re- compelled to listen to such observations applied to those dominion of the tyrant land-lords and money-lords. added this censure—" The jury are of opinion that the events, were not present to answer them. It was deturned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," but who were perhaps undeserving them, and who, at all deceased has not had the attention ordered by the surgeon, in consequence of the master not carrying out his the boy. orders; and it appearing that it has not been the practice of the master to look to the medical orders, but to leave on behalf of Mr. Price, who considered that the servants the same solely to the matron, the jury hope that the and the aged men and women should be allowed heer. guardians will in future make some regulation by which That was contrary to the regulations, unless under the attention to the sick may be better insured. The jury order of the medical officer, which had not been the consider the conduct of the master and matron in the case since the commencement of the recent inquiry. present instance to be censurable." This verdict and censure, signed by Mr. Slatter, the objected to his entering any name but that of a sick foreman, was communicated to the board in a letter pauper in the medical book; and he did not know in from the coroner, which was entered in the minute book. One of the guardians (Mr. Allbutt) moved this resolulution :-- "That it is the opinion of this Board that the purpose. present master and matron are not suitable persons to discharge the duties of the offices they now hold with if the Board would give him authority. The Commissatisfaction." This was seconded, and some discussion sioners might censure him for doing so without such ensued, during which two of the guardians commented on the evidence given by the master before the coroner, sibility. pointing out certain discrepancies. The motion was carried by a majority of 20 to 2. Three guardians declined to vote, The Assistant Commissioner then said, that after the beer. what had just transpired he should postpone his inquiry. The resolution which the board had passed might alter the course to be pursued by the master.

the society, addressed each meeting, and satisfactorily | affected Price's moral character, and was told they did acquitted himself, although suffering from hoarseness | He also engaged to show the charges as they were arand exhaustion induced by unintermitted lecturing. I ranged, and had been inquired into before the Poor Law Commissioners. Mr. Smythe objected to Mr. Westlake reading or showing the evidence, and imperiously said, he would have an answer to his questions without any We cherish hopes of having ere long a powerful referring, and that Mr. Westlake ought to know what the branch of the society in Sunderland. charges were.

Mr. Westlake refused to give any answer but what he could fully prove from the written evidence, as copied from the minutes of the guardians.

Mr. C. Holdway then remarked, that his report ought to be attended to, and that they were indebted to Mr. Westlake for any trouble he had taken to bring the facts forward.

The Chairman was asked whether he did not consider Mr. Westlake bound, after this communication being made to him, to bring it before the board ?

Mr. Smythe said, that he should object to answer that juestion.

Mr. Soper proposed the following resolution :---

"That it appears to this board, that the Poor Law Comissioner has recommended to the guardians Mr. Chas. Price as a fit person to be intrusted with the care and charge of the poor in the Andover workhouse, knowing that he was a most unfit person, by reason of his misconduct whilst master of the House of Industry at Oxford ; resolved, therefore, that the poor of this house be not continued in the charge of so improper a person,"

Mr. H. Mundy seconded the resolution

A discussion ensued as to the propriety of calling in Price to give an explanation to the guardians, which, after payers of Andover a discarded officer, as it is believed, of a warm debate, was decided in the affirmative by the another union, is, I am informed by letter, the subject of chairman's vote, there being seven for calling in Price, and six opposed to it.

The Chairman addressing Price, said,-I have a simple question to ask you ; were you master of the llouse of Industry at Oxford ?

Price-Yes.

When did you leave ?- At Michaelmas last. What was the cause of your leaving ?--- I did not like the old system, I wished to get into the new one. Did any inquiry take place respecting your conduct ?---

Did any inquiry take place ?--- I think they talked of an

inquiry. Did you leave on account of such an inquiry?-NO; I

waited to see the result, and then resigned. Was there a coroner's inquest at the workhouse while

you were master ?---No.

The question was repeated, and pressed, when Price admitted that he thought there might have been, Was any censure ever passed upon you at a coroner's inquest ?--- Never, that I am aware of.

Was this workhouse at Oxford under the control or direction of the Poor Law Commissioners ?- No. Price, then, addressing the board, said,-Gentlemen, I will now give you the reason why I left Oxford. The

chairman, Mr. Grimble, was anxious to get rid of me, and put in my place his own father, which he did three weeks after I left

Price was ordered to retire, and, Mr. Smythe then putit to Mr. Soper whether he would still press his resolution.

Mr. Soper said he should.

Mr. F. Loscombe then proposed a resolution, to the

The original resolution being withdrawn, the amend-

One circumstance took place during the proceedings of pair; when Mr. Mundy very manfully came forward, It appears that on Monday, July 22, an inmate of the and said that even a new pair of the union shoes were of cided at last that a pair of old shoes should be given to

home from eleven till four,

by Sanger, 159, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; all medicine vendors in town and country.

Advice given gratuitously to persons calling between he hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven nd nine in the evening. Where also may be had Wray's debrated Balsamic Pills, for the cure of gleets, impuisance, strictures, seminal weakness, whites, pains in the | and vigour.

ns, affec, 'Ous of the kidneys, gravel, irritation of the X dder or ure "up, and other diseases of the urinary sages, frequently verforming, is recent cases, a perfect e in the space of a few days; they have also been found ecidedly efficacious in cashe of gout and rheumatism and an excellent remedy for the "emoval of the evil effects of self abuse. In boxes at 25, 9d., 48, 5d., and 11s. each. By post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s.

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

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

Wray's Improved Suspensory Bandages, well adapted for and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy. lied on. Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; ditto, with fronts, 3s. 6d.; 12

RUPTURES.

RUPTURES. Wrays Improved Steel Spring Trusses, for hernia, pro-perly adapted; single, 55, 6d., 75. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; doubles, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.

. Physicians' and Surgeon's advice every day from eleven till ene, and evening from seven till nine.

verance in the Purifying Vegetable Pills, in which Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and Cheapside ; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard ; and by healing virtues of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbutic affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations,

scrofulous or venereal taint, will cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions top istine health

each bottle and box, as none clse are genuine.

Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country. Be sure to ask for Brodie's Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, or Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Ve getable Pills.

Vesses. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London. from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the evenand on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two.

Country patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases. The communication sportsmen, gentlemen, hunting, riding, walking, suffering must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of from disease, relaxation, local debility, &c., approved of £1, and in all cas the most inviolable secresy may be re-

N.B.-Country drugg. ets, booksellers, and patent mediknitted or wove silk, 2s, 6d.; ditto, with elastic springs, cine venders can be supplie. d with any quantity of Brodie's Ta ed Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London,

> Only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent cure.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this in the morning, enter upon his field, and no man can island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medi-turn him off. So much for comparative independence; cal gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing and now I will give a brief report of my last week's medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits | tour :-

some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure sores and ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running the active members of the National Charter Associaulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all tion, occupied the chair, and made a brief but appro-Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of priate speech. The meeting was a numerous one, Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., which did him no good; but yours cured him in about six and apparently each and every one appeared satisfied London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored with the afternoon's proceedings. In the evening to health and vigour. (Signed) JOHN MARTIN.

Piles, Fistulas, and bearings-down.

A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OINTMENT. -A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, the meeting. I spoke for an hour and a half upon Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three | the subject of the Land ; and during that time I enyears suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general deavoured to show the advantages likely to result bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had from the adoption of our Land project, and replied to twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at some of the objections offered to it by our opponents. twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at some of the objection and the by our opponents. Inst gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding The plan takes well in Leeds; and I am happy to this complication of complaints, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed.

June 3rd, 1844.

and sores that were of the most dreadful description, as able to himself, but not to those who took the land.

ns and return home, sleep soundly, get up

On Sunday, September 28th, I addressed an open air meeting, on Westheath-moor ; Mr. Firth, one of there was a goodly gathering in the Bazaar. Mr. Farrar, an old and staunch veteran in the cause, was unanimously voted to the chair, who, after making a few introductory remarks, called upon me to address

say that there is a strong branch of the society held in the Bazaar. CHERWELL, NEAR LEEDS.

On Monday evening I addressed a meeting held in

of obtaining it." Some two or three years ago a few colliers in this village took a quantity of land

Mr. Lewis Reedon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes, from their employer, at an annual rent of £5 the under the above date, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment acre. The employer, a cunning fellow, took good

On the following day, however, the Assistant Commis-

sioner resurred his inquiry, and took a great mass of had failed. Extraordinary Cure in the West Indics, of Leprosy, and other direfel skin diseases. had failed. Extraordinary Cure in the West Indics, of Leprosy, and other direfel skin diseases. had failed. Extraordinary Cure in the West Indics, of Leprosy, and other direfel skin diseases. had failed. In a large school-room of the above village, called to of obtaining it." Some two on three was a meeting near in singury, and took a great mass of direfel skin diseases. Mr. Westlake—In consequence of Mr. Farker evidence pro and con, relative to charges of neglecting to bublicly told me I should not order beer except for sick deliver medicine to the sick, contravening the written persons, I cannot do as the guardians wish in this orders of the medical officer as to the diet of the sick, in matter.

neglecting to supply the food prescribed, and giving that not ordered and injurious, and acting contrary to the house by Mr. Parker is regarded by the inhabitants of rules of the house, both in supplying food of a bad quality, Andover as a gross insult and something worse. Instead have cured bad legs that no doctor could manage, ulcers care to make an agreement with them highly favour-and, on complaint being made, continuing the same; of serving his superiors on the present system by his and, on complaint being made, continuing the same; of serving his superiors on the present system by his and and an agreement with them highly favourdicting paupers not on the medical list on food not proceedings, he has done infinite amage to all, and and sores that were of the most dreading description, as the so ministry, but not to those who took the land. dicting paupers not on the medical list on food not proceedings, he has done infinite anage to any the solution of the most frightful nature, and that the cures effected land so long as they worked for him, or rather so long lently striking a girl. The Assistant-Commissioner said, exceedingly difficult to allay.

Mr. F. Loscombe said he had an application to make Mr. Westlake informed the Board that Mr. Parker had what other book such an order could be entered. Mr. Smythe thought a certificate would answer the

Mr. Westlake said he would cheerfully give the order authority, and the guardians ought to share the respon-

Mr. Loscombe and others objected to take any share of responsibility, and said that Mr. Parker had stated that it was left entirely with the medical officer to order

Mr. Westlake-When and where ? Mr. Loscombe-In the Board Room. Mr. Westlake-In my presence ? Mr. Loscombe-No.

Mr. Westlake-In consequence of Mr. Parker having

The placing of such a person as Price in the work

OCTOBER 11, 1845.

Boetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. NO. XIV. "CHILDE HABOLD."

The second canto of this magnificent poem was written in Greece in the year 1810, when the poet was in his twenty-third year. At that time he appears to have regarded the restoration of Greece as all but impossible : hence the dejected and almost desnairing tone of the following beautiful stanzas. A few years subsequently, Byrox had cause to change his opinions as to the destiny of the Greeks, and what he did for them-devoting to their cause his fortune his person, his sword, his life-is it not written on the hearts of freedom's sons in every clime ? Is not his name imperishably entwined with that of his passionately-loved

OBEECE ? Fair Greece ! sad relic of departed worth ! Immortal, though no more ; though fallen, great ! Who now shall lead thy scatter'd children forth, And long accustom'd bondage uncreate ? Not such thy sons who whilome did wait, The hopeless warriors of a willing doom, In bleak Thermopylæ's sepulchral strait-Oh ! who that gallant spirit shall resume, Leap from Eurotas' banks, and call thee from the tomb

Spirit of Freedom ! when on Phyle's brow Thou sat'st with Thrasybulus and his train, Could'st thou forbode the dismal hour which now Dims the green beauties of thine Attic plain ? Not thirty tyrants now enforce the chain. But every carle can lord it o'er thy land : Nor rise thy soul, but idly rail in vain, Trembling beneath the scourge of Turkish hand,

From birth to death enslaved; in word, in deed, un mann'd!

In all save form, how changed! and who That marks the fire still sparkling in each eye, Who but would deem their bosoms burn'd anew With thy unquenched beam, lost Liberty ! And many dream withal the hour is nigh That gives them back their fathers' heritage : For foreign arms and aid they fondly sigh, Nor solely dare encounter hostile rage,

Or tear their name defiled from Slavery's mournful page Hereditary bondsmen ! know ye not Who would be free themselves must strike the blow f By their right arms the conquest must be wrought ? Will Gaul or Muscovite redress ye ? No! True, they may lay your proud despoilers low, But not for you will Freedom's altars flame. Shades of the Helots ! triumph o'er your foe ! Greece! change thy lords, thy state is still the same Thy glorious day is o'er, but not thine years of shame.

When riseth Lacedæmon's hardihood, When Thebes Epaminondas rears again, When Athens' children are with hearts endued, When Grecian mothers shall give birth to men, Then may'st thou be restored ; but not till then, A thousand years scarce serve to form a state : An hour may lay it in the dust : and when Can man its shatter'd splendour renovate, Recall its virtues back, and vanquish time and fate ?

And yet how lovely in thine eye of woe, Land of lost gods and god-like men! art thou! Thy vales of evergreen, thy hills of snow, Proclaim thee Nature's varied favourite now : Thy fanes, thy remples to thy surface bow, Commingling slowly with heroic earth, Broke by the share of every rustic plough : So perish monuments of mortal birth, So perish all in turn save well-recorded Worth ;

Save where some solitary column mourns Above its prostrate brethren of the cave : Save where Tritonia's airy shrine adorns Colonna's cliff, and gleam along the wave ; Save o'er some warrior's half-forgotten grave, Where the grey stones and unmolested grass Ages, but not oblivion, feebly brave. strungers only no

Nay. rather light that enrse on ye, yourselves-Ye timid, crouching crew! Is there no heart Among ye stung to see the puny elves, His children, daily die-his wife dispart Her hair, and glare in madness ? Doth the smart Of degradation cease to rankle in your veins ? Faint, though ye be, and feeble-will none start Unto his feet, and cry, while aught remains him of life-"Death! or deliverance from our chains !"

Cowards!-do ye believe all men are like Yourselves ?--- that craven fear doth paralyse Each English arm until it dares not strike Old Tyler's spirit-and impel to rise Millions omnipotent in vengeful ire ? Fool, that I am ! are there not hungry spics On every hand-who watch, for dirty hire, Each glance of every eye that glows with Freedom's fire

Frost! while I rave in darkness, thou dost feel The sun in yon far southern felon-land-But feel'st, therewith, thy chain. Thy wound to head No help extends! Poor victim !-- sold, trepanned By hirelings of the minion whose spite planned Thy death, and built thy gallows-but, through fear Of Labour's vengeance, stayed the hangman's hand : Victim of thy heart's thirst with bread to cheer ngland's lean artizan, and Cambria's mountaineer!

How many a despicable sordid tool Of tyranny doth flippantly descant Upon thy deed—cleping thee "rebel fool," And gallant Shell a "broil-slain miscreant"— Who, had your cause and ye proved dominant, Would loudly have extolled your fearlessness, And boisterously swelled the choral chaunt Filled with the eulogy of your excess f deep fraternal zeal to end Man's wretchedness ! In the notes to this Book we find the following remarks on FROST :---

I write from no personal knowledge of John Frostfor the "Newport insurrection" occurred more than a ycar before I became acquainted with a single Chartistbut from the testimony of my eloquent and intelligent friend, Henry Vincent, who had witnessed Mr. Frost's upright discharge of duty as a magistrate, frequently partook of his hospitality, shared deeply his political views and purposes, and speaks enthusiastically (I mean in private) of the poor exile's generous sincerity and patriotic igh-mindedness,

So Mr. Cooren's "eloquent and intelligent friend," HENRY VINCENT, yet continues to "speak enthusiastically of the poor exile's generous sincerity and patriotic high-mindedness." This is news to us. Mr. Cooren does well to add, however, that this enthusiasm on the part of the "political pedlar" is confined to "private" exhibitions. We should think they were particularly private. It may be

true that HENRY VINCENT, the Chartist, frequently partook of FROST's hospitality, and shared deeply his political views and purposes; but we are sure that

HENRY VINCENT, the bought and sold advocate of "Return from a delightful trip on the Continent" forms the subject of the large steel engraving by 'respectable" reform, is utterly guiltless of now respectable reform, is utterly guildless of able avowing any connection with, or admiration of poor Fnosr. This "respectable" mouther of "moral" inanities, flimsy sentimentalities, and poetical puffery, whose hypocritical canting and whining about "the blessings of religion," draws down the applause of the oily black slugs of dissent-ing and teetotal platforms, would be shocked to hear the counts." The article thus illustrated is written by ANGUS B. REACH, who can write very cleverly, the name of FROST mentioned, and "the Charter" would cause him to faint outright. We can assure though his present production is by no means first-Mr. COOPER, who glories in the name of " Chartist." | rate. The Editor contributes an irreverend and that his claiming the "eloquent and intelligent" for cockneyish parody on GOLDSMITH'S famed "Edwin his "friend" will be deemed an unpardonable offence by that "respectable" gentleman : and the The "Legend of the Rhine" exhibits, this month, offence will be not a little magnified, from the fact symptoms of spinning on the part of the writer; the of Mr. Coorer reminding the world that the now present chapters are not good. The following article frothy Mawworm, VINCENT, was once a Chartist, and a "friend" (?) of the "rebel" Frosr's. being brief, we give it entire :--POETICAL INVITATIONS.

Mackenzie, 111, Fleet-street. Coores offers some further remarks, which we feel bound to transfer to our columns. We must, however, dissent from the doctrine "that a resort to force, un-der any circumstances, is indefensible, either as a wise or a just proceeding." With all deference to Mr. Coores, this is "indefensible" nonsense : and we ing to willow glens the day after an evening party or Coores, this is "indefensible" nonsense : and we

THE NORTHERN STAR.

The spirit of Prometheus doth but sleep Within man's heart :-- the dark, blood-feeding brood Of serpents that so hush around it creep, Now they perceive, with apprehension shrewd, Their Terror-Trinity of Crown, Sword, Rood-Is near evanishment,-may justly dread The ruthless vengeance in its waking mood Of the heart's Titan thought :-- Up from its bed will spring, and crush the asps that on its life misfed ;

The spirit of Prometheus doth but sleep :---The Mind!s tornado wakes, through earth, ey'n now! And soon it will to nought the fabric sweep, Of age-reared Priestcraft, and its shapes of woe-Its Hell, Wrath-God, and Fear-that foulest foe Of human freedom !--- "I will freely think !" 'Twill boldly tell the surpliced cozeners-"Lo! "I dare your monster God!-nor will I shrink 'llis tyrant tortures to defy-ev'n though I sink

"Amid the bottomless abyss of pain "Ye say He hath created for his slaves! "There let him hurl me !--- and despite the chain "That spiritually binds me under waves "Of liquid flame,-He shall find one who braves "His wrath, and hurls back hatred for a God "Who forms without their will His creatures-graves "Their natures on them—rules by his own nod Of providence, their lives-and, then, beneath his rod-"Ilis scourge eternal, tortures them, without "Surcease or intermission !"-Endless fire For a breath's error-for a moment's doubt !--Infinite Greatness exercising ire Relentless on a worm !- Why ?- That the quire Celestial may Ilis spotless glory sing-His attributes harmonious made by dire Infliction on his worms of suffering-And He Himself in joy extatic reveiling ! Oh! what a potent poison hath benumbed The human mind, and robbed it of its might Inherent !-- since, affrighted, cowed, begloomed, And stultified-this juggle of the Night It kneels unto, and calls "divinest light !"---But, it will soon the jugglers' toils outleap Who long, behind the altar of their Sprite Of blood, have played at terrible bo-peep Vith Man !—the spirit of Prometheus doth butsleep !-For the remainder of this Book we must refer the

reader to the poem itself, where they will find the lion-licking, lady-loving, Jew Jack-the-Giant-killer SAMSON introduced; with sundry anti-atheistic speeches on his part, and sundry pricst-frightening

replies on the part of the revolutionary suicides. We cannot afford room this week for further extracts, and, indeed, had we room, we should hesitate to add anything to the extract just given—a piece worthy of the great SUBLER himself! What higher praise could we award Mr. Cooper ? None.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE-BOOK-OCTOBER. London: Punch Office, 92, Fleetstreet.

They tell us they's ill nurtured, Of raiment scant and rude-Not picturesque, as we are-A wild and wolfish brood !

But, Queen, you look so gracious,

They say our English sisters

Are never blithe as we ;

That this can never be.

Then bless good Saint Gregorius, That did our lots determine-We are not English children : No, Gott sey dank, we are German.

When you go back to England, You'll think on what you've seen Then ask our English sisters To dance upon the green. Perhaps they'll look less savage, With seemlier clothes and food; Perhaps with kindly teaching You'll change their sullen mood 'Tis sad that they should go in rags, And you, their Queen, in ermine-We are not English children ; No, Gott sey dank, we're German !

Queen Victoria's Statue of Shakspeare" is an excellent piece of satire, which, if VICTORIA read it, and if she has aught of sense and shame in her com. Tories remained in power he was an uncomproand if she has aught of sense and shame in her commising Whig. He deprecated a large naval establish-ment; he clamoured unceasingly against the military position, must make her blush crimson to the eyes. One thing the tenant of Windsor Castle may be sure of, that reverence for that well-nigh worn out jug-glery in virtue, of which she is permitted to live a life of splendid idleness and haughty isolation, is not on the increase amongst her "loving subjects" (?), but just the reverse. The other contents of this part we have not room to notice; enough, that from the first to the last nage all is admirable and and the subject upon which he was found to he subject the subject to he subject to he subject the subject to he here subject to he subject the subject to here subject the subject to here sub first to the last page all is admirable, and worthy of Act. But the subject upon which he most frequently

132, Fleet-street.

most beautiful. The cheapness of this work is astonishing; thus the first three of the above-named

sixpence! We again earnestly recommend this excellent work to all the lovers of British Song.

bition, a Greek tale" (concluded); "Vital Statistics;" "Parrot's Journey to Ararat;" "Il Vagabondo" (continued); "Michelet's History of France;" "Parrot's Journey to Ararat;" "Il Vagabondo" (continued); "Michelet's History of France;" "Kailway Speculation;" and "A Practical Survey of Ancient Coins." These contributions are ably written, but are almost all of a dry, and not generally written, but are almost all of a dry, and not generally written, but are almost all of a dry, and not generally written, but are almost all of a dry, and not generally written, but are almost all of a dry, and not generally written, but are almost all of a dry, and not generally written, but are almost all of a dry, and not generally written, but are almost all of a dry, and not generally written, but are almost all of a dry, and not generally written, but are almost all of a dry, and not generally interesting character. "Il Vagabondo" is an exception, but his reminiscences this month exhibit him, was not the sole operative circumstance which dissips's name is in the popular mind most closely connect, we must not forget, however, that even GIL BLAS showed himself soft on more than one occasion.
THE CONNOISSEUR.—Ocrober. London: E. Mackenzic, 111, Fleet-street.
THE CONNOISSEUR.—Ocrober. London: E. Mackenzic, 111, Fleet-street.
Surrendering the seals of office. But it is as certain that this was not the came leader of the Ministerial party in the second, the Justice of the ministerial party in the second, the Justice of the ministerial party in the second, the Justice of the ministerial party in the second, the Justice of the ministerial party in the second, the Justice of the ministerial party is a matterial term, should as an opposition member; he took an active part in promoting the repeal of the Test and Corporation is supposed to preside over parliamentary proceedings. In the second, the Justice of the ministerial party is a denized of the generation of Justice, theek-by-is and base is an opposition for abolishing the office of Lord-Lientenant of Ireland. In 1830 he became leader of the Ministerial party is a second, the Justice of the

of the inconsistency which marked the character of

Amongst the instances cited to his disadvan-tage were the assessed taxes, the extension of the

elective franchise, the ballot, the newspaper-tax,

pension list. Of the measures which he sup-

ported and was instrumental in carrying, Parlia-

mentary Reform and the Poor Law Amendment

Tít Bits. army, the subject of this memoir concluded a long speech by saying "that resignation ought to ocspeech by saying "that resignation ought to oc-easion no regret, as his Royal Highness had lost the confidence of the country." He also took that opportunity to denounce the practice of conferring high office on persons of such exalted rank. The next series of debates in which he took a prominent part were those occasioned by the escape of Bona-parte from Elba, when he showed that which no one now will be disposed to call patriotism in moving an

DROPS OF COMFORT GENERALLY ADMINISTERED BY FRIENDS. Having your health proposed at the age of forty, as "promising young man."

Reading a newspaper on a railway, containing an account of "five-and-twenty lives lost" only the day before.

now will be disposed to call patriotism, in moving an address to the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness not to disturb the peace of Europe. The Losing a heavy sum at cards, and all your friends wondering how you could have been "such a fool." Putting on a white neckcloth, which you fancy

peace of Europe, however, was established upon a much broader basis than it could have been by the policy which Lord Althorp recommended; and from recomes you, and being hailed all the evening as waiter.

Publishing a novel which does not sell, and reading the moment that the war ceased, his Lordship, in in a review_"This work is equal to anything of common with the other Whigs, took up the trade of Ainsworth's."

worrying the Minister about economy and retrench-ment. For some years they had little else on which Breaking down before ladies in the middle of a song. and a wag calling out "Encore,"

to found a series of clap-trap speeches, and, to do them justice, they made the most of the plausible Losing your latch-key, and wife and mother-in-law both sitting up for you.

arguments with which the state of public affairs then furnished them. On his political and Parliamen-Having your gig nearly upset by an omnibus, and being abused by the conductor for not seeing "vers ye're coming to."—Punch. tary career, we may readily bestow all the praise which consistency deserves; for whatever may have been his political vacillations at a later period of

VEGETABLE DIET .- However much the discaso among the potatoes may distress the poor Irish during the following winter, it will not in the least alter the diet of the Great Agitator, whose living is very plain, having existed all his life upon calbage.—Ibid.

Should CROMWELL HAVE A STATUE?—Everybody is asking, "Should Cromwell have a statue?" and echo is in all directions bawling out, "Yes, of course." It is true that Cromwell cannot be traced back to Lady Redburga, or proved to be a lineal descendant of Ethelsantha, the wife of Alfred; but he certainly played his part of sovereign as well as if he had been hrst to the last page all is admirable, and worthy of all praise. The illustrations, too, this month are more than ordinarily excellent—we must particularly notice the portrait of the holy mendicant, Bishop BLOOMFIELD. More it is not necessary we should say in praise and recommendation of the unrivalled Punch. HOW'S ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF BRITISH SONG—Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. London: How, 132, Fleet-street.

party, that man could never have found himself at own title to the throne : and his subsequent conduct. 132, Fleet-street. These numbers contain Collin's elegant verses "To Fair Fidele's Grassy Tomb" (set to music by Dr. Arne), Dibdin's famed "Farewell my Trim-built Wherry;" "Black-eyed Susan;" "Lovely Nan;" "Crazy Jane;" "The Baby's Hushaby;" and several other pieces of minor celebrity. The illustrations are most beautiful. The cheapness of this work is astoneedlessly extend the limits of this article if we fellow, according to Shakspeare, always putting out needlessly extend the limits of this article if we fellow, according to Shakspeare, always putting out were to follow him through every stage of his Par-liamentary career, or even enumerate a tithe of the occasions on which he addressed the House of Com-mons. Events, however, with which he was inti-mately connected were assigned as the reasons for breaking up two Administrations—the first of these was the Goderich Ministry during which it was area WADE'S LONDON REVIEW—OCTODER. London: C. B. Christian, Whitefriar's-street, Fleet-street. The contents of this month's number are :—"Am-bition, a Greek tale" (concluded); "Vital Statistics;" "Parrot's Journey to Ararat;" "Il Vagabondo" that this month's number are :—"Am-bition, a Greek tale" (concluded); "Vital Statistics;"

der any circumstances, is indefensible, either as a wise or a just proceeding." With all deference to Mr. Coopen, this is "indefensible" nonsense; and we those properties should be cumbersome and awkwardpurpose of correcting them. His influence, however, looking in the extreme. There is a profundity in scemed searcely to suffer ; for the Ministry to which representing her as a supernatural being, taking hold of things in an impossible manner. On the same he belonged enjoyed the support of five hundred memdeep principle she should be drawn standing in an majority melted away under the continued operation attitude which the human mechanism does not admit of. There is another good reason, which we will not Lord Althorp at this period of his political life; for enlarge upon, why Justice should appear twisted in his opponents charged him - and upon no weak the British Senate. The tardigrade character of grounds-with supporting questions in Opposition which he opposed during his tenure of office. Justice ought further to be made visible in her feet. which should be quaintly clumsy, and contorted to a degree involving lameness. The anatomical difficulties which oppose these requisites are to be veiled with a profusion of drapery, which, as our sagacious the cheap pamphlet duty, military flogging, and the ancestors well knew, will cover outrageous drawing. The face of Justice should be that of a monumental brass, both on account of the æsthetical character of the material, and the corpse-like attributes proper to Gothic sanctity. The cause of right and nature versus humbug, which Justice is ever trying, ought to be manifested by scrolls stuck into her scales, inscribed, of course, with old English characters. Altogether, the person of Justice should be deformed; and her look old-maidish ; so that she may be devoid of the Paganism of symmetry and beauty.-Ibid. THE FORCE OF HABIT .- The Canopus, originally a French vessel, has generally been the first in the races of the Experimental Squadron. Our brave sailors provisions excited unqualified applause; while the say this is to be accounted for, by the fact of her being extraordinary powers of recollection which he dis-played while debating its details drew forth the most a foreign ship, and having been taught from her cra-dle to run away at the sight of an English vessel.— Ibid.

pieces are contained in a single number, which poetry, music, and illustrations) is published for

WADE'S LONDON REVIEW-OCTOBER. London:

Lingering like me, perchance to gaze, and sigh " Alas !" Yet are thy skies as blue, thy crags as wild ; Sweet are thy groves, and verdant are thy fields, Thine olive ripe as when Minerva smil'd, And still his honied wealth Hymettus yields; There the blithe bee his fragrant fortress builds, The free-born wanderer of thy mountain-air : Apollo still thy long, long summer gilds, Still in his beam Mendeli's marbles glare ; Art, Glory, Freedom, fail, but Nature still is fair.

Where'er we tread 't is haunted holy ground; No earth of thine is lost in vulgar mould. But one vast realm of wonder spreads around, And all the Muses' tales seem truly told. Till the sense aches with gazing to behold The scenes our earliest dreams have dwelt upon Each hill and dale, each deep'ning glen and wold Defies the power which crush'd thy temples gone : Age shakes Athena's tower, but spares grey Marathon.

The sun, the soil, but not the slave, the same ; Unchanged in all except its foreign lord-Preserves alike its bounds and boundless fame The battle-field, where Persia's victim horde First bowed beneath the brunt of Hellas' sword. As on the morn to distaut glory dear, When Marathon became a magic word : Which utter'd, to the hearer's eye appear The camp, the host, the fight, the conqueror's career,

The flying Mede, his shaftless broken bow : The fiery Greek, his red pursuing spear; Mountains above, Earth's, Ocean's plain below Death in the front, Destruction in the rear! Such was the scene-what now remaineth here ? What sacred trophy marks the hallow'd ground, Recording Freedom's smile and Asia's tear ? The rifled urn, the violated mound, The dust thy courser's hoof, rude stranger! spurns

around. Yet to the remnants of thy splendour past Shall pilgrims pensive, but unwearied, throng : Long shall the voyager, with th' Ionian blast, Hail the bright clime of battle and of song ; Long shall thine annals and immortal tongue Fill with thy fame the youth of many a shore: Boast of the aged! lesson of the young! Which sages venerate and bards adore, As Pallas and the Muse unveil their awful lore.

The above stanzas conclude our extracts from the second Canto of Childe Harold.

AN ACROSTIC.

T hou bard of Chartism, accept my humble praise : I eart-gratitude I yield for thy immortal lays. O h, that our tyrants would be warn'd by thee! M ay they incline in time the slave make free, A h! would they listen to thy warning strains, S laves to make men and break their galling chains C an'st weild thy pen-make soft the despot's heart ? 0 h, then, write on, and act the Briton's part. 0 urs be the task, for freedom boldly fights-P reserve us, heaven ! in struggling for the right, E ach one for liberty declare the world all o'er, R emove our fetters, or, " Slaves! toil no more !"

J. SHAW

Reviews.

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

A splendid address to "Night" opens the Fifth Book-we can find room for only a portion of the stanzas:---

Hail eldest Night! Mother of human fear! Vague solitude where infant Man first felt His native helplessness! Bencath whose drear And solemn coverture he, trembling, knelt To what in thy vast womb of darkness dwelt Unseen, unknown !--- but, with the waking Sun, Shouting, sprang up to see glad Nature melt In smiles-triumphantly his Joy-God run

Up the blue sky-and Light's bright reign again begun! Hail starless darkness !- sterile silence hail ! Would that o'er Chaos thy wide rule had been Perpetual, and repuile Man's birth-wail Had ne'er been heard-or, over huge, obscene, And monstrous births of ocean or terrene For ever thou hadst brooded-so that Light Had ne'er mocked mortals, nor the morning sheen Broke thy stern sigil to give baltful sight to man-whose lock upon his fellow is a b

wish he had left this " prison reflection" in the prison, once repeated in the poem before us :--

"Treason doth never prosper : what's the reason ? "For, if it prosper none dare call it treason."

So says Sir John Harrington; and, without asserting that it was morally or physically possible for the Welsh mente of November, 1839, to have succeeded-I shall not shrink to avow my conviction that the fated enterprize of John Frost, which had for its object the enfranchisement of every same male inhabitant of Great Britain and Ireland, of twenty-one years of age, was equally as noble, although not so imposing, as the thriumph-in-arms of the Barons of Runnymede—or the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688. Reflection-and, above all, prison-reflectionhas, indeed, done much to impress me with the belief that a resort to force, under any circumstances, is indefensible, either as a wise or a just proceeding-but, for the life of me, I cannot subdue the feeling of an Englishman when the picture starts before my imagination of Hampden on Chalgrove Field "drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard." And if Patriotism need not be ashamed at the thrill of the blood which such a portrait enkindles—why blush 10 own admiration for the heroism of poor Shell—a youth of singular masculine beauty, and

an enthusiast for the enfranchisement of his own orderwho loaded and fired his piece three times, with the greatest intrepidity, before he fell in the streets of Newport? We do not write History like the glorious old Greeks, or the memory of such a hero would not be lost. Lost !-- let me remember that a Nugent-to whom all honour!-has had the moral courage to exert himself, and successfully, for the crection of a column on Chalgrove Field, at the bi-century of Hampden's death .-- May not a noble be found, in November 2039, to commemorate Shell's fall at Newport with equal earnestness? Servility and Prejudice may be staggered at the thought nowbut what would have been thought of a column to Hampden, when the bones of Cromwell, Bradshaw, and Ireton had been dug up, and were hung in gibbet-irons ? The following allusion to the expatriated patriot ELLIS is pathetic and beautiful :--

Ellis-my brother !-- though but once in life I clasped thy hand-for one hour's troubled breath Heard thy tongue's accents-in the dungeon rife With sounds of maddened sorrow-jet, till death Hearse me in silence, of my plighted faith To thee as to a brother, I will think :---And never-though it bring me direst wrath-That they wave wronged thy innocence, will I shrink Fo tell the oppressors whose revenge-cup thou dost drink.

A perjurer sold thee to the lordling's spite-The lordling's tenant-serfs dared not demur The verdict-for they marked his nod, though slight How sternly starless did the dread night lour On the low minions of tyraunic power When they, to exile thee-the wronged one-led! 'Twas such a night as this; and grief's heart-shower These yielding eyes, in my lone dungeon, shed-For, 'mid the clank of chains, echoed thy farewell tread!

And thou, all guiltless of the violent deed Wherewith they charged thee, as the new-born child ! And he, failing t' entwine the victor's meed With patriotic daring-deep-despoiled, Alike, of the sweet heaven that on ye smiled In your young loveling's eves-your widows frowned Upon by the rude world-scorn on scorn piled Upon your memories, by each hireling, bound To fawn or bark as he is bid-like the vile hound !-

The poet sleeps and dreams again; here is the opening of his vision :---

Upon a bleak and barren plain, I dreamed That I emerged-where one tall pillar reared Its height until among the clouds it seemed To end. Yet, 'twas but mockery when I neared This lofty wonder-for its top appeared Beneath man's stature. Low, around the base, Lay broken sculptures of great names revered In times of old; but ruin did deface Them till they looked like Memory in her burial-place.

And then another, and another stone Uprose, in the far distance-each the aim Vain-glorious of its founders making known More by its wreck than record of the name Or deed it had been stablished to proclaim. Food for despondence, thus, the brooding mind Gathered with semblant shapes that fleeting came Athwart its vision :---for, as flits the wind, These imaged columns fled-or with new forms combined.

years ago it was customary to recommend a whole room-

brow!" and many of our readers will recollect being inbefore supper, and to "rove 'mid forests green," for the purpose of watching the lingering ray " that shoots from every star;" which, as the stars happen to be innumeevery star, is almost as bad as inviting him to come and count the "five million additional lamps" at Vanxhall, a task under which even Cocker must have fallen prostrate. The coolness with which a request for a meeting " by moonlight alone" is frequently conveyed may be all very well in a crowded room-full of guests, but if the solitary interview were to come off at the appointed hour, the strongest of female nerves might be shaken. As the invitation is general, any one present is at liberty to accept it, provided he fulfil the condition of coming alone; and if Spring-heeled Jack should happen to overhear the song, he might take it into his head-and heels-to keep the appointment.

Young ladies should be very careful in issuing notes of invitation to a moonlight soiree, for they do not know who may overhear them, and attend the rendezvous. The Cock-lane Ghost, had he been living when the song of ' Meet me by moonlight" was composed, would have been a very likely sort of gentleman to be waiting "in the grove at the end of the vale," for the purpose of bestowing the sweet light of his eyes-glaring through two holes in a turnip—upon any one who had asked for it. We must say, we prefer the present system of writing songs with no meaning at all, to the old method of asking people to a moonlight tete-à-tete, a meeting in " a tranquil cot at a pleasant spot," or a conversazione " where the aspens quiver." "You'll remember me," pledges you to nothing, unless a waiter sings it while you nod your assent, and a promise to do something "when hollow hearts shall wear a mask" is certainly void, for impossibility.

holding both his sides."

Fleet-street. "Merry and wise," our hunch-backed friend maintains his post as chief satirist of wrong, falsehood, and folly; sparing no one, from the Queen on her throne, to the sycophant of the Morning Post. The recent royal visit to Germany has afforded Punch matter for much "jest in earnest," which the high and mighty of the land would do well to reflect on. We can assure their "high mightinesses" that, at any rate, the people will not fail to reflect-and what he result of their reflections will be, "needs no ghost to tell." In a number of the present Part is a double "cartoon," entitled "An Historical Parallel; or Court Pastimes," in which Queen Elizabeth and her Court are represented as witnessing a bear-baiting, in 1550, and Queen Victoria as gazing upon the slaughter of the deer at Gotha, in 1845. Punch states that a book is in preparation for the use of the heir to the throne, in which the examples of his parents will be put forth in a series of easy lessons in one syllable, of which the following is a specimen :--The Deer is a poor weak Brute, which it is good to Kill. It was once the Plan to Hunt the Deer; but it Runs so fast, that it puts one quite in a Heat to try to Catch it. A Prince should not get Hot, or be at much pains to Hunt the Deer, but should have the Deer all Caught, and put in a small Space, which they can in no way get Out of. Then the Prince should come with his Gun, and Shoot at the Deer, when he must Kill some. It is fine sport to see the Deer fall Dead in the Place, where they are all put so Close that a Prince, Shoot how he will, must Hit some of them. If you are a good Boy, you shall have a Gun, and some Deer to Shoot at with the Gun ; and then they shall be all put Dead in a Row, for you to look at them. Oh ! what nice Sport for a Prince of the Blood ! Here is a new and improved nursery rhyme for the

voung Guelphs :---Sing a song of Gotha-a pocket-full of rye, Eight-and-forty timid deer driven in to die ; When the sport was open'd, all bleeding they were seen Wasn't that a dainty dish to set before a Queen ? The Queen sat in her casy chair, and looked as sweet as

honey;

golden clothes;

Physiology of the Human Voice;" "Shaksperian indifference with which he retraced his steps for the jumping into cabs and giving directions to the cabmen to Critics ;" and "Dramatic Summary." We have and not brought it out with him, more especially as drive " where the aspens quiver," " down by the shining | read the whole of these articles with much pleasure, the very opposite doctrine is to be found more than river," whither they had been requested to "bring their and we believe some profit; and we are only sorry guitar" by some syren of last night's soirée. Four or five that we have not space at command to give to our bers of the House of Commons. But even that vast readers a specimen of the good things this number

ful of company to hurry "Away, away to the mountain's contains. Amongst its contents is an original ballad, the music by S. WYLDE. The illustration to treated to "leave the gay and festive scene" considerably this month's number is a perfect gem-a lithographic portrait of MURILLO from a painting by himself. H. C. MAGUIRE is the artist who has drawn the copy, and a most exquisitely beautiful production it is. rable, would have been a very endless business. To ask We must again express our approbation of the thea-a gentleman to come and watch the rays that shoot from trical criticisms in this serial, which are penned by a master-hand.

THE FAMILY HERALD-PARTS XXVII. XXVIII.

London: G. Biggs, 421, Strand. We have only room to say, that we have read the Respecting the latter of these, public opinion has greater portion of the varied contents of these two been so unequivocally expressed that any more special reference to the subject in this place would parts, and having so read, we unhesitatingly recombe superfluous. But as to the Reform Bill, his Lordmend the Family Herald as the very best of the penny ship certainly seemed to be the chief agent in carrypublications. More than that, we can conscientiously say, that the Family Herald is far superior to many ing it through the flouse of Commons. Technically higher-priced publications. Its every page is filled speaking, Lord John Russell had "charge of the with entertaining instruction, and instructive enter-bill;" but, to do Lord Althorp justice, he made him-tainment. No family should be without the Family self perfectly master of its details, and the admirable

good temper with which he discussed the whole of its Herald.

MEMOIR OF THE EARL SPENCER.

The largest gifts of nature and the most esteemed flattering compliments even from his opponents. And csults of education seem occasionally to be combined his success was the more remarkable when we recolin the same individual, for the purpose of enabling lect that his temper was tried every night by the him efficiently to discharge the duties of a situation withering sarcasms of Mr. Croker, and his memory to which by mere accident he may have been raised ; nnceasingly tested by the indomitable industry of Sir hence it is by no means uncommon to find great law-yers on the bench, real statesmeu in the Cabinet, and The openin The opening of the year 1834 was characterised by

learned divines in episcopal palaces. But no one the notable affair of "Who is the traitor?" Mr. could see a heavy agriculturist leading the House of Hill, then member for Hull, having stated to his Commons without being convinced that, in that in- constituents that an Irish member, who had violently stance at least, original predilections and early habits opposed the Coercion Bill, had gone to a Cabinet

to cause the realisation of the idea of "laughter part of a Minister of State without feeling that it created no little excitement; and Mr. O'Connell, was one of the oddest amongst the London exhibi- on the meeting of Parliament, demanded the autho-

During eight-and-twenty years the subject of this very different language in private. Mr. O'Connell memoir-being then Lord Althorp-held a seat started up, and accused Lord Althorp of shrinking. in the House of Commons, and was a very On which the noble Lord said, "Does the honouractive member of that assembly. There can be no doubt that when Lord Goderich resigned, the Whig opposition set up Lord Althorp as their acknowledged organ; and, of course, every one re-members that he was the Ministerial leader in the members that he was the Ministerial leader in the is in the recollection of every reader. After an in-

Lower House, not only in the Government of Lord quiry by a committee into a specific charge against Grey, but during the first Melbourne Ministry. In Mr. Sheil, the matter was supposed to have origithat position he was placed with as slender personal nated in misinformation or misapprehension, and qualifications for the post as ever fell to the lot of there it dropped. unitation in the post as ever ten to the for of the hor of the post. A more serious matter came to embarrass the Go-that he was a person of great private worth; that he possessed some intellectual vigour, and was distin-gaished by many aimable qualities; but his attempt the lie being of inquiry into the property and resources of the being distinct the being distinct the post of a second se

to be a leading Minister in a popular assembly par-took so largely of the ridiculous that it reached the ley and Sir James Graham, to protracted debate, and burlesque. In tracing out the strange career which produced that fierce and sudden assault from Lord led to these absurd results it would not be very inter- Stanley on his recent colleagues, which led Lord Alesting to dwell upon the early history of the noble thorp, in his quiet way, to tell him that he always Earl. One naturally desires to review the process had thought his genius would never have fair play by which a mighty intellect reaches maturity ; but | until he became an Opposition orator ! But the de to examine the advancement and cultivation of an bates revealed weakness in the Government, division ordinary understanding yields little profit and no amongst its supporters, and greatly damaged its

centertainment. Earl Spencer was born on the 30th of May, 1782. In due time he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the honorary degree of M.A. There was little chance that such a man could become component of the renewed, not being aware that Earl Grey a senior wrangler, or contend for classical honours ; if, | contemplated renewing it. This led to much unhowever, he had graduated in a college instituted for pleasant personal recrimination and explanation; the purpose of leaching the arts of fattening oxen and ultimately Lord Althorp sent his resignation or breeding sheep, no man could have carried off the to Earl Grey, even after the Ministry had refused prize from so great a proficient in those very useful to accept Mr. Littleton's. This led to Earl Grey's matters as John Charles Spencer. But as the retirement. In his speech, detailing the circum-qualities of short-horned bullocks and black-faced stances, he termed Lord Althorp "the leading memrams have little connexion with Greek literature or ber of Government in the Commons, on whom my mathematical science, he departed from Cambridge a very undistinguished student of that learned Uni-versity. At the very earliest possible age he entered felt it was impossible that the Government could go the llouse of Commous, having been elected for on." Earl Grey was replaced by Lord Melbourne

The Prince was shooting at the deer, in weather bright and sunny; The bands were playing Polkas, dress'd in green and Commons which reflected much credit upon the death of his father, on the 10th of November, 1834, choice of the electors who had returned him to Par- and his own consequent elevation to the peerage liament; he was, however, at that period so very young a man that no very considerable displays of legislative ability could be expected at his hands. But if his talents—such as they were—had not yet begun to develope themselves, his ambition yet of the period so very mmediately availed himself, for declaring the Mel-bourne Ministry dissolved. Sir Robert Peel was summoned from Italy to face for a few months an adverse House of Commons, and when once more the

PUNCH'S POLITICAL DICTIONARY,-Anarchy.-Tho entire absence of government : as, if the governor goes out for the day, the children are left in a state of anarchy. Persons living in anarchy are, as far as olitics are concerned, said to be in a state of nature ; but they soon get into such a state of ill-nature, that it is found necessary to place some control over them –Ibid.

IRISH IMAGERY .- " INTINSE ORATORY."-At a recent Repeal meeting Mr. O'Connell was described by one of the speakers as "an oak of the forest, every hair of whose head was sanctified." We never saw an oak with a fine head of hair; though it is, no holding both his sides." PUNCII—PART LI. London: Punch Office, 92, "Merry and wise," our hunch-backed friend O'Connell is an oak of the forest, though, in our opinion. he seems to be most at home when in the Groves of Blarney.-Ibid.

> MOB MELODIES. (Extracted from the Tyne Mercury.) THE ANDOVER ANTHEM. (For Two Voices.) As "said or sung" by the Revs. C. Dodson and G. W. Smyth. TUNE-Gregorian Chant. Say he was frolicsome sometimes, And staid too long at the " Eight Bells," He cannot always count the chimes, Whose heart not gall but kindness swells. The curate and myself, I wis, See nothing here that's much amiss. Admit that to his daughter dear He sent by chance a dinner "hot," The act was "charity" 'ris clear, And we still preach it; do we not? The rector and myself, I wis, See nothing but what's good in this! What! deal with treats like this as crimes ! Why 'tis no question, e'en at Rome,

Nor in the columns of the Times That " Charity begins at Home !" Rector and curate, then, in this Can nothing see that's far amiss!

Talk not to us of "stinking bones!" There's much of " Gusto" in that same. Quite good enough for "Jacks" and "Joans !" Just so the Bishop likes his game! And, therefore, he and we in this See nothing that's at all amiss.

Grant that to inaid and matron both He was gallant ; is that call'd " lewd ?" It only proves he was not loath, Kind soul! to soothe their solitude.

The Curate and myself in this Can't, really, fancy aught amiss !

True he might say his prayers "twice over," · But why on this must scandal fall? Attack, instead, the gr Who never says his prayers at all. Rector nor Curate can in this -Find aught that is the least amiss ! T. D. Newcastle, Oct. 1, 1815.

hall wear a mask" is certainly void, for impossibility. The illustrations are all excellent, and cannot fail

Season of sepulchred and secret sin! Beneath thy pall what vileness doth Man hide, From age to age-the moral Harlequin Who dons the saint to play the iratricide. Villainy's jubilee !- Cvime's revel-tide !-Whose murky archives opened would proclaim Yon ermined judge a gold-cought homicide-Yon priest an atheist-and hold up to shame Myriads of knaves writ " honest" in the roll of Fame ! * · 🛎

The poet bethinks him of the condition of the toiling slaves of his country, and their submission to oppression incites him to curse their pusillanimity. The allusion to FROST, that follows, is very beautiful :-

Darkness! thy sceptre still maintain-for thou Some scanty sleep to England's slaves dost bring : Leicester's starved stockingers their misery now Forget; and Manchester's pale tenderling-The famished factory child-its suffering A while exchangeth for a pleasant dream ! Dream on, poor infant wretch! Mammon may wrin From out thy tender heart, at the first gleam Of light, the life-drop, and exhaust its feeble stream !

Darkness !- still rule-that the Lancastrian hive Of starveling slaves may bless thee-for evin they-With all their wretchedness-desire to live ! Aye, then desire to live-to whom the day Will bring again their woman's task-to stay At squalid home, and play the babe's meek nurse Till sound of factory bell-when they away Must haste, and hold the suckling to life's source-Within the rails! "pon their tyrants be my curse!

In allegoric lessons for the soul-Of Liberty, each marble fragment strewed Upon that plain, each pictured deed and scroll, Told, as it lay in ruined pulchritude-"She is a goddess Man hath oft pursued-"Won seldom—and hath never yet retained "Her living presence!" Dreary solitude O'er all I saw in saddened vision reigned----Until a verdant mound my anxious spirit gained.

And, on the mound, methought a mystic cirque Of giant stones, in simple grandeur rosc-Resembling Earth's first fathers' handy-work-Their temples, or their tombs. Of Freedom's cau When Gallia's sons bound laurel on their brows Blent with the cak-full many a devotce-Self-exiled from the wrath of friends grown foes-In earnest converse seated seemed to be 'Mid shadow of that huge cairn's hoary majesty.

A band of the French revolutionists are introduced, including CONDERCET, BUZOT, ROLAND, VALAZE, LE BAS, and BABEUF, The language of the several speakers is very grand ; we can, however, only find room for the following magnificent outburst, of which CONDORCHT is the speaker :---

The spirit of Prometheus doth but sleep Within the human heart,-lulled, drugged, and drowse By Power's robed med'ciners who keenly keep Watch o'er its breathings,-and have ever choused Their prey into more slumber, when aroused For a brief breath by Freedom's vital touch, It started its sleek keepers, who caroused, Gaily, beside their prostrate victim's couch-Thinking it safe, for aye, within their privileged clutch !

The Nobles cut the poor deer's throats, and that is all Punch knows!

The following is, we fear, too good to be true. We could forgive Prince ALBERT all his sins-including his hat-making, deer-slaughtering, and other offences perhaps still more heinous-if he would do the State the good service of making game of the varacious and dangerous brutes described in the following announcement :---

Several of the Civic Companies have invited Prince Albert to a day's sport in the City. They have offered to collect in the area of the Stock Exchange all the bulls and bears that are in the habit of prowling about the neighbourhood. As soon as these are despatched, a number of desperate Stags, that have been brought up expressly by the railways, will be driven from Capel-court into the interior, and his Royal Highness will be armed with unlimited power to hunt down as many as he pleases.

The following is excellent :---

CUILDREN'S SONG. FOR THE COBURG GRAGORIUS FEST. We're happy German children ; You praise our glossy hair, Our wreaths and pretty costumes,

Our checks so fat and fair : Our little bodies never Grew stunted at the loom :

Our infant eyes ne'er ached in

The pit-seam's choky gloom. We never sobb'd to sleep, on straw Close crouched for warmth, like vermin-We are not English children :

No, Gott sey dank, we are German,

was more precocious, and he offered himself for Liberal party regained their seats on the Treasury Cambridge at the earliest opportunity that occurred. benches, no office was found in which Lord Spencer The death of Mr. Pitt led to a general election, but Lord Althorp as candidate for his "alma mater" was defeated by a large majority, and he was fain to fall back upon the constituency which he had pre-viously, apprendix a general life it is now our duty to record. Nine years ago he gave up the hopes and fears of political exist-viously, apprendix a general defeated by a large majority and he was fain to ago he gave up the hopes and fears of political exist-of the same nation now lends money to all the nations of the earth.

And the second

11

viously represented. In the same year a vacancy ence, and though he delivered two or three speeches occurred for Northamptonshire, where a considerable in the House of Lords during that period, yet his portion of the estates of the Spencer family are oratory was for the most part confined to agricultural situated. For that county he was returned after a dinners, and the distribution of prizes at Cattle severe struggle, and continued to represent it for a guarter of a century. During the Fox and Grenville that position for which he was intended by nature Ministry the office which he first held under the Grown was conferred upon him. It was one of small importance-namely, a Lordship of the Treasury; but, every one knows, it belongs to that class of situa-tions of mean of the treasury; but, every one knows, it belongs to that class of situa-tions of mean of the treasury; but, every one knows, it belongs to that class of situa-tions of mean of the treasury; but, every one knows, it belongs to that class of situa-tions of the treasury; but, every one knows, it belongs to that class of situa-tions of the treasury; but, every one knows, it belongs to that class of the treasury; but, every one knows, it belongs to that class of situa-tions of the treasury; but, every one knows, it belongs to that class of situa-tions of the treasury; but, every one knows, it belongs to that class of situa-tions of the treasury; but, every one knows, it belongs to that class of situa-tions of the treasury; but, every one knows of the treasury; but, every one k tions by means of which the scions of the aristo- on the contrary, he was most thoroughly one of themeracy are usually initiated in the mysteries of official selves, and quite to the "manner born." There life. From this time forward he laboured with the the imperfections of his husky voice were not critiwhigs of that period; by which they succeeded in party in the House of Commons, while they attracted the sumperior of his nusky voice were not of the tracted the support of the Libert of the tracted the succeeded in the they attracted the support of the tracted the support of the support of the tracted the support of the tracted the support of the supp

JEWISH FINANCIERS .- The Hebrew has a peculiar aptitude in managing money. Joseph was treasurer to Pharaoh, Daniel to Nebuchadnezzar, Mordeeni to Artaxerxes, and Levi to Don Pedro the Cruel. The of the earth.

POSITIVE AND COMPARATIVE .- An attempt to poison yourself is a "rash" act; but a slice of fried bacon is "a rasher !" A showery day is "damp;" but the refusal of a young lady to marry you is "a damper !" A sovereign short in weight is "light;" but a beat for the conveyance of goods is "a lighter !" What you attach to a window is a "blind;" but a flash of lightuing in your eyes is "a blinder!" Prince Albert is called a "fine" man; but one who 're-fines metals is "a finer!" A stiff old lady is "prim;" but a child's spelling book is 'a primer !" A cracked head is a "sore" affair; but a skylark is "a soarer!" A negro is a "black;" but one who cleans boots is "a blacker!" A capital O is a "bold O;" but the member for Chippenham is a "Bolder O!"

party in the House of Commons, while they at-tracted the support of the Liberal and Reforming body throughout the country. In his hostility to the Duke of York, in the year 1809, Lord Althorp rendered himself rather conspicuous ; and when that illustrious personage resigned the command of the

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THE NORTHERN STAR.

TO LET,

TN the immediate vicinity of BATH, a Garden, compris ing upwards of Three Acres of highly cultivated rell stocked with Fruit Trees and Vegetables, and having a Spring of excellent Water running through it, The situation is delightful, and its close proximity to the town renders a ready sale for the produce certain,

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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-lane, Cheapside, by letter or personally.

Persons summoned for small debts should apply imme diately, as they may thereby save themselves from frequent and lengthened commitments to prison.

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DATRONISED and visited by her Most Gracious MAJESTY and his Royal Highness Prince LBERT, OPEN DAILY from Ten till Six. Proounced by the Press, and confirmed by every visitor the most perfect triumph of Art in its various oranches, both by Day and Night, that has ever been achieved. Equal to six exhibitions. The Glyptotheca, containing works of the first artists; Mont Bland and Mountain Torrents, Superb Conservatories, Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins and Fountains, Panorama of London, re-painted by Mr. Parris, &c. Admittance, 3s. Children, half-price. The Stalactite Caverns, the most magnificent of all the temples which nature has built for herself in the regions of night, 1s. extra.

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Open from Eight till Eleven, consists of an entirely new panorama of London by night, erected in front of the day picture, the largest in the world, comprising 46,000 square feet, projected and carried out by Mr. W. Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Danson and Mr. Telbin. The Caverns, Mont Blanc, and Torrent by night, the Glyptotheca and

AND THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSO. CIATION.

General Secretary, has removed to No. 7, Crown-court, merous plates from Gavarni, &c. The Dispatch says, "It Dean-street, Oxford-street, to which place all communi- is a complete translation, and not a mere abridgment, and inestimable value and as such it was hailed by cations for the above Societies, must be henceforth ad- the spirit of the original is fully observed throughout." dressed. Sab-Secretaries, and other persons who may All the other editions, purporting to be complete, do not have money to forward to Mr. Wheeler, are requested to contain one-kalf of this, and the printing and paper are make their Orders payable at the Branch Post-office, of first-rate quality. Also, uniform with the above, and Old Caveadish-street, Oxford-street.

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MADAME GALLIOS, 44, New Bond-street, continues her superior method of teaching the art of Dress-romances. Making. She undertakes to make persons of the smallest capacity proficient in Cutting, Fitting, and Executing, in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Pound. Her superior method can be fully substantiated by re- and III., by the late Richard Carlile, and published by ferences to pupils, and has never been equalled by any him at 15s. This edition contains the whole of the three ompetitor.

TT Practice bours from eleven till four.

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PRICE ONLY ONE PENNY.

Besides the usual amount of information, this Almanack will contain Tables for calculating Wages, Prices for Hewing Coals, either by the score, yard, or ton': Market, Weather, Tide, and other Tables; Accidents in Mines; Ventilation of Coal Mines; with Tables 2s .- My Wife's Child, 1s. 6d.- My Neighbour Raymond, showing the speed of air currents, and a mass of other useful information.

To Advertisers this will be an invaluable medium of communication, the circulation each year, since it was first published, having never been less than 10,000! Advertisements will be printed on coloured covers, and stitched to the Almanack; and in all probability will be read by every Miner in Great Britain.

Orders and Advertisements received at the Minere ldrocate Office, Side; Mr. Horn, Music Seller, Greystreet; Mr. France, Bookseller, No. 8, Side, Newcastleupon-Tyne; Mr. McColl, Bookseller, South Shields; Mr. Williams, Printer and Bookseller, Bridge-street, Sunderland; and Mr. Cleave, Bookseller, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London.

N.B. No Advertisements will be received after the 38th of October.

Just published, Price Twopence,

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ings, only 4s. bound. May be had of all booksellers. THE MANUAL OF FREEMASONRY, Parts I., II., celebrated productions, being a complete key to the science and mystery of Masoury. Price 5s. sewed, postage 20d.; or 6s. handsomely bound, postage 26d.

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A series of prose Tales and Sketches, composed Stafford Gaol : among which are :---Kucky Sarson the Barber ; or the Disciple of Equality Raven Dick the Poacher; or "Who scratched the

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The last days of an Old Sailor ; or "Butter your shir -sing 'tantara-bobus, make shift!"

The Man that brought his ninepence to nought. The Lad that felt like a fish out of water The Minister of Mercy .-... "Merrie England" no more.

Signs of the Times; or One Parson and Two Clerks Published also by Mr. How, Fleet-street, about to re

move to 209, Piccadilly.

tended to show that the evils of our social state dosed.

were the result of nature's laws, and not of man's imperfect institutions, was clearly a god-send of many, who were joyed at the opportunity of silencing the complaints of the dissatisfied with an "axiom in political economy." In an incredible short space of time this "philosophy" was the leading feature of the age; and a bold attempt was made to thoroughly incorporate it into our laws. At first we kad nibblings at the old principles therein engrained : THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, 960 pages, 50 ongrav- and then we had a bodily effort to upset the superstructure of right in our old Poor Laws, and thoroughly legalise the new doctrine, which denied the right of the poor to liberty and the comfort of the employed ; and, after the delivery of life. That effort, however, proved to be the deathknell of Malthusianism. While the "fcelosophy" was but a theory, it served well enough for controverfollows :--sial displays of argument: and full toleration was accorded to the holders of the doctrine : but when its

odiousness and cruelty, and savageness, came to be manifested in practice, the whole nation revolted at the hell-born exhibition of "Christian love." From that day Malthusianism was doomed. The tide of natural feeling set in against it, and carried away one after another of its once powerful advocates. The well-directed efforts of DICKENS, and HOOD, and JERROLD, in a guise which attracted the notice of even the richer classes ; efforts made to uphold the the existence of a deep and settled feeling of discontent is natural sympathies of our race, and give them a direction in favour of the helpless and the outcasts. vere attended with all-success, spite of the brilncy and plausibility of the eloquent but superficial LWER. The mind of society was forced into the the rest or society, and the employing classes complain flict; for it was one in which there could not be I also believe that much of what the working-classes complain ifference or halting : and the result has been that of is essentially connected with the present state of society, and Ithusianism is routed—put to flight. Even a Sir only can be remedied by favour of certain social improvements. tes GRAHAM has, in his New-New Poor Law, been ged to cat his principles, and introduce clauses ch directly negate those on which "feelosophy" so institutions, through the ignorance and prejudices of To be Published early in November, in 2 vols., 12mo., unseemly prided itself, when the New Poor Law was man, and which it is the grand object of the wise and good of this age to remove. enacted. The legislative adoption of the new doctrine

3. The position of the working-classes is now, like has been withdrawn ; the public condemnation has many other things, in a transition state. They were once slaves, afterwards retainers ; now they are free workmen. followed on every manifestation of the "feelosophical" This is the highest point which they have as yet been principle in practice; and many of the once stout deable to reach in any country ; but we may fairly expect fenders of the theory are now avowed pleaders for the that this is not to be their ultimatum. It cannot be-if right of the poor to LIVE in the land of their birth : they improve, and society improve with them. It is comtherefore Malthusianism has run the length of its mon to express doubts if the last move of the workers, namely, that from the retainer to the free operative, has tether-has had its brief day of existence. In a little been an improvement. I would class this notion with time there will be but the record to tell that it has that which asserts the beatitude of our quondam West once been-and that men were so blinded by their India, slaves and deplores their being brought to the miseown imaginary self-interest, as to be led to adopt its ries attendant upon emancipation. It seems sad for the hard-hearted doctrines, and to introduce and defend enjoyed from his feudal master. Such protection, its iron practices.

grant, was well in its own time, when there could be Amid all these conversions from the advocacy of nothing better. But does it never occur to the scions of Young England that there is a very alarming resemblance Malthusianism to a healthier state of mind, and to between the protection which a baron extended to his the recognition of juster principles, there is none servants, and that which he extended to the animals that has afforded us greater pleasure than that of the | which equally served him his horses, and his dogs ! Do Messrs. CHAMBERS of Edinburgh. Forced, as they they not see that, when one man assumes even the position of a protector over another, he degrades that other have been, by circumstances, into a position to do person? For my part, I am totally unable to see what either immense good or harm throughout society, it vight any human being has to act the protector towards is important that the power they possess should be another. No-upon all such relations as this. I cannot exerted in aid of THE TRUTH-and not in support of but think the present position of the independent labourer exerted in aid of the troth-and not in support of a great improvement. Ten times rather let me have my stipulated wages and no more-even though I never of sheets" during the year, they are powerful once interchange a word with my master-than have him auxiliaries to any cause that may secure their pretending to a right to take care of me, as if, forsooth, I were such a child as to be unable to take care of myself. advocacy. This we have often felt, and ever bitterly In the one condition, the manly virtues must shrink and deplored, when their vast machinery was set in die; the other tends to elicit self reliance, and is the motion to popularize Malthusianism, and to aid the needful step to something better. There may, however, be much kindly feeling between employers and the most unholy efforts of capital to render labour thoroughly independent of labourers. My brother and I, for example, subservient to its aggrandisement. It was really while we respect the independence of our co-operators, that every-day experience now affords, of the etter painful to see periodicals which professed to eschew are not on that account the less friendly with them. I 'all politics" pleading for the worst school of politics. believe, on the contrary, that there is a purer kind of good-will between us, from the very fact that each party and have had to remark on the new organization evi- and doing their utmost to inculcate the notion that is independent of the other. Our mutual good feelings dently going on, where the friends of labour and the the evils which pressed the workers into the earth are the more nearly those which exist between equals in asserters of its claim to be "FIRST partaker of the were natural ones, and admitted not of remedy. All the common world. Any interchange of civility stands the more clear of all imagination of an inferior motive. Patriots' Benefit Society," enrolled and empowered by fruits," are ranged on one side; and the antagonist this the CHAMBERS'S have done-done it for years : 4. I regard, then, the position of the independent workforce,---those who hold that "Capital is justified in until it was as notorious that they were of the hard ing-man as a point in progress. It is something better availing itself of every means to keep down the price school of what Connert called "Scotch philosophy" than anything which has been before, wanting, no doubt, L the only Benefit Society legalised with the privilege of of labour," and who maintain in all their integrity as it was that they published their Journal. some of those pleasant looking features which marked the condition of the retainer, but more than making up Now, however, their opinions are changed. Now for this by pecularities of its own ; anyhow it is a point in they no longer look on the condition of the progress. Now, the first question is, in what light are wreck of old opinions, the term Whig has lost the workers as one irremediable-only capable of partial we to regard this position ? It seems to me that the amelioration through education and moral elevation. great error of those who write upon the subject, is in the rights of man. Would that it were universally treating it as a final position, as if the system of HIRE when it designated the party who were opposed to a Now they no longer regard the unfettered employwere a thing so perfect that it could never be changed "stand-still" policy, and who reprobated the insulting | ment of capital and the aggrandisement of capitalists, for anything else, and as if we had nothing to do but consentiment-"the land we live in : those who do not as the be-alland the end-all of existence. Now they no sider by what means the relation of hirer and hired could be made as agreeable to both parties, and as fruitful of like it, damn them let them leave it ;" and it is far longer regard the producing mass as doomed to labour good results as possible. To me, the fact that workers even from meaning what it did in 1830-35, when the incessantly FOR OTHERS, catching of their own have gone through various phases, already denotes that martial-law coercion of the "grumbling" Irish, and productions as small a SHARE as an active labourthere are still other phases through which to pass. The competition and the all graspingness of capital will world is altogether a system of flux and change. Nothing leave them. Now they recognise a more cheerings ands still : new combinations and developments are conterm Whig merely describes the remnant of an old a more hopeful-a more blessing-scattering philostantly taking place. With fresh generations come fresh faction, ranged under the leadership of Lord Jons sophy. In the signs of the times they see the dawnideas, and dogmas in political and moral philosophy. which are the worship of one age, become the scoff of RUSSELL, waiting on events-and changing their ing of a NEW DESTINY for the producers of wealthanother. I therefore expect that amongst the improvewherein their condition will be more in accordance ments of the future, there is to be one regarding the relawith the nation's means, and with their own justlytions of the directors and the executors of labour. To Jour himself an advocate for the principle of restrict- directed efforts to give those means a rightful appliobtain some notion of what this is to be, the rendiest course is to consider what are the leading defects and evils of the present arrangements, for it will be in the remova And, what is better still, the CHAMBERS do not of these that the chief change will take place. hesitate to proclaim their conversion to the new 5. What I think is mainly to be complained of in the his former professions and actions as a Minister of faith. They do not seek to hide their new light beresent system, is that it tends to send off the hirers and ired in two different directions-the one towards a high the Crown: and hence, too, we have many who hind a bushel. They freely speak of the hope that intellectual tension and an elevated moral state, along formerly were Whigs of the first water,-when has been excited within them; and tell of the rid- with the possession of great wealth and the consequent dance of the fcars, as to man's progression, which enjoyment of great luxury, and the other towards a condition the reverse in all respects. The master, exposed to formerly cramped the mind. This is as it should be. so many risks, obliged to watch every opportunity of in the new light which opens up the path to true It is the best mode by which they can atone for obtaining any advantage in the mercantile world, his national glory through the aggregation of happy and former errors, and the mischief they may have ocmind kept ever on the stretch to devise the most econocasioned by the pertinacious propagation of those mical means of conducting his operations, necessarily has his faculties called into high exercise. The opportunitie errors. he has for the profitable employment of additional capital, Some two months ago we called attention to an prompt him to be self-denying and prudent, even for the better gratification of his acquisitiveness; and thus he advances as a moral being, and as a man of wealth at the same time. How stands it on the other hand with do we find armed bodies of ycomanry endeavouring pose, than many of their former articles in relation the workman? He has a limited and monotonous range to put down the voice of complaint by the newlybrought into full use. Or he is condemned to severe physical exertion, which leaves the mind languid and inert, and thus equally he remains in a low intellectual the suspension of the Habcas Corpus Act, that the did it contrast with the tract-" the Employer and state. To state the matter in perhaps its least unpleasant shape, the master is often oppressed with his intellectual duties, while the mind of the workman is starved for want of anything beyond routine to occupy it. Workmen, SIX ACTS-or power-of-imprisonment bills, to be lent attempt to make the miserable and the starving again, having in general a fixed position and income, and hardly any expectation of ever rising out of it, are not under the same temptations which the masters are, to ursue a frugal and self-denying course, and to cultivate laws of the Tory reign of terror; nor have we any former was an cloquent pleading for the helpless longer the expatriation of a MUIR, a PALMER, a victims of our money-getting system-showing that n their case. It wants the moral land-marks, beacons, and paradises of reward which are planted around the course of the master. Generally speaking, the working of Reform. Those days are passed away-gone; human animal is a "mistake," to say nothing of men of a country will be of the average intellect. Here, never to return: and with them has gone also the the higher considerations that should influence the then, we have the ordinary grade of intellects placed by spirit of cruel, despotic, rampant Toryism, as "em- decision on such a question. On that occasion we mere social arrangement—an institution of man's naking-in the circumstances least favourable to moral bodied" in a party. With Toryism has also departed pointed out the great change that was observable in levelopment and edification. And does not the actual Protestant ascendancy. One by one has the penal the "philosophy" taught by CHAMBERS'S Journal; state of matters tally only too well with these assumed laws against the Roman Catholics disappeared from and we then even hailed them into the field as cocauses ? There surely can be no offence in saying that, workers for labour's emancipation from the thraldom while there is one class of workmen, such as our own here assembled, who conduct themselves respectably, and which the present system has imposed. actually are at this moment tending upwards, there is a It is with high gratification that we now call attenstill larger class who give themselves little trouble about tion to another remarkable article from the same decent appearances, or anything beyond the gratification of immediate sensual wants. I see the condition of this pages. On this occasion it is impossible for mistake class, and also such causes for it, that blame on the

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY, JUST PUBLISHED, BY W. DUGDALE, 16, forced to drink the cup of squalid misery to the ing hopes, instead of the cold and cheerless "philo- look for any change as to be immediately realized, except, very dregs. With these a " philosophy " which pre- sophisings" of Malthus with which we used to be perhaps, in partial experiments under unusually favourfor what is, in preference to what only might be. Nor

For some time it has been the custom of the can they be instantly forced by any arguments out of such prejudices. We must wait for time to imbue them with Messis. CHAMBERS to give an annual soirce, or enterbetter views, or to replace the old and impracticable with tainment, to the persons in their employ, at which, new and better men. We must wait till the workmen after tea has been partaken, speeches are made by themselves have, through external moral means, been fitted for entering upon improved arrangements with both employers and employed. The other day the their masters. Patience is necessary ; for the life of the meeting for the present year was held: and it was at individual is in no relation whatever to the chronology of that meeting, speaking in his own proper person greatmoral revolutions. But is there not much in the meantime to make this lingering endurable ? Every. that Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERS gave utterance to the where throughout Britain, the attention of the best sentiments we are now about to set before the readerintellects is arrested by the condition of the masses. Evils We extract the Report from Chambers's Journal of are seen and acknowledged. Men, without regard to September 6th ; premising that after a speech from | party or sect, express themselves with kindly sympathy regarding the sons of toil. The use of any ungracious Mr. WM. CHAMRERS, setting forth the extent of their language towards them, such as statesmen and wits inestablishment, and the arrangements made in it for dulged in fifty years ago, would now be resented by all, Measures are in contemplation for practical improvements both in the physical and moral state of the working-classes an address in reply, by one of the working composi-It may indeed be said that the condition of these classes tors, Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERS delivered an address, or is the great question of this age: it is one which seems essay, on the condition of the working classes, as likely in a little while to absorb all others. Can we then doubt that the present system of things will, in the course

of a few years, be visited with at least great ameliora-1. My friends-I would take this opportunity of making tions ? There is here, surely, some consolation for the com few remarks on the condition and prospects of the working-classes. I mean to be very short, for this is not plaining parties; some reason why they should sit not an occasion when patience is to be expected for long altogether without trust and hope under the cvils which speeches or dissertations. they feel to be besetting their state. Even in that general

2. That discontent with their position and share of the moral advance which distinguishes the present age, they profits of industry prevails very generally among the may read the promise of better things for themselves; for it is impossible that society at large could be much more human. working classes, is too obvious a fact to require being ised than it is, and yet admit of the present unsatisfactory rehere insisted on. It is less heard of at present than it was two or three years ago, because at present almost | lations between the industrious orders and the rest of the comevery man fit for work is in good employment, and there munity.

is accordingly little immediate sense of hardship. But 8. I have now delivered myself of the thoughts which have for some time been in my mind with regard to the condition and prospects of the working classes. To some they nevertheless true, and it is to this that I am to address will appear visionary; to myself they might have done so myself on the present occasion. Now, I not only admit the fact of the discontent, but I believe that it is not a few years ago; but men are forced, by circumstances without cause. But I think, at the same time, that there emerging in the course of time, to modify their views. I is a right as well as a wrong way of expounding and have thought it best to come frankly out with these ideas, arguing upon the case of the working-classes, as against | such as they are; for, so presented, they at least convey the rest of society, and the employing class in particular. to you a true sense of what one person, and he one to whom such matters are not new, has concluded upon with respect to a great question. I finish, therefore, by asking for my speculations that toleration which I am myself which it will require time to effect. The arrangements willing to allow to all those whe think with sincere good between masters and their people partake of that imperintentions, and pronounce with candour and courtesy. fection which may be said to characterise all existing

How unlike the philosophy of the famous-or rather, in-famous-tract, "the Employer and the Employed," is the philosophy embraced in the above excellent address. An admission of a fact is made in the first set-out, which the tract was written to deny: the existence of a cause of discontent in the workers, even in the most "prosperous" of times : in other words, that the SHARE of the workman is far from what it ought to be ; and that he ought never to rest contented until such SOCIAL ARRANGEMENTS are brought about as will secure to himself a more equi table "SHARE" than he at present receives.

In paragraph 3, Mr. CHAMBERS takes a just view of working-man to lack that kindly protection which he the present position of the worker, in contrast with that of the "retainer," and again with that of the "serf." Viewed in relation to PROGRESS, and as a necessary step towards something better and higher than the world has yet seen, the workers' present position will bear advantageous comparison with the two former states from which they have passed; but viewed in relation to actual condition: to comfort and amount of care bestowed on them, the contrast is not a favourable one. The tie of interest in the condition of the "serf" and the "retainer," has been snapped ; and interest now is to give as little as can be helped, regardless of the fact whether the amount given will furnish food and clothing, or not. This is one of the evils that has attended on the present development of the "independent" system ; and its cure is to be sought,-not in a return to "serfage" or "retainership," but in aiming for that higher development of "independence" which will not leave any one class at the mercy or under the care or absolute control of any other class. How well does Mr. CHAMBERS put his point, in relation to "individual protection." Every assumption of INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION is a DEGRADA-TION to the protected. How true! And what a way does that sentiment go ! If "no human being has a right to act the part of protector towards another," no human being has a right to legislate for another, or exact other obedience from him than he is free and willing to give. In that one sentence is embodied the whole political philosophy relative to recognised and embodied in practice ! we should then see a far different social world from that which now offends the moral sense ! In the fourth paragraph we have the REAL QUES-TION, as it affects the workers, opened out. Parties they are only now going through another phase, and that | talk of the evils of immense accumulation on one hand, and of bitter penury on the other, as inseparable from the social system ; as bound up in our "high state of civilisation;" as necessary and irremediable. "The error proceeds," says Mr. CHAM-BERS, "from treating the present position of the worker as a final one-as if the system of HIRE were a thing so perfect, that it could never be channed for anything else." This is the error : and the pointing out of that error by Mr. CHAMBERS is of itself a proof that a knowledge of that error cannot long be absent from the minds of all who are forced from position to consider the question. Great credit is due to Mr. CHAMBERS for the boldness he has displayed in. thus going to the root of the evil. The question of HIRE has hitherto been most gingerly touched by all our political economists and social tinkers: for they have long been aware that in that question was bound up the whole of our present landed and commercial system. Mr. CHAMBERS, however, approaches it ; and even indicates the possibility of HIRING being dispensed with. Glorious anticipation! May the knowledge necessary for its realisation roll onward, even as the tide of the ocean, till not a dry bone on the beach be left untouched. With the HIRE is so abolished, to talk of freedom in any other than a relative or comparative sense, is to mock ourselves with high-sounding phrases-wanting the substance. This subject we commend to the attention of the workers themselves. In the above address they will find much which it behoves them to deeply consider. Let them particularly dwell on the faith and hope excharacter. Human nature has not such fair play pressed in paragraph 8; and let them take heart, and renew their exertions to bring about the happy period therein shadowed forth. The fact that such a faith has been avowed, and such hopes given expression to, by one so influential in his class, ought to inspire them with new hope, and lead to redoubled effort. The principles they have given life and being to, are thus seen making their way throughout society. They have taken root even where we had cause least to expect their appearance. Let the workers therefore persevere : and the new phase of PROGRESS,—as much in advance of the present system as the present is of serfdom,-will soon manifest itself. REAL INDEPENDENCE is the prize of their high calling: let them labour so as to fit themselves to obtain it!

OCTOBER 11, 1845.

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INDEPENDENT ORDER OF UNITED **BROTHERS (LEICESTER UNITY).**

IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN. SELF-INTEREST being the first law of nature (and through life we find this the one grand ruling printhrough life we find this the one grand ruling principle-neither is it wrong, if not carried out to an improper extent), in these days of incertitude it behoves every man to have a thought for the future-to make some provision for the time of sickness, want of employ ment, and such like contingencies to which man is liable. The various societies formed for this purpose are amongst the foremost, established by the philanthropist of our day the greatest good has accrued from them ; but the most prominent stands the various Secret Orders: the prin. ciple on which they are bound gives them a superiority above all other similar institutions. Various are their titles and significations, and various are the modes of carrying out their designs; but perhaps there are none which shine so conspicuous or more beneficial than the "INDEPENDENT ORDER OF UNITED BROTHERS." It is an institution that will be found to possess in every way equal, and in some respects superior, advantages to any other society of its class. Its laws being based upon the pure principles of Democracy, and past experience having taught the lesson that public-house meetings tend rather to injure than otherwise, the members of this Order are not allowed to hold their Lodges at such places: neither are intoxicating drinks allowed at them ; but, on the other hand, they are not restricted to teetotalism. This Order has met the feelings of a great portion of our population; hence its rapid progress. To such, then, who wish to appropriate their money to a really useful "bourne from whence no traveller returns," without the aid of a parish, er of being under any obligation to friends or charitable persons, this Order affords every facility. The regular contributions amount to 9d. per fortnight, £10 is also given on the death of a member, and £5 at the death of a member's wife; and, by paying a small addi-tional contribution, the gifts at the deaths will be doubled. All necessary information may be obtained by applying to the following persons, viz. :--

purpose, who wish to make a provision for sickness and Academy. distress, and to be conveyed in a decent manner to that for which a member, when sick, receives 10s. per week ; End.

are on the same scale per lunar month. Blank forms and information for the admission of country members car to be had at the North Lodge, Colosseum, from Ten to be obtained at any time by applying to the Agents, &c., at their residences, or at the meeting houses. Also information for forming Localities, appointing Agents, Medical Attendants, &c., can be obtained by letter, pre-paid, enclosing postage stamps for return letter, or three postage stamps for form, &c. Direct, Mr. D. W. Ruffy, London Office, No. 13, Tottenham-court, New-road, St. Pancras.

> IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN UNDER FORTY YEARS OF AGE.

Look to the interests of yourselves and families; hasten and join that flourishing institution, the " United Act of Parliament to extend over the United Kingdom

sub-committees, &c. Look around at the numerous unenrolled societies in particular, ever breaking up, and men, after being members from twenty to forty years, who have looked forward in the hopes of having a something like superannuation money to keep starvation from their doors, being cast aside to the tender mercies of a Poor Law Bastile. Remember, in the midst of life you are in death, that you know not what an hour may bring forth : then, working men, join this Society, make it truly a national one, to number not only thousands but millions.

Unite, cause it to extend throughout the length and breadth of the land. The government of the Society is in the hands of the members, every branch being emwith the least possible present outlay, and at a less pre- powered by the rules to manage its own local affairs. mium than for short terms only, and with the option of The Society is in four divisions for its members to repaying up the arrears and interest, thus becoming en- ceive according to their payments the following benefits :---£ s. d. £ s. d.

л	Contributions per calend	arl				1		
	Superannuation per week	•••	0	4	0	to	0	6
	Loss by Fire		10	0	0	to	15	0
	Wife's Lying-in		1	0	0	to	2	0
	Death of Wife or nominee	•••	5	0	0	to	10	0
	Death of Member	***	10	0	0	to	20	0
	In Sickness per week from	***	0	9	0	to	0	18

Contributions per calendar).					
month for Sickness and	≻	0	1	4	to	0
Management.						

Levies according to the demands on each division per

quarter. Entrance according to age, from two shillings and eightpence to nine shillings and twopence. Weekly Meetings at the London Society House, Brown

Bear Tavern, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock.

Persons can enroll at the Society House any day by paying the entrance money.

The following is a list of the Branches. Names of the Sub-Secretaries at their residence, or at the Branch

Houses :---Atherstone, Warwickshire, Holly Bush Inn, Longstreet; Sub-Secretary, W. Smith, Bingham's-row. Alchester, Warwickshire, Globe Inn; Sub-Secretary,

W. Spooner, Needlemaker. Bristol, Somersetshire, Angel Tavern, Highstreet; St. Phillip's and Cannon Tavern, Cannon-street,

St. James; Sub-Secretary, S. Jacobs, Bookseller, 18 Upper Maudlin-street, St. Michael's-hill. Bath, Somersetshire, Grapes Tavern, Westgate-street

Sub-Secretary, W. Young, 17, Phillip-street, Burnham, Bucks, Sun Inn; Sub-Secretary, B. Brit

tain, Chalvey. Blandfdrd, Dorset, T. Saunders, jun., Upholsterer

Salisbury-street. Braintree, Essex, Temperance Coffee House: Sub-Secretary, T. Randle.

Coggeshall, Essex, Chappell Inn; Sub-Secretary, J Burrows, Upper Stoneham-street.

Daventry, Northamptonshire, Lion and Lamb Inn, Market-place; Sub-Secretary, G. Ashwell, Cabinet-maker, George-street.

Halstead, Essex, White Horse Inn, Parsonage-lane Sub-Secretary, R. Payne, Silk-worker, Tan-yard. Hedgerley, Bucks, One Pin Inn; Sub-Secretary,

Norwich, Norfolk, Coffee and Eating Rooms, Princes street; Sub-Secretary, R. Howse, Fellmongers' Arms

yard, Oak-street, St. Martin's. Pimlico, London, Builders' Arms, Vauxhall-bridgeroad; Sub-Secretary, T. Sawyers, Bookseller, 14, St.

Leonard-street, Belgrave-road, Reading, Berks, Woolpack Inn, Broad-street; THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1845.

PROOFS OF PROGRESS.

THE "NEW DESTINY" OF THE WORKERS. WE have often had to note the numerous proofs breaking up of old political parties and distinctions ;

establishing branches, appointing sub-secretaries, having | the dehumanizing dogmas of the pensioned MALTHUS. are ranged on the other. As a consequence of this meaning that attached to it but a few years ago.

> the "reduction of the English to live on a coarser sort of diet" were its chief end and aim. Now the shape and opinions to suit the altered "form and pressure of the times." Accordingly we have Lord

ing the hours of toil, and for the due regulation and cation. PROTECTION by law of these who are otherwise unable

to protect themselves: and this too in the teeth of 0 2 Whiggism was but the synonyme for Malthusianism, -forsaking the error of their ways, and walking independent individualism. As another consequence.

Toryism, as it existed even in 1817, has become ex-Sub-Secretaries, Places of Meeting, and Counties situated tinct. No longer do we hear the insulting denial of in at present, forming limbs of this growing and gigantic grievances-nor the supercilious expression of con- article which appeared in their Journal breathing Society, where persons can be entered any time by the tempt on those who seek needful reforms. No longer quite a different spirit, and having a far nobler pursharpened sabre, wielded by a drunken hand, as at to ameliorate their condition. The article in ques-PETERLOO: and no longer have we applications for tion was ou the subject of "short time;" and well dungeons may be filled without the intervention of the Employed"-which a few months before issued judge or jury. No longer have we the passing of from the same press. The latter was a most insofollowed by Bills of Indemnity for acts of tyranny contented with their " position" in life, because all even greater than those authorised by the despotic was afforded them that capital could spare ; and the SKIRVING, and a GERALD, for holding the principles even on the score of gain itself, overworking the the statute book, till there hardly remains one sample of a former sanguinary and truly despotic code. So complete has been the change with respect to the

once all-powerful Tory faction, that the modern adherents to a portion of its "principles" became absolutely ashamed of the name; and they transmuted in relation to authorship to be made. In general the general point is out of the question; we must feel that it into that of Conservative-a name which at once names of the contributors of the articles in Chambers' we are called upon, not to rebuke or condemn, but indicated the rejection of the "stand-still policy :" Journal are not given : and thus a difficulty is expe- by subtracting the cause, to abolish the effects. We may for instead of pleading for "things as they are," rienced in ascertaining whether the sentiments of a in this class, but till we place them in favourable instead the "Reform of all proved abuses" was the motto paper are acquiesced in by the conductors; or rather of unfavourable circumstances, we shall make no great put on the new colours of the once Tory party. which are their own productions; and which the progress in their reformation. Conservatism, however, has, in its turn, been frittered productious of others. It is true that they are reaway; and such strange antics have been played by its sponsible for all opinions they put forth, as far as heroes and their adherents, as to render even the new publication goes : but still there is a wide difference the least possible section of them, we shall in time reach designation, after so short a service, totally inappli- between the publication of the opinions of your neighcable to a political party. Like the Whigs, the bour. and the direct inculcation of your own by Conservatives are at sea, buffeted about by the means of the press. For instance : there is reason to waves of public opinion : and the once respective believe that the tract-"The Employer and the Em. from the slave. I foretell this change, because I have adherents of both sets of principles are making for ployed"-was not written by either WILLIAM or the new havens opened up: one by the friends of ROBERT CHAMBERS; but still, as publishers, they and every obstacle to the perfect harmony of man with labour, through the proper organization of industry ; were identified in some degree with the sentiments man, must in time be removed. In the new state, the and the other by the advocates for the more com- and object of the writer. At least they were aiding plete subjugation of labour, through the unrestrained the writer, either knowingly or ignorantly, in his attempt to inculcate false principles, and to libel the operation of capital on unprotectedness. Amid all this breaking-up and re-marshalling of character of the producers. Again : it was not apforces, none has been so distinct and so complete as parent that the article on "short time" which we the break-up of the Malthusian "feelosophy." For extracted on the occasion above alluded to, was from a time its novelty and its plausibility AS AN the pen of either of the above-named gentlemen. Blank forms and information for the admission of EXCUSE FOR TYRANNY, caused it to be re- Indeed it is likely it was not; but from Mr. SIMPcountry members can be obtained by applying to the ceived with acclaim by the richer classes: those who son, of Edinburgh, whose efforts to force on public needed some reason to justify their "holding" vast attention the questions of Education and Sanatory houses. Information for forming branches, appointing needed some reason to justify their "noising" vast attention the questions of Education and Sanatory Sub-Secretaries, &c., can be obtained by letter, pre-paid, possessions, and increasing in substance and wealth Reform have been unceasing. But on the present enclosing postage stamp for return letter, or three postage with every hour ; while the mass of society, those occasion there can be no doubt. Here we have the who did all the work, and caused all the wealth to sentiments with the name; and here me have the there must in the first place be a certain lesser advance, Secretary, London Office, 15, Tottenham-court, New bc,-were deteriorating in condition, and were avowal of a new faith giving rise to wight and glow. through the operation of weaker causes, we are not to

John Windley, printer, Church-gate, Leiccster. William Colver, Dryden-street, ditto.

David Abell, brush manufacturer, Westgate-street, Glou cester.

Edward Jonnens, Freeman-street, Birmingham, William Parker, tailor, Redditch. Thomas Knight, Mundy-street, Derby. William Robinson, Shearsby, South Leicestershire. William Clarke, sail cloth manufacturer, Newark. William Pike, tailor, Porter-street, Sheffield,

Samuel Boonham, Nottingham, And at the various Lodge-houses in the different parts of the country.

Secretary, G. W. Wheeler, 30, Coley-street. Rockwell Green, Somersetshire, Clock Inn, Bridgestreet : Sub-Secretary, T. Hewett, North-street. Slough, Bucks, Rein Deer Inn; Sub-Secretary, B. Bri

tain, Bricklayer, Chalvey. Sudbury, Suffolk, Horn Inn, North-street; Sub-Se

cretary, W. Outing, Tea Dealer, North-street. Sheffield, Yorkshire, Three Cranes Inn, Queen-street Sub-Secretary, G. Hall, 8, Corn-hill.

South Ockendon, Essex, Old King's Head Inn, High street: Sub-Secretary, W. G. Horncastle, Commercial

Wellington, Somersetshire, King's Arms Inn, Highstreet; Sub-Secretary, W. Bowerman, Bootmaker, Rockwell-green.

Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, Cross Keys Inn, High-street ; Sub-Secretary, C. Knight, Gardener, East

Windsor, Berks, Crispins' Inn, Thames-street ; Sub-Secretary, W. S. Badcock, Carpenter, Love-lane. High Wycombe, Bucks, Bell Inn, Canall; Sub-Se oretary, James Chapman, Temple End.

Wimbledon, Surrey, Castle Inn, Church-street; Sub-Secretary, E. J. Holley, Painter, Ivy-place. Wenhaston, near Halesworth, Suffolk, Compasses Inn Sub-Secretary, Thomas Funnell, Academy, opposite tho Church.

Sub-Secretaries at their residences, or at the branch stamps for form, &c., directed to D. W. Ruffy, General

6. My idea is, that through the general progress of the nation in moral conditions, and the particular progress of the working classes themselves, not even excepting a point when the Independent worker will advance into something more dignified still. He will pass into a new phase, as much in advance from the present as the present is an advance from the retainer, or the retainer such a faith in the reason and benevolence comprised workers would need to have a more particular interest in the success of the concerns with which they are connected. Their application, their skill, their good behaviour, would need to depend, not on the present inducements, which I think inadequate for the generality, but on their sense of their own particular interests Their fate should be, like that of masters. expressly dependent, and that to the minutest degree, on the way they acted. Thus we might expect their moral and intellectual being to be fully developed. The condition of masters, or directors of labour, would also be improved ; for though there might be less of mere command there would be more of mutual kindness, and all harassment about the duty of the worker would be spared, as each man would be a master's eye to himself.

To Readers & Correspondents.

To Agents, Subscribers, 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 will be done under one roof. This will involve no change to the agents and subscribers, only in the addressing of their communications, and the greater punctuality with which their orders can be

THE NORTHERN STAR

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE TREASURY, WHITEHALL destruction of a whole train of passengers. Shortly agricultural show here was attended by Lenney. He to a considerable distance. Many one-story dwellings On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Bedford held an inquest after the train had left Dunford-bridge, and while it returned to his employer's house in the evening, and were in this way invaded to the discomfort of the inmates, at the Chequers, Tothill-street, Westminster, on the was dark, a shock was received, which threw both enbody of Charles Wildy, aged 42, a mason, who on gine and train off the line, very seriously injuring stated that on the previous night, Monday, another occupied by Mr. Campbell, coachmaker, were deeply Monday last fell head foremost from a scatfield erected several of the carriages, and almost crushing the notice was found in Mr. Butson's hall, threatening flooded, to say nothing of the inconveniences experienced at the back front of the Treasury offices, and frac- guard to death. As soon as the passengers could be that if Lenney was not discharged from his place at the Three Wells and Mill Hole; and apart altogether tured his skull. The deceased was a very sober, got out of the carriages, it was ascertained that a cow within a given time he would certainly be shot. from crop submerged and drawn in, the damage done to steady man, and had been upwards of eighteen had got upon the line, and the engine had come in years in Mr. Cubitt's employ. Verdict, Accidental violent contact with it. The poor animal was ent nearly in two, and, of course, killed on the spot. Iudeath.

formation was immediately sent to the Sheffield sta-ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.-The mail train from London left the tion, and a pilot engine promptly despatched at ten Gateshead station of the Newcastle and Darlington o'clock at night. It returned at midnight, with a Railway as usual, at half-past three o'clock on Satur- | portion of the passengers upon the tender, and imme-Railway as usual, at half-past three o'clock on Satur-day alternoon, and reached Darlington at twenty-day atternoon, and reached Darlington at twenty-day atternoon, and reached Darlington at twentyseven minutes past five. After the usual detach-ment and accession of carriages the train left the at Sheffield about two in the morning. FIRE AT DALSTON. - On Wednesday morning, station at thirty-seven minutes past five, and then consisted of the engine and tender, a luggage-van (on shortly after twelve o'clock, a destructive fire broke

which the guard who communicated this account was out in a large newly-built house, situate at the corner placed), two second-class carriages, two carriage-trucks belonging to the Newcastle and Carlisle Rail-England, a builder. The fire commenced in the way Company, three first-class carriages, the mail- lower floor, from some cause at present unknown : it van and sorting carriage, a carriage-truck, and a then extended to the upper part of the building, horse-box. Among those who joined the train at destroying in its progress the whole of the interior. Darlington were Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, of Man- The flames were not mastered before the premises chester, who had booked to the Normanton station, were quite gutted. It is only about two months since and they occupied the compartment next the engine, that the same person had a large double house of the first of the three first-class carriages, the other destroyed by a similar disaster. Fortunately in the end being a coupé. They had a private carriage and present instance he was insured. horses by the same conveyance, and were returning

HORRORS OF SLAVERY .--- A letter from Martinique About a mile and a half north of the Cowton station, "A planter, named Iahan, of Champ Flores, about which is the second from Darlington, the attention of two leagues from St. Pierre, hus just committed a the guard was drawn to the accident by the break- crime worthy of none above the savage Anthropoing of the coupling-bar between the luggage-van and phagi, on the person of a slave lad scarcely twelve

the carriages, which drove in the end of the van. On years old, named Leandre, alias Jean Baptiste. This turning round and looking back, he observed that unfortunate boy was the son of an African woman, they had left a portion of the train behind, and he immediately gave a signal to the engineman to stop, which was done after proceeding about three hun-dred yards further—the train having been previously the young Leandre had been receiving, by way of going at the rate of about thirty miles an hour. aliment (!), frequent castigations, more or less rigo-The engine having been detached from the van was rous, until the term to his sufferings, which was sent on to Cowton to stop the train expected from reserved to his heartless master, was produced, sent on to Cowton to stop the train expected from reserved to his hearbess master, was produced, the south; after which the guard returned along the and his last sigh of anguish was given on the 7th line, nearly a quarter of a mile, where he found the of July, 1845, he being literally scourged to death two second-class carriages standing on the rails, not Previous to this melancholy termination of his exismuch injured ; about 50 yards further, the first of the ence, and while subjected to a series of the most cruel carriage trucks was standing on its stock on the rails, tortures, his inhuman master cut off the poor boy's left the wheels and axles having been completely taken ear, and, what is still more horrid, had it minced up from under it. The second truck was about 20 yards with the excrements of pigs and dogs, and offered in further, and about 40 yards past that the three firstclass carriages were thrown together in such a forced to eat it, at the same time receiving on the manner that it is surprising the injury to the pas-sengers was not greater than it has been. The first ascribed by those medical men who examined the carriage was thrown upon its end, the coupé end corpse. After having thus performed the office of uppermost, and the lower end embedded in the executioner upon his young slave, Iahan, on the 8th, attended the corpse to the burial-place, as if nothing carriage, which was thrown on its side across the rails. The third was also off the line. The mail extraordinary had happened. But the mother had been witness to the tortures inflicted on her child-WHOLESALE BIGAMY.-A man named John Brooks van and sorting carriage were upright, but the wheels had seen him murdered-and had been several times were off the rail, and deeply embedded in the earth. tied down to the pickets and flogged for daring to weep The rails were much bent, and the ground ploughed over the sufferings of her son. This woman, in a state of up for several yards. His attention was first directed desperation, made her way to the town of St. Pierre. to the situation of the passengers, and he found that Mrs. Whitehead, by the assistance of Major Parker, child !' This occasioned her to be called up before the superintendent of the line, in succession to Capt. the Procureur du Roi and interrogated. Without another helpmate, and has become the happy mother O'Erien, and who was fortunately travelling with delay the officers of justice repaired to the estate, the train, had been removed from the carriage, having where they found the various instruments of torture sustained very serious injury, it being at first thought | which lahan was in the habit of employing upon his that both her legs were broken above the knce. She slaves. The body of Leandre was alterwards disin- which was at Buona Vista, that she should proceed was placed on the bank, the accident having occurred terred, in presence of the authorities, and three in a deep cutting, and every aid was rendered by Mr. medical men of the public hospital, who at once saw that the left ear had been cut off, the right one Parsons of York, and Mr. Boyd, from the firm of Abbott and Co., of Gateshead, who were passengers by the train. Mr. Whitehead, who was in the same commenced in the matter, and numerous witnesses commenced in the matter, and numerous witnesses compartment with his wife, sustained no serious perheard : but Iahan has taken to flight."

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

passengers in the second carriage were buried under On Thursday night, shortly after seven o'clock, the count of the first one, which was also filled, and fire, which, from its melancholy and distressing cirsome delay took place in extracting them from their some delay took place in extracting them from their perilous position; but, when that was effected, it was happily found that none of them had sustained any injury beyond a few slight blows and scratches. Mrs. injury beyond a few slight blows and scratches. Mrs. Whitehead, we are happy to state, is pronounced out of danger. Both her legs are broken, the left leg below the knee, and the right above it; but the last accounts state that she is going on favourably. accounts state that she is going on favourably. shared a like catastrophe some years since, had for board the vessel at Stangate Creek. After leaving Madeira the disease continued as bad as ever. From ANOTHER ACCOUNT .- We learn, from informa- upwards of half a century been occupied by Mrs. tion that can be relied upon, that on Saturday Wells, better known as Madame Hengler-the night last an accident of a very scrious kind took pyrotechnist, and who, unfortunately, lost her life. place on the Great North of England Railway, about The alarm was raised at about a quarter past seven four miles on the York side of Darlington. It appears o'clock, when the workmen heard a cry of fire, folthat at the York station on Saturday night consider-able surprise was manifested at the arrival of the engine of the mail train, then over due, bearing the upper rooms immediately ran down stairs, and the letter bags but without the travelling post-office and noise was found to emanate from the room of Madame passenger carriages. Upon inquiry, it was found Hengler, the apartment over the shop, and looking that at the place above mentioned, owing to the on to the main road. They instantly rushed to the THOMAS FRANCIS, MERTHYK TYDVIL.-We see little cause firemen were able, after considerable difficulty, to breaking of the wheel of a truck which was attached door, and on opening it found a large body of fire to complain in the case he names. He was referred to subdue the flames, which were confined to the above midway amongst the passenger carriages, a lament-aparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages, a lament-aparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages, a lament-aparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages, a lament-aparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages, a lament-apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages, a lament-apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages, a lament-apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages, a lament-apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages, a lament-apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages a lament-apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages a lament-apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages a lament-apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages a lament-apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages a lament-apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages a lament-apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages a lament-apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages a lament-apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the above midway amongst the passenger carriages a lament-apparently in the centre above midway amongst the passenger carriages a lament-appar was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been of this wheel the truck was thrown off the line during entrance. It was well known that Madame Hengler was in the room; and in a second or two rapid mail speed. This caused a concussion of the she was seen from the outside at the window. passenger carriages, three of which were dashed which she succeeded in opening and made gestures to together, the centre one being literally lifted on its the crowd to save her. The unfortunate creature, end, bearing upright against another, the rest of the who was verging on her ninetieth year, was almost carriages being much shattered. Our informant helpless, and being exceedingly corpulent, was unable states, so sudden was the shock that scarcely a scream to raise herself to the window to jump. She, howand everything which it was supposed could contriwas heard, although the carriages were filled with ever, bent herself over the sill to prevent being suffocated. Attempts were then again made to get into the room, and one or two persons succeeded, but were forced to retreat ere they could reach her. In the meantime the excitement in the neighbourhood was of a most painful character; ladders were brought and placed against the burning premises. hammocks, it was hoped that the progress of the disease was arrested. Besides these two, there were but were found to be not long enough to reach the windows. Others were soon procured, and attempts eleven of the crew convalescent, the remainder having were made to drag her out. She was still alive, and either wholly escaped the fever, or had the disease her crics were truly of a heart-rending description, and recovered. It is singular that of the forty-three but from her corpulency and the suffocating odour of Kroomen, taken on board at different periods, and still on board the Eclair, not one was ever affected by the combustibles, it was rendered impossible, and in a few minutes she was noticed gradually to sink, state. We have not as yet been enabled to ascertain and eventually disappeared in the burning apartment. the discase. The police, finding there was no chance of saving the unfortunate lady-having at the first very promptly forwarded intelligence of the outbreak to the several engine stations-immediately commenced, assisted rather late, as it fortunately happened, another by the workpeople of the neighbouring factories, re-dreadful accident might have ensued, the night being moving the more dangerous portion of the stock. A dark and rainy ; there would not have been time to great deal, however, they were unable to reach, which, remove it, and the spot where the accident hap- on igniting, exploded with a loud report, and for a considerable time the front of the house presented a very novel appearance, from the number of blue lights burning, and other fireworks darting from the -A melancholy loss of life occurred here on the several windows. The engines from the Southwark night of Tuesday, or early on the morning of Wed- Bridge Road-station were quickly on the spot after the nesday last. Robert Cunningham, of Linkens, oc- alarm was raised, and were soon got into operation. having been done. cupying the farm of Nether Boreland, off the town of Till past ten o'clock, however, the firemen were oc-Cirkeudbright, having been in the parish of Bourge cupied in throwing water on the ruins, so as to safely in the course of Tuesday, taking sheep to grass parks damp the combustibles. As soon as the fire was there, took his scat in Forrest's coach from Newton- somewhat got under, a search was made for the re-Stewart, about Barharrow, in Bourge. On the coach | mains of Madame Hengler, and which were found by crossing the ferry at Kirkeudbright, he was requested Mr. Barrow, the acting foreman of the West of to keep his seat, but he declined, came off the coach, England Insurance Company, on the floor of the saying-"No no; I don't wish to be drowned in a room in which she was seen to sink. The fire is soach (alluding to a recent accident which occurred supposed to have arisen from an explosion of the fire-

In passing through a gateway he was fired at, and

Kenney, the coroner for the county ; Mr. Douglas, or further examination by the bench of magistrates.

THE DOOMED SHIP.

We understand that a report, of which the follow ng is an outline, was made to the Lords of her Ma Eclair, it will be remembered, reached the Motherbank on Sunday evening. She had been immediately reported to the Custom-house authorities, which are always the first informed of such matters, and the having on board a most malignant fever. That cirsumstance was, in due course, communicated to the Privy Council, and in consequence of its order Sir William Pym and Mr. Arnott proceeded on Tuesday morning week to Portsmouth. They inusediately repaired alongside the Eclair, accompanied by the quarantine officers, and made the most minute inquiries into the condition of the ship and the crew. ing from a most malignant fever, with black vomit, ince the 23rd of July, when the steamer sailed from Sierra Leone. On leaving that place she proceeded both to Gambia and Goree, but the French authorities of the latter place would not even allow any communication to be had with her, and she left immediately for Buona Vista, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. Here the whole ship's company waslanded, all the stores taken out, as well as the water tanks, and the ship was thoroughly cleansed, fumigated, and whitewashed. But thirty-one of the officers and the medical officers of the Eclair and the Growler, passenger on board the Growler, with seven seamen of that vessel, nobly voluntcered their services on

FLOODS IN THE NORTH.

DUMFRIES .- Between the night of Thursday and

Friday morning more rain fell than we ever remember

Deceased left the house at ten o'clock to proceed to the barrier erections on the Deck, punts drifted or sunk, his sleeping apartment in the farm-yard, situate a loose timber carried to sea, &c., will amount to a convery short distance from the dwelling-house ; but he siderable sum of money. Two drowned bullocks appeared was fated never to reach it, as he had scarcely reached in the stream, one of which was landed on the Maxwelmid-way to it, when he fell by the hand of the assassin. | town side, and the other got out at Conheath pier. Several of the show caravans had been placed near the edge taneous. The shot was heard in the stable-yard, but | This they refused to do from ignorance of the nature of it appeared that no immediate attention was paid to the stream, and in consequence they were speedily surthe circumstance. In about twenty minutes, however, | rounded with water, which not only prevented the ingress after the fatal occurrence, the lifeless body was dis- of all visitors, but placed the concerns in some danger. covered by one of the domestics extended in the gate- In the evening the sight was really picturesque, lights way. Yesterday an inquest was held before Mr. gleaming from the caravans on the turbid river; and men up to the knees in water, busy anchoring R.M.; Mr. Lewis, county inspector of police; and the travelling houses to the solid land. By means Messrs. Sweeney and Abbot, sub-inspectors. The of a ship anchor and ropes, they were pretty well result of the investigation was the finding a verdict of secured, but as the water at last rose above the level of wilful murder against some parties unknown. Three the wheels, and entered the doors, other measures were persons have been since arrested on suspicion. They taken; and about eleven o'clock "the fattest woman in we Christopher Coates, coachman to Mr. Butson; the world" reached terra firma by means of a boat; and John Coates, also in Mr. Butson's employment as an | considering her prize-bullock weight, it is fortunate the agricultural servant : both are brothers of the dis- distance was not great enough to call for much rowing nissed steward. The name of the third prisoner is Around Newton-Stewart rain fell incessantly for the un-Joseph Bergir, groom to the reverend gentleman. usual period of twenty-four hours, accompanied by a tre-The prisoners were brought in here to-day, guarded mendous gale of wind from the east and north-east. y a strong police torce, and lodged in the Bridewell, | What with its roaring and tumbling masses of waters, which burst its banks at every little distance, the Crco

presented a spectacle altogether unequalled for a number of years. Considerable damage was done by flooding, as may be judged from the statement that the bridge at Clauchancasy, about eight miles above esty's Privy Council, on Friday week, by Sir William Newton-Stewart, was swept away. This was an en-Pym, superintendent-general of quarantine, and Mr. tirely new structure, which the trustees intended to take Arnott, of the Middlesex Hospital. These gentle- off the contractor's hands on the very day it fell-a men proceeded to Portsmouth on Tuesday week. The casualty which may generate a knotty point for lawyers. The Penkiln burn rose with extraordinary rapidity, and has not been seen so tempestuously flooded for thirty years, when it carried the bridge at Old Minnigaff away. In reference to the wind and rain of Friday, a veteran channel of communication with the Privy Council, as | farmer says, that no such disastrous day has occurred since 1810, when the weather was precisely similar about the middle of harvest. From the neighbourhood of Kirkeudbright we learn as follows :-- There was a strong wind from the cast, on the afternoon from the north-east. and the rain frequently fell in torrents. The rivulets were much swollen, the low lying grounds much flooded, the water-tables running over so much in various places, that the parish roads were here and there almost impass-From them it resulted that the crew had been suffer- able. I have not seen, at least I do not remember, so great a spate these several years past. The Clyde, we understand, was tremendously flooded, and eke the Annan, Milk, Esk; but what is strange, neither the Kinnel, Dryfe, nor Tweed, to any extent worth naming, although the wind blew from the east .-- Dumfries Courier.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE. Lessee, Mr. JOHN DOUGLAS.

AST WEEK of MR. and MRS. HONNER, of the Surrey Theatre. First Night of THE DEATH crew having died on shore in little less than three SHIP, and first appearance of MR. JOHN DOUGLAS; weeks, it was determined, after an investigation by 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 20th, and 30th Nights of MRS. the medical officers of the Eclair and the Growler. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES. Mrs. Caudle, Mr. T. Lee, whose excellent personation of that injured Lady immediately to England. Before leaving Buona demands its repetition until further notice. First Vista, Mr. M'Clure, a surgeon of the navy, who was appearance of Mr. CHARLES HARRINGTON. OLIVER TWIST at Half-price on Moncay, and during the week, to commence with the DEATH SHIP; characters board the Eclair; and Mr. M'Clure, it is to be re-gretted, fell a victim to his devotion to the public Rayner, W. Phillips, Lewes, Lickfold, Marchaut, Smithers; service. After leaving Buona Vista the fever did not | Mesdames Campbell, Roberts, Pearce, and Miss Laporte. abate, as might have been expected, when the vessel After which MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES ; approached a more temperate climate. On the con- Mr. Caudle, Mr. W. Phillips; Mrs. Caudle, Mr. T. Lec. rary, before she reached Madeira Captain Estcourt To conclude on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday with and Mr. M'Clure both died, and one of the seamen | the TORRENT OF THE VALLEY ; Rigorio, Mr. Chas. who had volunteered from the Growler was attacked Harrington. To conclude on Wednesday, Friday, and with the disease. At Madeira the authorities would Saturday with OLIVER TWIST; supported by Messrs. llow of no communication from the Eclair, though R. Honner, T. Lee, Neville, W layner &c.

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

> Post-office, Old Cavendish-street, Oxford-street. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELEB.

THE LATE STABBING CASE AT HOUNSLOW BARearth, and in the anterior compartment of the second

is now in custody in this city, on a charge of having married five wives, his first spouse being still alive. The first marriage was solemnised at Beckington. in this county, by the late Rev. Mr. Sainsbury, and to the situation of the passengers, and he found that after the prisoner had deserted his bride. which he did within a few shortweeks, the lady took to herself Mr. Crow, Leicester (being a subscription originally | of eleven children. Of the subsequent Mrs. Brookses, two are still living, and two have departed into the land of spirits. The prisoner stands remanded, to allow of inquiry being made at Beckington, with a view to C., of HORSLEY, in Gloucestershire, sends us the follow-ing, under the head "Doings in Horsley Gaol:"—" A commitment to take his trial for the offence.—Bath

Gloucester, in a beastly state of intoxication, to per-FIRE AT HOLLOWAY .-- On Monday afternoon, beform ' a duty' which the brute says he takes a pleasure tween one and two o'clock, a serious fire broke out in-viz., that of flogging. On this occasion he operated upon the premises of Mr. Flowers, a builder, residing on a boy, who was tied up to the iron gate by the turnat Queen's-road, Holloway. The fire was first dis-covered in the workshop, at the rear of the dwelling key. His cries were heart-rending. Ultimately the boy fainted; but the hangman kept at his infernal work, house, containing a large quantity of building ma-terials, which, in consequence of the flames spreading till stopped by Mr. Wells, the surgeon to the gaol, The boy, a fatherless orphan, had been tried and conso quickly, were entirely consumed. Several engines victed for not giving a satisfactory account as to how he

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.-Having received numerous inquiries re-lative to the insertion of the list of Sept. 27th and October 4th, in the paper of that date, I have to inform you that it was owing to the Money List being omitted from some that was owing to the Money List being omitted with some editions of the paper, dated Sept. 27th. In the balance sheet published in last week's Mar, I am sorry to state that mistakes have occurred in the money from Ashton, Barnsley, Bolton, Dewsbury, Lambeth, Lamberhead green, Mottram, Northampton, Nottingham, Old Basford, Old-ham, Radcliffe, Rotherham, Sheffield, Somers Town, Whether is the initial state of the second state whether the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state whether the second state of the Wheeler's list, Whittington and Cat, and Carrington; these mistakes have occurred owing to want of due attention on the part of the compositors and readers, but they will compel me to issue a printed balance sheet, a copy of which will be in the hands of each sub-secretary during the course of the ensuing weck : this will also obviate the necessity of further explanation on matters of detail which space would not allow to appear in the *Star*. I also inform the sub-secretaries, and other members of the body, that on and after the date of October 13th, all letters and communica. tions must be sent to me, at No. 7, Crown-court, Dean street, Oxford-street. All Post-office orders to the Branch

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

RACKS.—On Saturday last Lieutenant Kerwan, of the 4th Light Dragoons, charged with having stabled Quartermaster Tarleton, of the same regiment, the particulars of which were given in this paper of Saturday last, was brought before a bench of magistrates, at Brentford, for further examination. Mr. Edward Smith Graham deposed that he was surgeon in the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons. He had in consequence of the infliction of the injury been attending Quartermaster Tarleton, and last saw him that-morning at eleven o'clock. The wound in the abdomen had been inflicted with a sharp instrument. Witness considered him progressing very favourably, considering the nature of the wound he had received, and he entertained hopes of his ultimate recovery He did not consider there was any danger at present. He should say now he was out of danger, and that the wound was healing fast. Mr. John Mure deposed that he was assistant-surgeon in the 4th regiment of Light Dragoons. He now considered the patient quite out of danger. Similar evidence was given by another medical gentleman, and the chairman said the magistrates had considered the evidence of the medical men, and also that the occurrence had been without any deliberation, and had come to the dotermination to admit the accused to bail, himself in the sum of £500, and two sureties in £250, for his appearance at that court on that day fortnight, further to answer the charge. The requisite recogpisances having been gone into; Lieut. Kerwan bowed to the magistrates and left the court, accompanied by his brother officers and friends, and immediately quitted the place on their way to Hounslow Barracks.

few days ago, 'Jack Ketch' arrived at Horsley, from Journal.

sonal injury, but his feelings were, of course, much excited by the situation of the unfortunate lady. The were soon on the spot, and the fire was extinguished,

OCTOBER 11, 1845.

JOHN AENOIT, SOMERS TOWN, is thanked for his friendly

note. On the subject matter of that note we shall act

as we have ever acted-on our own conviction of what

is most beneficial to the interest of all sections of the

labouring classes, and not for one section of them only.

The Northern Star, in our hands, is not a thing to be

used according to the whim or caprice of a mere set of

conceited "politicians," who have so learned their

lesson of "liberty" as to deny liberty not only in their

own conduct towards each other, but also to the press,

which, without full and cheerfully-accorded freedom,

is one of the bitterest curses that can be inflicted on a

people; but it is an instrument to be used for the ex-

posure of wrong and the upholding of right, wherever

found. No expression of opinion, either of fulsome

shall drive us from this course. If there are any who

are so narrow and contracted in their views-so

monopolizing in spirit-and so unreasonable in conceit.

as to demand the continual insertion in our pages of

the thousand-times told tale, of what was done in the

sacred name of liberty at the Pig-and-Whistle-and this too to the exclusion of matter which intimately

and immediately concerns hundreds of thousands of

toiling operatives, whose savings for years are in

danger; if there be any of this sort, who think they can

accomplish such an object as this with us by notes such

as that Mr. Arnott has forwarded, they are strangely

mistaken. They must try their attempt at coercion

elsewhere, if they would have it successful. For our-

selves, as long as judgment is left us, we shall ever

prefer to do our utmost to thwart the unjust oppressions

of thousands, and expose the nefariousness of those who

ROB the workman of his hard-earned savings; we shall

prefer to do this when occasion calls for it. even to the

trampeting forth the "sound and fury" of those who

"hate all tyranny"-cxcept their own : who are " deadly

foes to all oppression"-to which they may think them-

selves subjected : whose "efforts for liberty"-(to "de

nounce")-are undying; and who are filled with such

insufferable conceit as to imagine that all other con-

siderations must wait on their convenience. If there

are among the army of "patriots" any who cannot

afford to let us do this, why they must e'en mend them-

JOUN GRUNDY, PRESTON, might know that Mr. O'Connor

is not in London, nor has been for some weeks past.

Mr. COOPER, 134, Blackfriar's-road, begs to acknowledge

the receipt of the following sums for the Veteran

Patriots' and Exiles' Widows' and Children's Fund :----

intended for Mr. Cooper's relief), 17s. 3d.; Mr. Rogers,

Lambeth, 2s. 6d. ; Mr. Sweetlove, 6d. ; Mr. Miller, 2d.

Mr. Bradley, Leicester, one dozen postage stamps,

T. C., of HORSLEY, in Gloucestershire, sends us the follow-

selves as they best can,

" thanks" or of undeserved or inconsiderate " censure,

are looking forward to the sessions at Gloucester, to know what will be the sentence of Lewis, the watchman of the gaol, he being fully committed for stealing coals from the prison, while he had 15 shillings a week to prevent others from stealing. At Gloucester assizes, he got acquitted. He lost his situation, and is now residing in London.

ible. The inhabitants of Horsley

THE DIXON FUND COMMITTEE beg to acknowledge the receipt of 7s. from Brighton, per Mr. William Flower. -Thomas Whittaker, treasurer, 68, Devonshire-street, Charlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

A., MANCHESTEE.-His letter was received, and declined. to complain in the case he names. He was referred to subdue the flames, which were confined to the above was done that he required. In answer to his other query, the Poor Man's Companion is in the press, and will be shortly in the publisher's hands.

THE FEENCH LANGUAGE-T. WILSON, HOLBORN,--We have no faith in those publications professing to teach the French language without the aid of a master. We are convinced that the best, shortest, and, in the end, cheapest way to acquire a thorough knowledge of any foreign language, is to learn it from the lipsof a professor of the language. If our correspondent desires to learn the French language, as he says, " speedily and correctly," we recommend him to place himself under the tuition of Mr. Boyer, professor of the French language, No. 9, Agar-street, West Straud. We believe M. Boyer to be fully competent to impart to his pupils a thorough knowledge of his country's language, which no book, no matter how much puffed, can possibly impart of itself.

JARBOW PIT .- The following letter we extract from the Morning Chronicle :- Sir, -Such is the dangerous state of Jarrow Pit, from want of ventilation and by discharges of gas, that not more than about twenty miners have gone to work since the explosion, a great number of the men having sought work elsewhere. There are still many in the houses belonging to the Colliery, but who have got notice to quit if they will not proceed, at the certain risk of their lives, to work in this dangerous mine. One man called Atkinson. whose son was killed at the explosion, and whose body was brought home to him piecemeal-limb by limb, and almost headless-which was buried at five different times, as found-he also has had notice to quit his house if he will not immediately proceed to labour, amidst the scene of his son's dreadful death. Callous-

ness and heartlessness such as this, it is seldom a British public is witness to. The owner, who lives on the spot, can scarcely be cognizant of such doings, for I see his name down for a handsome subscription for the widows and orphans; and money he knows; is not everything even to the poor. If report speaks truly, this pit is in as bad a state as ever, and the commissioners sent by the Government like their predecessors at Haswell, who, consequently, fell into the most ridiculous errors, but that Sir Henry attributed death to spasms. Verdict accordingly. De la Beche and Dr. Playfair will make a thorough and searching investigation, such as becomes their names, honourable to the Government that has ap-

pointed them, and useful to the important subject under their care. I take leave to transmit this communication to you rather than to the local press: your erm is long and strong-theirs, unfortunately, weak and trembling when the cause of the poor and the interest of the rich may be involved. A coalowner is owerful here.

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but not before property worth several hundred pounds The adjoining buildings, stables, &c., was consumed. were very much damaged. Mr. Flowers is not insured, and the cause of the fire could not be learned.

FIRE AT SOHO .- On Tuesday, about noon, a fire not long back, the governor's son, who was then an officer of the gaol, was tried for administering drugs to and Weeks, wheelwrights, whose manufactory is one Sarah Gibbs, a prisoner, to procure abortion; but situate in Crown-street, Soho. The flames were first discovered in the workshop raging with great fury, which soon communicated to a large quantity of timber. In the meantime information was forwarded to the West of England, the County and Brigade firestations, and in a very short space of time the respective engines arrived at the fire with a large body of men. A good supply of water being obtained, the

shavings. The parties are insured. SMUGGLERS' REVENCE .--- A letter from Harburg (Hanover), dated the 25th ult., in the Gazette des Tribunaux, says :--- "On the night of the 23rd ult. the village of Flchrsberg, situated near Harburg, was the scene of a dreadful act of revenge. A little after twelve o'clock six men, dressed like Harburg sailors. each carrying on his back a large parcel, landed in front of the Custom-house port, not far from the conflux of the Seve and the Elbe. The moment they landed they hastened to Fleshrsberg, and entered precipitately the court-yard of a house standing by itself. About a dozen of the Custom-house men followed close at their heels, and they in fact entered the gate together with them. The moment all were nside the walls, the gate was at oxce closed, and a number of men attacked the officers with sticks, beating them most cruelly. They then tore out their eyes, and mutilated them dreadfully, after which they made off. A patrol that happened to pass, hearing their groans, entered the yard, and removed them to the hospital of Harburg, where they had been paid every attention, though no hope is entertained of saving their lives. Two men have been since arrested, and they without hesitation acknowledged that they formed part of a great number of smugglers who determined to entice the Customhouse officers into a snare, and take vengeance on them. They have, however, refused to state the

names of their accomplices. The packets were found in the court-yard; they were filled with saw-dust." AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH .-- On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the King of Prussia, Dean-street, Gould's-hill, Shadwell, on the body of Richard Bayley, nged 33, a seaman. It appeared by the evidence of his landlady, Mrs. Vernan, of Dean-street, that he

had but recently returned from a long voyage. On Saturday night last he ate a hearty supper and re-tired to rest in a good state of health. On the folhave gone away for the present, it is said, to return lowing morning he complained of being chilly, and again for further investigation. They have a serious | said he would get a little rum and water ; he went out and important duty to perform; it is hoped they will for the purpose: he returned in about ten minutes, net content themselves with a mere visit to the mine, sat down by the fire, fell back almost instantly, and expired without a groan. Mr. Atkins, a surgcon,

Extensive Seizure of Goods by the Revenue at which the coach stopped, paid his fare, and in MURDERS IN IRELA goods, consisting of cameos, &c., and previous notice correctly informed, which there is not the slightest reason to doubt, the officers alluded to will, before they have completed their operations, make one of same valuable description of merchandise, and that

in the most circuitous manner which has been under notice for a very considerable space of time. The first scizure made by them was in London, which gave them a clue to a further quantity at the port of Liverpool. Their information in the second instance was so sure and unerring, that they pounced upon the parties and the goods without the slightest difficulty, and as if they were already to their hands although they met with desperate resistance from the parties concerned-foreigners, we believe-and it was ultimately found necessary to obtain the assistfrom being assailed and severely injured. This the first up in the morning, Booth accused him of rously murdered by three persons, who jumped upon at Liverpool juriner seizur 4 vast amount of information being furnished to the Prescot J. Bagley same officers, which caused them to return immedi-068 Monmouth ately to London, where they have since prosecuted their searches and inquiries to a very wide extent, SHABES. Mr. Pursell Barnsley, No.2, per .. 0 and have succeeded in making several subsequent seizures of the same article. In fact, by some means, these officers have, from what we can under-2 0 C. Battison Wilkinson Westminster .. 6 1 0 3 0 0 B. Fox .. 1 13 7 G. Fox ... Whittington & Cat Lower Warley .. 0 3 0 stand, evidently got a clue which will ultimately enable them to obtain possession of, and restore to .. 0 1 0 Brighton .. CARDS AND BELES. the revenue, the largest amount of contraband goods of this very valuable description which has hitherto 0 6 0 Manchester Macclesfield 0 8 0 0 8 Newcastle-on-Tyne 0 6 0 Mr. Doyle .. Plymouth 0 3 been heard of. 0 0 9 South Shields Mr. Dear 0 2 0 00 MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- An accident of a very Secretary .. THOMAS MAETIN WHEELEB, Secretary. melancholy nature, and which has caused a deep sensation in Perth, happened on Monday forenoon. A sort of rivalry had been got up between two of the NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE. pleasure-boats belonging to Perth, as to which was PER MR. O'CONNOR. . 0 3 0 Dundee on Saturday, and back on Monday, to test 0 0 5 their respective canabilities (The burder, to test From a Democrat Brighton, per W. Flower. T. Smith, Cirencester their respective capabilities. They both accordingly set off on Saturday, but one of them had not pro-DENCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. ceeded any distance below the Friarton, when, find-Mr. T. Coysh, Newton Bushell 0 1 0 ing the wind too heavy, she put in shore and returned. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Merthyr Tydvil ... 5 0 Stockport ... Crown and Anchor ... 2 0 T. Saimon 10 0 The other continued her course, and reached Dundee . 0 in safety. On herreturn on Monday, she was caught City of London Prescot 0 6 Bradford ,.... 6 0 .. 6 81 in a squall about three miles below Newburgh, and ...70 Do, cards .. upset, and two out of the three on board were drowned. . 3 0 Westminster Their names are Matthew Taylor, 40 years employed VETERAN PATRIOTS' FUND. . 0 6 as a boatman on the river, and Mr. Simpson, some .. 0 3 R. W. W. Salmon 0 6 Prescot EXILES WIDOWS' FUND. 6 ! Tay steamers. ., Q . 0 3 R. W. W.Salmon

caused hy a spark falling from a heated iron on some the time that the engine was proceeding at its usual

passengers, many of whom were ladies and children. He understood that no lives were lost, although several ladies and gentlemen were severely cut and bruised. One young married lady, whose name in the hurry was not ascertained, but who it was said was well connected in the neighbourhood, received a compound fracture of one of her thighs, the other leg being also broken. The unfortunate lady, whose husband was with her in the train, was with difficulty removed from the shattered timbers of the carriage and borne on one of the doors to a neighbouring farmhouse, where surgical assistance was of course promptly procured. She now lies there in a dangerous the extent of the injuries sustained by the passengers, It may be as well to observe that in the shock one of the carriages was thrown across the rails, and had not the express train from York to the north been pened is that where the trains pass each other on the line.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. - KIRKCUDBRIGHT, OCT. 4

OFFICERS.—The present time appears rife in the company with a friend walked out of town as far as seizure of goods of the most valuable description, by the Millburn on his way home, when his friend parted 30th ult., between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, the officers of the customs, which have by some with him, and bade him good night. This might be four fellows, all of whom were armed with bludgeons, means been obtained by the parties holding them about ten o'clock. There are reasons for believing entered the house of a man named Sheedy, of Garrenwithout payment of the proper duties due thercon that he was seen about an hour later by Robert berg, about seven miles from Nenagh. Michael on importation into this country. A day or two Hannah, the postrunner from Tarff-bridge, about half Ilill, the victim in this case, and others, were sitting since notice was made of an extensive seizure of a mile out of town, at eleven o'clock; but from this round the fire at the time. On the party entering has been made of the successful operations of two half-past five on Wednesday morning, when his body darkened the house. They then commenced belabourmore of the customs officers in another quarter in | was found lying in the dock at Kirkcudbright, on its | ing unfortunate Hill, till they left him, as they con-

spot two hours at least before the body was found. persons who were sitting round the fire ran away. cries of a shrill and urgent nature were heard in the the most extraordinary and extensive seizures of the direction of the dock, about twenty minutes before been beaten, and where he expired the following and fell into the dock.

ALLEGED MURDER AT CAMBERWELL. - On Monday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, Benjamin Booth, a plasterer by trade, died at No. 2, Alpha-cottages, Camberwell, from injuries inflicted upon was ultimately found necessary to obtain the assist-ance of the police before they were enabled to depart Walsh. It appears that the deceased, Walsh, and a old man of the name of Ryan, a driver, belonging to with their continue in safety and to preserve them with their capture in safety, and to preserve them third man slept in the same room, and Walsh being Mr. Hughes, the car-owner, in Armagh, was barba-

MURDERS IN IRELAND.

pletely swept away, and one or two ship's boats were capsized and sunk in the stream, which "roared MURDER IN TIPPERARY .- On Tuesday evening, the hour no further trace of him can be had till about they threw something on the fire which completely be seen-nothing but alternate shingle and stagnant pool.-Caledonian Mercury. the capture of a large quantity of watches. If we be back on the sand, the tide having receded from the ceived, dead. On the first blow being given, the

From further inquiries it has been ascertained, that The deceased was afterwards removed to his own house, which is next door to the one in which he had two o'clock, at which time it is supposed the gentle-man unfortunately, under the impression that he had that the deceased refused to allow his brother to marry left his horse at Castlesod, retraced his steps to Kirkcudbright, with the view of re-crossing the ferry, and the night being very dark, missed his way, and jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some stepped over the quay, which is quite unprotected, persons at present unknown. Four fellows were taken up on suspicion, and were under examination the greater portion of the day, at the police barracks of Killoscully, before Mr. Tabutea and Captain Pol-lock. On the following day they were committed and

lødged in Nenagh gaol. MURDER IN ARMAGH .-- On Tuesday night week, an

they permitted Mr. Bernard, a naval surgeon, and Mesdames R. Honner, Campbell, &c. two seamen, who volunteered their services, to em-Stage Manager, Mr. Neville. bark on board of her. Mr. Bernard and the assistant-surgeon of the Eclair, Mr. Coffy, still remain on

Forthcoming Reetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. the time of her leaving Buona Vista till she arrived in England, she lost at the rate of almost one man Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and per day. Two deaths occurred after her arrival at transacting other business connected therewith are the Mother-bank within the space of thirty-six hours, held every week on the following days and places :--which elapsed before she was visited by the medical SUNDAY EVENING. gentlemen mentioned above, and one fresh case of

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road. ever appeared on the 20th. Considering these cirat half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Ilall, 1, Turn-again-lane, at six o'clock.—Westminster : at the Parcumstances, and particularly the fact that the fever still prevailed on board, it was thought necessary that thenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half-past seven. - Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Brickthe ship should be kept in quarantine, but that every means should be taken to provide for the wants and layers'Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past recovery of the men. She was accordingly immeseven-Tower Hamlets : at the Whittington and Cat, diately ordered to Stangate Creek, the usual quaran-Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely. tine station, and two hulks were placed at the ser--Enemett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lissonvice of the crew. Into one of them those who had grove, at eight o'clock precisely-Marylebone : at the not had the fever were removed, and on board the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past other those who had been attacked and had recovered seven. were placed. Fresh bedding and fresh provisions.

MONDAY EVENING.

Camberwell : at the Montpelier Tayern, Walworth, at eight o'clock precisely. Neucastle-upon-Tyne : This branch of the Chartist

bute to the recovery or the comfort of the crew, were immediately supplied. Indeed, everything of that kind which was needed was sent to them at Ports-Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of remouth. Between the 30th ult., when she was visited at Portsmouth, and Friday, the date of the report, three more deaths had taken place; but as no fresh case of fever had occurred subsequent to the 29th, ceiving subscriptions and enrolling members. Mr. M'Grath has been lecturing here, and has done good and there were only two patients confined to their service to the cause.

TUESDAY EVENING

Tower Hamlets : at the Whittington and Cat, Church Row, Bethnal-green, at eight o'clock.-Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheathhill, at eight o'clock.

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

Loxpox.—The public discussion will be resumed in the City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farring-don-street, at half-past ten precisely, on Sunday morning next.—The members of the Metropolitan (Continued from page 7.) THE FORTH,—There has not been such a heavy spate in the Forth for some years as that we have District Council are requested to attend on Sunday experienced this week. On Tuesday morning week, afternoon next, at three o'clock precisely .- In the at low water, the Highland flood increased the depth of the river by eight feet, and before night it was still the Chartist Poet, will deliver the tenth of his course of the river by eight feet, and before night it was still deeper, though not measured. The Teith, at Ochtertyre and Blackdub, has overflowed its banks, Revolution of 1688 : Commencement of the National Revolution of 1688 ; Commencement of the National and spread itself over some fields of turnips and other Debt, and modern System of Government; Walpole. crops, but we have heard of little other damage Chatham, Burke, Pitt, Fox, &c.; Independence of America, &c."

SPEAT AT LEITH .- In consequence of the heavy CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, TURNAGAIN-LANE .--- Mr. nd continued rains of Thursday night, and the Cooper's 10th lecture to commence next Sunday whole of Friday and Saturday, the water of Leith evening, Oct. 12, at 7 o'clock precisely. Subject: was on both of these days more swollen that it has been for some years. On Friday several vessels -"The glorious Revolution" of 1688-commencement of the national debt, and modern system of confusion threatening destruction was so great that government-reigns of William III. and Annevictorics of Marlborough-house of Hanover-reigns some of the smaller craft found it necessary, for of George I. and II .- Ministry of the Whig Walpole safety, owing to the great run in the old harbour, to -the Scotch "rebellion" and the Pretender-George take shelter in the wet docks. The old wooden III. and American independence : Chatham, Burke, bridge over Leith Mills was on that morning com-Fox, Pitt, Sheridan, &c. &c.

MARYLEBONE LOCALITY.-Mr. Farrier will lecture on Sunday evening, Oct. 12, 1845, at the Coach from bank to brae," presenting as wild and wintry an aspect as we have witnessed for many a day. As Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road, at half-past an extraordinary contrast to this, and as a proof of seven o'clock. Subject, "The Charter and the means our variable climate, we may state that on the to gain it.

Tuesday previous, it was remarked by a pedestrian CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .- A meeting will be that in the Water of Leith, for more than a mile held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monabove the harbour, there was no running current to day evening next, at eight o'clock precisely.

> HAMMERSMITH.-A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brookgreen-lane, on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock precisely, when the propriety of issuing political tracts will be discussed.

within the same brief period. Nor was the succeeding Somers Town .- A meeting of the Somers Town behind the preceding day in the influences inseparable branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will be held at Mr. Duddridge's, Bricklayers' Arms, from "even down pours," with intermissions so few and far between, that streets, roads, and fields, not only Tunbridge-street, New-road, on Tuesday evening, saturated, but running o'er, were never for a single October 14th, at half-past seven o'clock.

moment dry. The tiniest summer rills were swollen to SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL .- The rules of the the size of brooks, burns to second class pastoral Chartist Co-operative Land Society will be discussed streams, and rivers to little seas. Lammas floods or on Sunday evening, October 12th, and steps taken spates have long been familiar to the people of Scotland; but rarely manifesting the same magnitude of volume of with regard to the ensuing Conference. Chair to irresistibility of current. And in consequence of accube taken at half-past seven precisely.

mulating, thus multiplied and concentrated, lavish CITY LOCALITY .- The members of this locality are rushings from the hills, and tributaries gorged, the requested to meet on Sunday evening (to-morrow), at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, at five o'clock prc-Nith rose to a greater height than we had supposed cisely.

possible, in consequence of the improvements in our river navigation, which, by giving a freer egress to surplus CHARTIST LAND SOCIETY .- Those persons who water, have averted for several years periodical flooding have taken out shares in the City Locality are rein the lower parts of the town-more especially the quested to meet in the Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at half-past five o'clock. dwellings of the poor. By ten o'clock in the morning the Nith became an object of interest, rolling as it did AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the shareholders of the majestically from bank to brae, however inferior to the City of London Hall will be held on Sunday (to-morrivers of America; and continued rising as the day row) morning, at eleven o'clock. MR. SEWELL will lecture on Sunday (to-morrow) advanced, until the broad stream above and below evening, at the Parthenium, St. Martin's-lane. Mr. the Caul obliterated every trace of the artificial fall-Wheeler will also attend. Chair to be taken at eight a circumstance of very rare occurrence. During the forenoon and afternoon of Friday a great 'clock. UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT SOCIETY. - The hardeal of grain, swept from level holms, was floated down monic meeting of the members and their friends of the Nith, sometimes to the extent of twenty or more this institution will be held at the Society House, sheaves closely abutting on one another. And the same Brown Bear Tavern, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, every scene was re-witnessed on Saturday morning, although probably on a smaller scale. The quantity of oats and Tuesday evening, at half past eight o'clock. HENRY HUNT'S BIRTH-DAY .- DEMOCRATIC SUPPER. barley, and in one case of wheat, thus lost, would have -The Democrats of London are informed that a pubpiled, we should suppose several stacks; and but rarely lic supper, in commemoration of the birth-day of has the oldest indweller witnessed more animated fishing, Henry Hunt, the champion of Universal Suffrage, will be holden on Thursday evening, November 6th, not by rod or net and coble, but by cleeks affixed to long poles, sticks, ropes with a stone attached, and other appli. ances in nearing to the side. The waif-men at the town mills at the Clock-house, Castle-street, Leicester-square. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., is invited to preside on the were most industrious, and had collected among them an or sinary rick of corn ; but many sheaves escaped their occasion. The conductors of the Northern Star, apparatus on detouring over the Caul, portions of which Thomas Cooper, the Chartist poet, and other distinwere secured lower down by at least thirty men and boys guished advocates of Democratic principles will be stationed on the Mill green. Nor is this all, for by noon present. Supper on the table at cight o'clock preon Saturday, after the river had fallen in, considerable cisely. Tickets may be had of W. Rider, Northern quantities of grain were secured with ease at Kelton, and Star office, 17, Great Windmill-street; Mr. Dym-all round the shore of Carlaverock. The chief portion mock, 1, Mellick-place, Russell-street, Bermondsey; in pursuit of Walsh. Accident on The Sheffield AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—Owing to a cow having negligently been in rather comfortable circumstances—was appre-thended and committed to Column and the former steward on the farm of Ha-hill. Bermondsey ; Mr. the Nith, but it is reported that five acres of crop were swept away by the the Clouden, on the farm of Ha-hill. Bermondsey ; Mr. back the father of Coates, the former steward—a man in rather comfortable circumstances—was appre-bended and committed to Column and the farm of Ha-hill. Bermondsey ; Mr. Be

taking 1s. 6d. from his pocket. Walsh denied the the ne was ariving, and insisted upon being caraccusation, and went into the next room, which was ried. There was a female in the car who was grossly occupied by a journeyman tailor named Leeney, and insulted by those persons, and upon Ryan remonstracomplained to that person of the false accusation ting, and attempting to protect the woman, the fellows that had just been made against him, and seizing a beat him to death. While they were perpetrating sleeve-board, rushed to the room where Booth still remained in bed. He immediately attacked the unfortunate man while he was in bed, and struck him several severe blows about the head with the leave to the murder the woman escaped, and ran to the next police station, where in a few minutes the body of Ryan was brought in by three men, who said they found him dead on the road, and that they thought he sleeve board. Booth, however, managed to get out fell off his car, and was accidentally killed ; but, much of bed; but before he could grasp his murderous to their surprise, the woman identified them as the assailant he received several additional blows about persons who killed the deceased. the head and upper part of his person. The third

DREADFUL MURDER AT CLONFERT .- BALLINASLOE, man by this time got out of bed, and forcing THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2.-I deeply regret at having to himself between the parties, separated them, when record a murder of a most atrocious character per-Walsh made the best of his way out of the house. Booth, though severely injured, was able to get out of bed, and take one or two cups of tea. Soon fter in the unfortunate deceased was Thomas Lenafter, however, he was seized with serious ill-ness and stupor, and the symptoms were so alarming fert. The circumstances of the lamentable case, as I that Mr. Morris, the parish doctor, was sent for. That gentleman immediately attended, and used every means that medical skill could devise to relieve the uncertainty attended is a steward of his of the name of Coates, and engaged the unfortunate man, but it was to no purpose; the poor fellow breathed his last shortly after eleven that and the murder, Mr. Butson received several o'clock. Information of the occurrence was for- threatening letters to dismiss Lenney from his situawarded to the Camberwell station, and the police are tion, or the worst consequences would follow. The

as a boatman on the river, and Mr. Simpson, some time ago a grocer in the High-street. The one saved is occa-ionally employed as an engineer on board the Tay steamers.

Harket Antelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, OCT. 6 .- During the past work, up to Saturday evening, the arrivals of English wheat for our markets, coastwise as well as by land-carriage and sample, were, even the time of year considered, limited, and principally of the pre-sent year's growth. Of all other grain of home produce, including flour, the receipts were rather scanty. From Ireland a full average supply of oats came to hand, while the imports of foreign wheat and flour were moderately good. The advices which have reached us by this morning's post from the north of England being somewhat unfavourable as respects the progress making there in harvest operations, the fresh arrivals of wheat from Essex, advance in the currencies obtained at this day se'nnight of from 1s. to 2s. per qr., and at which nearly the whole of the samples on offer were disposed of. The show of free foreign wheat was comparatively small, but of full average quality. Selected qualities of both red and white commanded a ready sale at 2s. per qr. more money, while the value of other kinds had an upward tendency. There being no buyers for shipment, bonded grain was a merce drug, and the prices ruled almost nominal. Very little new English barley was brought forward. The few parcels on the market were readily taken at fully

last week's prices. Foreign barley, free of duty, was in fair request at late rates. The best kinds of malt sold steadily; other kinds slowly, at late rates. The supply was again small. Owing to the increased arrivals of eats from Ireland, and the large number of feature in the state of the state increased arrivals of eats from Ireland, and the large number of feature in the state of the state increased arrivals of eats from Ireland, and the large number of feature in the state of the state in the state of the state in the supply was again state of the state of foreign samples on sale, the oat trade was in a sluggish state, and previous figures were with difficulty supported, except for very fine parcels. The show of beans was by no means large, yet the inquiry for that article was slow, at barely stationary prices. Peas came freely to hand. As the supply was more than adequate to meet the wants of the buyers, and as there was no foreign demand, grey and maple declined 3s., and white 5s. per quarter. Flour steady, at last Monday's prices.

	29-00
CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED	dealer
IN MARK-LANE.	Essex, James
BBITISH GBAIN. Shillings per Quarter.	livery-
Wheat Essex & Kent, white, new 56 to 66 63 to 72	Them park.
Ditto, red	park, Abrah
Lincoln and York, red 55 61 white 60 65	broken mist,
Northumb. and Scotch	wareh
Barley Malting 31 33 extra -	paper
Distilling	Station Certin
Malt Ship 54 58 Ware 60 62	cause
Oats Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 22s 6d to	Thoi Toba T
24s 6d; potato, or short, 24s 0d to 28s 0d; Poland, 22s 6d to 27s 6d; Northumberland	John I John M
and Scotch, Angus, 255 6d to 275 6d; potato.	Wiilia
285 6d to 295 6d; Irish feed, 225 0d to 245 6d;	Carsea Lisson
black, 22s 0d to 24s 0d; potato, 23s 0d to 26s 0d; Galway, 21s cd to 22s 0d.	Reece,
Beans Ticks 38 42	
Harrow, small	Eliz: mouth
Gray and hog 43 45	of Lew
Flour Norfolk and Suffolk 42 48 Town-made (per sack of 250lbs 48 56	Wardl
Buckwheat, or Brank	spinne of 5, V
ENGLISH SEEDS, &C.	5, Luth
Red clover (per cwt.)	Sym)- Wappi
White clover (per cwt.)	Salfor
FOBEIGN GBAIN.	George
Shillings per Quarter.	tists' c Heap,
Free. In Bond	cheste
Wheat Dantsic and Konigsberg 66 extra 70 48 55 Ditto ditto 61 64 42 47	chants Branse
Ditto ditto 61 — 64 42 — 47 Pomeranian,&c.,Anhalt59 — 67 43 — 47	Freder
Danish, Holstein, $dc_{2} = 57 - 63 - 13 - 451$	stock
Ditto, soft	Wicks, Sankey
Spanish, hard	liam W
Ditto, soft	hatters mercer
Ditto, white 64 - 70 46 - 54	East]
0dessa& Taganrog, hard 54 — 57 Ditto, soft	Sheple
Ditto, soft	Lyne, f lance,
Ditto, fine	far as 1
Barley Grinding 26 - 31	bert W
Barley Grinding	7.4
Ditto, distilling 31 — 34 19 — 26 Oats Datch, feed 22 — 25 Ditto, brew and thick 24 — 57 17 — 21	ExT womai
Russian $21 - 94 - 15 - 181$	nancy,
Damish & Mecklenburg 20 - 23 14 - 17	health
Egyptian	Islingt
reas White, 40 to 56, gray 42 46	betwee
Flour Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), fine 28	abdom
32, superfine 31 - 36 21 - 21	in ever stituti
Canada, 31 to 34, United	They n
Buckwheat	dupois
Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 9s to 14s; white, 10s	regula
to 1.JS.	fair de
	cal co united
Per Quarter.	casual
Linseed Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) 42 to 45	ently o
Archangel, 40 to 43, Meinel and Konigs- berg	perfect
Mediterranean, 40 to 46. Odessa 44 44	with t hesion
Rapeseed (free of duty) per last £24 26 Red Clover (10s per cw1. and 5 per cent. on the	the otl
duty) 40 62	ments
Thite ditto 45 68 Tares, small spring (free of duty) 31 to 33, large 40	of the
Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £7 10s, £3 10s,	mett, other,
French, per ton	by the
Rape cakes (free of duty)	being
AVERAGE PRICES	but su
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	rate vi
I was	līver, v posite
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Aug 23, 1815 57 0 20 9 22 8 33 4 41 8 38 11	end, w
Week ending	The ot
	number
Sept. 6.1845 56 61 29 9 92 8 32 41 41 8 98 41	intestin each in
Week ending	preserv
Sept. 13, 1343 55 10 50 0 22 4 35 7 42 1 36 9 Week ending	THE
Sept. 20, 1845 54 1 31 8 22 10 33 5 42 0 36 5	school
Week ending Sent 27 1815 1 52 6 21 0 22 21 22 21 49 14 27 A	potent
	spirit o
Aggregate aver-	of Lon regulai
	regata
six weeks 55 6 30 2 22 6 33 11 41 10 37 10	gather

of beans from Egypt. The import duty on foreign wheat was advanced to 18s. per qr.; on flour to 10s. 10d. per barrel, which are the only alterations since our last report. The weather for two or three days during the week was very unsettled, and a heavy quantity of rain has fallen on the portion of grain crops yet unsecured northwards. Without any great extent of business, there is an increased confidence in the trade generally, and, as respects old wheat, a little improvement in price.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Oct. 4.-We had a large supply of grain in our market to-day. The samples of new wheat were very fair ; but, the weather having been very unfavourable this week, cause an advance Kent, and other counties small, and the attendance of millers large, the demand for all descriptions of 95.; new ditto, 55. 3d. to 9d.; old oats, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; wheat of home produce was somewhat active, at an new ditto, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; barley, 4s. to 4s. 9d. beans, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, October 7, 1845.)

Thomas Winston, of 3, Copthall-buildings, City, mer-chant—Joseph Middleton, of Aveley, Essex, hay salesman —John Mortimer, of 1, Adelaide-street, West Strand, bookseller-Samuel Laurence, of Bedford street, Covent-garden, dealer in watches-William Garrett Thackway, of 12, Union-place, New-road, Marylebone, tuilor-Joshua Swallow, of Manchester, sharebroker-William Lawton

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

Stephen Askham, of Bradford. Yorkshire, commission agent, first dividend of 11d. in the pound, payable at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, on October 7, and any subsequent Tuesday.

DIVIDEND TO BE DECLARED.

In the Country. James Knight, of Wigan and Haydock, Lancashire, butcher, Oct. 30, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey. Manchester.

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. Michael Wrake, jun., of Canterbury, bricklayer, October 28-Benjamin Ling, of Fore-street, Limehouse, timber dealer, October 28-John Kirkham, late of Great Warley, x, but now of Lapus-street, Pimlico, October 30-es Mitchell, of Montague-street, Montague-square, y-stable kceper, October 30-John Temple Taylor and uas Pantry Watkinson, of York-terrace, Regent's-, and Watling-street, City, plumbers, October 30-tham Hindes and John Thompson, of Leeds, stock-ers, October 29-William Mead Warth, of Post Ars, October 29-William Reed Watts, of Bath, che-October 28-John Cadogan, jun., of Brecon, hat houseman, October 20-Daniel Dames, of Liverpool, stainer, October 30-Jesse Banning, of Liverpool ner, October 30.

oner, occuper so. IFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless se be shown to the contrary, on or before October 28. Iomas Powell, of Kippax, Yorkshire, brickmaker-i Robinson, of Beverley, Yorkshire, spirit merchant-i Morgan Leader, of 361, Oxford-street, coachmaker-iam Butterill, of Sheffield, grocer-William Richard scaden, of Leeds, hosier-William Math.ws, of 42, mercove North Marylehone pianofinite maker-James a-grove North, Marylebone, pianoforte maker-James, of Axminster, Devonshire, ironmonger.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

abeth Rees and Richard Rees, of Abergavenny, Mon thshire, stationers—Henry Saxby and John Grover, ewes, Sussex, chemists—George Parker and George dlow, of Bankwood-mill, Glossop, Derbyshire, cotton mers—John Anderson, James Lamb, and Andrew Sym, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester street, and chbury, East India agents (so far as regards Andrew -John Brodie and Elijah Moore, of 344, High-street, ing, blacksmiths-James Hall and Edward Hall, of rd, smallware manufacturers-Frederick Dimes and re Elam of 21 Great Bussell street Blace-busse a, sinaliware manufacturers - Protectick Dimes and ge Elam, of 91, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, ar-colourmen-Thomas George Shaw, William Walker , William James Maxwell, and J. B. Hinde, of Maner, and Salisbury-street, Strand, London, wine mer-s (so far as regards William Heap Walker)—Henry scombe and Charles Cummins, of Bristol, curriers rick A. Finney and J. W. Adams, of Manchester, brokers-Frederick Kingwell and Samuel George s, of 17, Phoenix-street, Sono, wheelwrights-William and James C. Ottaway, of Dover, surgeons-Wilsilding and Joseph Green Saunders, of Shrewsbury, s-Joseph Oke and John Oke, of Bodmin, Cornwall, rs-Joseph Oke and John Oke, of Bodmin, Cornwall, ers-James Dimmock Smith and John Clay, of 7, Harding-street, Gough-square, printers-Edward ley and James Swain, of Higher-hill, Ashton-under-, fire brick makers-Harry Blaker, Benjamin Val-, and Harry Milis Blaker, of Brighton, surgeons (so s regards Harry Blaker)-William Dutton and Her-Williams, of Leftwich, Cheshire, skinners. TRAORDINARY BIRTH .-- A few days ago a poor n, who was five or six months advanced in preg-, the wife of a labouring man, and mother of two by children, residing at No. 7, Gloucester-place, ston, was delivered of still-born female twins, en whom an union exists from the chest to the nen. Both children are exceedingly well formed ry limb and feature, excepting that portion coning the union, and even this is not a deformity. measure 12 inches long, and are 2lbs. 3oz. avoirs weight. Their features are well made and ar, with great symmetry in their limbs, with a development of muscle. There are two umbili-cords, entering the abdomen together, and d together by a thin membrane, which, to a I observer, appears as one; so that, independ-of the unity that exists, they are externally two ctly formed children, like the Siamese twins, his exception, that the union consists of an ada of the ribs of the right side of one to the left of her, the whole covered with the common integuand muscles from the chest to the lower part abdomen. In examining the chest, Mr. Domthe surgeon, found cach distinct from the there being no communication, but separated e ribs, muscles, pleura, &c., the contents of each natural, with well formed lungs and heart; ich was not the case with the abdomen, for here ound one common cavity for both, with sepaiscera on each side, with the exception of the which extended from the side of one to the opside of the other, forming one liver for both. with the distribution of the vessels from the was the only deviation which was observed. other viscera were in their usual place, and er-namely, cach had stomach, small and large ines, spleen, two kidneys, bladder, uterus, and in perfect position. They have been carefully NEW COCKNEY SCHOOL. - A new Cockney has arisen, ten times more twaddling and imt than the ancient academy of that name; the of the times has changed. The literary youth don are all in the facetious line. They have ir clubs, at which they meet to collate the red slang and pilfered wittisms of the week; periodical compotations to work these materials into something like a readable shape and hebdomadal journals, by means of which their choice productions 1046 9 6 are issued to a wondering world. Now, though a single gnat can give you very little annoyance in the course Ocr. 6.—The imports of live stock for our market since Monday last have been again liberal, they having you are surrounded with whole scores of these dimiamounted to 46 oxen from Hamburg, per the Coun-tess of Lonsdale and the Neptune steamers, while from Rotterdam we have received 50 oxen, 54 cows, 500 sheep, and 12 calves per the Columbine, Batavier, 6 where you will, a perfect cloud of midges keep and Giraffe. Comparatively speaking, the above hovering round your head, each tiny bloodsucker arrivals have proved by no means first-rate. To-day sounding his diminutive horn, in the full and perfect we had on offer 112 oxen and cows, and 210 sheep belief that he discourses most excellent music. Even from the above-mentioned ports. The former sold at so, in London, are you surrounded with these philoso-from £14 10s. to £17, the latter 35s. to 42s. per head. phers of the Cyder-cellar. Their works stare you At the out-ports the receipts have fallen off. The every where in the face ; the magazines abound with arrivals of beasts fresh up from the northern grazing districts consisted of 200 short-horns. From the prurient parodics, are resonant throughout the purlieus of Covent Garden. What is worse than all, the, have wriggled themselves into a sort of mono-Herefords, runts, Devons, &c. ; from other parts of poly of the theatres, persuaded the public to England, 450 of various breeds ; from Scotland, 150 cashier Shakspeare, who is now utterly out of date, horned and polled Scots; and from Ircland 100 beasts; the remainder of the supply being derived from the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The numbers of beasts being somewhat on the increase, they amount-beasts being somewhat on the increase, they amount-beast being somewhat beast beas the law of letters, as well as the statuce of the land. -Blackwood's Magazine.

Great Western, the Reading and Reigate, and Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railways.

Lieut.-Col. Gillics, Porchester House, Bayswater. Rear-Admiral John Wight, Teignmouth, Devon. James Russell, Esq., Gloucester-place, Portman-square, London, and of Windsor; Director of the

Great Leeds and London Approximation. Major-General Wright, R.E., Gloucester-place, Portman-square: Director of the Great Leeds and London Approximation.

William Chance, Esq., Spring-grove, Birmingham ; Deputy Chairman of the Birmingham and Leicester Railway, Director of the Trent Valley Midlands, the Manchester and Southampton Junction, and Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railways.

Rowland Hill Mackenzie, Esq., M.D.; a Director of the Huddersfield and East and West Coast Direct

Railway. William Shaw, Esq.; Director of the London and Worcester and War Birmingham Extension, and Worcester and Warwick Railways.

William Seymour, Esq., Montague-place, Russell square; a Director of the Grand London and Dub lin Approximation; the Southampton, Manchester and Oxford Junction, and of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railways.

Nexander Prince, Esq., 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields; a Director of the Tring, Reading, Basingstoke and Barnet, and North Metropolitan Railways, and one of the Provisional Committee of the West Midland, Manchester and Southampton Railway. Dr. William Wilson, R.N., Cob Croft, Dartford.

loseph Alexander Bicknell, Esq., Brandon Cottage Bristol; a Director of the Oxford and Worcester Extension and Chester Junction Railway. Wellington Ross Seymour, Esq., Conservative Club, London; a Director of the Rugby, Derhy and Man-

chester Railway. Francis Ewart, Esq., 4, Brick-court, Temple; a Director of the Great Leeds and London Railway.

James Witham, Esq., Eaton-square; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railway. David Wheatcroft, Esq., Buckland Hollow, Derby-shire; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Man-

chester Railway. William Holt, Esq., Great Coram-street, and The Elms, Watford; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester, and Lynn, Wisbeach and Peter-

borough Railways. Joseph W. Moore, Esq., Sandon Lodge, Avenue-rond, Regent's Park.

William Pople, Esq., Stanhope-street, Regent's

Park. Captain Seth Fisher, Junior United Service Club. David Bryan, Esq., Northampton ; a Member of the Provisional Committee of the Midland and Eastern

Counties Railway. Josiah Heale, Esq., 3, Gray's-inn-square ; a Director of the Exeter, Dorchester, and Weymouth Rail-

Wav. George Wilson, Esq., Director of the Great Western

Extension Railway. James Ellis, Esq., Ravenswood House, Bromley,

Kent. George Worgan, Esq., a Director of the Goole and

Doncaster Railway. W. Stuart Farquharson, Esq., D.C.L., Spring Field House, Honiton, Devon; on the Provisional Com-mittee of the Great Western Extension Railway. Captain W. Cousens, R.N., a Director of the Goole

and Doncaster Railway. George Lawton, Esq., Ditchleys Hall, Essex. John Hervey, Esq., Elliott House, Blackheath. Captain Hansler, Saffron Walden, Essex. Francis Ingram, Esq., St. John's Wood Terrace. Samuel Smith, Esq., Southampton-buildings, on the Provisional Committee of the Great Western the distance. Extension.

Charles Green, Esq., Baker-street, Portman-square, a Director of the Gloucester and Aberystwith Railway.

Thomas George Smith, Esq., Doughty-street, Meck-lenburgh-square; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester; and of the Lynn, Wisbeach and

of the Gloucester and Aberyswith Railway. William Henry IIalpine, Esq., Grafton-street, Fitz-roy-square; a Director of the Tring, Reading and

fleur are to a fair amount. From abroad we have Thomas Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A., 37, Upper Gros- James Consterdine, Esq., Rosin Hall, Manchester; further arrivals of American and Canadian flour, and venor-street, llyde Park; a Director of the Irish a Magistrate, and a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

John Groom, Esq.; Member of the Town Council, Northampton, and a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

James Osborne, Esq., Ashbourne, Dorbyshire; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester

square ; a Director of the Great Western, Southern, and Eastern Counties Railway.

Henry Orton, Esq., King's Newton, Derbyshire ; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

H. Brigstock. Esq., M.D., Derby ; a Director of the Derby, Uttoxeter, and Stafford, and of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

Charles Milnes, Esq., Dale House, Matlock, Derby-shire; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Man-

and of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railways.

William Byrom, Esq., Oldham. With power to add to their number,

ENGINEER. Charles Blunt, Esq., C. E.

ARCHITECTS. Frederick C. J. Parkinson, Esq. William Wilkinson Wardell, Esg.

SOLICITOR TO THE COMPANY. Thomas Gibson Brewer, Esq., 13, Gray's-inn-square.

> STANDING COUNSEL. William Holt, Esq.

COUNTRY SOLICITORS.

Birmingham-Messrs. Spurrier and Chaplin. Manchester-Messrs. Crossley and Sudlow.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENT. Thomas Baker, Esq., Spring Gardens.

BANKERS.

London-Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, & Co. Birmingham-The Birmingham Banking Company. AGENTS.

London : Thomas George Smith, Esq., 2, Warnfordcourt.

Birmingham : J. R. Lane, Esq., Waterloo-street. Hull : Messrs. Flint and Tootal. Edinburgh : Messrs. Stewart and Murray.

Leiccster : Messrs. Elgood and Harrison.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, 13, GRAY'S-INN-SQUARE, LONDON. PROSPECTUS.

THE Direct London and Liverpool Railway is also a Direct Liverpool and Birmingham Railway.

It uses the London and Birmingham Railway the

whole distance to Birmingham. From thence it proceeds to Wolverhampton either on the Grand Junc- present Company.

ham Railway. From Wolverhampton commences the new portion of Railway, consisting of 55 miles only, and passing through Newport and Whitchurch, on to

Chester. At Chester the Direct London and L way proceeds on the Chester and Birken

of capital. Peterborough Railways. Stanhope Dawson, Esq., Cookham, Berks. W. A. Hill, Esq., Lonsdale-square; Deputy Chairman it interferes but slightly with existing

The Bankers' receipt will be given to each Subscriber on payment of his deposit, which receipt must be The Bankers' receipt will be given to each Subscriber on payment of his deposit, which receipt must be exchanged for a certificate at the Office of the Company within twenty one days after the date fixed for the payment of such deposit. The non-compliance with this condition will subject the Subscriber to the for-feiture of his or her deposit, and of all interest in the undertaking. No further call, under any circumstances, will be made in this Company, beyond the first payment of 105, per share, nor in any other Company until such time as the Directors shall have actually obtained the pre-liminary ministerial concession of some foreign line of Railway, and then only when such second payment shall have become processory, either for replacing and releasing the original deposit money, or for the in-

James Osoonio, Leij, Ashooning, Derby, and Manchester Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway. T. S. Richards, Esq., 59, Baker-street, Portman-London Gazette, the Daily Morning and Evening London Papers, and in the Public Journals of the

country contributing the grant. From the period of the concession of any line of Railway obtained by this Company, and until such entire line is opened, interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be paid half-yearly to the Subscribers on 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 returned when the several lines of Railways for which it is advanced shall be obtained) will be divided as follows :-First, a sufficient sum shall be set apart as a sinking fund, for the gradual return of the entire capital to the Shareholders; secondly, a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid to the Sharcholders on the amount of the respective Shares; thirdly, the surplus will be divided into twentieths, of which 17-20ths will belong to the Shareholders, and be divided among them in equal proportions as a further dividend, and the remaining 3-20ths will be naid

chester Railway. Thomas Byrom, Esq., Wigan; a Director of York and Lancaster, Liverpool and Leeds Direct, the the credit of all Shareholders in the present Company, and the remaining 2-20ths will be paid the credit of all Shareholders in the present Company, and the remaining 2-20ths will be paid as an Keighley, Halifax, and Huddersfield Junction, annual remuneration to those individuals through whose services such concession shall have been chiefly obtained, or each of these annual bonuses may be commuted for a single payment, the amount of each to

be determined at the first general meeting of the Subscribers to such Company. Each Director in the present Company will be eligible for a seat 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 of English interest).

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 management

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 takesuch new shares, and relinquishing his right of claiming shares in every new Company, he will be at perfect liberty to withdraw his original deposit money on giving thirty-one days' notice to that effect; and the Directors expressly guarantee that the total deduction for expenditure (at home and abroad) shall not ultimately exceed from five to ten shillings on each deposit; these expenses, however, will be defrayed, as

they are incurred, in equal proportions by the various Companies establised from time to time through the successful negotiations of the present one, and thus the full amount of the original deposit will be returned. not only without any deduction, but with the addition of the various bonuses.

The bonus (annual or commuted) given by every Foreign Company for each separate act of concession will be carried, as before explained, to an accumulating fund, for the benefit of the Shareholders in this Company (through the aid, in fact, of whose capital the caution money deposited with Continental States for securing 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 has been rendered optional on the part of Shareholders herein to accept or decline such shares previous to is or her act of subscription.

Negotiations of a highly important nature with several Foreign States will, in a very brief period, be fully and unreservedly communicated to the Shareholders ; and, without a more direct reference at the present time, to the objects actually contemplated, it may, perhaps, not be considered premature to sta e that a short time only will elapse before the announcement of some most important accessions to the interest of the

tion, or on the Wolverhampton, Dudley and Birming- 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 Area 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 will Select the Choicest Portions on which to pursue their Operations.

1-	Chester.	will Select the Choicest	Portions on which t	to pursue their C	perations				
le	At Chester the Direct London and Liverpool Rail- way proceeds on the Chester and Birkenhead Railway			1	1 sel		le.	2	1
	to Birkenhead.			Chunitala	Superficial Area in English Square Miles	Population.	o Img.	Population of Chief Citics.	Revenue
	It is proposed to establish at Birkenhead a Steam	Countri	es.	Capitals.	rea ngl	nLa	Pop. to Square	nulo CCI Sittic	in Pounds Sterling.
. [Ferry gratis to Liverpool across the Mersey, so as to unite both towns into one.				Squ Squ	Pol	Pop. Signat	10 0.0	sterling.
	This Railway has the advantage of passing through								
n	the towns on its route, without materially increasing		France	Paris	901.000	41 100 07-		000 100	
n]	the distance.	The Kingdom of France {	including Corsica	Ajaccio	201,000	34,136,677	167.3	909,126	42,000,000
	The principle of she Direct London and Liverpool Railway, as in the case of the Rugby, Derby and	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	European Russia	St. Petersburg		} .	1 1	(176,000	
ĥ	Manchester Railway, is to obtain a Direct through	The Russian Empire	including	}	2,110,000	58,500,000	26.7	1 1	16,000,000
	Line between some of the most populous districts in		Poland	Warsaw)	01	10.001		150,000	
<-	the kingdom, with the least possible amount of new		Austria Hungary	Vienna Buda	106 895	13,094,565 13,117,000	•••••	330,000\ 40,000	
al	Railway, and consequently the smallest expenditure of capital.	The Austrian Empire	Bohemia	Prague	20,223	4,128,000			11,000,000
~	The Direct London and Liverpool Railway onens		Transylvania	Clausenburg	21,992	1,960,405		21,000	
	up an entirely new District, at the same time that	l l	Austrian Italy	Venice	15,000	4,707,000	•••••	103,000/	
n	it interferes but slightly with existing Railway in-			Total	258,000	36,950,000	143.2		
z-	terests. The maps, plans, estimates, and other documents	The Kingdom of Prussia	Prussia	Berlin	107,894	15,295,271	141.7	272,000	5,000,000
d	required by the standing orders of Parliament will	The Kingdom of Spain	Spain	Madrid		12,268,774		220,000	9,400,000
	be lodged with the Parish clerks, the clerks of the	The Kingdom of Norway }	Sweden	Stockholm Christiana		3,107,772			2,000,009
e	peace for the counties, and the parliamentary offices, on the 24th day of November, being six days within	and Sweden	Horway	omisuana	121,120	1,194,827	9-8	23,000	
r	the time required by the regulations of Parliament.	n senanta se taga da Senanta se Perena da Angela da Senanta se		Totals		4,502,599		1. S. 1.	
n	A preference in the allotment of Shares will be	The Ottoman Empire		Constantinople	180,000	15,000,000	83-3	500,000	3,000,007
	given, to the extent of 15,000, to the original Share-	The Kingdom of Holland		Amsterdam Brussels		2,915,396 4,242,600		213,000 106,000	5,000,009 (5,941,930
n	holders in the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Rail- way Company, on their sending in their applications	The Kingdom of Belgium The Kingdom of Portugal	Portugal	Lisbon		4,242,000 3,549,420		260,000	5,841,939 1,500,009
	for the same.	The Kingdom of the two }	Naples	Naples	12 000		1	\$ 350,000	4,013,080
	A proper reservation of Shares will be made for	Sicilies	Sicily	Palerino	1 -,000		((L 140,000	
	the London and Birmingham, Chester and Birken-	The Swiss Confederation The Kingdom of Sardinia	Switzerland	Berne Turin	15,289 29,102		143	20,000 114,000	3,700,000 2,944,000
el	head, and Warwickshire Railways, being the Rail- ways by means of which the project now submitted	The Kingdom of Denmark	Denmark	Copenhagen		2,883,265		120,180	1,653,792
ď	to the public is the most Direct London and Liver-	THE THE BOOM OF PERMIT							
d	pool Railway that can be made.	GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.*	a	Ducedan	5 750	1 000 100	201		1 000 000
-	As the applications are exceedingly numerous, a	The Kingdom of Saxony The Kingdom of Wirtemburg		Dresden Stuttgard		1,636,190 1,649,839		70,000 38,000	1,000,000 1,000,000
a	very early day will be named for closing the lists. In the mean time applications for Shares may be	The Kingdom of Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	14,726	1,688,280	114.7	28,090	1,320,000
r	addressed to the Solicitors, or any of the Agents of	The Kingdom of Bavaria	Bavaria	Munich		4,815,469		107,000	2,500,000
	the Company in the following form.	Grand Dukedom Grand Dukedom		Carlsruhe Darmstadt	5,851 3,858	1,231,319 721,550		20,500 23,000	820,115 446,112
	FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.	Electorate		Cassel	3,243	793,180		31,000	416,666
d	Direct London and Liverpool Railway Capital,	Grand Dukedom	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	2,700	181,700		11,000	160,214
s.	£1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 cach. Deposit,	Grand Dukedom	Mechlinburg }	Schwerin	4,894	478,800	99	13,000	208,335
2	£2 2s. per Share.		Schwerin)	{					
a	To the Provisional Committee of the Direct London	Grand Dukedoni	Strelitz}	Strelitz	997	87,820	88	10,000	50,009
	and Liverpool Railway Company.	Grand Dukedom	Oldenburg and 1	Oldenburgh	2,417	269,847	in l	6,000	111,309
1-	Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me Shares in the above preposed Railway, and I		Aniphausen	Weimar					202,083
;	agree to accept that, or any less number that you	Grand Dukedom Dukedom		Gluestadt	1,421 3,710	247,603 476,950		10,000 5,939	202,085 254,468
r-	may please to allot me, and I undertake to pay the	Dukedom	Nassau	Wisbaden	1,802	391,651		7,000	266,666
1-	Deposit of £2 2s. per Share on the same, and to sign	Dukedom	Brunswick	Brunswick	1,526	251,000		36,000	304,166
,]	the Parliamentary Contract and Subscribers' Agree- ment, and all usual and necessary Deeds when	Dukedom Dukedom		Gotha Altenburg	816 509	140,060 122,717		14,000 12,600	105,833 65,208
	required.		Saxe-Meiningen	Meiningen	SSS	152,640		6,000	81,085
;	Dated this day of 1845.	Dukedom	Anhalt-Dessau	Dessau	318	61,480	193-1	11,700	70,833
er				Bernburg	297	46,920		6,000	50,000
	Name in full Residence	Dukedom		Köethen	254	40,20(.		6,000	29,166
1) /-	Trade or Profession	Principality	shausen	Sondershausen	318	55,810	175 -	4,000	28,125
\mathbf{r}	Place of Business		Schwartz-Rudolstadt	Rudolstadt	310	66,190	154	4,100	99,333
	Reference in full	Principality	Hohenzollern }	Ifechingen	127	20,200	159.7	3,000	12,500
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	liechingen						
N	RAILWAYS' COMPANY.	Principality	Sigmaringen	Sigmaringen	275	42,990	158 :	1,000	27,080
_		Principality	Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein	64	6,521		1,800	1,833
e c	overs an extent of 3,700,000 English square miles, and	Principality	Lippe-Schauenburg	Buckeburg	212	27,600		2,000	21,669
ра	rt of England, however, will be included in the opera-	Principality Principality		Detmold Greitz	445 148	82,970 31,500		2,500 6,192	55,988
		Principality	Reuss 2	Schleitz	297	72,050		5,000	40,899
ISI	UANT TO 7th AND Sth VIC., CAP. 110.)	Principality	Waldeck	Korbach	466	5,680	12.	2,200	43,125
		Landgraviate	Hesse-Homburg	Homburg	106	24,000		3,000	17,708
	E ONE MILLION STERLING; IN SHARES	Free City Free City	Bremen	Hamburg Bremen	148 106	153,000 42,000		121,000	229,166 40,000
	EACH.	Free City	Lubeck	Lubeck	127	26,000		2,000	40,000
	wed by the Provisions of the 7th and 8th Vic., Cap. 110.	Free City		Frankfort-on-)	85	63,936	1.22	49,000	65,000
, '	ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON.			the Mayn			1		00,000

London arerages (ending Sept. 39, 1815) 57 6 51 2 22 3 35 10 43 6 43 10 0 8 0 6 17 Duties LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY,

castern counties we received 300 Scots and shorthorns ; from the western and midland districts, 500 ullinquiry for that description of stock. However,

I oprimest Scots, &c., sold at prices quite equal to chose obtained on Monday last, but the value of the middling and interior kinds suffered a decline of 2d. per S lbs., and a clearance was with difficulty effected. With sheep we were scantily supplied for the time of year. Long Wools moved off steadily at very full prices. In other kinds of sheep, very little was doing, at barely late rates. Calves were in limited supply and heavy demand, at last week's currencies. In pigs a good business was doing, and the quotations

aa an upwara tenoenc	y .						
By the quantities	of 8lb.	, sinkir	ng th	e offa	ıl.		
		-	s .	d.	8.	d.	
Inferior coarse beasts	•	•	2	4	2	6	
Second quality .	•		2	8	3	ē	
Prime large oxen	•		3	2	3	6	
Prine Scots, &c.			3	8	4	õ	
Coarse inferior sheep			2	ō	3	4	

2 8

Second quality

Prime coarse woolled

Prime Southdown

Large coarse calves .

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF NAME. THE CHESTER AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY

Will in all future advertisements be called THE DIRECT LONDON AND LIVERPOOL RAILWAY COMPANY

MAILWAL COMPART.
DIRECT LONDON AND LIVERPOOL RAILWAY,
(By a Junction from Chester to Wolverhampton,) THROUGH NEWPORT AND WHITCHURCH.
(Provisionally registered pursuant to 7th and 8th Vict., c. 110.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each.

DEPOSIT £2 28 PER SHARE

Basingstoke Railway. John Barber, Esq., Gray's-inn; a Director of the

Tring, Reading and Basingstoke Railway. John Harrison, Esq., Eastbourne, Kent; a Director of the Cheltenham, Oxford and Brighton Junction

Railway. — Wight, Esq., Marylebone-street, London; a Director of the Cheltenham, Oxford and Brighton

Director of the Cheitenham, Oxford and Brighton Junction Railway. Nicholas Mc Cann, Esq., Parliament-street. Henry Chaytor, Esq., Clervaux Castle, Darlington. Major Adair, United Service Club. Thomas Hackett Massey, Esq., a Director of the Great Leeds and London; Dudley, Madely and Iron Bridge; Hull and Lincoln; Nottingham and Birmingham , and Lincolnehir and Eastern Coun-Birmingham ; and Lincolnshire and Eastern Coun-

ties Junction Railways. Thomas Hemsley, Esq., Melbourne, Derbyshire ; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railway.

John Robinson, Esq., Silcoates Cottage, near Wake-field; a Director of the Rugby; Derby and Man-chester; Bradford, Wakefield and Midland; and Leeds and York ; and Midland Junction Railways. Samuel Simpson, Esq., the Greaves, Lancaster; a Director of the Manchester and Leeds Direct and

of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railways. . James J. M'Swiney, Esq., Sandal View, near Wake-field; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Man-chester; the Sheffield, Barnsley, and Wakefield; Wakefield and Harrowgate; and Whitby, Picker-ing, Thirsk and Great North of England Railways.

John Bloor, Esq., Tutbury ; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

Ed ward Lucas, Esq., Mount-street, Birmingham; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway. John Campbell Dicker, Esq., New Hall, by Neston, Cheshire ; Director of the Birkenhead and Holy-

head, and of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railways

THE GREAT EUROPEAN RAILWAYS' COMPA

The portion of the Earth comprehended under this title covers an extent of 3,700,000 English squa embodies a population of 236,000,000 souls. No part of England, however, will be included tions of the present Company.]

(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED PURSUANT TO 7th AND Sth VIC., CAP. 11

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

Deposit, 10s. per Share, being the highest amount allowed by the Provisions of the 7th and 8th 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, Secre-taries, 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.

MID the many and the mighty records of man's discoveries in the arts and sciences, which owe their A existence to the unceasing energies and boundless wealth of this commercial empire, posterity will scarch in vain the historical monuments of departed ages, to discover one more wonderful or valuable in the annals of a nation's greatness, than the iron roads of the nineteenth century—those magnificent highways of commerce, which, extending in every direction their gigantic trunks and literally countless branches, and intersecting in its length as in its breadth the entire Kingdom of Great Britain, arc, to the extent of some

thousand miles, momentarily traversed with almost lightning rapidity, by the potent agency of Steam. Most truly has it been observed that "the philosophy of railroads is only now beginning to be comprehended by the universal world; daily and rapidly they are developing new and important views of society they are, in fact, self-sustaining social instruments, that by cheapening innumerable commodities, and diminishing the cost of transit, are not only increasing consumption, but creating, as it were, in savings new enterprise, new capital, new wants."

If any changes yet await them (and, doubtless, there are some), they are changes merely of progression from one stage of improvement to another: but sooner or later the adoption of railroads must become universal, though the broad guage, by reason of its supposed increased safety, with increased speed, should ultimately clash with the narrow, and the maximum of our present velocity should become the minimum of speed hereafter, for while an engine manufactured in 1844 cannot accomplish the distance between London and Liverpool in less than six hours, we behold another constructed in 1845 traversing the same space in

power a still more gigantic scheme of passenger traffic on land than those extensive fleets of steamers, known

as the various Foreign Steam Navigation Companies of England, have hitherto maintained at sea.

1		4	the Mayn)				,	
i	The Papal States	Italy	Rome	17,218	2,782,036	158	154,000	2,000,000
	Grand Dukedom	Tuseany	Morence	8,381	1,436,785	176	97,500	
i	Dukedom						36,000	275,831
i	Dukedom				403,500	192	27,000	113,000
	Dukedom	Lucca	Lucca	416	168,906	101	24,000	75,000
	Principality	Monaco	Monaco	52	7,000	134.6	1,200	5,000
	The Kingdom of Greece	Greece	Athens	15,000	900,001	60	17,000	2,489,550
	Republic	Ionian Islands	Corfu	1,033	208,041	20.1	17,000	147,507
	Republic	Cracow (in Poland)	Cracow	496	132,462	267	97,000	43,000
	Republic	Andorra (in Spain)	Andorra	192	8,000	41-1	2,000	
l	Republic	San Marino	Marino	22	7,600	3454	3,790	2,500
	and the second		1		1 1	1	1 '	1

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 pre-suppose is action of the selected almost illimitable boundaries. 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 decisions of each Director will ever be based on financial deductions, and that no ultimate judgment will be carried out (having reference to the application of railroads to particular countries or localities) which shall not name the authority of the authority of the state which shall not pass the entire Council Board with perfect unanimity, and without the presence or the protest of a single dissentient vote.

The brief but successful history of railroads has not hitherto presented such a combination of favourable circumstances as the present Company offers for the consideration of capitalists. The merely nominal less than four. The assertion may appear, at first mention, astounding to those quite unacquainted with the fact, and in happy ignorance of the great advantages of railroads, even as investments, yet so highly remunerative has been the actual interest only, paid by Railway Companies on the amount of money called for up to the present time, that the effect has positively been to create a new and independent property for Railway ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS STERLING. The primary and the principal object of this Company is to accomplish, on the more extensive field of continental Europe, as well as in our British possessions throughout the world, what England, with all her power a still more gigantic scheme of passenger traffic on land than those extensive flects of steamers, known sterling combinations of capitalists of the present day. One-fourth of the shares in the present Company will be reserved for landed peoprietors and capitalists

in various foreign countries, but with special preference to those countries contributing the several con-

$\frac{4}{10}$	DHA UDII Den ad. 1 Lit Shakh.	With such important views, and national as well as individual interests sincercity at near, according cessions; a second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the Provisional Committee, and making the second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the Provisional Committee, and making the second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the Provisional Committee, and making the second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the Provisional Committee, and making the second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the Provisional Committee, and making the second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the Provisional Committee, and making the second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the Provisional Committee, and the second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the Provisional Committee, and the second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the Provisional Committee, and the second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the Provisional Committee, and the second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the Provisional Committee, and the second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the provisional Committee, and the second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the provisional Committee, and the second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the provisional Committee, and the second fourth will be taken by the second fourth
Suckling calves, each 18 0 33 0	•••••••	
Large hogs	PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.	
Neat small porkers	The Right Honourable Lord Dunborne Bollo Hatel	practically and initiated with the various localities and it of protocols and algood the United Kingdom, who shall fully succeed in satisfying the Directors and it of
Quarter-old store pigs, each 16 0 23 0	House, Henley-on-Thames.	specially delegated, on behalf of the Company, to enter into negociations with Continental States and Committee of their just claims to hold such shares, both in right of actual unencumbered property and
HEAD OF CATTLE ON DAME		
From the Books of the Olash States as the	The Honourable A. F. Berkeley, M.P. G. Spring-	1 holdows in the process of the p
Beasts, 3,878-Sheep, 26,770-Calves, 80-Pigs, 315.	gardens.	which to the extent of 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 envinced in the present company, to see the concession of the immediate application only of British enterprise, combined with British capital, to be effectually and successfully carried out. The detailed Prospectuses, containing the names of the Trustees, the Board of Directors, and a most the company of the immediate application of the undertaking of the undertaki
meases, open-macer, 20,110-Gaires, 80-Pigs, 315.	Sir John P Millhout Deal IT 11 IT II IT I	which to the extent of several thousand miles throughout the world, still await the initiation cant so soliciting,
MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Oct. 4	Bill and I. Minoans, Dart., Halidane Hall, 10rk-	only of British enterprise, combined with British enterprise, the Board of Directors, and a most
The monther since our report of the	shire.	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 over of merit (supported by unexceptionable) powerful Provisional Committee, with all the officers of the Company, will shortly be issued with European
The weather, since our report of this day se nnight.	Sir William Young, Bart, Westhourne-terrace, Hyde	and an parfact in its sourced in the control and interest in the source of marit (supported by unexcentionable) for the control and the officers of the control and the source of the control and the cont
has been exceedingly variable, the early part of the	Park . a Director of the Fast India Company	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 testimonial) can constitute it will accompany, will shortly be issued from the Com-
Wook heing very fine whilst for the next for I	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	
have had almost constant rain. The trade during	and of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railway	guide their judgment on scientific questions, and to report on engineering matters, such as earth-works, costs
have had almost constant rain. Ine trade during	Company.	of construction, and the precise nature of the several soils and gradients.
HID STUDD DEFINIT DAS HUDDETODO HEFTO ON DO ALAN		
fair consumptive demand having been experienced	stow, Forest of Dean and Gloucester Junction	The Directors purposely omit all mention of engineering difficulties, because, with the single exception of
for most of the leading articles, without any material	D-1	physical impossibilities, experience daily proves that they resolve themselves into the simple question of ex- St. Helen's-place, August 30th, 1845.
Variation from the previous and interout day material	Railway.	pense, and consequent amount of interest, and are therefore, more properly speaking, matters for
variation from the previous currency. At our market	Sir John J. Hausler, Saffron Walden, Essex : Deputy	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 discrete of the Bark of England's Director of the Hon. Kast India Company a London or Provincial
this morning there was an extremely limited inquiry	Lieutenant of Essex, and a Director of the Rugby,	the special consideration of financiers (rather than of engineers), by whom they will be fully debated and disposed of,
for wheat, and prices continued the same for all do	Douber of Manual Astronomy Deflement	With a view to ensure not only names of high commercial statiding, and possessing likewise extensive in-
scriptions. For flour a steady, but not extensive,	Derby and Manchester Ranway.	
Sale was a compared and the date not extensive,	Sir James Eyre.	I durance with Ferring Stotog but also much in the Directory the Directory the Directory we want in the Directory we want in the Directory in the Directory we want in the Directory was we want in the Directory was we want in the Directory was well as the Directory was the Directory was well as the Directory was the Directory was well as the Directory was
	George Frederick Muntz, Esq., M.P., Ley Hall,	with a view to ensure not only names of high commercial statting, 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- takings, in the interest of all of which he must necessarily participate.
	Staffordshire	I has been constituted inderaily remunerative; thus every Director will loei that in his own personal services between desiring Busenetuses may rely on having conject forwarded to their addresses, either
	Wynne Ellis, Esq., M.P. ; Chairman of the Leicester	lies the secret power of rendering the present project only the first of a series of eminently successful under
We note a decline of 1d non 45th on this antich.	wynne Eins, Esq., M.P.; Chairman of the Leicester	takings, in the interest of all of which he must poossavily participate. by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Onces of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Once of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Once of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Once of the Company, of by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Once of the Company, of by entering, previously, the Prospectus Book at the Once of the Company, of the Prospectus Book at the Once of the Company, of the Prospectus Book at the Once of the Company, of the Prospectus Book at the Once of the Company, of the Prospectus Book at the Once of the Prospectus Book at the Once of the Prospectus Book at
we note a decline of 1d per 45lbs en this article. Oat- meal, both eld and new meal is on this article.	and Bedford, and a Director of the Grand Union	takings, in the interest of all of which he must necessarily participate. Every grant for a Railroad secured by the successful negotiations of this Company, will be constituted intimation; but the Directors desire it should be distinctly understood that indiscriminate distribution is
meal, both old and new, was in request, and realised	and company athon Doilmans	Every grant for a Railroad secured by the successful negotiations of this Company, will be constituted a not intended to be resorted to.
LITERRAN	John Parkinson, Esq., F.R.S., SO, Cambridge-terrace,	
LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 6	Unde Daula Dinte Cil T 1 Container	
This week's import list exhibits a decrease in the supplies of Irish wheat, cats, and categories of the	Hyde Park ; a Director of the Irish Great Western,	
supplies of Irish wheat outs and a decrease in the	the Northampton, Banbury and Cheltenham, and	In the present one: such claim to be made by the production of the original shares at the Company's office pleted cost 586,520,000 dollars, and that the shares of these undertakings, in 45 cases out of every 100, are at gove 150, are at gove
supplies of Irish wheat, oats, and oatmeal; these of	Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railways,	seven clear days previous to every allotment of shares in each Company,

OCTOBER 11, 1845.

THE LAND!

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

"A people among whom equality reigned, would pes-sess everything they wanted where they possessed the means of subsistence. Why should they pursue additional wealth or territory ! No man can cultivate more than a certain portion of land."-Godwia.

"No one is able to produce a charter from heaven, or has any better title to a particular possession than his 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 properly 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, held it upon the title of popular ignorance, rather than upon any right, human or divine."-Fcargue O'Connor.

"My reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. The Great Spirit gave it to his children to live upon, and culti-vate, as far as is necessary for their subsistence; and so vate, 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.

" This principle is incontestible, and it is well to remark a freeholder. that it contains expressly an acknowledgment of the right of all to the soil. For as the soil has not been created by

man, it follows from the fundamental principle of pro-perty, that it cannot belong to any small portion of the human race, who have created it by their activity. Let us

then conclude that the true theory of property is founded on the 'creation of the thing possessed.'"—Fourier. "If man has a right to light, air, and water, which no one will attempt to question, he has a right also to the *Land*, which is just as necessary for the maintenance of tand, which is just as necessary for the maintenance of as the number of landnorus graddan, detroact, his subsistence. If every person had an equal share of in a generation all would be treeholders and the land-the soil, poverty would be unknown in the world, and lord breed extinct, except, perhaps, a stuffed specicrime would disappear with want."-Mike Walsh. "As the nature and wants of all men are alike, the

wants of all must be equal; and as human existence is dependent on the same contingencies, it follows that the great field for all exertion, and the raw material of all wealth, the earth, is the common property of all its inhalord genus, the Patroon.

"What monopoly inflicts evils of such magnitude as that of land? It is the sole burrier to national presperity. GRAND RESULT .-- The result of the adoption of this that of land Y It is the sole barrier to national prosperity. The people, the only creators of wealth, possess know-ledge; they possess industry; and if they possessed land, they could set all other monopolies at defiance; they would then be enabled to employ machinery for their own benefit, and the world would behold with delight and astonishment the beneficial effects of this mighty engine, when properly directed."—Author of the "Reproof of Brutus."

We take the following articles from the organ of the New York National Reformers, Young America. The articles are from the pen of the able and truly patriotic Editor of that excellent paper.

LAND MONOPOLY.

I have said, and now repeat, that should we resolve ourselves back into a state of nature, for the formation of a new constitution of government, as we no doubt shall do at the next election, there is no reason, that I can see, why that constitution should

At the foundation of the Republic, a great inequa-lity of condition existed, as the inevitable consequence of an inequality of rights. The distinctions of rich and poor were broadly defined; there were masters and slaves under the names of employers and employed, the rich being the employers and the poor the employed.

When the government was formed, a great mistrust according to the Tribune, will cost ten millions, and of the poor existed among the rich, and a great igno- | may cost twenty or forty. There will be nothing

3. There shall be a special court or commission, composed of landholders and (poor) lacklanders, proportioned to the numbers of their respective classes in the State, who shall, in all cases where land is held by a twenty years' or more, a life, or a perpetual lease, determine, on principles of equity, (without regard to legal wrongs,) what (or whether any) compensation shall be paid to

the claimant in full extinguishment of his claim. (3) The homestead lot or farm shall be inalienable, except at the will of the occupant, and then only transferable to a landless person.

Every corporation of whatever name or nature, now holding land, shall be allowed five years to dispose of the same, to landless persons, under the above restric. tions, excepting the lots and buildings occupied for their husiness.

Associations of persons may hold their freeholds in common.

1. This proposition, let it be noted, would leave in that he holds, no matter how large the quantity or ing tribute in the form of rent, from landless men ;

and at the death of the possessor, his landless heirs, however numerous, could each inherit the possession, climate and agricultural value of the south with the of a lot or a farm, and the possession of the remainder morth of England. The DIARY is aided by "Notes must be sold to *landless* purchasers, and the proceeds and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, caldisposed of according to the will of the deceased, or divided among his heirs; and thus the heirs, instead of a large quantity of land, of which they might be-

2. The second proposition would leave to a man

who might own 1600 houses in New York, for instance, the full possession of them till his death, though the influx and increase of population, and not any addition of labour, skill, or even capital, might give him the power of exacting more and more every year from an oppressed tenantry. But, on the other hand, the tenants would have some prospect of relief

men or two in the museums. 3. This is the only possible way I can see of setting the Anti-Rent difficulties, and, at the same time, of making a man of that mischievous species of the land-

most just and reasonable compromise on the part of the landless would be a gradual emigration from, instead of an influx to, the cities, till something like that state of decency and comfort would prevail that would befit a Christian community; a gradual diminution, instead of a rapid increase, of folly, misery, and crime ; a great and progressive improvement of agriculture; a much better system of internal im-

provements for the benefit of the people instead of the capitalists ; and, finally, a rapid settlement of the State and lightening of State taxes till the adjacent states (in which land speculation would be at an end) would be forced, in self-defence, into the adoption of the same measure.

TEXAS AND LAND-STEALING.

The Tribune has an article on this subject, in which the view is taken, and I think with good grounds. that "Land-Jobbing and Slavery were the two corner-stones of the Texian revolt from Mexico. not secure, inalienably, to every human being in this State, every natural right. disregarded the Monopoly Grants of the previous government; but instead of establishing an equal ight to the soil, they merely substituted Texian for Mexican Patroonery, and added negro slavery by way of progress. The land-jobbers and slaveholders who profited by this revolution have undoubtedly been the main instigators of annexation, which,

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

For the Week commencing Monday, Oct. 16th, 1843. Extracted from a DIABY of Actual Operations on five small 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 | destroying both is by dragging them out by the hand. Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six acres : one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John

Dumbrell-the former at Eastelean, the latter at the possession of every man who now holds land all Jovington-all of them within a few miles of Lastbourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaithhow acquired, that is not used as a means of exact- waite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the same place. The consecutive operations in these rcculated for the time and season, which we subjoin. "The joys of these little ones shall be continually in the hoped for success of their labour ; their thoughts shall

be turned away from what is evil to that which is good." NOTE.—The school farms are cultivated by boys, who in return for three hours' teaching in the morniny, 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 Typis sixsevenths of the produce of the school farm will be assigned to the boys, ynd one-seventh to the master who will receive the usual school-fees, help the boys to rods you must draw your plants to transplant where you cultivute their land. and teach them. in addition to reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into the middle of July to the middle of August, to be transbacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christ-mas may be divided, after, paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way pounds per day. The leaves will be cut off a short the most grateful to their feelings.]

SUSSEX. MONDAY-Willingdon School. Boys digging for wheat, tares and rye, digging up potatoes, turning over and mixing tank liquid with the dung.* Dum- a working man by this plan is very great, added to brell. Digging.

Tuesday - Willingdon School. Boys digging, master his milk pure from his own cow. The labour in culti-and one boy drilling wheat. Eastdean School. Boys value to cabbages will scarcely be felt, and his wife non-valuation; capital and intelligence are frequently when it has unrivalled colour and quality, and this 1 can sowing tares, digging up potatoes, and storing or daughter will take no small delight in attending in co-partnership, so that by excluding the one you speak of practically, having made many tons of the them. Piper. Digging up and storing carrots, upon the cow, which is a very healthy employment, sowing rye as we remove them. Dumbrell. Dig- its breath being fragrance itself. I should, however, ging.

wheat, and sowing. Eastdean School. Boys empty- animal, at a moderate price, will answer best. It ridicule. ing pigstye tank, and applying its contents to the would also be as well for some of the family at dinner wheat. Fiper. Sowing ryc, till showery weather hour to drive the cow to the nearest pond of water, prevented us. Dumbrell. Digging, and carrying being better than watering in the stall. The cow dung with heifer.

cows. Fiper. Sowing wheat. Lumbrell. Digging soon be overcome, as owners and builders of cottage

FRIDAY-Willingdon School. Boys digging, and sowwarm : so that a shippon might be built for the cow, ing wheat. Eastdean School. Boys emptying privy or (what would answer equally as well) a row of shippails, cleaning school room and cow shed. Piper. Sowing wheat, carrying manure with the cow. Dumbrell. Digging, drilling tarcs, &c. SATURDAY — Willingdon School. Boys digging for the building required to be warm and substantial. If this plan of cow-keeping should meet with general

adoption (which I hope it will), I would suggest the formation of a "Cow Club," which is formed on wheat, and sowing. Eastdean School. Boys digging for wheat, and picking stones and haulm, and exactly the same principle as a burial society, each drawing manure. Piper. The same as yesterday. party contributing something weekly, and receiving, Dumbrell, Digging.

when he has the misfortune to lose his beast, as much s will purchase another. - Yours. &c... A SMALL FARMER. The Fylde, August 20, 1845.

and the other half with Sugar-loaf Cabbage, in little | county in the United Kingdom. The secret of this drills, eight inches apart; if they come up thicker may be found in the extract from an able paper in My Lord-In reply to your letter of the loth inst, a than twoi ches asunder, thin them to that standard; the North British Review, on "The Improvement of must say that I do not think it would be either safe hoe them up as soon as they have grown a little; and Land as an investment for Capital," and proves that or prudent to depend upon the infected potatoes of the when they have got six leaves, make ready another even leases are secondary to "a valuation of tenants' present season as seed for the next year; as, in all rod or two, into which you must prick out the plants in drills eight inches apart, and three inches between | intelligence. each plant, taking care to hoe them up often. The

remaining 30 rods of land we suppose are lying in ridges, 2 feet apart.* Early in November lay your nucleon a set apart. " Larry in revenuer my your manure between the ridges; you will then turn over the soil on the top of it, then transplant your plants 15 inches apart, putting in a row of Early Yorks and a row of Sugar-Loaves alternately. These must now be kept free from weeds and slugs : the best way of If the ground is dry at the top in winter, hoe it Lincolnshire have been reclaimed by tenants-at-will; up; and in March, when the ground is dry, hoe it up and few changes have taken place in occupancy, deep and well close to the lower leaves of the plants. which not unfrequently descends from father to son | a dry place the spots soon become dark and consequently without a lease. A Lincolnshire farmer on quitting, In March or April sow more Early Yorks as before. which must be planted in the place of the Early Yorks | receives from his landlord, or the incoming tenant, you cut out, which you will commence doing in Juns. half the amount of his bill for oil-cake consumed only extend rapidly over the surface, but penetrate into Always mind to dig up the ground and manure it that year by his sheep and beasts which tread his the interior, and in a short time it will be completely previous to planting. You should finish your trans-straw into manure. He receives also the amount of planting about the middle of August. You need not purchase your cow till next June, by for cutting. When you have finished your first crop of Early Yorks, commence with the Sugar-loaves,

t." contact, would prevent the propagation from one tuber to I am perfectly convinced from facts every day another, and any substance capable of absorbing the

progressing as they should do. Improvements should opinion as to whether the cause of the calamity is a farmer. has no such fears ; he is quite safe in possession,

for who is anxious to dispossesskim? Let us hope our legislators will see to this, for there is already too much indisposition to improve. In a recent instance, in Essex, a noble lord has abolished his tilery and sheds, established three years carrying manure. *Eastdean School.* Seventeen boys digging up potatoes, gathering stones, and gathering haulm for the pigstyes. *Piper*. Mowing manure, but the leaves are more valuable, and the common occurrence in this and other counties, and bad parts come away with the water, while the great

selves, it seeks for security and remuneration, and qualities of the best foreign arrow-root, it is only neceslose the other, and are obliged to put up with an in- article. I will only add, that an opinion has been circuferior tenantry; uneducated, and consequently lated that the disease is owing to the introduction of bigoted and prejudiced, mere practical men, un-guided by the light of science, whose aid they dicting, as I have seen it in situations where no guano

It is humiliating to the fine manly spirit of tenantsat-will (without a valuation) to feel that they hold their farm tremblingly on the balance, at the mercy should be fed three times a day, taking care that she of a capricious or imperious steward, to whom they is fed at sun-rise and sun-set. The greatest difficulty must bow with humble submission, or risk the loss of their holdings.

It is a fact not generally known, that at least three-fourths of all the land in this country is either amendment. In Scotland, sundry Acts of Parliament have remedied much of this evil, by permitting pons would be crected at a less expense than where the life-tenant to charge the estate with a large portion of the cost of improvements. The Dake o Richmond has introduced a similar measure for England, and it is to be hoped will succeed in getting it passed into a law. No doubt others for Ireland and Walcs must soon follow.

These, with the enclosure of waste lands, and the better cultivation of those now imperfectly farmed, would open up a vast and profitable field for the cm

Bristol, Sept. 17, 1845.

improvements," which will attract capital and instances, I have found the diseased parts to extend when the potatoes are kept in a dampsituation : I should

"There are many tenants who, in the present state therefore expect that if any diseased seed was kept so of the money market, would be able to borrow suffi- dry as not to rot before setting time, yet upon being civney of capital to effect those improvements which planted and left in the damp soil, the rotting process pertain both to landlord and tenant, if they had the would then begin, and the hopes of the husbandman be security of a lease, or an agreement, that on quitting disappointed. I have no doubt that some potutoes, the farm, they should be repaid their outlay, subject apparently sound, have (as stated by your lordship) been to deductions, increasing for every year that had found to be affected after stowing away; but I do not elapsed since the expenditure was incurred. Under | consider this to have been an origination of it, but merely such a system, a large portion of the wastes of that which was not noticed when dug has become ap-Lincolnshire have been reclaimed by tonants-at-will ; parent after storing. When a potatoe is first affected the diseased parts are scarcely visible, but upon keeping it in more apparent, but the spots do not extend ; if, however, the tuber has been kept in a damp place, the spots not his expenditure for buildings, subject to a deduction in your potatoe stores, as a tendency to prevent the of 1-21st for every year he has enjoyed the benefit tubers from touching each other, or, by its power of which time the first crop of Early Yorks will be ready of it; for draining, subject to a deduction of 1-14th; absorbing water, of keeping them dry, it will answer for cutting. When you have finished your first crop for claying and chalking of 1-7th; and for bones of a good end; but it must not be expected to have any 1-5th, for each year. Such a system, though not so chemical effect upon the diseased parts or their juices. good as a leasehold tenure, is the best substitute for | Anything which, like dry sawdust or sand, would prevent

> brought to my notice, that unless this system of moisture of the air in which the potatoe is stored, would valuation is made the uniform law of the United prevent the extension of the disease in each diseased root. Kingdom, there is but little hope of improvements Our best microscopists and eryptogamists are divided in be encouraged, but they are now discouraged, for I fungus or not. After all the examination I have given constantly meet with zealous and praiseworthy to the subject, and a careful review of all the evidence improvers, whose feelings are embittered, and opera- brought before me on the two sides, I believe that it is ; tions cramped by the uncertainty of tenure occasioned | and I am daily confirmed in the opinion originally expressed by their own improvements. A non-improver, or bad that the only advantageous way of treating the diseased potatoes is to obtain from them, by rasping and washing, the starch which they contain-by which process all their

> nutriment can be retained; and if it is well dried it will keep for any length of time. The operations can be performed in the cottage or manufactory alike, as no apparatus beyond a tin rasp (a nutmeg grater), a tub, and since, because his tenants would not accept of the clean water, are required; and I have ascertained that, tiles "gratis," they finding the labour; and another however far the disease might have extended, even if the weight of the starch carries it to the bottom of the vessel. Capital is a most sensitive commodity; like our- If it is required that the fecula should have all the guano as a manure; this I feel no hesitation in contrahas been used, and in those where every other variety of

> > manure has been resorted to. I am, your lordship's most obedient servant, WILLIAM HERAPATH.

Lord Portman.

FLOODS IN THE NORTH.

On Thursday evening week most tremendously heavy rain began to fall in the two northern counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and from midnight it poured down in perfect torrents, and continued all that night, all day on Friday, and the greater part of Saturday, and the consequence was that all the rivers and streams were swollen and overflowed. More terrific floods have not been known in these counties for many years, and never at this period of the season. The rivers Eden, Lowther, Eamont, Lune, and Petteril, all overflowed their banks, causing great devastation and an immense loss of property. On the Julian Bower estate (through which the river Eden flows), near the village of Templesowerby, Westmoreland, belonging to Richard Finkler, Esq., of Eden Grove, upwards of of excellent corn were all swept down the stream with the greatest impetuosity, all attempts to save any vart of it being extremely dangerous and of no avail. On the same river, the huge centres and scaffold, which were erected for the purpose of repairing the large bridge which spans that river at Appleby, Westmoreland, were taken down the stream early on Friday morning; and although numbers of workmen were soon at the river's side, endeavouring to land the large logs of timber, yet by far the greater portion of them could not be caught, and were rapidly taken down by the flood, and have not been seen or ings going on at this bridge for a considerable time. On the river Lune, near Borrow Bridge, ten massive centres on which were erected a stage, for the purpose of building a bridge on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, were entirely swept away, causing a great inconvenience and loss to the sub-contractors of the works at that bridge. Messrs. Bird and Ralph had about one hundred stooks of corn washed away y the overflowing of the Potteril, in the vicinity of Penrith, the greater part of which they succeeded in procuring far down the stream in a sad condition. Large quantities of scaffolding and other materials were swept away, on the rivers Eamont and Lowther, from the working of the monster bridges at Yew's Cragg and Yanwath Hall, on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. It is to be feared that numerous other accidents and loss of property, in various districts of Cumberland and Westmoreland, have taken place. The corn crops, a great portion of which in many districts in these counties still remain uncut, are at present in a most deplorable condition, being all laid flat on the of bad quality. The stooks in the fields are all entirely soaked through, and great numbers of them lying scattered on the ground, and amongst the water. The prospects of the farmer are anything but cheering, and unless the weather shortly becomes more favourable, the worst of consequences for them will ensue. On Friday and Saturday last all the workings on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway were put a stop te, the workmen not being able to stand out, so heavy and continued were the torrents of rain. Nearly all the corn-mills on the above rivers were stopped by the flood. not abated so much as might have been expected. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. SATURDAY .-- A great quantity of rain has fallen in this district within the last few days, which has swollen the rivers, and done much f light that falls upon the leaf. At right, or in only kept from sinking with the greatest difficulty, arkness, there is no appreciable action of this kind, her funnel being also carried away. It is impossible During the present senson all this important class of at present to enumerate the casualities that have been suddenly hot it would not have happened; if in Young's dockyard by the police, who are protect-we had had sunlight with the rain it would not have ing it till claimed by the owners. The ebb tide tohappened; and perhaps it would not have happened day has brought down large quantities of hay and had the temperature been high instead of low, even corn, a cow, several sheep, and a horse, and from although the sun did not shine, and rain fell inces- | these indications, it is apprehended the damage done santly. It is the combination of untoward circum- in the west, of which only very partial accounts have been received here, isvery great. The Blaydon station

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then follow on with the second crop of Early Yorks, allowing your cow SOIb weight per day: these will last you from June to November. Now we have to provide for food from December to May following, which is done in the following manner :---About the last week in May sow Swedish turning

or mangel wurzel (I should say half of each); sow it in the same way as the cabbage-a quarter of a rod every three days, till you have sowed two rods-thin them to four inches apart in the row : from these two have cut out Sugar-loaves ; this should be done from

time before you get them up, and can be given to the cow, which will save something else. When you feed your cow on mangel wurzel, she should have about

lower ones can be pulled very early. The benefit to shows the objection to amendment. which there is the pleasure he must feel in having

say that I would not advise a very large (and conse-

EDNESDAY - Willingdon School. Boys digging for quently high-priced) cow to be bought ; a tight small

THURSDAY — Willingdon School. Boys digging for wheat, and sowing. Eastdean School. Boys dig-ging for tarcs, picking mangel wurzel leaves for the convenient to the dwelling house; but this would and drilling tares, carrying dung and liquid manure to the ryc grass-S4 gallons to 2½ rods, or 75% square yards.

ce of rights among the poor, that caused the poor strange in this; almost every state and city debt still to be subjected to many disqualifications, which, projected for the benefit of speculators has ended in felt in the infancy of the Government, is now more effectually debarring the poor from the right of suffrage and eligibility to office than any constitutional restrictions could do.

The monopoly of the soil having "grown with our growth," was not looked upon as an evil; conse-quently the numerous bad effects flowing from it one's mouth as follows :--were attributed to other causes ; and our legislation

being thus based upon error, has become complicated and cumbross. Let any man capable of thinking, follow out, in his own mind, the consequences that would result from securing to every family of the State an inalienable freehold, and he will at once see plainly the source from which nearly all the errors of legislation and the ills of society have sprung.

Riches and poverty; debt and interest; specula-tion and privileged monopoly; complicated and ex-pensive laws and legal machinery; law-officers, as locusts numerous and ravenous ; poor-houses for men who have produced far more than they have consumed, while men who never performed useful labour inhabit princely mansions and princely incomes; gaols and gibbets for necessitous thieves, while wholesale swindlers are among the honored and respected of the land; of the unpauperised and unimprisoned poor, one portion doing treble duty while another is begging for work; the rich getting richer and the poor poorer: these are some of the links in the chain of cause and effect; some of the results inevitably flowing from the monopoly of the soil. These are some of the evils which have rapidly grown upon us in this infant Republican State, till the only difference between us and the rotton-ripe English tyranny is, that there one in ten are paupers,* while here it is

only one in twenty-six ! Now, as no one in his senses who will take upon tendency of our condition ought to be removed, if cause, we see, is land monopoly: one man holding in his possession land on which two or more might subsist, while others are without any, or the means of acquiring any, and therefore dependent on those who hold it or the means which command it.

How came this Land monopoly ? (To be able to apply a remedy, it is first necessary to ascertain the exact nature of the disease.) When the people on the other side of the Atlantic ocean had discovered that there was a continent here, not so thickly innot know as much about the arts and sciences as frecholders.

they did, and nothing at all about pauperism, rum, gunpowder, land-stealing, and other refinements of civilization, their chief robbers issued mandates to their captains and favourites, commanding them to go and "discover and take possession of" any lands in the new world, " not in the possession of any Christian ran "to discover and conquer" these lands, though the meaning was, in all cases, to take possession, not of as much land as the settlers needed for their subsistence, which was all that they had any right to, entire tracts of the country extending from ocean to ocean, even if it became necessary to slaughter the Aborigines to effect it !

That was the origin of Patroonery and all sorts of land monopoly in this and other states, as any one will find who will take the trouble to examine history. It has been a system of plunder and misery from beginning to end. Every citizen of this state who has gone to the grave landless and in poverty, has gone there a plundered man; plundered by society of his right to a home, and his life, in all probability, greatly shortened by the robbery. Every citizen of the state who has now no right to a freehold, is a plundered man; plundered of an inestimable right which belongs to him by virtue of his existence. Every man has an indisputable right and title to land enough to live upon ; and no one has a just title to a foot more than is necessary for the subsistence of his family, while another is without land. Land is an inalienable right.

Thus stands the case at present. The disease is sate him, as far as possible, by a tax on the

in process of time, were found unnecessary, and in two or three times the original estimate. We have part removed. But a fundamental error, adopted an example at our own doors in the Croton Water. from the monarchical system, an error based on usurpa- that glorious scheme to make the people pay rent tion and plunder, has remained untouched in our for a second element, and all the while imagine constitution to this day. This great error is the that a great blessing was conferred on them! The monopoly of the soil, which, although not so scriously Croton Water was to cost only five millions; but, till the people so regulate matters that they can go where land and water are free, the inhabitants of this city will have to pay the interest on twelve

millions to the water patroons. So, most likely, it will be with Texas, and who " pockets the stakes ?" On this point, the Tribune takes the words out of

This is a point of view which has been studiously avoided by the Annexationists. They tell us enough of the Certility, the beauty, the magnitude of Texas, but how thoroughly this fertility, beauty, and magnificence are phopolised by a few shrewd and scheming land-jobbers, they do not say. Our own conviction is that the title of more than half the good land actually within the dominion of Texas is now held by less than a hundred persons,

many of whom have been the most zealous, untiring, unscrupulous champions of Annexation. These will be curiched beyond calculation by transferring their debt. defences, &c., to our shoulders, but it is every way unjust. The land-jobbers of Texas should be taxed to pay the debt, fight out the quarrels, and pay and pension off the army and navy of Texas. It is not right that the owners, by legerdemain of millions of fertile acres, should put their burthens off upon our people, of whom twohirds at least have not an acre. The way this land has een acquired, and is certain to be used if not broken up into small parcels by stringent taxation, will lead to Feudalism and Anti-Rentism within half a century. Let it be covered at an early day by an ignorant European peasantry, ready to sign any leases which do not exact present payment, and their children will be raising Heidelberg wars and Indian obstruction to legal process before the century runs out.

This, our constant readers will recollect, is the view I have several times taken of this Texian buhimself the trouble to become acquainted with the siness. The annexation of the Texian band to our facts, will deny that the cause of this downward own army of foreign and native land-jobbers, affords a powerful additional reason for the freedom of the pubpossible, let us see if this cannot be done. That lic lands, which, with the "stringent taxation" proposed by the Tribune, or some more direct measure, can alone avert Heidelberg wars, not only in Texas, but all over the United States ; aye, even in our populous citics. A people entirely ignorant of their rights, like the tenants of the S(c)ottish Duke of

Sutherland, might be gradually reduced, as he is now gradually reducing the tenants on his 100 by 70 with a people among whom rights are known and habited as their own, and that the people here did not go! Note this, all tenants, whose right is to be

> Again the *Tribune* saves me the trouble of writing : read---

The more we reflect on the social history and condition of the human family, the stronger grows our conviction that there should be some limit to the right of any one human being to monopolize the soil which God has made prince." For variety, in some cases the mandates for the sustenance of the race. The unequalled miseries of the labouring classes of Great Britain spring primarily from the confiscation of the soil by the Norman conqueror, chieftains, with the similar conquest and confiscation of and that only when they found it unoccupied, but of Ireland, and the laws of primogeniture and entail by does the business better. In all drill crops, also, by is certainly equivalent to five millions annually-

consideration of individual advantage. That the tenants crop is put in. have any rights in the premises, except the right to starve when they can get nothing to eat, does not seem to enter into the brain of a hereditary lordling. Nor is he, in a what he likes with his own," and has never been taught to do otherwise. The wrong is not in the men but in the

bare acre on which to grow the potatoes which would command, however slow the work might have appeared chemical, or mechanical, and you will have nothing ward off starvation—so long as primogeniture and similar to them, it would have been performed in due scason, so to fear." Well, the terrible day came, prohibition land monopoly. There is, of course, but one remedy, institutions are constantly perpetuating and aggravating that they might have reaped the fruit of their industry. was exchanged for a moderate duty-they improved land monopoly. There is, of course, but one remedy, institutions are constantly perpetuating and aggravating that they might have reaped the fruit of their flowerly and clumsy methods, and now not only santly. It is the combination of untoward and that is to abolish it. The entire right would be, these monstrous inequalities—we have no faith that any It possesses the additional advantage of employing the can they supply our own neonle abundantly but they stances that has produced the mischief." to put every man in possession of his land, and to mere administrative Reform, such as free corn, free poor man, at a season, when it is difficult to get employ- can they supply our own people abundantly, but they

Willingdon School. Cows feeding on white turnips, clover, and chaff.

Dumbrell's. One cow fed part of the week in the stall with mangel wurzel leaves, carrots, and oat chaff with turnips, occasionally with a few potatocs, and staked out in the wheat stubble one day. One cow and heifer staked out on wheat stubble four days, and fed morn and even with carrots and oat chaff, entirely stall ied two days, on the same materials.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

LIME.-In all soils there ought to be a proper others to follow my example or not. At all events quantity of lime. There may be so much more than will do good ; there may be far too little ; and it is a nice point in husbandry exactly to adjust the quantity of it to the wants of the several crops. It appears to act as a kind of flux to certain carthy substances, and to fit them to become, along with itself, private duty by improving it. Well, having already a part of the structure of plants. A proper supply of invested, where was the eash to come from ? Why, it, therefore, ought to be kept up in the soil; the I resolved on selling the other farms, and invested best method of doing which, perhaps, is by using it, in small quantities, and frequently, as a compost. No rubbish about the farm can come amiss to form with it such compost. Peat earth, poor mould, scouring of ditches, will all be found of value. Such a dressing may be requisite for your wheat crop, to increase the strength of its straw, and to keep the plants crect. It is usual to apply it previous to the sowing, and to work it well into the ground ; but if used in the caustic or quick state, never let it come forthwith for less than the purchase-money, in order near to manure, particularly the fluid manure of the farm yard.

SMALL FARMS .- It appears from the experience of the Eastbourne tenants, that a farm of four acres is as profitable to an industrious tenant, cultivated on

and asked, "why cumber ye the ground ?" ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR OF SPADE HUSBANDRY,-Spade husbandry is not a system of expense or risk. Less capital is necessary for it than ordinary hus-

MIXED STSTEM OF SPADE AND PLOUGH .- In this and not be beat by foreigners, but produce silks respect I am quite decided in opinion, that the entire use of manual labour is in small farms much more beneficial large view, worse than his neighbours. He is "doing than the entire cultivation by horse-work; but a mixed system, where a horse can be got in due season, I should prefer to either; but in this lies the difficulty; for it system; and so long as this prevails-so long as the should be remembered that very often the small occufew own everything, and the many are not secured even | piers who are obliged to hire horses, are forced to wait, men of millions-so long as one may rightfully devote the proper period for doing the work has passed over,

WHERE IS THE MONEY TO COME FROM FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT? "Landlords have it not, and tenants cannot afford

This reply generally accompanies a tardy admission, that agricultural perfection is desirable. As theory and practice are always best in combination, I will state how the means are to be found, and illustrate it by my own case, leaving it to the option of

the objection of want of means is thereby removed.

Having some spare capital, I invested it in land, purchasing 260 acres. Subsequently I reflected on the imperfect condition of one of the farms, and considered I should be doing no more than a public and private duty by improving it. Well, having already the proceeds in improving the remaining one. This is a ready way of conferring a great national benefit, without injuring ourselves. It takes away the excuse (the last prop) of the non-improvers, and proves it is a true saying, that, "where there is a will there is a way;" and where there is not a will, there is an excuse, good, bad, and indifferent. The struggles for tenures are surprising. A tenant will frequently purchase a farm at a high rate, and mortgage it

his much required means, and sometimes do so when his capital is barcly adequate to his present tenure. If farmers, who plead as an excuse for not farming high, that their means are inadeouate, would diminish the Belgian plan, as one of seven farmed under the their holdings one-half, they would lessen the compe-old system. Ten acres appear to be more than one tition for farms, and benefit themselves and the man can well cultivate with the spade ; and lately community. Their capital would thus be doubled in ten acre farms there have been reduced to five, in its relative proportion to their acres; and they would order that by concentrating the labours of the tenant | be at liberty to bestow deep and frequent tillage, with he might do better ; and the change has been found abundant stock and manure, where now the land, the advantageous to him. It has been said, by an ex- landlord, the labourer, and themselves, are in an cellent person, and well may it be said, "that he who unsatisfactory and unprofitable condition. Drainage leaves his land uncultivated, so that it does not pro- I consider the landlord's affair; but now that an acre duce one half of what it ought to do, may not unaptly of land can be perfectly, deeply, and permanently be compared to the dog in the manger, who will pipe-drained, for from 40s. to 70s. per acre (see Mr. neither profit by his situation himself, nor let another | Parke's and Mr. Pusey's statement, Royal Agriculdo so." Such persons, with perfect justice, may be addressed like the unprofitable tree in the parable, to do so by either landlord or tenant amounts to a positive national and individual disgrace. It is giving

to the League the opportunity of saying, "Oh ! you can if you choose produce for us abundantly and profitably all the food we require, but you will not do so." now gradually reducing the tenants on his 100 by 70 bandry. No gardener would think of planting pota-mile principality, to a skeleton race, or banished, but toes, carrots, or cabbages in ploughed land, it he no difficulty whatever in raising profitably and forthcould get it dug; for the difference of produce far | with more food than we can require for our own contaught there is a point beyond which oppression can- more than compensates for the difference of expense. sumption ; but then we must try and grow beans, By turning up or loosening the ground five or six seven feet high, instead of fences seven feet high : inches deeper than the plough, which does not or- the one exhausts the soil quite as much as the other. dinarily act on more than three or four inches of soil, Corn and cabbages must displace those ugly old there is an opportunity afforded for the descent and pollards that mar the landscape, and are worth diffusion of the roots of plan*s. If this plan were on an average 2s. each, to pay for a century's carried into effect to a moderate extent only, the de. growth and cultivation (for their roots are regumand for labour would be augmented at places where larly ploughed, harrowed, manured, and sown it is exuberant; while, in case of an insufficiency of over). I will venture to assert as truth, that hands, the plough would still be used, and the neces- every villanous stump of this description has been a sity would thus be avoided of sending workpeople loss to the nation of sixpence annually; or in the abroad.—Dr. Yellowly. Every small farmer ought whole period of its growth from 20s. to 50s.—multiply and its division among his seven hundred freebooting to use the spade, for many reasons. It costs but this by forty millions, and calculate the loss. As to little more, even if he had to hire assistance, and hedge-row trees, the loss they occasion to the nation which estates accumulate rather than fall in pieces. At using the spade, he may put in a quicker succession assuming that there are but two on every acre, and present, a Rothschild or Marquis of Westminster might of crops, and have one coming forwards as the other that they cause an annual loss of one shilling cach. easily dispossess a hundred thousand human beings of is ripening. In wet seasons he can dig when he can- It must be in the remembrance of many that the any chance to earn a meal or shelter their heads. We not plough ; and its value, in turning up stiff clay protected silk manufacturors, some years since, either have lately seen a Marquis of Londonderry and a Duke of land in autumn, and exposing the soil to the frost could or would not supply our own market with silks, Sutherland deliberately depopulating, or threatening to and snow, is scarcely to be imagined ; and in all such so the smuggler made up the deliciency. Mr. Husdepopulate, whole neighbourhoods, if not counties, on lands this plan should be pursued where no winter kisson, not liking the loss of revenue thus occasioned. told them, they must study and apply better methods.

cheaper and more abundantly at home. Loud and bitter were their outcries and protests-their pleas of ruin, destruction, and non-employment-wailing they bemoaned the anticipated glut of foreign goods. But the stern President of the Board of Trade said 'Gentlemen, relying on protection, you have stood still whilst the world has advanced. You are a a chance to produce anything, save at the pleasure of the in order to get their labour performed in that way, until century in arrear with your means and appliances. Come, look round you and amend your deficiencies, miles square of the best soil to his park and pleasure- to the evident injury of their crops. Whereas, if they and put your shoulders to the wheel; avail yourgrounds, while thousands around him cannot obtain a had relied upon the spade, which they had at their own selves of all recent improvements, either scientific,

ployment of our labour and our capital. I. J. MECHI.

DISEASE IN THE POTATOE CROP. The potatoe crop is suffering much from disease in the south of England, as well as in Flanders and the north of France. The same disease has also shown itself about Lymm, in Cheshire, and in some of the stiff lands in Lancashire, though it has not become general either in Cheshire or Lancashire. At Lymm the destruction of the crop is almost entire, and what renders this the more remarkable is that the soil in that neighbourhood is one of the best in the heard of since. This accident will retard the worknorth of England, and particularly favourable to the growth of the potathe. It will be seen from the following article that the editor of the Gardeners' Chro. nicle attributes the disease to the too rapid growth of the plant, and the want of solar heat to carry off the superfluous moisture. This is probably the case to some extent, but we cannot help suspecting, from the frequent appearance of disease amongst the potatoc crops during the last five or six years, as well in wet as in dry seasons, that many of the sorts now in use are becoming exhausted, and that the only effectual remedy is to raise new varieties from the seed. All that is necessary is to squeeze the seeds from the pulp, and to sow them in the spring in small beds like onion seed, transplanting the plants when they are two or three inches long. Any one who has a garden may do this, and though it is not to sceure a holding, abstracting thereby a portion of possible to tell in the case of any single seed what sort of a plant will be produced, yet it will generally happen that a bed thus sown will yield one or two good varietics. When it is considered that the tuber of the potatoe is not the seed of the plant but merely a receptacle for nourishment, furnished with buds, it will easily be seen that no new variety is likely to ground, and being likely to grow, will render the corn last for many years, and that it is a matter of absolute necessity to return occasionally to the real seed. Therefore, without doubting the correctness of the theory contained in the following extract, we should strongly recommend the growers of this valuable root to raise a few new sorts every year, and thus "to renew the blood :"-"" The Potatoe Crop.-A latal malady has broken out among the potatoe crop. On all sides we hear of the destruction that has overtaken this valuable product, except in the north of England. In Belgium the fields are are said to have been entirely desolated. There is hardly a sound sample in Covent-garden market. In fact, the nurrain seems to have been transferred from cattle to-day (Sunday) the weather is fine, but the flood has of the leaves and stem, which become a putrid mass, and the tubers are affected by degrees in a similar way. The first obvious sign is the appearance on the edge of the leaf of a black spot, which gradually spreads; then gangrene attacks the haulm, and in a damage to property on their margins. On Thursday few days the latter is decayed, emitting a peculiar the rain fell in torrents all day, and yesterday the and rather offensive odour. When it is severe the Tyne, at high water in the afternoon, overflowed its tubers also decay ; in other cases they are compara- banks for several miles, covering all the low grounds tively uninjured. The cause of this calamity is, we near Hexham and Newburn, carrying away the corn think, clearly traceable to the season. During all produce of several fields in stook, and doing serious the first weeks of August the temperature has been injury to the potato and turnip crops. The quay at cold-from two to three degrees below the average; Newcastle was covered with water, and the cellars in cold—from two to three degrees below the average ; we have had incessant rain and no sunshine. It is the neighbourhood completely inundated. During hardly possible to conceive that such a continuation the cbb tide the current was so strong as to carry of circumstances should have produced any other re- away several vessels from their moorings, and the sult, all things considered. The potatoe absorbs a damage done among the shipping in the harbour was very large quantity of water. Its whole construction very extensive. The Ocean brig was driven on the is framed with a view to its doing so; and its broad | Herd Sands, and the sea is breaking over her in such succulent leaves are provided in order to enable it to a manner that it is feared she will become a part with this water. But a low temperature is un- total wreck. The David, of Yarmouth, had her favourable to the motion of the fluids, or to the action | mainmast carried away, and the Dove steamer lost of the cells of the plant; and, moreover, sunlight is her foremast. The mate of the Atlantic, of Shields, required, in order to enable the water sent into the was killed by the breaking of a warp, and the Blosleaves to be perspired. In feeble light the amount som steamer was driven against the brig John with of perspiration is in exact proportion to the quantity such violence as to stave in her quarter, and she was functions has been deranged. The potatoes have occurred, as the extent of damage is not yet fully been compelled to absorb an unusual quantity of ascertained. The harbour was a complete scene of water; the lowness of the temperature has pre-vented their digesting it, and the absence of sunlight has rendered it impossible for them to get rid of it by perspiration. Under these circumstances it escape, having just got out between two vessels, when rentwelly stagented in their interview, each the interview the state of the interview terms the state of the interview terms the state of the interview terms to be a state of the interview terms the state of the interview terms to be a state of the interview terms to be a state of the interview terms the state of the interview terms terms to be a state of the interview terms terms to be a state of the interview terms terms to be a state of the interview terms terms to be a state of the interview terms terms to be a state of the interview terms terms terms to be a state of the interview terms terms to be a state of the interview terms terms terms terms to be a state of the interview terms term naturally stagnated in their interior; and the inevit- they were driven together with great violence. A able result of that was rot, for a reason to be pre- great number of bowsprits have been broken, and sently explained. If the first days of July had not an immense pile of broken warps has been collected

compensate mai, as the positive, by a tax on the	' sugar, or anything else of the kind, can essentially mend	ment elsewhereBlacker's Prize Essay.	are large exporters.	of the Newcastle and Carrisie Ranway was knee	uccp
property of the State, for the time he has been de-	the matter.		Let us do the same in agriculture, and be in ad-	SEED POTATOES FOR 1846. in water, and the line for several miles was cover	erea
prived of it, and for the disqualifications he labours		HOW TO KEEP & COW AT THE LEAST EXPENSE.	vance of Sir Robert Peel, and so render his new tariff	The following correspondence has just taken place The garden grounds about Hexham are still u	nder
under from the vicious circumstances under which he			migatory, doing away with the towible anticipational		crops
has been educated or reared. But there is no example	principle) is not exactly a remedy for the mass of the	To the Editor of the Preston Guardian.	nugatory, doing away with the terrible anticipations of free trade.	cultural Society, and William Herapath, Esq., the in these places will be destroyed.	
in history in which the mass of the people, on a re-	i people whoare robbed of their right to the soll for the	SIR,-On reading Cobbett's Cottage Economy some	The question of what man be an Cult 1	eminent analytical chemist of this city, in reference GLASCOW.—Owing to the heavy rain which	
fo.maticn of government, have asserted more than	i penent of a lew free trauers. Not will apprisiting the	time ago, 1 was quite "taken up" with his plan of stall-	The question of what may be profitably produced	to seed potatoes for 1846. His lordship, in a subse- tinued to fall during the whole of the present w	con-
half the rights they were entitled to : and, therefore,	1 law of primogeniture enect the object thit the principle	feeding for cows. After reading it several times over,	from an acre of land, is a very important one. Pro-		veck,
it is not wisdom in a reformer to propose measures	l is extended to all the children of the State. To the	a thought struck me-" How easy many of our hard-	fessor Playfair (a first-rate authority) has, I believe,	quent letter, requests that the correspondence may the Clyde has flooded its banks to an extent we	have
that there is no reasonable hope of accomplishing.	'I mass of our citizens who now, from birth till death,	working artizans, with large families, might supply	stated, that £200 can be and has been produced from	be made public, and it has been handed to us by Mr. not seen equalled for several years past. The v	whole
that there is no reasonable hope of accomplishing.	1	themselves with milk and butter at a trifling expense,	Olle acte of market-garden in one yoon and me all	Herapath for that purpose. The subject is of vital of the sheds at the Broomielaw were inundated	, and
Besides, there is this consideration, that the wrong	1 to 12 this that a family astaton and in contain con	especially now that there are so many patches of	Know full well that in all gardens the produce is	importance, and is worthy of the deepest attention :- but for the precautions taken to have the proj	perty
has been the work of ages, and those who are at pre-	tingencies divided among the children of the fortu-	potato land on all sides of the town, more particularly	authority authority and the second second authority authority is a second secon	Bryanston, Sept. 13, 1845. lying under them removed to a place of safety r	much
sent profiting by it are only guilty in proportion to	1)	on the Moor nark	so needs no reply. At blithsome morn and dewy eve,	SIR,-I observe in the newspapers that you have di- valuable stuff might have been destroyed. The	water
their enlightenment on the subject, and their opposi-	the land is fast passing again into the hands of a few,	Scobbatt prover (and and the faith of the the	the crowds of men, women, and children issuing from	rected your attention to the potato disease, and have opposite the steam-boat quay was at least twenty	v foot
tion to the necessary reform.	the faile is last passing again new vic holds of a low,	and satisfactorily so I think that	market-gardens, are living solutions of the problem,	advised as to the use of the starch, &c. As I am specially upon the causeway, and between Washington-s	straat
What, then, is the true measure of practical re-	by means of the profits wrungfrom landless labour by	a cow may be kept the year round on a rood of land	and stand in charming relief to the selition,	bound, during this year of my holding the office of Presi- and M'Alpine-street, Broomiclaw-street was con	wowod
form ? It may be a compromise, but it must be o	a regionative privileges. Incre subdid be some mine	(a quarter of an acre); the rent of this, I suppose,	labouror along in a treaty area fail	doubled the Board Agricultural Society of Fragment to pro-	timo
such a nature as to afford immediate relief to the in	I W WE LIGHT OF ONE MUMMING SUME TO MOROPOILES THE	will not exceed £2. The labour to cultivate this will	have and there even an extension littly in scattered	dent of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, to pro- to within six feet of the pavement. At one t	f tho
such a nature as to about mineulate ready to the in	Dony Barb and Artound.	not amount to more than 200 hours in the year, which		mote inquiry and to notify observations on subjects rela- when the tide was full, part of the footway of	1 MC
jured, and ultimate and not distant radical restora	GAMMON.—The English Free-traders attribute the		in a school-pudding.	tive to the produce of the soil, I trouble you with this wooden bridge was washed by the stream, and lat	Jerry
tion of the right. This, under such a view of the sub	degradation and misery of the English poor entirely		I the average annual return of the arghie land of	letter, and ask if any method has occurred to you by became in such an unsafe state, that Lieute	nant
ject, is what I propose :	to the restrictions on trade, and some democratic	I land will (attau the funt in the state of	this country being about five nounds ton shillings non	which the notatoe may be preserved for the planting of Keld, of the Gorbals police, after consulting	WILL
		expense from the cow itself, and the cost of the seed	1 acre. stanus in miserable comparison with Dr. Dian	1 1846? I have found that notatoes apparently sound and need underend proprietors on the solidi side, accined a	t his
PLAN FOR RESTORING THE LAND OF NEW YORK	editors of this country are stupid enough to copy and		1 fair s £200.	I from the disease though in a field or garden which has a uury, to send a number of police substitutes to	pre-
TO THE PEOPLE.	applaud their lucubrations on this subject. The poor		We all know that Lincolnshire is the best cultivated	been partially diseased have after being stored away, vont passengers risking their lives by cressing	g the
	of England now understand very well that it is the	your readers " how a serie your leave I will lay belore		shown signs of the disease and have rotted off; and I fear the bridge in its present dilapidated condition.	
I. That no one hereafter, shall, under any circumstances	robbery of the land on which they might raise their	your readers "how a cow can be kept on a rood of	* I write this on the assumption that parties have the	that the greatest quantity of the potatoes will thus perish, flood in its progress swept many of the fields in	a the
become possessed of more than 160 acres of land in	own corn, and not merely the duty on foreign corn,	Research management of the second sec	land to seek at this time. By Cobbett's plan it is neces-	and the greatest of the distress of the poor into another sea- upper districts of the country. A correspondent	nt at
this State.(1)	that ails them. How long will men here, pretending	1 First provide a root of land which is in good order	sary, and no doubt it is the best, that the land should have	shown signs of the disease and have rotted on and r lear the bridge in its present dilapidated condition. that the greatest quantity of the potatoes will thus perish, and so continue the distress of the poor into another sea- son. I have directed some potatoes to be stored in slaked Netherfoot, on the banks of the Clyde, says	that
9 No one hereafter, shall, under any circumstances, be	, to be democrats, have the face to saddle the "Pro-	and new works weeks intraging on tour minter the state	hant heing turned over as after y in thein and stay, and	I was in the hope that it may preserve them, but have, of Joseph Galding, baron officer to Lowd Douglas	a hog
: ome possessed of more than one lot in a city or village	tective" system with the evils of land-stealing?	i each. ADULL LE 26th of August manura one rod	inches the weed got 3 inches	course, yet had no time to judge of the effect. I, there- lost his whole crop of oats, amounting to about	1, 11as
(the size of which may be regulated by the city or town		and sow one-half of it with Early York Cabbage seed,	assist in manuring the land Still and Rept under, and		1 200
	I DEAN SWIFT ON HOMEN - Dean Swift says, a		tain land on which forward notatoes have been not und) it is not and would all loops to make boot the Clude May I	
authorities.) (2)	manan may knit her stockings but not has brow .	* COMPOST HEAPAt this time Piper has about fifty	follow the instructions laid down man now over got up, and	chemists, upon this point, and would ask leave to make near the Clyde. Mr. James Wilkie, Craigne	than,
	the more down har has but not has another blow,	1 COTT 10208 OF COMPOSted menune (million 11 Con a Area	untions which in bottom them in	chemists, upon this point, and would ask leave to make hear the Civice. Mr. James Wilkie, Craigner known your reply, if you are able to offer an opinion suffi- had a rick of wheat carried off, and about e	ighty
* In proportion to the number of paupers in any	I she may uarn her hose, out not her eyes; curl her	acre tarm), the truits of his care and industry IIa will	I six rolls of this land chould be used in the second	l ciently explicit to be useful.	aidor.
country will be found, always, the number of netty thieves	[Hall' offe nes stot -bal the and not Hoomed and nes and	i empty apoint about 200 gallous of tank hound two or three	1 as soon as nothing and in the stand which should not be	1 remain, your obcdient servant, [able quantity of grain was carried off from the	farms
and great swindlers and other criminals large and small.	public streets.	times before it is used.	later than a week or so from this time,	Wm. Herapath, Esq. PORTWAN, on the bank of the Black Cart.	
		 A set of the set of			

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Police Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE.

TUESDAY .--- Two "BAD WYE."--- The following curious case occurred before the Lord Mayor :-- On Tuesday, a lad named William Young, was brought up, charged with having stolen a ir of shoes. The prosecutor, a shoemaker, stated that the prisoner walked into his shop, looked at a pair of shoes, and suddenly disappeared The shoes disappeared at the same time. The prisoner said his character was without blemish, and nothing could exceed the soundness of his integrity, as his cmployer could testify. The Lord Mayor : Very well; we shall send for your employer, and make further inquiries about you. A policeman, who subsequently made inquiries about the prisoner, said the young man was in the habit of associating with thieves, and had been in custody on previous occasions prisoner ?-Brightwell : Character ! why he is in my ser- made on the return of Mr. Humble to town, his wife for- ham road, she saw him standing at his door, and he vice, and he is a good character enough.—The Lord tunately not having adopted the advice of the writer of Mayor : Do you mean to say that you never knew him to the infamous episthe. Sergeant Kendall said the prisoner's father was a strait house in White strait and might have been charged.—The Lord Mayor: Don't you know that he was?—Brightwell: Why, yes, he was in trouble, I believe. That is, I think he was locked be imprisoned for robberg !-- Brightwell : I believe he up for a while .- The Lord Mayor: And how can namely, it was found that several of the anonymous letters you say that he is a proper character ?---Brightwell: I am willing to take him back, if your lordship will discharge him .- The Lord Mayor: There is quite enough against him to justify me in committing him as a rogue and vagabond ; and I shall do so. What do you think of a little correction ?-Brightwell: I believe a little confinement will do him good, my lord, It will be a lesson to him how he meddles with other people's property in future.—The Prisoner: Oh, do you say so, old fellow? Well I'm blest if that an't a good un. Now won't I open upon you. Please you, my lord, I confess I stole the shoes, and this old thief knowed it, and took I stole the shoes, and inis old thief knowed it, and took them to the shop of a woman of the name of Sharpe, and tried to sell them to her. What do you think now, old fellow !-The Lord Mayor : What do you say to that witness !- Brightwell looked quite blank upon hearing the scenssion: but declared that he had himself never | person, and that some of them were in a feigned handaccusation; but declared that he had himself never done anything dishonest, however it might appear .- Subsequently Mrs. Sharpe appeared, and stated that the man had certainly offered a pair of shoes for sale, but, as she did not want them, she refused to make the purchase. She, however, lent him 1s. 8d. upon them, and he afterwards released them .- The prosecutor said there was a singular circumstance connected with the robbery. The very shoes which were stolen had been made by the man, and been actually brought home by the boy who had just acknowledged that he had stolen them.—The Prisoner: Xes; he knowl his own work.—The Lord Mayor: Why, had any facilities for carrying such a threat into execu-tion, if he was the writer of the letters ! Two witnesses, you must just step from the witness-box to the bar .-- The Boy: Ay, this is just the place for him (laughter) .- The prisoners were then remanded, and the Lord Mayor directed the police to make further inquiry.

WEDNESDAY .- FRAUD ON THE REVENUE. named John Jones was brought before the Lord Mayor and Sir John Pirie upon an information, charging him with having been in possession of cameos, gold chains, gold studs, &c., to a considerable extent, the same goods being liable to the duties of customs, and having been illegally unshipped before the duties had been paid or se-cured. The amount sued for by the election of the Board of Commissioners was £272 12s. 6d.—George Walker Judge, an officer of the Customs, stated that on Saturday, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, he saw the defendant in a loat coming from the direction of a foreign steamer, off the Custom-house. The defendant landed, and appeared to have something very bulky about his person. Witness stopped him, and asked him whether he had anything about him liable to duty. The defendant said he had not, and witness felt some hard packages at the waistband of his trousers. In answer to the inquiry of witness, the defendant said that he came from the lice-station, searched him, and found concealed about him for station, scattered min, and four content about min sour bexes containing cameos, gold chains, studs, brace-lets, pins, car-drops, &c., all of foreign manufacture, and liable to a duty of 20 per cent. The defendant was fined in the penalty of £68 2s., and not producing the money, was committed to prison.

FRIDAY.—THE TWO "BAD UNS" AGAIN.—Upon being of High Holborn, was charged by the Commissioners of union for ever, no surrender" [laughter]. This continued Our answer is comprehensive. Judge for yourselves for some time, and at last the boys became more outbrought up again for examination the boy and his master

Cottingham inquired if he had any legal adviser ?- The prisoner's father stepped forward, and replied in the ne-sative, observing that he was so conscious of the innocence of his son, that he did not consider it was requisite to employ any professional gentleman. — Mr. Cottingham evinced his surprise at this, after what had taken place on promise the charge. He was of that opinion still. He felt he could no longer live with his wife. Mr. Clive said, the former examination. The magistrate then inquired what further evidence there was against the accused ?-Mary Ann Holmes was then called, and she stated that she was in the service of a Miss Ward, and that several proper steps for taking Mr. Humblestone into custody. anonymous letters of a threatening description had been

THURSDAY .--- THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF VIOLAsent to her mistress, one of which had been placed in her (the witness's) hands by a young man whom she should rion.-Mr. Clement Humblestone, a master butcher, know again if she saw him .- The witness, on looking at living in Strong's-place, Fulham-road, was placed at the the prisoner, said she was convinced he was not the perbar by Inspector Morgan, before Mr. G. Clive, the sitting son who gave her the letter .- A female in the service of magistrate, charged on the police sheet with hav-Mr. Humble, Balham-hill, stated, that on the 28th of July ing violated the person of Mrs. Maria Dell, a an anonymous letter was received, addressed to Mrs. married woman, living at Brompton. Mr. J. Bird, soli-Humble, enclosing a quantity of poison. Mr. Humble was at Brighton at the time, and the writer of the letter citor of Hammersmith, attended to defend the prisoner. described himself as clerk to Mr. Humble, at his Mrs. Maria Doll, a respectably dressed female, apparently called her to come in. She told him she should be back father was a straw bonnet cleaner, in White-street, and in a minute or two, as she was only going two doors that he used oxalic acid in his trade. He, the sergeant, further. She did return in about three or four something particular to say to her, if she would come may be at their disposal. Thus to enable them to added that the arcade was infested with such characters. in. She accordingly went in, and followed the prisoner had paste upon them of rather a peculiar description, and that not only did the prisoner's father use such paste in his into the parlour behind the shop. The prisoner then that not only did the prisoner's father use shell paste in this business, but it was also used in the stationery warchouse in the City where the prisoner was employed. A witness was then called, who proved that the prisoner was at the quantity. The remainder of complainant's evidence office in Lowdow Street between between between between between the shop. This prisoner then the City where the prisoner was employed. A witness quantity. The remainder of complainant's evidence office in Lowdow Street between betwee office in London street, Fenchurch street, between eleven and twelve o'clock en Monday last, in the vicinity of a charged the prisoner with forcible violation. Mr. Clive can deny-it may by the discretion of working men branch post-office, where one of the anonymous letters closely questioned the complainant, who was also severely was posted at the very time. Sergeant Kendall stated that | cross-examined by Mr. Bird. She admitted that she had of the anonymous letters threatened to cut the throats of some of those whom he addressed. The inspector from the Post-office attended, and a number of the anonymous letters being handed to him he examined the writing, and married on Whit-Monday of the present year. husband's name was Wayte. Would not answer has been greater in proportion than that of our married on Whit-Monday of the present year. Mr. Bird, for the prisoner, called Mr. Hugh Harding, a the supply not exceeded the demand for labour, this retired goldsmith, residing at No. 3, Marlborough-road. person, and that some of them were in a feigned hand-writing. Another anonymous letter was produced, which was addressed to the magistrate, the writer declaring that the accused was wholly innocent of the things upon which he was brought up to that court: that he (the writer) was the real offender, and added, that he should cease to persecute people any more if the prisoner was liberated. The magistrate here referred to the letter ad-dressed to by Stond the people and when the first prisoner was Had called upon the prisoner on the day mentioned by healthy internal commerce; as such does not precomplainant. This witness proved that the door of the vail, the question before the working classes isparlour was open, and that any person could see into the room from the shop. Upon his entrance Mrs. Dell for and by their own enjoyment, or to starve until was there, but did not appear excited and alarmed, nor it shall be created by foreign commerce? which, was her apparel disordered. Mr. Bird was proceed- even then, would confer but small advantages upon dressed to Mr. Stead, the parish clerk of St. George's ing to call other witnesses; but Mr. Clive said Church, in which the writer threatened to set fire to St. George's Church, if he did not repeat some vile insinuathe case was one in which the prisoner was charged bility. The directors teel assured that those portions tions against a Mrs. Spriggs, on the Sunday during with a capital offence, and not an indecent assault. There were several contradictions in the evidence of Mrs. Dell, and he did not think any jury would place much reliance on her statement! The magistrate disbell ringers of St. George's Church, were then called, and charged the prisoner, and said the complainant might have not the power of increasing the consumption ; from their evidence it appeared that the prisoner was in the habit of assisting in ringing the bells of that church, and that he frequently attended during the service in the church. The witnesses had also seen Miss Elizabeth Spriggs attending divine worship. Mr. Cottingham, ad-dressing the prisoner, said that although the writing con-tained in all the letters was not identified as his, still that WAGES indict him if she pleased. The accused was then libe- and as an increase of consumption can alone increase

THAMES.

TUESDAY.--- A JUVENILE REBELLION AND STRIKE FOR provement in their physical condition depends either WAGES .- Four boys, all under 15 years of age, named on the increase of foreign commerce, or, upon what Richard Grey, Thomas Townly, James Murray, and would be more rational, their determination to unite the evidence adduced against him that day strengthened Tichard Grey, Thomas Townly, James Murray, and would be more rational, their determination to unite the suspicions as to his being the person by whom they Henry Long, were brought before Mr. Ballantine, charged with creating a riot and disturbance near the premises of their mutual wants, rather than, as in times past, The case, however, was far from being so complete as to Messre, Ditchburn and Mare, the ship-builders, at Black endure a life of hunger and hardships—surrounded Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, the ship-builders, at Black- endure a life of hunger and hardships-surrounded wall, and doing wilful damage to some property. This by the contempt and scorn of those who sympathise case originated out of a strike for extra wages by the boys, | not with their sufferings. 150 in number, in the employ of Ditchburn and Mare. Mr. Buckland, clerk to Messrs. Ditchburn aud Mare, but reflect upon their own capabilities and their posistated that the boys struck for extra wages on Monday, and the firm refused to submit to their terms ; in conse-labour should be applied to their own advantage, quence of which the lads assembled near the gates of the thereby ridding themselves of the enormous burden establishment that morning as early as seven o'clock, and of non-producers-the support of whom presses so made a great disturbance. They were driven away heavily upon industry-they would free themselves several times, and re-assembled at nine o'clock and gave | from the trammels arising out of the present system three cheers. Soon afterwards they hoisted a number of employing private capital, together with those of dirty handkerchiefs on poles and sticks, and also displayed a threepenny union jack upon a broom-threatens finally to overwhelm with poverty and tent to poison him. After hearing several witnesses, the displayed a threepenny union jack upon a broom-magistrate again remanded the prisoner. stick, which was carried in front of them, while they starvation.

paraded, three and four abreast, in martial order. TUESDAY .- SAUGGLING .- A tobacconist named Bush, They shouted, and cheered, and called out "the

nation. When the prisoner was placed at the bar Mr. | temptation, and told him (Mr. Dell) to run a knife into siderably more than would supply their every want, without previous notice. Mr. Bateman deposed, that he of the scholat, his manners dehoting the deportment of temptation, and told mm (Mr. Den) to run a knife into successful would supply their every want, without previous notice. Mr. Dennin achosed, that he had left his employ the gentleman, with that high and liberal caste that has him at once, saying he was a villain, and Mrs. Dell was a which wants, by being properly supplied, would had engaged defendant, and that he had left his employ the gentleman, with that high and liberal caste that has him at once, saying he was a villain, and Mrs. Dell was and which wants, by being property supplied, would had engaged detendant, and that he had left secured to him the character of the philosopher-withal a virtuous woman. Mr. Humblestone had also called on create a demand for an equal amount of other men's on Saturday last without any notice, and that he had left secured to him the character of the philosopher-withal a virtuous woman. Mr. Humplestone had also called on create a domain of an equal amount of other men's on Saturday list without any heater, and the trade his love for the fair Ophelia, will ever render the personal how ork unfinished. It was the custom of their trade his love for the fair Ophelia, will ever render the personal how ork unfinished. It was the custom of their trade his love for the fair Ophelia, will ever render the personal how ork unfinished. It was the custom of their trade his love for the fair Ophelia, will ever render the personal how ork unfinished. happiness.

connected with the association.

pend as much upon the use made of the land, as upon him 28s., and he left ; he should have finished the piece of the character in which he usually oppeared, and although manufacturing establishments. Surplus labour must work he had commenced had not Mr. Bateman set him there is no wide field for the display of an actor, yet it he absorbed ; and to do this effectually, a certain about other work. His lordship said defendant had renamount of the same must be removed and located in dered himself liable to three months' imprisonment and such manner, and upon such conditions, as shall en- hard labour, but under the circumstances he should de- scene is calculated to impose. Mr. H. Hellon, as the able each individual to provide a competence. Thus termine that the defendant should return to his employ. the surplus labour will be self-supporting ; the supply and that Mr. Bateman should give him 33s. per week, and demand for labour more equally balanced ; whilst These terms being accepted, the parties left the court the benefit arising from such arrangement would ex- together. tend equally to all parties.

Third ;- by the fundamental arrangement of the association, to give to Trade Societies, as well as to THER-ARCADE. - A prostitute, named Barrington, was secure not only the full proceeds of industry, but all and the inhabitants were, therefore, desirous of ascerthat accrues therefrom.

be made of equal value to themselves. If they can produce so much more than they want to consume. right they appeared to claim; at all events, whosoever stopped parties in the arcade, would do so at their own peril. In his opinion, it was a question which could only he decided by an action at law. He discharged the pri-

soner with a reprimand.

population, yet, notwithstanding this, there has been a gradual increase of surplus labour, which has been country would still, as in times past, have maintained whether it be most expedient to create that demand them, and that even without any assurance of staof society which at present consume but little, do not so willingly, but by reason of compulsion, and would, under favourable circumstances, consume much more. But under existing arrangements they the demand for labour, where is their hope? It follows as matter of necessity, that the desired im-

missed his watch from his waistcoat pocket, and found that his silver guard chain had been torn asunder. The prisoner was then running away as fast as she could, but he (witness) pursued her, raising a cry of "Stop thief!" which she joined in as she ran. She was, however, secured by a police-constable of the C division, but on being searched at the station-house, the watch was not found on her. Mr. Hardwick said it was a case to go to a jury, but in order to allow time for the apprehension of the prisoner's confederate, he should reman1 her for a The directors feel assured, did the working classes few days.

twenty-three, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged by John Wilkinson with stealing a watch from his person, in a house of ill-fame in Wentworth. street. The prosecutor is lodging at the house called the Horse and Groom, near this office. The prisoner accosted the prosecutor, and solicited his company. He refused, but ultimately consented, and accompanied her to some house, but didn't know where. While in the

company of the prisoner, she took the watch from his The question may be asked, is this practicablecan we better our condition by the proposed means ?

to induce them to adopt a more magnanimous course,

the measures of the Association will communicate

fully and freely his objection, so that they may be

want of spirit or a want of sagacity.

want would have had an existence.

to give notice of leaving employ. He paid wages by the tion of the young Prince of Denmark the most difficult Secondly ;-by giving employment to the surplus week. He gave defendant 28s, per week. Tabron said, in the whole range of dramatic exhibition. From the labour that obtains in every branch of industry, to when he engaged with Mr. Bateman he did not stipulate days of the renowned Betterton down to our eelebrated there was no occasion for a warrant in such a case, and place the labouring man in such a position as will to give any no lee; and he had also told him that his directed inspector Morgan of the T division to take the proper steps for taking Mr. Humblestone into custody. most oppressed ; thus giving to labour a greater until Saturday, at the rate of ten hours per day, when equality than has heretofore obtained, and at the Mr. Bateman only paid him at the rate of 28s. per week ; same time providing for the interest of every man he again stated that his wages were 33s. per week; he again went to work on the Monday morning and continued The practical carrying out of this measure will de- until Saturday night, when Mr. Bateman again only paid

BOW STREET.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

good-looking young woman, respectably dressed in mourn-

ing, was charged with highway robbery under the follow-

ing circumstances :- Between one and two o'clock this

morning, as Mr. Henry Davenport was proceeding along

Oxford-street, accompanied by his brother, they came up

to the prisoner, who was standing conversing with a pow-

erful young man. They had placed themselves in the

middle of the footway pavement, so that any persons

walking arm-in-arm together would be obliged to separate

to pass by them. As the prosecutor and his brother were

afterwards the latter closed with Mr. Davenport's brother,

no doubt with the intention of rifling his pockets, but Mr.

forcibly thrust her arms under the prosecutor's coat, and

then abruptly left him. Nearly directly afterwards he

WORSHIP STREET.

SATURDAY. - HIGHWAY ROBBERY. - Emily Wells, a

sentation of this sublime and beautiful tragedy. Amongst the few incidents that are known of the personal history of Shakspeare, it is related that the Ghost in Hamlet Was requires much on the part of he who performs it, to impress upon the audience that dread awe which the Ghost, delivered the tale which melts us with compassion, and inspires us with horror, with a feeling that does him great credit. The play altogether was well cast; even Bernardo and Francisco, the two centinels, performed their parts with the greatest propriety; each character excited attention - indeed a chasteness prevailed through SATURDAY. - RIGHT OF PASSING THROUGH THE LOWout that exceeds anything we have ever witnessed in any fully in view. The King was most ably performed by Mr. taining his worship's opinion upon the right of the in- G. Bennett, who evinced, by the fine intonation of his voice, the elegance of his action, and the correctness with habitants to exclude parties from the building. They which the poetry of Shakspeare was given, that he is ca. contended that it was not a public thoroughfare, and that pable of performing a higher department in the drama they had, therefore, the perfect right of excluding whomsoever they thought proper. Mr. Hall said, the arcade

than what hitherto has been assigned to him. Miss had been open uninterruptedly to the public, and he Lebatt, as Ophelia, looked the character well; whilst in doubted very much whether the inhabitants had the the scene where our sympathies are so much called forth -where her madness is pourtrayed by the poet with the truest touches of tenderness and pathos, she awakened the deepest emotions ; and the wildness and beauty with which she sung the snatches of old ballads that convey to us in language that cannot be mistaken the tree mean. ing of the fair Ophelia's misfortunes, brought the tear of pity into many an eye. The Qucen, by Mrs. Warner, was beautifully delineated. The closet scene was a piece of chaste and beautiful acting; Mrs. W.'s looks, with her subdued tone, when the glowing eloquence of Mambr. depicted the murderous character of the King, and when midst the terrors of the scene, she exclaimed :---

OCTOBER 11, 1845.

Macready, it has been the ambition of every actor who

has aimed at high histrionic fame, to rest his popularity

upon the performance of the Danish Prince. With such con.

siderations, we confess it was not without some interest

that we visited this theatre, to witness the repre-

" 0, Hamlet ! thou hast cleft my heart in twain !"" exhibited powers that reminded us of the tragic excellence of the far-famed Mrs. Siddons, In the acting of Mrs. Warner we beheld Gertrude, the guilty mother, covered with shame ; her feelings overcome with all the pangs of bitter repentance.

doing so, the prisoner and her confederate pushed in a The arduous part of the Prince was sustained by Mr. violent and insulting manner against them, and directly Phelps, who strongly gave indication that he had not undertaken the task without a deep appreciation of the character. In several scenes he evinced great judgment, Davenport beat off his assailant, and compelled him and made several successful points that excited general to take to his heels. In the meanwhile the prisoner admiration. Hamlet's interview with Horatio, previously to the mock play, was full of interest and correct discrimination :- the anguish of mind, under the consider. ation that he was destined by "a voice from the tomb" to fulfil a deed of revenge, was well conveyed, and the soliloquy, terminating in these words,

----- " The play's the thing

Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king! " denoted Mr. Phelps' intimate knowledge of Hamlet's character. Great energy was also displayed in the remarkable ebullition of feeling that takes place after the discovery of the King's guilt ; in short, so admirable was this conceived, that Mr. Phelps in his acting gave to us the true meaning of the poet, it being in this part of the drama where a waywardness of thought has led many SATURDAY .--- CHARGE OF ROBBERY .--- Mary Smith, aged to the suspicion that the mind of Hamlet was unhingedin fact, that he is described by Shakspeare, here and throughout, as labouring under something more than a feigned insanity. Many excellent qualities belong to Mr. Phelps as a tragedian, but, notwithstanding, candour impels us to remark that he sometimes exhibits a deficiency we regret to see. In the grave-yard scene, the melancholy of Hamlet partakes of a high contemplative cast, and reflections of the most profound nature, poured person, and instantly ran from the room like a grey-sombre recollections in beholding the skull of "por forth from the heart of the philosophic Prince-Hamle's hound. He asked the proprietor of the house where she had gone to, but could not learn. A bill was ultimately

were placed at the bar together, and the inquiry was rebut it was distinctly proved that the boy was what the forward.

WORSHIP-STREET.

MONDAY .-- REVOLTING PROFLIGACY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER .- Joseph Samuels, a Jew, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged under the following flagitions circumstances, with having attempted to murder his brother, Mr. Henry Samuels, a master furrier and trimming manufacturer, in White Lion-street, Norton-The prosecutor stated that he returned to his residence between twelve and one o'clock on the night of Saturday last, and having admitted himself with a latch key, he proceeded to the workshop, which was occupied as a sleeping apartment by his brother, to procure a light, but on entering the room, he was astounded at discoverng his own wife and the prisoner in bed together, and they had evidently been just arroused from sleep by the abruptness of his entrance. On recovering from this startling shock, he ordered them both instantly to get up and quit the house, but his wife, having objected to leave home at such an unseasonable hour with an infant at her breast, he reluctantly yielded to her importunities that she might remain in the kitchen until morning. He insisted, however, upon the instant departure of the prisoner, and on repeating his order to that effect, the latter suddenly sprang towards the work-table, and seizing a large carving-knife, after a dreadful imprecation, made a desperate stab at him in the direction of the chest, but the witness, by a violent effort, succeeded in warding off the blow with a candlestick, and knocked the knife out of his hand. On upbraiding him with the turpitude of had taken place between them on numerous former occasions. The witness had, in the meantime, thrown up the window, and called for assistance, and, on the entrance of a policeman, he gave the prisoner into custody. In answer to questions from the magistrate, the prosecutor stated that he had been married to his wife for a period of seven years, and had four children by her, the youngest of which was only a few monthsold, and he had

never witnessed anything in her conduct which excited his suspicions until the present unhappy occasion. The enormity of the prisoner's guilt was heightened by the fact that about a twelvemonth since he had come up from the means of procuring either food or lodging, with which also allowed him a liberal weekly salary for assisting him him that he had just detected the prisoner in the act of adultery with his wife, and that he had afterwards workshop, he found the prisoner there partly dressed, and the prosecutor handed him the carving-knife now produced, as the instrument with which the attempt had been made upon his life. The prisoner did not deny the charge, but repeated to witness his former statement, that the prosecutor's wife had herself solicited the improper intercourse, which had been carried on for a considerable time. Mr. Broughton said that a more atrocious case had never come within his knowledge, and as he placed the most implicit credence in the prosecutor's testimony, which was amply confirmed in every material particular, he had no hesitation in committing the prisoner for trial for attempting to stab his brother, and should order him to be brought up the following day for the formal completion of the depositions. The prisoner, who observed an absolute silence throughout the pro-

ceedings, was then removed to the cells. WEDNESDAY .- THE ATTEMPTED FRATRICIDE .- JOSEPh Samuels, a Jew, was re-examined before Mr. Broughton, upon a charge of attempting to stab his elder brother Henry Samuels, a master furrier, who had discovered his own wife and the furrier, his brother, in bed together. The committed to Newgate for trial.

THUESDAY .---- BASE INGRATITUDE .--- A man named John Hopkins was placed at the bar, for final examination, charged with having stolen a quantity of household furniture and wearing apparel, the property of James Freeman, a cab.driver, under the following very aggravating and peculiar circumstances. It appeared from the statement of the prosecutor, that about four months ago he accidentally became acquainted with the prisoner, who represented himself to be in a state of utter destitution, and worked upon his feel-

were placed at the bar together, and the inquiry was re-gularly gone into. There was, however, nothing further stated in confirmation of the charge as to the connivance, the defendant's house was searched, under the authority away a quantity of small trees and roots, and each boy of a warrant granted by the Lambeth police magistrates. police called a "bad un." The Lord Mayor then com-inited the boy for three months as a rogue and vagabond, fendant's wife, in the act of taking some American Cavenpolice called a "bad uh." The Lora Adyor then com-mitted the boy for three months as a rogue and vagabond, and discharged the man, regretting that such testimony as would have legally proved his guilt, the moral evidence of which nobody could doubt, could not be brought to the officers, in consequence of which the commissioners

justify him at present in sending it before a jury. After giving the usual caution, the magistrate inquired if the

prisoner wished to say anything? The prisoner replied in the negative. Mr. Cottingham having consulted with some of the parochial officers, said that the further inves-

tigation of the case should be postponed for the purpose

of procuring further evidence, and that he should accept of bail to the amount of £150 for the prisoner's appear-ance. The prisoner's father and another person entered

TUESDAY .- ATTEMPT TO POISON .- Bridget Smith was

brought up on remand from Saturday, charged with send-ing a packet containing oxalic acid to Henry Smith, a

charcoal dealer, in the Cornwall-road, Lambeth, with in-

BOW STREET.

into the required sureties, and he was set at large.

£25 2s., was immediately paid.

ROBBERY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE .-- A young woman named Caroline Evans, a servant maid in the service of her Majesty, was brought up from Windsor Castle or sus-picion of stealing a coat from a fellow servant named Hale, at Buckingham Yalace. She was remanded for a week.

QUEEN SQUARE.

WEDNESDAY .- SWINDLING .- A long investigation took lace before Mr. Bond, in reference to a charge made against Maria Locke, the wife of the surgeon-acconcheme nanager of "The Royal Belgrave Lying-in Institution, and Edwin Locke, her son, for fraudulently obtaining goods from Mr. Cawthorpe, bootmaker, Tothill-street. The office was crowded with tradesmen. It appeared that some boots were on two occasions ordered by Mrs. Locke and one of her sons to be sent to 25, James street, Buckingham-gate (the new offices of this institution), to be tried on : several pairs were retained, though some were in an unfinished state, and could not be worn, but the shopman was told by the son to leave them for an hour, and then was sent away without the goods or money, and had since called for payment in vain. One pair was proved to have been pawned. On getting admission to the house in James-street, the prosecutor found the drawing-room windows provided with a pair of muslin curtains, which looked very handsome from the street, but were so ar-ranged as to screen the room from external observation, his conduct, the prisoner tauntingly told him that his and there was no other furniture in the room, nor any-wife had voluntarily sought the intercourse, and that it thing of value in the house; the beds were made on the floor, there was but one bedstead, and there were a few old chairs. The interior bespoke the direct poverty. Mr. Bond ultimately held the prisoners to bail, in two sureties of $\pounds 10$ each, to appear again on Wednesday; the same bail to be also given for James Locke, another son, who secured a pair of the boots, and put them on, and then with a langh told the shopman "his pa was out." The three were sent to prison in default of bail,

MARYLEBONE.

WEDNESDAY .-- CHARGE OF FELONY .-- Two young men,

well known to the police, and who gave their names Alfred Duckett and John Britton, were placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having stolen a the country in a state of utter destitution, and without plate basket and its contents, consisting of a silver by some absorbing power, over which they have had teapot, a fish-slice, spoons, forks, &c., value in the whole the witness had not only supplied him ever since, but had £60, from the house of Mr. Edward Ellis, No. 10, Melbury-terrace, Harewood-square. Maryanne Briscoe, this question, which alone can enable them to form in his busicess. Police constable II 73, proved having the housemaid, deposed, that on Saturday morning last, a correct idea of their own importance, and been called to the house, at the door of which he found at nine o'clock, she saw the plate safe in the basket on the prosecutor in a state of terrible excitement, who told the dresser, in the front kitchen; and at twelve o'clock (three hours afterwards), on her going to take out some forks, she found that the whole of the property was attempted to stab him. On proceeding up stairs to the gone. Daniel Callaghan, a labourer, said, that on the entitled to a fair share of the fruits of their indusmorning in question, between eleven and twelve o'clock, while employed at No. 23, Blandford-square, within a short distance of Mr. Ellis's dwelling, he saw the prisoner Duckett come up the area steps of No. 24, and join the and the existence of national poverty. The directors other prisoner Britton, who came out of No. 27, the two latter empty houses ; they (the prisoners) then walked careful investigation ; and the result of their inquiries away together, and on witness subsequently hearing of the robbery of plate, it occurred to him that the parties alluded to were the thieves. Witness added that he saw a basket lying in the area of No. 24, and that the police had taken possession of it. The prisoners, who said they knew nothing whatever about the robbery, were

remanded for further examination.

WANDSWORTH.

FRIDAT,-BONE CRUSHING AT THE KINGSTON UNION. -William Bell, a miserable-looking man, about 50 years of age, was charged before Mr. Paynter with wilfully destroying fifteen squares of glass in the Kingston union. Robert Hogg, the porter, said the prisoner was admitted on the previous night as a casual pauper. On that morning he was allotted 15lb. weight of bones to crush, but instead of completing his task, he went to another

part of the bailding, and broke fifteen panes of glass. When asked why he committed such an act, he said if would be a job for the glaziers. Mr. Paynter then asked the prisoner what answer he had to make to the charge. Prisoner: It is more easy to break glass than bones .---Mr. Paynter asked how the bones were crushed. Was a mill used ?-The porter said that they were crushed by a pestle and mortar .- Mr. Paynter: Do you have any complaints made by the paupers. Do they object to crushing these bones ?- The porter said there was no objection raised if the bones were dry and free from smell, and they may receive the full value of labour, which is the ings with such a piteous tale of distress, that he not only had been so this year. Mr. Paynter observed, that the birthright of every man throughout the British afforded him immediate relief, but agreed to receive him prisoner did not appear to have made any complaint at empire.

provided himself with a bough or plant, and then they broke down a fence in making their way out. A procession was again formed, and the boys marched along. Witness procured the assistance of a policeman, and went after them. They no sooner observed him approaching with the officer than they threw down their banners, were disposed to press for the severer penalty. The de-fendant pleaded inexperience in his business as the cause of his offending against the Excise laws, and Mr. Twyford ordered him to pay a fourth of the penalty of £100, to which he was liable, and the costs. The amount, for dered were imposed of a prisoners, who were all humility, and ap-peared in great dread of a prison and a flogging, said they peared in great dread of a prison and a flogging, said they vere very sorry indeed, and hoped the magistrate would forgive them. They admitted taking up boughs and young trees, because they saw others do it. Mr. Ballantine said, as the boys had expressed contrition, and had promised not to offend again, he would allow their parents to take them home. The boys had acted very foolishly indeed. They had a right to strike for wages if they pleased, but they must not parade the streets in a riotous manner, or do injury to property, and if any of them were brought before him again, under similar circirumstances, he would commit them to prison. The The youthful insurgents then left the court.

Trades' Alobements.

ADDRESS TO THE WORKING CLASSES,

By the Directors of the United Trades Association: established for the Employment of Labour in Agriculture and Manufactures.

The directors are desirous of calling the attention of the working classes to the establishment of this association, which, if properly supported, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results; and of laying before them some of the measures by which they propose to accomplish the great object the association has in view. The necessity of an organisation by which the surplus labour might be absorbed, and the rights of industry secured, cannot be denied, when we reflect upon the depressed condition of the working classes. It is but too palpable that, in proportion as our means of production and national wealth have increased, our national poverty has increased also; it is therefore evident, that the sufferings of the working classes have not been caused by any lack of the necessaries of life, or want of industrial habits, but no control. It is very desirable that working men should be put in possession of the true bearings of measure their own standard in society-to battle with oppression, and to lay the foundation of their own happiness. It must be admitted that labour is the source of wealth, and that they who labour are justly try. It must also be admitted that they do not get that fair share, to which they are so justly entitled; and hence the increase of national wealth, have not entered upon their duties without full and has been to assure them that the sufferings of the working classes are alone caused by not being allowed a legitimate share of that wealth which their genius and industry is daily calling into existence.

With some knowledge of human nature,--of exist ing usages, and the constitution of the country,-the directors feel assured, that although the emancipation of labour be, above all others, the most desirable object, yct, that it will never take place until working men place themselves in a position to command it. By so doing they will achieve an infinitely higher degree of independence than they have hitherto enjoyed ; and obtain for them a standing in society that would enable them to exercise their due influence upon the affairs of the nation.

The condition of the working classes, whether viewed socially, politically, or physically, amply demonstrate that industry does not receive, either from the government or the capitalist, that protection to which it is entitled, and which a healthy commerce could well afford. It is, therefore, at once the interest and the duty of every man to endeavour to provide that protection for himself : his happiness, with that of his family who are dependent upon him demand, when his single efforts fail, that he unite them with those of his fellow man, in order that each

ot learn. A bill was ultimately -let all the wealth which the working classes have printed, describing the property; and upon the prosecuproduced during the last fifty years be taken into tor afterwards meeting the prisoner, she ran away from calculation on the one hand-on the other, the numhim again. The prisoner was remanded. bers of those, with their families, that have produced

it, say-that all their physical necessities should have been abundantly supplied out of the wealth they were THE MURDER AT CAMBERWELL .- Yesterday afterproducing-then strike the balance, and say whether noon (Friday), an inquiry of some hours' duration

took place at the Swan Inn, Park-road, Camberwell, before William Carter, Esq., coroner for Surrey, on The directors feel assured that the cordial support of the working classes is alone necessary to enable view of the body of Benjamin Booth, aged 45 years, them to accomplish effectually the proposed object; a plasterer, whose death has been occasioned by a and they have the gratification of acknowledging the brutal attack made upon him, whilst in a defenceproofs they daily receive of the interest taken by less state, by a man named John Welch, a fellowworking men in the solution of this great problem, lodger, who had since absconded. The statements of the witnesses differed in nothing material from and the readiness and zeal with which their co-operathe account which will be found in our fifth page. tion is tendered. Some trades, however, hold back, The jury retured a verdict of Wilful Murder against and upon these the directors would impress the unfairness of seeking to exempt themselves from their proportion of trouble in establishing an undertaking, issued his warrant for his apprehension. of which the benefit extends to all. If every trade

THE LATE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE .- INQUEST ON were to pursue such a course, nothing could be done. THE BODY .- This forenoon (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, The directors are confident it is only necessary to Mr. William Payne opened an inquiry at the Crown point out the obligations under which the trades thus holding back lay themselves to their fellows, in order Tavern, Westminster-road, relative to the death of Mrs. Sarah Field, otherwise known as Madame Hengler. The body was frightfully scorched. It and one to which the imputation cannot attach of a nd one to which the imputation cannot attach of a appeared from the evidence of the witnesses, that ing so universally prevailed. The management of Sad-ing so universally prevailed. The management of sad-that support the public, to their honour, seem determined

the Trades Weekly Register will be published every set fire to the other fire-works. The jury, after a Saturday, and that its columns will be open to all short consultation. returned a verdict of Accidental short consultation, returned a verdict of Accidental parties who seek for the emancipation of labour. It | death. s desirable that any one who is doubtful of any of

SADLER'S WELLS.

published and answered in the work just namedbeing sensible that there is no other ground for a The stage, as a great national amusement, has been judicious confidence; and they call upon the working always considered a standard of the progressive advance. ment of civilization; and, impressed with this belief, all classes to rally round this great national enterprise, which needs only their assistance to carry it to a influenced by a refined and correct taste, must have witnessed with regret the decline of the legitimate dram:. Don Casar de Bacan; at the conclusion of which he was Now years past a vitiated and vulgar feeling has had the called before the curtain. Mr. Vining, as Frank Trevor, and triumphant issue. The elevation of the children of labour in the scale of society-the contraction of the hours of labour, so as to give every man, with his ascendancy; our two great national theatres have been family, time for recreation-for mental and moral appropriated to purposes foreign to those for which they improvement-to enable him to find work to do, and were originally established,—one fitted up for the display of political adventurers, the other converted to everyto procure a competence thereby ;--these are the thing unconnected with the effusions of genius; in short, from the boards of Old Drury Shakspeare has been ontirely banished: and such has been the base and Handet on Monday next. We see that Madame Vestris great objects the association purposes to accomplish, and for which it calls upon working men to league entirely banished; and such has been the base and together-not in petty knots, which severally accomsordid feeling of those who have now its management, plish but little, and which oftimes dissipate their that sometime back it was actually made an arena for strength in unserviceable contentions-but in one mighty phalanx, that shall awe oppression by its wild beasts, where spectacles were exhibited, patronised majesty, and disarm malevolence by its aspect of by royalty itself, unfitted even for the pastime of holiday fools; awakening to our remembrance the worst

days of Ancient Rome, when the people, engulphed in licentious barbarism, preferred the brutal combats of gladiators to the more graceful efforts of men whose noble task was—

"To wake the soul by tender strokes of art, To raise the genius and to mend the heart, To make mankind in conscious virtue bold, Live o'er each scene, and be what they behold,"

In the contemplation of such matters we are naturally led to applaud the generous designs by which some have been guided, to rescue the taste of the age, and save the legitimate drama from total annihilation; and none merit our praise more than Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner, who conjointly, in their management of Sadler's Wells, have given a proof of their public virtue. The dramas brought out at this theatre have embraced the produc-

tions of Shakspeare, Ford, and Massinger, with some of those of our best modern writers, among whom we may nention Sheridan Knowles and Lytton Bulwer, The attempt, we are glad to say, has descrivedly succeeded. By such representations the moral influence of the drama has been revived, and the intellectual character carried out their professions in bringing before the public of our country promoted. It is pleasing to see to what an extent this suburban theatre has been supported, and which warrants the belief, that were the bulk of the people to imitate less the fashions of those who are called the higher classes, we should find at no distant date all our theatres nightly crowded; not, however, to witness the importations of foreign unmeaning trash, but to be delighted with the delineation of those scenes which teem with so much power and beauty, in the works of our best writers. It is, perhaps, to the vitiated taste of the aristocracy that the drama, with us, has been so of the aristocracy that the drama, with us, has been so long on the decline. Disdaining to mingle with the people, they have sought, as in all other affairs connected with society, an exclusiveness not congenial with the advanced intelligence of the times, and in their amusements, they have adopted means whereby the "vulgar herd" are excluded from participating in them. The ballet, first in- other exhibition in the metropolis-viz, a man's fact troduced at the high-priced Italian Opera-house, has been twelve feet in diameter. We only wish that there was Milley, two respectably-dressed young men, were brought produced at various of our theatres, and servile and space to magnify the whole man; but as it would require the Lord Mayor in custody of policeman George would be available to the theatres and servile and space to magnify the whole man; but as it would require the Lord Mayor in custody of policeman George would be available to the theatres and servile and space to magnify the whole man; but as it would require the Lord Mayor in custody of policeman George would be available to the theatres and servile and space to magnify the whole man; but as it would require the theatres and servile and space to magnify the whole man; but as it would require the theatres are the theatres and servile and space to magnify the whole man; but as it would require the theatres are theatres are theatres are theatres are theatr

the lectures which divines have preached; but in this scene Mr. Phelps was often tame and cold. In place of his addressing Horatio, he kept his eyes fixed upon the skull, as if he were saying to the inanimate matter,

"Now get you to my lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this favour she must come," Many passages of the play are necessarily curtailed from their great length ; we wish, however, Mrs, Warner, as the Queen, had given us in full the beautiful, but pr. thetic lines on the death of "poor Ophelia," as we feel persuaded she would have done them great justice. We much regretted an omission by Mr. Phelps in the scere with the Gravediggers. Was it in good taste to suppress the following ?---

"How absolute the knave is! we must speak by card, or equivocation will undo us. By the Lord, Horatio, these three years I have taken note of it; the age is grown so John Welch. Welch being still at large, the coroner picked, that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he galls his kibe."

Shakspeare, no doubt, in his experience of life, had felt "the oppressor's wrongs, the proud man's contumely,"and more than two hundred years ago he uttered sentiments that we now-a-days seem likely to see realised.

The play is altogether well got up, the scenery is superb, and finely adapted. The house was crowded, and never did we witzess an audience where intensity of feelthat support the public, to their honour, seem determined to give. Long may the mutual obligation continue. We understand that this noble tragedy will be performed twice or thrice every week for some time to come. We advise our readers to embrace this opportunity of witnessing its performance.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

We visited this beautiful theatre during the week, and was highly amused with Mr. Compton, as Mr. Oblivious Top; or, The Man without a Head. It really appeared a miracle that he did not forget his part, or even forget him-self, and not appear at all. Mr. Wallack "was himself" as Mrs. Stirling, as Mrs. Trevor, in Advice to Husbands, both acquitted themselves well. A Court Ball was only a very tame aftair; perhaps Court Balls are so-if they are, it must have been "true to life." The bill of fare for next week promises much, and is studded with names well and Mr. Charles Mathews are also engaged to perform at

ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY .- In consequence of the increased number of schemes for railways to which the Atmospheric principle is to be applied, we have again paid a visit to this gallery for the purpose of examining more minutely the model of Pilbrow's Patent, which is here shown on a very large scale, and the system very clearly developed; there are, however, one or two trilling matters which will require a little modification to make it complete, when, we doubt, not it can be very efficiently applied. Among the nobility and other visitors who honoured the Gallery this week we noticed the Marchioness of Wellesley and the Countess of Westmeath, both of whom were in-Luced to take a ride in the carriage, and appeared much Zealand Chief contributes to the gratilication of the visi-tors with his descriptions of the New Zealanders, their manners and customs, and is at all times most willing to answer any particulars not clearly explained in his lertures. Mr. J. Russell's Mrs. Candle is a great source of attraction, as it appears to us to be the only way in which the annuable qualities of that lady can be given correctly. The concerts are admirably conducted, and the music well selected.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, -Nearly every week we observe something new at this most excellent institu-tion, and among those most recent is a new apparatus for making ice in a very few minutes, and in almost any quan-tity. Consistently, therefore, with the spirit by which the directors have always been so eminent, having always all that is new and useful in science, Dr. Eyan is daily lecturing upon heat and cold, and the various methods vi producing the latter state in great intensity. The interest occasioned by the Doctor's simple yet lucid explanations of the phenomena of heat and cold is very great, his lecture being crowded daily, notwithstanding the almost descreted condition of town. At the termination of each lecture, Mr. Masterman's apparatus for freezing in two er ing water in red hot ressels. The beautiful optical instruments invented by Mr. Longbottom, viz., the physioscole and opaque microscope, have lost none of their interest but continue to elicit constant applause; and, indeed we feel bound to admit that it is not more than they deserve, from the intellectual pleasure which all persons must derive from witnessing what is not to be seen at all other

(Signed) J. STOREY, Secretary. Directors of the United Trades' Association for the Employment of Labour in Agriculture and

Manufactures :---T. S. Duncombe, Esq., President, London. W. Robson, Vice-President, London.

peace.

- Arch, silk-hatter, London. R. Thompson, printer, London. J. Storey, ladics' shoemaker, London. J. T. Gimblett, carpenter, London.

G. White, woolcomber, Bradford.

- Evans, potter, Staffordshire Potterics.

- Roberts, hydraulic packer, Manchester.

THE UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION .--- Mr. Skelton having been appointed agent to the United Trades' Association for the purpose of disseminating a know-ledge of the principles upon which it is based, and being about to leave London on a mission for that purpose, is desirous of meeting the working men and members of Trades' Unions previous to his depar-ture. He will, therefore, deliver his first lecture on the principles of the association, on Sunday, October 19th, at the Parthenium-rooms, St. Martin's-lane. The lecture will commence at half-past seven precisely .- N. B. It is expected Mr. Skelton will leave London for Manchester on Monday, October 20th.



MANSION HOUSE.

SATURDAY,-ROBBING EMPLOYERS.-Wm, Ladd and W. before the Lord Mayor in custody of policeman George venal managers, truckling to this debasement of taste, Scott, No. 560, charged with robbing their employers, have thus sought pecuniary profit at the sacrifice of envited with the face alone. The opaque microscope has been Messars. Moses, Levi, and Co., wholesale slop-sellers, of national charged to accomplish it, we must be call-tent with the face alone. The opaque microscope has been envited with robbing their employers. Messrs. Moses, Levi, and Co., wholesale slop-sellers, of national character. Let us, however, hope that the ex- among which the colossal gold fish and the low bird shift The poverty of the working classes has become national; therefore, before any permanent advantage on he realized by them their offlows must become be realized by them their offlows must be the means be realized by them their offlows must become be realized by them their offlows must become be realized by them their offlows must be realized by the mast interesting places its there for a time only be the means the means be for a time only be the people, that right way to remedy the evil. He saw nothing in the case can be realized by them, their efforts must become From information his employers had received, they sus-to induce him to do otherwise than severely punish the national also. They must have a combination of severe robbed by persons in their employ and with the most interesting places views of the views of the most interesting places views of the most interesting places views of the most interesting places views of the views o can be realized by them, their enorts must become national also. They must have a combination of power and magnitude, superior to the evils they have to contend with,—a power which shall disarm oppres-include they last night proceeded to search the men as obtained, they last night proceeded to search the men as to be obscured by the fantastic and meretricious movethey were leaving their employ for the night. In so ments of a Taglioni and a Cerito. On Tuesday evening doing, he distinctly saw the prisoner Milley, who was we visited Sadler's Wells, to witness the performance of employed as a cutter in the establishment, with a that drama, which of all others, is considered as the piece of moleskin under his coat. He immediately took medium through which the immortal Shakspeare sought it from him. Benjamin Paine said he was in the employ to give to the world the "philosophy of his own mind"of Moses, Levi and Co.; he last night assisted in searching Hamlet. Besides possessing in its detail a deep the men; he distinctly saw the prisoner Ladd deliberately and thrilling interest that renders its scenic exdrop one of the pieces of Holland now produced, from hibition unequalled in the annals of dramatic poetry, his person, he (Paine) immediately collared him, and it is redolent with sentiments which awaken all pushed him into the counting house. On his way to the the tender emotions of the human heart. Hamlet, spect to the other prisoner Milley, he saw the witness exposed to a conflict of passion too powerful for the Kelly take the piece of moleskin from under his coat; amiable qualities of his disposition; contending throughas soon as he conveyed the prisoners to the station-house fidious parasites of a licentious court, whose nice scruples he searched them, and, wrapped round the body of Ladd, of aristocratic honour did not deter them from being imbeneath his shirt, he found a third piece of Molland, now plicated in a plot for his destruction; surrounded by produced. The three pieces of Holland were of the events sufficient to "make mad the guilty and appal the value of 5s.-The prisoners were fully committed for trial. | free," his feelings struggling against a command which a

short time under his roof, however, when he observed sufficient to convince him that he had grossly abused his hospitality, and availed himself of the opportunities it presented to cultivate an improper intimacy with his wife, and he accordingly gave him notice to seek another

abode. On the morning after this intimation had been given, he was astonished to find, on returning home from his night's labour, that his wife and the prisoner had eloped together, taking with them everything he possessed, including even his clothes and bed, and had left nothing but the bare walls. He gave immediate information of the robbery to the police, and the fugitives were traced to a house in Marman-street. Commercial-road. where the greater part of the stolen property was discovered, and the prisoner, who had on him a waistcoat belouging to the prosecutor, was immediately given into custody. Mr. Broughton severely animadverted upon felony.

SOUTHWARK.

was a tailor, worked for him, she went into the shop, and MONDAY .---- THE CHARGE OF SENDING ANONIMOUS LETfollowed Mr. Humblestone into the parlour, to hear what TERS, WITH INTENT TO POISON .- Henry Killerby, the lad he wanted to say to her, upon which he instantiy remanded on Thursday last on the charge of sending ano- locked the door, and although she called out for assist- and well-being of society, of the greatest importance. nymous letters, enclosing poison, to several of the inhabi-tants of Southwark, was brought up for re-examination. The extraordinary circumstances connected with the case had the effect of causing a accorded court. My Horton

as an inmate in his own house, until he was able to re- the time of the nature of the work he was set to do, and, trieve his circumstances. The prisoner had only lived a however he felt himself aggrieved, he had not gone the prisoner, and he, therefore, should send him to prison for power and magnitude, superior to the evils they have a month, with hard labour.

HAMMERSMITH.

WEDNESDAY, - SERIOUS CHARGE, - After the night charges were disposed of a person of respectable appearance, addressing Mr. Clive, said he wished to apply for a warrant against a master butcher, of the name of Humblestone, residing in the Fulham-road, for an assault upon his wife, by whom he was accompanied. The applicant stated his name was Dell, and that he resided at Bromuton : on the previous day his wife left home about ten o'clock in the morning for the purpose of calling upon a person living within two doors of Mr. Humblestone, and on her return home she appeared much excited, and comthe grossingratitude the prisoner had displayed towards plained that she had been most improperly and indecently the man who had befriended him in his utmost need, assaulted by Mr. Humblestone. Mrs. Dell was then called and ordered him to be fully committed on the charge of forward and stated, that while passing Mr. Humblestone's house he called her in. Knowing that her husband, who

by the moderation and legality of its claims. The directors feel assured that nothing less than the present national organization-based as it is upon the most philanthropic principle, embracing and giving every advantage that may be desired,-can save the sons of toil from ultimate destruction.

The United Trades Association has but one object, -the general happiness of society. The accomplishment of this object will hinge upon three grand points, namely : first, to give employment to labour in agriculture and manufactures,-thereby enabling those to obtain a livelihood who, without such provision, would either be in a state of destitution, or become the recipients of a cold and formal charity.

The accomplishment of such a change in the condition of our fellow-creatures, is a work in which the philanthropist must find great delight ; and must be considered by every man, who values the happiness ance, he succeeded in his wishes. Mr. Clive inquired of The necessity of this is seen in the thousands of able-Mr. Dell why he had not given Humblestone in charge to bodied mechanics that are literally starying-and the

Colosseum .--- This exhibition was visited on Saturday

counting-house, he said, I did not drop it. With re- the hero of the piece, full of reflective meditation, was standing about four yards from Milly at the time. - | out with the base treachery of the King, his uncle, in Policeman 560, deposed that he had been employed to whom we recognise the incestuous murderer ;--compelled assist in the search of the men in private clothes; that by a necessitous policy to hold converse with the per-

evening by Le Compte de Rambuteau, pair de France aud prefet de la Seine. Ilis admiration of the night pit ture he found difficulty to express, and suggested its removal to Paris, which he was convinced would realise 3 arge fortune. BANKRUPTS. [From the Guzette of Friday, October 10.] Job Elliott, of Beer-lane, Great Tower street, Cir, shi smith-Joseph Farrar and John Farrar, of Leeds and United and Marrar and John Farrar, of Leeds

Halifax, woolstaplers-John Lilly, of Hanbury, Wiree-tershire, farmer-Elizabeth Glover, of Shelton, Stafordshire, publican - William Brown and Thomas Preston, of Manchester, cotton spinners.

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Saturday, October 11, 1845.