TO THE WORKING CLASSES. Mr Dear Friends,-I have only time this week to tell you that I have arrived in London safe to tell you that I have arrived in London safe and sound, and that next week I shall give you the first of a series of letters, setting forth the results of first of a series of the several countries through that I have seen in the several countries through the several countries thr what I have travelled. From all that I have seen which I have travelled. water I have been confirmed in my old opinions, that true happiness and permanent peace can only be assured by the people of every country possessing be assured to the country in FEE, that is, subject only the land of the country in FEE, that is, the land of the days to such moderate taxation as its possessors, through to such moderatives, shall consider necessary for the support of a cheap form of Government, for the equal protection of all who lie under its laws. In Prussia protection the possession of the land in small -yet a derivate leading to a demand for a constitution. In Saxony the monopoly of the land by the

THE BREEZE, will be a loud howl for the LAND.

The land be ready at any moment to obey the call

arrange our future operations. I remain as ever, Your faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR THE STATE OF GERMANY. LETTER I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR, -In compliance with your wish, I commenes by this letter a series of articles on the prescal state of my native country. In order to make my opinions on the subject plainly understood, and 10 justify the same as being well founded, I shall have to trace with a few words the history of Germany from the event which shook modern society to is very foundation—I mean to say, from the French numbered. The French revolutionary armies walked

Old Germany was at that time known by the name of The Iloly Roman Empire, and consisted of God and equality everywhere. They drove away by shoals mostly burthensome to the privileged themselves,

condition only, that they filled their master's trea- the great conqueror. sury and procured him an inexhaustible supply of the "glorious liberation war" of 1813-14 and 15, iemale beauty for his harem. The nobility, too, the "most glorious period of German history," &c.,

the last century. It was all over one living mass of revolution, and were only to be roused to the enthurepresentation and repulsive decay. Nobody felt himself siasm of war, permitted no other course; but that save the following paragraph in relation to the failure that their incomes, in spite of the squeezing of their the European monarchs, and therefore assimilated inferiors, could not be made to keep pace with their his court as much as possible to theirs—that was his increasing expenditure; everything was wrong, and great fault. He descended to the level of other a seneral uncasiness prevailed throughout the coun-1rg. No education, no means of operating upon the —he bowed to the principle of legitimacy—and it was tion of the fatal consequences of this calamity.

The reports which have reached my Government on the legitimists kicked.

The reports which have reached my Government on the legitimists kicked. not even an extended commerce with other coun- the usurper out of their company. tries-nothing but meanness and selfishness-a mean, sneaking, miserable shopkeeping spirit pervading the whole people. Everything worn out, crumbling down, going fast to ruin, and not even the slightest hope of a beneficial change, not even so much strength in the nation as might have sufficed for carrying away the putrid corpses of dead institutions.

The only hope for the better was seen in the country's literature. This shameful political and social age was at the same time the great age of German literature. About 1750 all the master-spirits of to Marseilles, has been driven into Toulon by stress Germany were born, the poets Goethe and Schiller, of weather. Among her passengers were about a at the same time informed that the Magazine was the philosophers by the control of the police he having to the philosophers Kant and Figure, and, hardly twenty years later, the last great German metatime breathes a spirit of defiance, and rebellion against the whole of German society as it then are against the whole of German society as it then ex- was unwilling to give them up to the Papal authoisted. Goerne wrote Goetz von Berlichigen, a drarity. The Eurotas went on to Marseilles, and on the merits of the case, imprisonment. This blow fident is he in his means of resistance. It is said the companying and at the Robbers, celebrating a generous young man, who declares open war against all society. But these declares open war against all society. But these diately put into prison, and, according to a Marwer their juvenile productions; when they grew older they lost all hope; Goethe restrained himself to satire of the keenest order, and Schiller would have despoired if it had not been for the refuse that in these days of diseasons the prefect has felt have despaired if it had not been for the refuge that in these days of disavowals the prefect has felt which science, and particularly the great history of ancient Greece and Rome, afforded to him. These, structions from Paris, and accordingly to set the too, may be taken as examples of the rest. Even the telegraph at work. It is said at Marseilles that

hope as to the future of their country.
All at once, like a thunderbolt, the French revofailed to sing the glory of the French people. But this enthusiasm was of the German sort, it was

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PRICE RIVEPENCE OF Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

agree, notwithstanding their theoretical union, by the the Custom-house officers of Bilbao, in taking their theoretical constitution of 1791; as soon as the peotion. In Saxony the monopoly of the land by the of August:" and when, moreover, theory was enrich and powerful led to an edict for its subdivision; tirely made silent on the 31st of May, 1793, by the nutting down of the Girondist. ple asserted their sovereignty practically by the "10th rich and powerful feet, and IT IS NOW ON putting down of the Girondists—then this enthulated in the people immediately in the course of his remarks says:—It is no longer of things, particularly at Bombay rather scant; the hatred against the revolution. Of course this en-1 share holders, as one of the delegates, to as the night of the 4th of August, 1790, when the thusiasm was meant to apply to such actions only nobility resigned their privileges, but the good Germans never thought of such actions having consequences in practice widely differing from those inferences which benevolent theorists might draw. The Germans never meant to approve of these consequences, which were rather serious and unpleasant to many parties, as we all know well. So the whole mass, who in the beginning had been enthusiastic were immediately called out, and the political chief mass, who in the beginning had been enthusiastic friends to the revolution, now become its greatest of the place and magistrates repaired to the spot, opponents, and getting, of course, the most distorted but it was a long time before tranquillity was restored.

The place and magistrates repaired to the spot, but it was a long time before tranquillity was restored. The writers of this school, and I therein read and assault, with intent to murder. news from Paris by the servile German press, pre-ferred their old quiet holy Roman dunghill to the STATE OF BARCELONA.—THE COMING STORM. tremendous activity of a people who threw off vigorously BARCELONA. Oct. 14.—The Government has ordered the chains of slavery, and flung defiance to the faces another contingent conscription to be levied in Cataof all despots, aristocrats, and priests.

But the days of the Holy Roman Empire were the year 1843 has not been filled up, and the Governof all despots, aristocrats, and priests.

counties, baronies, and free Imperial cities—every history the part of dolls. They effected a clearing, one independent of the other, and only subjected to as if they were settlers advancing in the back-woods the power (if there was any, which however, for hunder of the American Far West; the ante-diluvian forest dress of years, had not been the case) of the Emdof "Christian-Germanic" society disappeared before peror and Diet. The independence of these little their victorious course, like clouds before the rising states went so far, that in every war with "the arch- sun. And when the energetic Napoleon took the eachy" (France, of course), there was a part of them revolutionary work into his own hand, when he idenallied to the French king, and in open war with their tified the revolution with himself; that same revoluallied to the French King, and in open war with their own Emperor. The Diet, consisting of the deputation which after the ninth Thermidor 1794, had been stifled by the money-loving middle-classes, when he, of the Imperial one, being intended to check the power of the Emperor, was always assembled with- author termed him, poured his armies again and extremely well informed on the state of the province out ever coming to any, even the most insignificant, again over Germany, "Christian-Germanic" society as very considerable. The new contributory results. They killed their time with the most futile was finally destroyed. Napoleon was not that arbi-system is being opposed at every step, and all the questions of ceremony, whether the embassy of Baron trary despot to Germany which he is said to have dispositions of the local authorities to carry it one so-and-so (consisting, perhaps, of the tutor of his son been by his enemies; Napoleon was in Germany the out have been successively evaded, and collecand an old livery-servant, or worn-out game-keeper) representative of the revolution, the propogator of its tors cannot be procured, even at a considerable reought to have precedency before the embassy of principles, the destroyer of old fendal society. Of muneration, because the passive resistance plan has laron so and so — or whether the deputy from one course he proceeded despotically, but not even half been brought to act in all the details of the measure. Imperial city ought to salute the deputy of another as despotically as the deputies from the Convention without waiting for his salute, &c. Then there were would have done, and really did, wherever they came; without many hundreds of thousands of little privileges, not half so much so as the princes and nobles used to do whom he sent a begging. Napoleon applied the but which were considered as points of honour, and, reign of terror, which had done its work in France, therefore, quarrelled about with the utmost obsti- to other countries, in the shape of war-and this "reign nacy. This and similar important things took up so much of the time of the wise Diet, that this honourable assembly had not a minute to spare for discussing the weal of the empire. In consequence of this, ones. He brought his code of laws with himself into struggle of last July is still fresh in the memory of the greatest possible disorder and contusion was the order of the day. The empire, divided within itself all existing ones, and recognising equality in prin- ing over what they cherished as an ancient privilege in time of war as well as peace—passed through a ciple. He forced the Germans, who had lived hitherto series of internal wars from the time of the Re- for private interests only, to work at the carrying out force of arms. The coercive measures of the military formation down to 1789, in every one o which of a greatidea of some overwhelming public interests. authorities have in no way ceased, and persons of France was allied to the party opposed to the weak But that was just what aroused the Germans against great respectability are continually being arrested, and easily vanquished party of the Emperor, and him. He offended the peasantry by the very same not only in this city, but in the principal towns of the took, of course, its lion's share in the plunder—first, measures that relieved them from the oppression of district, and thrown into noisome dungeons in the Burgundy; then the three bishopries, Metz, Toul, feudalism, because he struck at the roots of their and Verdun; then the rest of Lorraine; then parts prejudices and ancient habits. He offended the of Flanders and Alsace-were in this manner sepa- middle classes by the very means that laid the foundarated from the Holy Roman Empire and united to tion of German manufacturing industry: the pro-France. Thus Switzerland was allowed to become hibition of all English goods and the war with Engindependent from the empire; thus Belgium was land was the cause of their beginning to manufacture made over to the Spaniards by legacy of Charles V.; for themselves, but, at the same time, it made coffee and all these countries fared better after their sepa- and sugar, tobacco and snuff, very dear; and this, of the Council to combat, and the result of which ration from Germany. To this progressive external of course, was sufficient to arouse the indignation of may be very doubtful. All this while the enemies of

straight into the very heart of Germany, made the

ruin of the empire, was joined the greatest possible the German patriotic shapkeepers. Besides, they the Administration and of the party in power are not internal confusion. Every little prince was a blood-were not the people to understand any of the great lidle. They contribute by every means to keep alive sacking, arbitrary despot to his subjects. The cm- plans of Napoleon. They cursed him because he led the discontent, and are preparing to avail themselves nire never cared about the internal concerns of any their children away into wars, got up by the money states except by forming a court of law (Imperial of the English aristocracy and middle classes; and for the furtherance of their own political principles Court Chamber at Wetzlar) for attending to suits of hailed as friends those same classes of Englishmen and the overthrow of the present order of things. subjects against their superiors, but that precious who were the real cause of the wars, who profited by Some of the military posts by which the city concourt attended so well to these actions, that not one those wars, and who duped their German instruments tinues to be occupied were doubled this evening, for of them has ever been heard of as having been settled. not only during, but also after the war. They cursed It is almost incredible what cruelties and arbitrary him, because they desired toremain confined to Up to post-hour, half-past twelve o'clock, all is, howacts were committed by the haughty princes towards their old, miserable sort of life, where they had notheir subjects. These princes, living for pleasure thing but their own little interest to attend to, beand debauchery only, allowed every despotic power cause they desired to have nothing to do with great to their ministers and government officers, who were ideas and public interest. And at last, when Nathus permitted, without any risk of punishment, to poleon's army had been destroyed in Russia, they trample into the dust the unfortunate people, on this | took that opportunity of shaking off the iron yoke of

such as were not independent but under the dominion as it has been called, was a piece of insanity such as of some king, bishop, or prince, used to treat the will drive the blood into the cheeks of every honest people with greater contempt than they bestowed and intelligent German for some time to come. True, iron dogs, and squeezed as much money as they post there was great enthusiasm then, but who were these sibly could out of the labour of their seris—for servitude | enthusiasts? Firstly, the peasantry, the most stupid was quite a common thing, then, in Germany. Nor set of people in existence, who, clinging to feudal was there any sign of liberty in those emphatically, prejudices, burst forth in masses, ready to die rather so called, free Imperial cities; for here a burgomaster and self-elected senate, offices which, in the and grandfathers, had called their masters; and subcourse of centuries, had become as hereditary as the imitted to be trampled on and horse-whipped by. Imperial crown, ruled with greater tyranny still. Then the students and young men generally, who Nothing can equal the infamous conduct of these considered this war as a war of principle, nay, as a petry bourgeois aristocrats of the towns, and, indeed, war of religion; because not only they believed themwould not be believed that such was the state of selves called upon to fight for the principle of legiti-Germany fifty years ago, if it was not in the memory macy, called their nationality, but also for the Holy still of many who remember that time, and if it was | Trinity and existence of God; in all poems, pamnot confirmed by a hundred authorities. And the phlets, and addresses of that time, the French are people! What did they say to this state of things? held up as the representatives of atheism, infidelity, What did they do? Why, the middle classes, the and wickedness, and the Germans as those of religion, and hanged himself at his barn door. But in Lisbon, money-loving bourgeois, found, in this continued confusion, a source of wealth; they knew that they could catch the most fish in the troubled waters; they suffered themselves to be oppressed and insulted themselves to be oppressed and ins because they could take a revenge upon their enemics And fourthly, the sons of tradesmen, merchants, worthy of themselves; they avenged their wrongs by speculators, &c., who fought for the right of buying cheating their oppressors. United to the people, they in the cheapest market, and of drinking coffee with hight have overthrown the old dominions and re- out the admixture of chicory; of course, disguising founded the empire, just as the English middle their aims under the expressions of the enthusiasm classes had partly done from 1640 to 1688, and as the of the day, "liberty," "great German people," French bourgeois were then about to do. But, no, "national independence," and so forth. These were the German middle classes had not that energy, the men, who, with the assistance of the Russians, hever pretended to that courage; they knew Ger-many to be nothing but a dunghill, but they were In my next letter I shall proceed to the history of comfortable in the dung because they were dung Germany since the fall of Napoleon. Let me only themselves, and were kept warm by the dung about add, in qualification of the opinion above given of this then. And the working people were not worse off extraordinary man, that the longer he reigned, the than they are now, except the peasantry, who were more he deserved his ultimate fate. His ascending mostly serfs, and could do nothing without the asthethrone I will not reproach him with; the power sistance of the towns, hired armies being always of the middle classes in France, who never cared quartered on them, who threatened to stifle in blood about public interests, provided their private ones every attempt at revolt. Such was the state of Germany towards the end of who saw no ultimate benefit themselves from the at case. The trade, commerce, industry, and agri- he associated with the old anti-revolutionary dyculture of the country were reduced to almort no- nastics by marrying the Austrian Emperor's daugh. arising from the deficient crop of one of the most imthing; peasantry, tradesmen, and manufacturers ter, that he, instead of destroying every vestige of ich the double pressure of a blood-sucking govern- Old Europe, rather sought to compromise with itment and bad trade; the nobility and princes found that he aimed at the honour of being the first among

monarchs—he sought the honour of being their equal

I am, sir, yours respectfully, Your German Correspondent. October 15th, 1845.

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY.

best and strongest minds of the nation gave up all the insurgents who embarked at Rimini have been cast by a storm on the Adriatic coast, and thus fallen into the hands of the Pontifical authorities. All at once, like a thunderbolt, the it rench revolution struck into this chaos, called Germany. The effect was tremendous. The people, too little instructed, too much absorbed in the ancient habit of being tyrannized over, remained unmoved. But all the middle classes, and the better part of the nobility, the middle classes, and the better part of the nobility, assent to the national assent to the hands of the Pontifical authorities. It is to be hoped this report will not be confirmed. The sum of the national assent to the

SPAIN.

rounds in the neighbourhood of the town, succeeded

ment now demand its completion. It would be difficult to describe the sensation produced here by this Rhine the frontier of France, and preached liberty order. The deepest state of excitement has existed for several months past, as I detailed to you in my is resolved to measure its strength with Catalonia, and force on them all those measures which have been so long obnoxious to the province. In this impression the Catalonians begin to be confirmed by the tone assumed by the Madrid press in its continued demands for the repeal of the restrictive system and the lowering of the "aranceles," or tariff duties, Government in Catalonia were considered by people The conviction beginning to be felt that the Government had seriously taken into consideration the question of tariff duties and prohibitions on cotton goods, with a view to the repeal of the one and a modification of the other, awakened fresh discontent, in which the manufacturers participated, and which Citadel, where they are left for months without even a charge being made against them, or any motive assigned for their arrest. All these causes combined, am led to believe, from an authority whose views of passing events I have ever found to be most correct, must lead to a serious crisis in Catalonia, which wil require all the energy and firmness of the President at a fitting opportunity of the state of public feeling the night, as if some disturbances were apprehended.

> ever, tranquil. RESISTANCE TO THE NEW TAXES IN CATALONIA .-SERIOUS CONFLICT NEAR GIRONA.-LONDON, THURS-DAY, Oct. 23.—Private letters from Barcelona of the 15th inst. announce that a serious conflict had taken place near Girona between the populace and the freely. Civic Guard, on the occasion of the latter having attempted to protect the levying of taxes under the new system. Many lives are said to have been lost on both sides.

TAXATION AND DISAFFECTION-LISBON, OCT. 12-In the country the pressure of the taxes is producing a general spirit of disaffection, which, unfortunately, seems taxes under the latter, and the grievous pressure of them under the restored monarchy, bode no good to the existing order of things. In the neighbourhood of Caldas, in the Cancelho of Obidos, a farmer was seizure of his crops, if he did not pay a large demand for imposts called foros, claimed since the year 1833, which the people believed had been abolished. The man told the authorities they might seize his property, but he would not live to witness the ruin of his family-he went home though the distress is very great and the augmentation of taxes since the restoration has amounted to nearly treble what it was previously, their majesties are kept in profound ignorance of the actual state of things.

The palace of the Necessidades has undergone of late very extensive alterations, and is now fitting up with new and more costly furniture than any former sovereign of Portugal could boast of. Yet the Brazils and its wealth, the possessions in India and Africa, are no longer available and the treasury is exhausted, and the people are impoverished by a rapacious government.

OPENING OF THE STATES-GENERAL.—THE HAGUE, Ocr. 20.—This day at one o'clock his Majesty the King left the palace, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princes and a brilliant staff. A salute of artillery announced his Majesty's departure, He was received with every mark of respect and affection by the multitude collected on the way. On arriving at the palace of the States-General, the king was received by a deputation of the members of the two chambers and introduced into the assembly. of the potatoe crop: To prevent the misfortune portant articles of food, measures have already been aken, and in concert with you they will soon be extended. By the aid of these measures, in conjunction nation, and which has never failed, and by the proindigent classes, we may hope to obtain an alleviation of the fatal consequences of this calamity. are very voluminous.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND. PERSECUTION AND EXPULSION OF COMMUNISTS.

(From our own Correspondent.) GERMANY .- On the 11th instant, the authorities of produce every number before it was issued, to the and placing a garrison there; and this, being a police, and to procure a license for issuing the same, central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point, will prove a rendezvous for the dispersion of 500 central point of 500 under a penalty, in case of non-compliance, of 500 affected of Oribe's army. The feeling gains ground missioner, and his resion has been accepted.—

on the control of the that little bit of a free press we have in Germany, will, however, prove useless. There are hundreds of keeping at least 15,000 men under arms in the town. which, no doubt, has been proceeded to at the instigation of the hated Prussian Government. This same Prussian Government has procured from the Saxon authorities the expulsion of several public first of the regular bi-monthly mails were received by Blyth, Isle of Wight; Mr. Vine, from Otterbourne. This

THE PETURE IN GERMANY .- A writer in the Ami; to seize Peshawur. In the interior of India trande la Religion, in the course of an article written quility prevails; the state of the Nizam's dominions in seizing some smuggiers from the mountains in the against Ronge and his friends, and written princineighbourhood of Santander. On their arrival at pally for the purpose of showing that a still more anarchy from the disorder of the finances. The Bilbao, the wife of one of the smugglers, who was "dangerous" party exists in Germany, whose object cholera, after having ravaged many places, was detook part with the prisoners, and as the Custom- from them that danger comes, and it is not quantity fallen in the last named place was little house officers had not on their official costume, they against them that the main effort of resistance has more than fifty-three inches. pretended not to believe that they were really per- been directed. In these German heads, so predissons in authority. A tumult ensued, in the midst of posed to an excess of systems, social radicalism sprang 10th of July) Trade was dull at Canton and in the which the male smugglers ran off in one direction, with a bound to the very last consequences. Accordand the females in the other, the Custom-house men | ingly the day when the King of Prussia will give to | burned in the Chinese seas on the 21st. Crew saved following them as they best could. Upon this the his kingdom that constitution so long promised and the following words of a ferocious eloquence. "Of what value to us would be your Pietist or Protestant constitution? It would afford an oppor-

tunity to some of your middle class men to make trial of their oratorical powers; the would then cry out against corruption for the purpose of getting themselves corrupted by the nobility and royalty. Now we desire not any longer a Christian state; we have already decided on that to our own satisfaction. of The Holy Roman Empire, and consisted of God and equality everywhere. They diversity of the Holy Roman Empire, and consisted of God and equality everywhere. They diversity of the Holy Roman Empire, and consisted of God and equality everywhere. They diversity of the Holy Roman Empire, and consisted of God and equality everywhere. They diversity of Several Holls pass, as a deeper and communications, and it now assumes a deeper and communications. of the law of earth. No more hypocrisy for us; no more priests, no more pretenders! Call us, if you will, impious, atheist, heretic-no matter still! You feel it well that your empire belongs to us, the zarin. The prefligacy of Louis XV., and the easy representatives of reason and philosophy. Your violence is but a proof of our power. As long as we were not dangerous, you allowed us to preach on in which, if carried out, would, without doubt, consider the chairs of universities, thinking we had states General, the Legislative Assembly, and the ally affect their manufactures. The difficulties of no understanding on that subject whereon we Convention, were severally described—the characters spoke. And now we fling far from us your

cumbrous old theoretical mantle, for the purpose of entering, arrayed in elegant and light costume, into the practical ways of life, now that philosophic truth has begun to make its voice heard clearly even from Christian pulpits, and as low down as in the ale-houses, in order to translate itself into political facts. You begin to fear us-you persecute us, and you martyrise us; but it is too late. Germany now bears in her womb a future whereof she hath yet but formed a vague knowledge. As for you, robbers of the rights of all, this future shall to you be terrible, and it draweth nigh with the pace of a giant. You feel it keenly; alas! all your palliatives will not succeed in arresting its progress. The political movement hath metamorphosed itself into a re-

Letters from various parts of Germany speak of a combined for the occasion, chance of gain, vocal amount is not stated. We learn from Leipsic, Oct. 15th, that the ministerial account of the events of the 12th of August

has created great irritation, and that a memorial is of the States, praying for an investigation, which the memorialists declare will show the incorrectness of the official statement. The authorities of Breslau, in Prussian Silesia, have issued a rigorous order against meetings of any description without the sanction of the police. Hitherto only meetings of a political character have

been strictly prohibited. RONGE THREATENED .- FREYBURG, OCT. 12 .- The Cazette of the upper Rhine says, in a letter from exert themselves for that object. Freyburg, "the authorities of this district have given orders, and directed the gendarmes to arrest the reformer Ronge, if he should come into that district, and deliver him up to justice." POLAND.

last remaining boundary between Russia and Poland, that the produce of the two countries will circulate for the amendment of the rules,

REPORTED SINKING OF AN ENGLISH STEAMER BY A French Frigate.—By the Indus, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last, advices have been received from Valparaiso to the 28th of June. A letter, dated the 21st of July, addressed to a mercantile house in this town, contains the following rather startling announcement :- "We have a report here to be taking a turn of a very marked feeling of regret for | that her Majesty's steamer Salamander has been the fall of the usurping government; and the compari- sunk by a French frigate, the Uranie at Tahiti; but sons that are constantly heard of the lightness of the we have not been able to trace the report." We need hardly say, that if this rumour should prove correct, the occurrence which it describes would indeed, be "an untoward event," and might lead to very serious consequences; but, in the absence of channel by which it had reached Valparaiso, we cannot consider it entitled to credit, particularly as a letter of the 28th gives no further information respecting it.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN NEW ZEALAND. the 24th of May :-

is st'll in force. wounded. The natives, on the other hand, have Traver-street. about 100 killed, and a large number wounded. "Hostilities have for the present ceased, and the troops are on their way returning to this place (Auck-

THE RIVER PLATE PROGRESS OF THE INTERVENTION.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—The following important ad ices have been received from the River Plate:-Buenos Ayres, Aug. 19, 1845.—The advices from Monteyideo are up to the 17th. Several of Brown's planation he (the chairman) considered anything but vessels are fitting out under the French and English satisfactory, inasmuch as he considered that the full flags, and the Montevidean flotilla of boats, &c., was amount of £2 12s. 4d. per share was to be remitted English schooner Dolphin, returned this morning. period, but if the explanation given by Mr. Wheeler We do not know what the plans of the Admirals may be. Apparently Oribe will not evacuate the Montevidean territory unless compelled by superior force, and the Admirals, although supreme by water, are very weak on land. In Buenos Ayres everything re- After several members had expressed their opinion with the charitable spirits which characterise the mains quiet, but the Gaceta has become very violent upon the subject, it was agreed, that Glasgow should in its leading articles. Yesterday the Sala (House act the same as other districts, while all agreed that gressive creation of works for the employment of the of Representatives) met, and all the documents were the full amount of each share, £2 12s. 4d., ought to laid before them regarding the negotiations. These be forwarded to the general fund. A lengthened

August 18 .- Two hundred English marines have the crops of some other agricuttural productions justify landed at Montevideo. Several English and French vessels have gone up the Uruguay to reconnoitre, and it is now supposed that all amicable negotiations moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. John Cameron, are at an end. Rosas makes a merit of showing the and unanimously agreed to, that in the event of utmost protection to all the English on shore. It tutionel—"The post-office packet Eurotas, on her was from Malta, Naples, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn copies found, the remainder of the edition having supposed will occupy them three days more; after support a motion, providing that no member should

which the discussion will take place.

INDIA AND CHINA

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL, L'INDON, SATUR-Saxon authorities the expulsion of several passes, and authors from Leipsic, among whom is Mr. W. Marr, express yesterday. The mass brings interesting one of the heads of that Young German Conspiracy.

Switzerland mentioned in my last. In his case, as well as that of Weitling last year, the authorities precarious state.

Peshora Singh continues master

Peshora Singh continues master

Peshora Singh continues master

Peshora Singh continues master were afraid of imprisoning and bringing to judgment at Attock, on the Indus, and has beaten some troops at the choice. It is feared that the bone-crush xp ill be a transfer of unbroken oning xp the land of the choice. It is feared that the bone-crush xp ill be the party, although they had every legal pretence; sent agains, him. He has been joined by Tej Singh, they were satisfied with driving them away. the well-known successor of General Avitable, as Go at the union, some recently brought in. There wenty four Switzerland.—The Democratic Government of vertion of Peshawur, who is disgusted with the treatthe Pays de Vaud has expelled from the canton Mr.
ment which he and his relatives and friends have readmitted yesterday—ten women, eight men, gave one shout of joyful assent to the national ast the towns fixed on for their residence. This journal well as Mr. S. Schmidt and Dr. Kuhlmann, belong-old chief, Ghool ab Singh, has contrived to get away, on leave, from Lahore, and long-one leave, from Lahore, a A. Becker, a talented German Communist writer, as ceived from the government at Lahore. The wily small children. sembly and the people of France. Not one of all the states that most of the refugees are young men of the ing to the same party, and dissolved the German on leave, from Lahore, and has retreated to Jamoo, where he is watching the course of the refugees are young men of the line to the same party, and dissolved the German on leave, from Lahore, and has retreated to Jamoo, where he is watching the course of the refugees are young men of the line to the same party, and dissolved the German on leave, from Lahore, and has retreated to Jamoo, where he is watching the course of the refugees are young men of the line to the same party, and dissolved the German on leave, from Lahore, and has retreated to Jamoo, where he is watching the course of the refugees are young men of the line to the same party, and dissolved the German on leave, from Lahore, and has retreated to Jamoo, where he is watching the course of the refugees are young men of the line to the same party, and dissolved the German watching the course of the refugees are young men of the line to the same party, and dissolved the German watching the course of the refugees are young men of the line to the same party, and dissolved the German watching the course of the refugees are young men of the line to the same party, and dissolved the German watching the course of the refugees are young men of the line to the same party. Communist Club at Lausanne. The Padical Go- where he is watching the course of events, and vernment of Zurich has likewise expended Dr. Putt- regulating the web of his intrigues for his vidence, said, "But, my brethren, even death itself," The agitation against the new system of taxation mann, editor of the above-named Rhenish Annals, future advancement. The news from Afighan-which, for our many offences, we have all merited,

CHINA.—The news from China comes down to th other four ports. The Ship C. C. of London was by the Judith, of Liverpool. A man named Ingwood was found guilty and hanged, in company with a Chinaman, convicted at the same sessions of robbery

Chartist Intelligence.

CITY LOCALITY .- Mr. Cooper's eleventh lecture last Sunday night, was, by far, the most numerously attended of any of the course. Mr. Wheeler, our general secretary, was chairman; and after "Swell the full chorus in freedom's high name" had been sung, introduced the lecturer in a brief but very appropriate manner. Mr. Cooper first glanced at the feudal system of France, and the power acquired by Louis XIV., under the masterly, but tyrannical administrators of the Cardinals Richelieu and Manature of Louis XVI., with the evil ascendancy of his queen, Marie Antonette, introduced the appalling theme of the revolution. The assemblies of the of Mirabeau, Lafayette, Sieyes, Condorcet, Marat. Danton, Robespierre, and many other celebrated actors in the terrible drama were sketched, and the reign of terror depicted, very briefly, but in such a mode as to rivet the most earnest attention. Mr. Cooper only conducted the story to the formation of the Directory, and the Councils of ancients and of the five hundred, when Napoleon begins to start upon the glowing historic canvas: the first lecture of Mr. U's next course being intended to pourtray Buonaparte more fully. The lecturer's concluding observations on the value of liberty and the necessity of more energetic union for it among Chartists drew forth warm assent.

WESTMINSTER.—The Chartists of this locality on Tuesday evening, October 21st, held a meeting at the ligious movement for the purpose of bursting forth anew with mightier intensity. There shall be no longer any safety. Percat mundus et fiat justitia."

We take the following from the London papers:—

The area into a relative to the following from the London papers:—

The area into a relative to the first intensity of the compatition o Llewellyn will from this source derive the means of per order, for his brother democrats. METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.-A meeting of

gates forthwith, to co-operate with this Council to carry out with energy the restoration of exiled patriots; but, should the localities neglect their duty

LAMBETH.—THE LAND.—A shareholder's meeting to discuss the rules took place on Sunday evening last. Several excellent suggestions for the revisa of the rules were passed, and the collection for the delegates' expenses commenced very favourably. Accounts from St. Petersburg state than an ukase The discussion stands adjourned until Sunday evenis about to be published which will do away with the ing next., the 26th inst., when it is hoped the shareholders will attend and do their own work, so that it and incorporate the latter entirely in the Russian | may be well done. Country subscribers, whose names empire. The custom-houses between Russia and a c down in this district, are requested to remit to Poland are to be put down on the 1st Jan., 1846, so Mr. Wheeler their delegation money and suggestions

LAND Society.—At an adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Association, held in Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday the 19th inst., the following resolutions were unani mously adopted:—"Resolved that, for the better securing the interest and success of this society, the Land, for the first crop, shall be cultivated by experienced cultivators, under the superintendency of the board of directors, or some person competent appointed by them, and that the £15 16s. 8d. allowed to each occupant, shall be placed at the disposal of the board of directors, for the purpose of defraying the sundry expenses of cultivation, purchase of Land manure, and all other matters connected therewith but that should any of the shareholders (having a persummoned before the authorities, and menaced with the any information as to the source of the report or the feet knowledge of agriculture) apply to the board of directors for the necessary implements of husbandry, such shareholders shall have the preference over any other parties of being employed." "Resolved that, in order to establish that confidence so essential to the success and the carrying out this grand under-The following is an extract of a letter received at taking of the National Co-operative Land Associa Lloyd's, from their agent at Auckland, under date tion, this meeting is of opinion that an effort should be made to get this society enrolled, under the desig-"The blockade of the port at the Bay of Islands | nation of the National Co-operative Land and Building Benevolent Association; and that we do request "Another engagement has taken place between the different branches of the society to give expresthe natives and the soldiers, in which the latter have sion of their opinion on the foregoing resolutions. been partially successful. About 14 soldiers and (Signed), John Murray, agent and sub-treasurer to marines were killed, and the large number of 37 the Manchester branch of the above association, 109,

> GLASGOW. THE LAND SOCIETY .- The weekly meeting of the members of the Land society was held on Monday evening, in the new Chapel, Nelson street, Mr. Colquhoun in the chair. The ordinary business being disposed of, the chairman called the attention of the meeting to the explanation given by Mr. Wheeler, as to the item in the ballance sheet, under the head-Expence of Local Committees-which exetting ready, it was supposed, for a cruise up the to the general treasurer, clear of all expense. Glas-Uruguay. The French corvette Expeditive, and the sow had acted upon that understanding up to this was to be laid down as a rule, he hoped the members in this locality would set their face against such a mode of conducting their business, which, to say the least of it, was a very clumsy mode of doing lusiness. conversation took place as to whether members holding more than one share should be allowed to draw for the whole at once, or whether they should be confined to one share at a time. It was ultimately Glasgow sending a delegate to the ensuing conferyesterday in reading the correspondence between this | shares together. It was likewise agreed, unanibe allowed to hold more that four acres.

THE ANDOVER UNION.

ANDOVER, SATURDAY, OCT. 18. the board of guardians, held last Saturday, it was agreed that seven of the guardians should meet to look over the testimonials, &c., of the 36 applicants for the situation of master and matron of the union workhouse. Out of the number of applicants the following five were

CONFUSION OF CAUSE AND EFFECT.—An itinerant The agitation against the new system of taxation and belonging, to the Coranumist party. [A] as theories were shufiled into the back ground by the weight and balk of facts; as soon as the French people could in practice no longer court of the french people could in practice no longer court of the adversage of the constraint party. [A] the news from Afighan is conflicting; some representing Dhost distance is conflicting; some representing Dhost di

Fortheoming Reetings.

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

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

-Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.

-Jacylebone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past

MONDAY EVENING.

Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tayern, Walworth, at eight o'clock precisely.

Newcastle-upon-Type: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening. rom seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of reeiving subscriptions and enrolling members. Mr. M'Grath has been lecturing here, and has done good 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, Blackheathnill, at eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

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

London.-Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street.—The public discussion will be resumed on Sunday morning next, Oct. 26th, at ten o'clock precisely.—In the evening, at seven precisely, Mr. 1. Cooper, the Chartist poet, will deliver the twelfth and last of his first course of lectures. Subject, "Byron and modern literature; views of progress and prospects of the future." CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. - WEST-

MINSTER DISTRICT.—A general meeting of the share-holders will be held at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's lane, on Sunday evening next, Oct. 26th, to consider the rules with a view to an early conference. The attendance of members is requested at seven o'clock precisely, as the discussion of the rules will take precedence of every other business. CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH, - A meeting will be

held nt the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, Oct. 27th, at eight o'clock pre-HAMMERSMITH .- A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook-green lane, on Tuesday evening

next, at eight o'clock precisely. VETERAN PATRIOTS' FUND, AND EXILES, WIDOWS, AND CHILDRENS' FUND .- The committees of these two funds met again jointly, on Wednesday week. Thirty-five shillings were disbursed for the relief of sufferers, and twenty-two shillings for the circulars, memorandum and minute-books, &c., ordered at the former meeting .- Thomas Cooper, Secretary, 134, Blackfriars'-road.

Discussion.—An adjourned discussion will take place at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday mornng next. Chair taken at half-past ten o'clock. Subject: "Are the letters written and published by the Times' commissioner calculated to lead to the improvement of the Irish people?" Mr. J. Dale, an Irish Repeal warden, will open the debate, and take the negative of the question. Admission free. HENRY HUNT'S BIRTH-DAY. - DEMOCRATIC SUPPER.

-The Democrats of London are informed that a public supper to commemorate the birth-day of Henry Hunt, "the champion of Universal Suffrage," will commencing to manufacture hats on his own account, | the Sun and Thirteen Cantons (Clock House), Castlestreet, Leicester-square. Frangus O'Connor, Esq., is invited to preside on the occasion. The conductors the above body was held on Sunday, Oct. 19th, at the of the Northern Star; Thomas Cooper, the Chartist getting up for presentation to the Second Chamber Hall, Turnagain-lane, when the following resolutions poet; and several distinguished Democrats of this were passed unanimously:-1. "That the delegate and other countries will be present. Supper on the council meet once a fortnight only, for the remainder of the year, unless business of importance should present itself in the interim."—2. "That this Council recommend to the metropolitan localities to elect delections of the passent itself in the interim."—1. "That the delegate table at eight o'clock precisely. Tickets may be had of W. Rider, Northern Star office, 17, Great Windsmill-street; Mr. Dynmock, 1, Mellick-place, Rusself-street, Bermondsey; Mr. Edwards, Weston-street, Ber street, Bermondsey; Mr. Keen, S, St. Patrick's, terrace, Brunswick-street, Dover-road; Mr. Dron, Oakley-street, Lambeth; Mr. Shaw, 24, Gloucesterthis Council is resolved, though few in number, to street, Commercial-road East; Mr. Illingworth-Epping-place, Mile-end-gate; Mr. Overton, 14, Tabernacle-row, City-road; Mr. H. Ross, Hammer-smith; Mr. Ford, Knightsbridge; and at the bar of the Clock-House, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

> A DEMOCRATIC SUPPER, in honour of the birth-day f Henry Hunt, will be held at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, on Wednesday, Nov. 5th, 1845; several distinguished English and Foreign Democrats will attend. Thomas Cooper, the Chartist noct, will preside on the occasion. Supper on the table at eight o'clock precisely. Tickets may be had of the following persons:—Mr. Shaw, 24, Gloucesterstreet, Commercial-road, East; Mr. Illingworth, 9, Epping-place, Mile-end-gate; Mr. Blight, 11, Thomas street, Stepney; Mr. Drake, Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, Spitalfields; Mr. Mitchell, 15, Church-row, Bethnal-green; Mr. Kirby, 25, Underwood-street, Mile end New Town; Mr. Davis, 18, Appleby-street, Pearson-street, Kingsland-road; Mr. Mills, 1, New Inn-street, Shoreditch; Mr. Ranlall, Church-row, Bethnal-green; and Mr. Lefeyer, 11, Dunk-street, Mile-end New Town.

> EMMETT'S BRIGADE, Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove.— The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and the members of the Charter Association. are requested to attend on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of reorganising the above locality. MARYLEBONE. - Mr. Linden will lecture at the

Painters' Arms, Circus-street, on Sunday evening, October 26th. Subject :- "The advantages of union and co-operation amongst the producers of wealth." To commence at half-past seven precisely. Somers Town.-A meeting of the Somers Town nanch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will be held at Mr. Doddridge's, Bricklayers' Arms,

Tonbridge-street, New-road, on Tuesday evening, October 21, at eight o'cleck, for the purpose of moving the instructions for delegates for the forthcoming Bilston.—The members of the Co-operative Land ociety are requested to meet on Sunday next,

Oct. 26th, at six o'clock in the evening, at the house of Mr. Joseph Linney, sign of the White Horse, High-street, Bilston, STOCKPORT.—Mr. Ambrose Hurst, of Oldham, is engaged to lecture in the Chartist Association Room,

Bombar's Brow, on Sunday, the 26th instant, on "The rights and wrongs of labour," at six o'clock in the evening. Mr. J. R. Cooper, of Manchester, will lecture here, in the above room, on Sunday, the 2nd of November, at six o'clock in the evening. Subject: "The moral and intellectual advancement of the people." The singers will meet and practise for Christmas at two o'clock next Sunday afternoon. LANCASHIRE MINERS .- The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Monday, November 3rd, at the Bull's Head, Lamberthead-green, Pemberton, near Wigan; chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other gentlemen. The levy for the fortnight, including general contri-

bution, is 1s. 4d. per member. MANCHESTER .- The district committee of the Asgriation of United Trades for the Protection of Industry meet at the Railway Inn, Deansgate, for the transaction of business every Wednesday evening, athalf-past seven o'clock precise!".

PRESTON.—A general meeting of the members of the Preston branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will take place on Sunday evening November 2nd, at Mr. Howorth's, Temperance Hotel. Lauc-street, to take into consideration the propriety of amending the rules and other business connected with the forthcoming Conference. Chair to be taken will, in all probability, be a long affair with the ence, that he be instructed to use every endeavour to at eight o'clock precisely. A branch of the United forces now in the river, but it is supposed they do get a clause inserted in the rules, providing that Patriots' Benefit and Provident Society will be the Grand Dukedom of Hesse, seized at Darmstadt, not wish to push the matter, in the expectation of the those members holding more than one share should formed on Tuesday evening next, October 28th, 1849, at the publisher's premises, the first number of a arrival of additional vessels. The Sala was occupied be allowed, on drawing a prize, to get their whole at the house of Mrs. Walmsley, Old Dog Inn, Churchstreet. Preston.

LAND SOCIETY.—The members of the City district Turnagain-lane, on Suray next, 26th inst., at five o'clock on oursiness of importance, and also to take anto consideration the objects of the ensuing Confer-

Mn. Dovle will visit the following places on his route to London: Sunday, 27th instant, Maceles-field; Monday, 28th, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries; and Tuesday, Longton.

MANCHESTER.—CARPENTERS' HALL.—Mr. J. R. H. Bairstow, of Leicester, will lecture in Carpenters' Hall on Sunday (to-morrow), in the afternoon, at two o'clock, and in the evening at half-past six. Mr-Henry Dorman will lecture in the same place on Sunday, Nov. 2nd, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on "Teetotalism;" and in the evening, at half-past six, on the "Social and political commotion of nations working for the millions a purer and happier state of being.'

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING WILL be held on Sunday (to-morrow), at ten o'clock in the morning, in the Chartist Association Room, Millstreet, Rochdale.

ARMLEY, NEAR LEEDS .- This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meets in the house of Mr. W. Oates, shoemaker, Towngate, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving contributions and enrolling new members.

Bannsley.—The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society are requested to meet at Mr.

In the Country.

publisher, No. 219, Regent-street, price 2s. 6d in coth, R. DE PRATI on CHRONIC DISEASES of the SKIN, their CAUSES and CURE. The above work may be had, postage free, in any part

of the kingdom, by remitting the amount in stamps to Dr. de Prati, 4. Mortimer-street, Carendish-square. HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS,



No Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly PATRONISED by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. with ease, as full directions are enclosed. This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel.

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus 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.

your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the

"Thirdly—They are found after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invi- part of the kingdom. gorating 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 for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable pills, 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 that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various judividuals 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 besitatelonger 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. 28rd,

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 henefit. to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of respectable names bearing solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhea, syphilis, seevidence to the high character of this remedy, and testifying beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with endecided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medi-gravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mercine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing By R. J. BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London, 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 Wholesale agents: Loudon—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclayaud 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

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 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 Proprietors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none are genuine.

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 1. 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. Tissor and

Co., Consulting Surgeons, 6, Caroline-street, Bedford-"The Mentor of Health, by Dr. Tissot, is one of the most valuable and instructive little works on the subject of disease resulting from early indiscretion, &c., ever perused. It contains plain and simple descriptions of the anatomy and physiology of the organs liable to be affected by such diseases, and every information to guide the unwary and inexperienced from the temptations to which they are exposed. To those requiring a 'Mentor.' we most strongly recommend the work, and it is well

worth the perusal of those who are so fortunate as not to need its advice."-London Mercantile Journal. Published by the Authors, and sold by James Gilbert, 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, Bedford-square; Thomas Newton, 16 and 29, Church-street, Liverpool; Messrs. Robinson, 11, Green-

side-street, Edinburgh; and by all booksellers. At home daily till three; evenings, six till nine. One personal interview sufficient. Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms cured without the dangerous use of mercury.

WRAY'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE for Gonorchoea, war-ranted to remove Urethral Discharges in forty-eight hours: in the majority of cases twenty-four, if arising

Sold (in bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, duty included) at

118, Holborn-hill, and 324, Strand, London. Sold also by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Edwards, 67. St. Paul's Church-yard; and by

fure in the space of a few days; they have also been found each bottle and box, as none else are genuine. decidedly efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism; and an excellent remedy for the removal of the evil effects, of self abuse. In boxes at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. By post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s.

sonic—and an excellent invigorating pill."—Sunday Times.

sific for the removal of pseudo-syphilis, secondary symp- ing, and on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two. toms, &c. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. a packet.

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

BUPTURES

Country patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases. The communication must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of subject to the world; no difficulty can occur, as they in packed, and carefully protected from observatio. Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secresy may be relied on.

N.B.—Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medicine venders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica.

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RUPTURES. With the usual and an included Stock Spring Trusses, for hernia, pro- wholesale patent medicine houses in London.

Perly adapted; single, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., bles, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. "surgeon's advice every day from eleven Physicians anu ... till nine. sill one, and evening from seven

This day is published, by H. Baillieu, bookseller and | 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 ance in some of the most chronic and unpromising inis therefore, highly necessary to see that the words "Thomas and Howard" are on the wrapper of each article. All others are fraudulent imitations.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH. Price 2s. 6d.



ble if there be now any part of the civilised globe where Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop This signal success is not attributable to any system of of Canterbury, and nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops, advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of and the Clergy, Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's filling decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, Courch of England, many from distinguished issenting and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and will remain firm in the tooth many years, rendering ex-Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and traction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of last, though not least, from members of the Medical Pro- decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. All Upper Thames Street, London; and other respectable fession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves Prepared only by Messrs, Thomas and Howard, Sur.

geon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, described by an eminent physician, who says, "After price 2s. 6d. Sold by their appointment by the following particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am 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, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; "Secondly—In their operation they go direct to the Rhodes, Suaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponteexperience their effect; the disease upon you will become fract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; alby, Wetherby; Waie, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and by all chemists and medicine vendors: or the proprietors will send the Succedancum free by post to any

> LOSS OF TEETII. 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 adapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remain. 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 profession, 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 ob-

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Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Ma. The late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her

Dr. Bright, Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty.

Majesty. R. Keate, Esq., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty. Dr. Merriman, Physician to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

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MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the con-A MEDICAL WORK on nervous accounty and the con-cealed cause of the decline of physical strength and loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of by observations on marriage, with proper directions for cury, and its influence on the body.

Published by the Authors, and sold by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Mr. Noble, 114, Chancery-lane; Mr. Purkiss, Compton-street, Soho; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Barth, 4, Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Gordon, 146, Leadenhallstreet, London; Roberts, Derby; Sutton, Review-office, Nottingham; Gardiner, Gloucester; Fryer, Bath; Harper, Cheltenham; Keene, Bath; Cooper, Leicester; Caldicott, Wolverhampton; Jeyes, Northampton; Parker, Hereford; Turner, Coventry; Slatter, Oxford; Newton, Church-street, and Ross and Nightingale, Chronicle-office, Liverpool; Ferris and Score, Union-street, Bristol; Wood, High-street, Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham; Collins, St. Mary-street, Portsmouth; Mendham, Nelson-street, Greenwich; Davis, Bernard-street, Southampton; and by all booksellers in town and country.

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.—Kentish Vercury.

indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising skin. from venereal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, constitutional is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits,

and inward wastings. 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 who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit

BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS are universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy for the cure of the Venereal Disease in both sexes, including gonorrhoa, gleets, secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. These pills, which do not contain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting a cure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where salivation and other treatment has been inefficient; a perseverance in the Purifying Vegetable Pills, in which Messrs.

passages, frequently performing, in recent cases, a perfect London," impressed on a scal in red wax, affixed in

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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 persever-

stances of spinal deformity; with eighteen engravings on WOOD. By SAMUEL HARE, M.R.C.S. London : John Churchill, Princes-street ; and may be had of all booksellers.

tate MR. CLARKE'S ORIGINAL SUCCEDANEUM; and if any Succedaneum than Mr. Clarke's be purchased, it will be discovered useless. Mr. Clarke can say, withou 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 resiteeth stopped, without any further charge than the and distressing cough, under which I laboured for the dence, 61, Lower Grosvenor Street, London, to have their original cost of the Succedaneum, price 5s. Sold wholesale to all the chemists in town and country: and none is genuine unless had through Messrs. Barclay and Sons, few lines, hoping that my feeble testimony of their wholesale Medicine Warchouse, 95, Farringdon Street; efficacy may be the means of inducing those who Edwards and Son, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Hanney suffer as I have to apply to so safe and effectual a reand Co., 63, Oxford Street; Colleck and Mosely, 139, medy. wholesale Medicine Warehouses ; or Mr. Clarke can send it by post to any part of the United Kingdon, on receiving a Post-office order.

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A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI.

TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with

They are do means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa t, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious inseement and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications; the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Sungeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10. Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 196, Argyle-street, Glasgow Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham,

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total impotency, barrenness, &c. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken pefore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in for tooth-ache, and for all gouty and rheumatic tenthe event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring | dencies. should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters

derivable from parental debility. Price Ils., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active whom have received benefit by taking this medicine, and THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA: or, Nature's principles throughout the body, even penetrating the have allowed the proprietor the privilege of publishing the Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminanervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleets, irregu- tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating larity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkfits, headache, wanderings of the mind, vapours and although for a while undiscovered, at length break out ner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fogmelancholy, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, disordered nerves, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs | England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; which this disease may have left behind in the form of Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the | Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis- Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; criminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to and all respectable medicine venders throughout the be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking kingdom, of £1 12s.) may be had as usual. Patients in the country the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibili- 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government ies of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions, than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s, per box,

Co., posure.

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. and L. Physical RY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Le. don. Messrs. PERRY espect, when consulted by letter, the usual

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. THE TESTIMONIALS already received of Cures 1 of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, and Colds. CAUTION.—All Persons advertising Succedaneum for stopping decayed teeth, fraudulently attempt to imitate MR. CLARKE'S ORIGINAL SUCCEDANTIAL SUCCEDAN numbers continue to be received almost daily-not only from England, but India, America, and all other parts of the world-proving them to be the most un-

failing 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 last cleven months, by the use of your Pulmonic Wafers, I take the liberty of addressing you these

· I am, gentlemen, your obliged servant,
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.

Sir.—Your invaluable Wafers continue to perform | did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected | Certificates to be granted by the Court of Review, unless conders here. Since our last we could send you by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my 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 cers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, value, that besides regularly recommending them to likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above his patients, he had some a few days since for one of cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this his children, for the hooping-cough. One of our clergymen also, who laboured under an

sthma 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, &c. The first two Wafers she took relieved her cough, an No. 61, Grosvenor Street, Bond Street, London.—At 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 WIIO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lienfield Cathedral.

plaints. Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845. Gentlemen,—A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was the unqualified approbation of the public in general, induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial medical men. Their composition is so truly excellent, and their beneficial effects have been so widely experi-I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find, by allowing a few of the Wafers (taken in the enced, that the proprietors feel the greatest confidence course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full MOST EFFICIENT APERIENT FAMILY MEDICINES They are decidedly the most efficacious o

have ever used. (Signed SAMUEL PEARSALL. The particulars of many hundred cures may be had | They restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the , i from every agent inroughout 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, &c., &c. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hourseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents their confinement; nor can they be too highly recom--Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, mended for the general use of schools. They are also 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 Waters," 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 into Liverpoel from the 16th to the 22nd of Sept.:-Cows, 2663; calves, 65; sheep, 8013; lambs, 49;

TO MR, PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON. Doncaster, September 26th, 1844.

SIR,--The following particulars have been handed to us with a request that they might be forwarded to you, with permission for their publication, if you should deem them worthy of such. J. BROOKE and Co., Doneaster.

"Elizabeth Brearley, residing in Duke-street, Doncas ter, aged between forty and fifty, was severely afflicted with rheumatism, and confined to her bed for a period of derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their nearly two months, with scarcely the power to lift her

The above recent testimonial is a further proof of the great efficacy of this valuable medicine, which is the most effective remedy for gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, tic doloreux, pains in the head and face, often mistaken

It is also gratifying to have permission to refer to the following gentlemen, selected from a multitude of others, whose station in society has contributed to advance this or 35s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had popular medicine in public esteem :—J. R. Mandall, Esq., coroner, Doncaster; the Rev. Dr. Blomberg; the Chevalier de la Garde; Mr. Miskin, brewer and maltster, Dartford; Mr. Richard Stone, Luton; John J. Giles, Esq., Frimley; Mr. Inwood, Perbright; Wm. Courtenay, Esq., Barton Stacey, near Andover Railway Station, Hants; all of

same for the benefit of the afflicted. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, price 1s. 12d and 2s. 9d. per box; and, by his appointment, by 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, of existence. To those suffering from the consequences | Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn,

> Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

ALL MAY BE CURED!! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS. XTRACT of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., Chronicle De Office, Tobago, West Indies :- February 4th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to cal gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing

Piles, Fistulas, and bearings-down.

A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OINTMENT -A half-pay licutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three

Cansered Breest .- A Wonderful Circumstance. Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, bootmaker, Tatton. near Southampton :-

up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.

April 25th, 1845:---

I shall ever remain,

ton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London,

Te Professor Holloway.

chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten

In all Diseases of the Skin, bad legs, old wounds and

ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated can-

means cures will be effected with a much greater cer-

tainty, 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,

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips,

also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar),

London; and by all respectable vendors of patent

medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and

boxes, at 12. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.

There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger

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

VALUABLE MEDICINE.

UNT'S APERIENT FAMILY FILLS; a most excellent Medicine for Bilious Complaints, Disorders

of the Stomach and Bowels, Habitual Costiveness, Indi-

gestion, Heartburn, Pains and Giddiness of the Head,

Influenza, Worms, Spasms, Nervous and Dropsical Com-

For upwards of forty years have these Pills obtained

tain their medicinal virtues in all climates.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, October 21, 1845.)

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

able at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

sca-bathing, &c.

Provincial Towns.

by the use of the Ointment.

to each pot and box

chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases commor

to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY.

again in the morning, for about three months.

Your most grateful and obedient servant,

February 9th, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

In the Country.

James Reece, of Axminster, ironmonger, November 14, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Exeter—Henry Mainwaring, of Manchester, draper, November 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester—Ben Wrigley, of Horest-in-Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer, November 11, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester—Charles William Kesselmeyer, of Manchester, merchant, November 12, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester—Edward Lawton and Thomas Kay, of Rochdale, iron founders, November 11, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester—John Braithwaite, of Morpeth, Northumberland, inukceyer, November 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Charles Martyn, of Durham, linendraper, November 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and of Durham, builders, November 11, at haif-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Herring and William Herring, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, November 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, November 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Riversial and William Herring, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, November 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Riversial and William Shaw, of Stafford, saddlet, November 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Riversial and Milliam Shaw, of Stafford, saddlet, November 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Riversial and Milliam Shaw, of Stafford, saddlet, November 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Riversial and Milliam Shaw, of Stafford, saddlet, November 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Riversial and Milliam Shaw, of Stafford, saddlet, November 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Riversial and Milliam Shaw, of Stafford, saddlet, November 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Riversial and Milliam Shaw, of Stafford, saddlet, November 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Riversial and Milliam Shaw, of Stafford, saddlet, November 13, at el Sir,-The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonder ful cure of cancers 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 as past cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and 1 expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken 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 (Signed) RICHARD BULL. Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Comp. mingham-William Shaw, of Stafford, saddler, November

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

13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham.

Henry Kohne, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, City, and 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 89, Redeross-street, Southwark, wheelwright, Nov. 13breath 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 night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it to, Nov. 13—John Shorland, of Bristol, grocer, Nov. 13—John Law, of Ramsden Wood, Lancashire, cotton spin. myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work ner, Nov. 12-John Marland, jun., of Todmorden, Lancafrom morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I | shire, roller maker, Nov. 12.

> cause be shown to the contrary, on or before November 11. James Warren, of Bristol, merchant-John Cann, of Woolwich, Kent, bricklayer—Simon South, of Spittlegate, Lincolnshire, coal dealer—Henry Prior, of Sisc-lane, City, stationer—William Perkins, of Portsea, upholsterer— Joseph Haycock, jun., of Wells, Norfolk, corn. factor— John Woollams, late of 15, Charles-street, Manchester square, builder.

> > PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Thomas Sibary and Edmund Simpson, of Kingston-upon-Hull, stockbrokers—John Simon Smith and John Henry Hutchins, of Trinity-square, Tower-hill, City, sur-Henry Hutchins, of Trinity-square, Tower-hill, City, surgeons—David Rolley, James Hoyle, and James Gothard, of Sheffield, typefounders (so far as regards David Rolley)—John Garton and Edward Hall, or Taxall, Cheshire, bleachers—Matthew Morton and J. Bruce, of Heelamondwike, Yorkshire, confectioners—Samuel Walton and William Bott—Robert Brittain and William Walker Brittain, of Chester, woollen drapers—William North and William Johnson—Thomas Toms and James Pulling, of 6. Brudenell-place, Mew North-road, crape collar makers—Henry Tilbury, Robert Tilbury, and William Tilbury, of Cleveland-street. St. Pancras, brass manufacturers— Cleveland-street, St. Paneras, brass manufacturers— Thomas Tinsley and Theophilus Tinsley, jun., of Sedgley, Staffordshire, nail ironmongers—Edward Hindle and James Greenwood, of New Accrington, Lancashire, cot-James Greenwood, of New Acerngton, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Adam Gregory, Henry Jenkins, and John Nelson Wood, of Liverpool, slate merchants (so far as regards Adam Gregory)—John Booth and William B. Moxon, of Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen drapers—George Northen and Henry Hall Darling, of Kingston-upon-Hull, painters—John Dunlop and Alf. Bridgett, of Manchester, commission agents—Henry Moore and George Rouse, of 48, Great Titchfield-street, Marylebone, linen drapors—James Edge Partington, jun., and Charles Marsh, wil James Edge Partington, jun., and Charles Marsh Williams, of Manchester, stockbrokers—John Blake and John Atkinson, of Salford, Lancashire, vinegar makers— Thomas Voile, James Voile, and George Sale Wardley, of Lutterworth, Leicestershire, linen drapers — Richard White and James Ashbee, of Deptford, Kent, general

among whom may be included families of distinction and THE GREAT EUROPEAN RAILWAYS' COMPANY.—Among the numerous, indeed almost unlimited number of projects for new lines of railway which are now before the public, and other proposals for the in recommending them as one of the MILDEST and judicious and profitable investment of capital, the above company comes forward with a most compreever offered to the public. These Pills require no conhensive scheme for undertaking the completion and finement nor alteration of diet, and are adapted to every working of all the proposed continental lines, as also variety of age and constitution. They seldon operate a full and elaborate establishment of railways in our until eight or ten hours after taken, and then gently. colonial possessions. It is proposed that whenever a grant for a railway has been secured by the sucive organs, cleanse the bowels of all impurities, and cessful negociation of this company, such grant shall promote the due secretions of the liver and of the be constituted a separate and distinct company; the kidneys, and by invigorating the system generally, beholders of shares in the original company to be come an invaluable restorative of health to both sexes. entitled to a pro rata proportion of the shares in Officers of the Army and Navy will find these Pills an every new company formed by the obtainment of invaluable appendage to their medicine chests, as they refurther concessions. A body of directors is to be chosen, not only well-known for their individual Ladies, even of the most delicate constitution, will find wealth and standing in society, but as men of sound these Pills particularly beneficial, both before and after practically scientific views. A portion of such directors, accompanied by a well-appointed and efficient engineering staff, will visit the various localian excellent preparatory in the use of medicinal waters. tics where railways are required, report on the nature of the soil, population, the requirement of means of Prepared and Sold by Messrs. Hunt (the original Protraffic, and every circumstance connected with the prictors), 65, Great Pultency-street, Bath; and sold, full development of the subject. Daily, as proposals for the investment of capital are being made in railways in the United Kingdom, they are not wholesale and retail, by Messrs. Barclay and Son, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside: Sutton, 10, Bow Church-yard; Edwards, 67, St Paul's; Newbury, sufficient to meet the enormous hoard of wealth which 45, St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, London; and still remains to be poured into the lap of speculation; by all respectable Medicine Venders in the Metropolis and and a company such as this, formed from among the most wealthy and extensively connected of our Be careful to see that the names and address of the Promerchant princes, our fundholders, and large land prictors are engraved on the Medicine Stamp, around proprietors, will have resources at hand which will each box, as such alone are genuine. Price 1s. 11d. enable them to undertake the most gigantic projects in the shape of railway communication, and secure to the shareholders a large return for the capital invested. At present only a preliminary announcement has appeared; but, we understand, a prospectus will shortly be issued, with a powerful list of directors, a complete detail of the bankers, solicitors, engineers, &c., which will be required to carry out so extensive a scheme, when we shall devote John Joseph Trigwell, of the Harrow-road, beer shop-keeper—William Hannis Taylor, late of the Square Shot Tower, Commercial-road, Lambeth, but now of 186, Piccasome considerable attention and space in our columns for the dull consideration of this highly important dilly, stave manufacturer—William Guy Boucher, late of Sydney, New South Wales, but now of 18, Stepney-green, merchant—Edward William Wyon, of 48, Gower-street, RAILWAYS IN LONDON.—A gr

RAILWAYS IN LONDON.—A great scheme is on foot

Bedford square, bronze manufacturer—Charles Hawkins, of Brick-lane, Spitalfields, grocer—William Senior, of Sheffield, hosier—John Breakenridge, of Liverpooi, tailor to build in Farringdon-street a central terminus for railways, uniting Liverpool, Manchester, Birming-ham, and other places with the metropolis. The —Henry Blunt, of Woolton, Lancashire, licensed victualler —John Rawsthorne, of Manchester, general agent—David man of business will be able to step out of his office, and, without any packing up-without so much as Smith, late of Lantwit juxta-Neath, Glamorganshire, but buttoning his coat, or doing more than pocketing his papers—be set down in Manchester or Liverpool. now of King's Swinford, Staffordshire, iron master — William Parfit, of Bristol, engineer. The project has, in a preliminary stage, received the John Hilton Bazley, of Manchester, cotton manufacturer, second dividend of 23d in the pound, and a first mon Council—who have referred to a committee the and second dividend of 2s. 63d in the pound, on new petitions from companies to purchase the necessary petitions from companies to purchase the necessary proofs, payable at 35, George-street, Manchester, any ground. The site of the Fleet Prison, crewhile the Tuesday.

Elizabeth Clegg, of Waithland, Lancashire, flannel manufacturer, second dividend of 48d in the pound, and a first and second dividend of 5s. 48d in the pound, on cage of the miserable insolvent debtor, will hereafter be thronged by people passing and repassing from all parts of the world, caser ministers of the industry and prosperity of the country. No contrast could exceed that of the past and future use of the site. new proofs, payable at 35, George-street, Manchester, any Robert Kipling and William Atkinson, of Wood street, Cheapside, warehousemen, second dividend of 1s. in the There is a talk of some great central terminus for all railways. It does not, however, need any vast effort pound, payable at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, any Saturday.

Robert Kipling, of Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, final dividend of 15s. in the pound, and 20s. in the pound, on new proofs, payable at 7, Frederick's-place, Old of imagination to look beyond even that scheme, to the day when the metropolis will be converted into one immense terminus, by means of a special system of metropolitan railways, traversing the whole space; of imagination to look beyond even that scheme, to Jewry, any Saturday.
Thomas Jeeves, of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, bricklayer, so that the Birmingham traveller may take to the erick's-place, Old Jewry, any Saturday.

Joseph Phillips and Thomas Pearson, of Finsbury-house, South-place, Finsbury, silk dressers, first dividend of 12s. in the pound, payable at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, any Saturday.

Raddington, the Bristol traveller at Whitechapel; dispensing with the preliminary obstruction of cab or omnibus. It has been well remarked, that the resident at Kensington or Bayswater will be resident at Kensington or Bayswater will be resident at Kensington or Bayswater will be resident. rail at Newington Butts, the Brighton traveller at any Saturday. Charles John Hunt, of 21, Cork-street, Burlington-garsent to remain, in point of time, at a greater distance from the heart of the metropolis than the resident at dens, 61, St. James's-street, and 107, Quadrant, Regent-Harrow or Maidenhead. You may find it take you street, billiard table maker, first dividend of 9s. in the as long to go from Kensington to the London-bridge pound, psyable at 7, Frederick's place, Old Jewry, any Saturday.
Samuel Libbis, of Stratton St. Mary, Norfolk, first diviterminus of the Brighton Railway, as from Londonbridge to Brighton. Nay, of two friends taking leave at London-bridge, one for Brighton by rail, and one dend of 2s. 1d. in the pound, payable at 7, Frederick'splace, Old Jewry, any Saturday.

Thomas Humphrey, jun.,
of Kingston-upon-Hull, shipwrights, first dividend of 8s.

The Brighton Brighton. Nay, of two friends taking leave at London-bridge, one for Brighton by rail, and one for Kensington by omnibus, the traveller to Brighton will be a supplied to Brighton. Nay, of two friends taking leave at London-bridge, one for Brighton by rail, and one for Kensington by omnibus, the traveller to Brighton will be a supplied to Brighton. Nay, of two friends taking leave at London-bridge, one for Brighton by rail, and one for Kensington by omnibus, the traveller to Brighton by a supplied to Brighton. Nay, of two friends taking leave at London-bridge, one for Brighton by rail, and one for Kensington by omnibus, the traveller to Brighton by a supplied to Brighton by rail, and one for Kensington by omnibus, the traveller to Brighton by a supplied to Brighton by rail, and one for Kensington by omnibus, the traveller to Brighton by a supplied to Brighton by rail, and one for Kensington by omnibus, the traveller to Brighton by a supplied to Brighton by a suppl in the pound upon the separate estate of Thomas Hum-speedily find the means of balancing these disparities; phrey, sen., also a first dividend of 10s. in the pound and when that has been done by an internal system upon the separate estate of Thomas Humphrey, jun, and when that has been done by an internal system payable at 43, Mill-hill, Leeds, on and any day after means of using the internal system as an extension of October 22. Henry Joseph Edward Saffran, of Huddersfield, Yorktheir own. Some object, that the introduction of railshire, cloth increhant, first dividend of 1s. 8d. in the ways into the metropolis will obstruct trade, and injure pound, payable at 43, Mill-hill, Leeds, on and any day the citizens; but how facility of transit can obstruct trade is the puzzle. Railways do not obstruct trade John Thackrey, of Leeds, dyer, first dividend of 8s. in the pound, payable at 43, Mill-hill, Leeds, on and any day anywhere else: not over the country, nor within fac, tories, where the tram-rails from the coal-house to Lazinby Pearson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, leather cutter, first dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

James Cockburn, of New Broad-street, City, merchant, fifth dividend of 1s. in the pound, payable at 13, Old Jewry, City, on October 22, and two following Wednesdays the engine-house, the moving stages ascending and descending from floor to floor, are all of the railway genus: and a great town may be considered to stand between the wide space of a country at large and the narrowed crowded space of a factory. The railway conveyance for passengers is the cheapest in the william Britton, of Borrowby, Yorkshire, manufacturer world, upon the whole the safest, and self-evidently Sir,—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this of linen cloth, first dividend of Id. in the pound, payable island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing John Eyre Pearson, of Sheffield, wine merchant, second be made completely so a largery which the American second by made completely so a largery which the American second by made completely so a largery which the American second by made completely so a largery which the American second by made completely so a largery which the American second by made completely so a largery which the American second by made completely so a largery which the American second by the seco Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the regetable system, and which is of the regetable system. healing virtues of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbutic the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbutic the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbutic the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for precious to tradesmen; though some citizens, it

Advice given gratuitously to persons calling between the hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven and unue in the evening. Where also may be had wray; some elizated Balsamie Fills, for the cure of gleets, eminal weakness, whites, pains in the sance, strictures, seminal weakness, whites, pains in the lines, of the disdeys, gravel, and other diseases of the winary passages, frequently performing in research coverage and unitered to persons calling between the blood from sequence in the body, ulcerations, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the season, the point of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the season, the point of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the bladder, pains in the point of the bladder, pains of the literation of the bladder, pains of the unit with the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the bladder, pains of the literation of the bladder, pains of the unit with the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlement of the bladder, pains in the point o mercial buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday.

John Berwick, of Windmill, Yorkshire, worsted stuff have proved worth the trouble: whereas railways in manuacturer, first dividend of 2s, 1d. in the pound, pay
London would convert the whole metropolis into one vast office. Eventually, the citizen's private counting-house and country-house may be one, with a back for self abuse. In boxes at 2s, 9d, 4s, 6d, and 1ls. each
By post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s.

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

"A mild conting tonic—and an excellent invigorating pill."—Sunday
Times.

"A mild directic—a soothing balsamic—a powerful
Times.

"A mild directic—a soothing balsamic—a railway connecting it to his city counting-house. Messers. Perry and Co. Surgeons, may be consultation fee of first and in all cases the most inviolable secresy may be relief on.

N.B.—Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medicine relief on.

N.B.—Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medicine relief on a country patient to enable Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, wholesale patent medicine houses in London.

Oldy one personal visit is required to effect a permanent of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Condon of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of Whom may be had he "Silent Friend."

Messers. Perry and Co. Surgeons, may be consultation fee of Earling Messers. Perry and Co. Surgeons, may be consultation fee of Ealing And The West Indies, of Leprosy, and other Co. Surgeons may be consultation fee of Ealing And The West Indies, of Leprosy, and other Co. Surgeons may be consultation fee of Ealing And The West Indies, of Leprosy, and other Co. Surgeons may be consultation fee of Ealing And The West Indies, of Leprosy, and other Co. Surgeons may be consultation fee of Ealing And The West Indies, of Leprosy, and other Co. Surgeons may be consultation fee of Ealing And The West Indies, of Leprosy, and other Co. Surgeons may be consultation fee of Ealing And The West Indies, of Leprosy, and other Co. Surgeons may be consultation fee of Ealing And The West Indies, of Leprosy, and other Co. Surgeons may be consultation fee of Ealing And The West Indies, of Leprosy, and other Co. Surgeons miss and find the West Indies, of Leprosy, and other Co. Surgeons miss and feel that

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. XO. XVI. "CHILDE HAROLD." The famous stanzas on the Battle of Waterloo immediately follow those given in our last. These stanzas were re-published in this paper of the 28th of June last—it is therefore unnecessary to repeat them

here. In the great battle Byron had a friend killed (Major Howard), whose loss he celebrates in the following affecting and beautiful lines:-There have been tears and breaking hearts for thee, and mine were nothing, had I such to give; But when I stood beneath the fresh green tree, Which living waves where thou didst cease to live, And saw around me the wide field revive With fruits and fertile promise, and the Spring Come forth her work of gladness to contrive,

I turn'd from all she brought to those she could not bring. The tree will wither long before it fall; The hull drives on, though mast and sail be torn; The roof-tree sinks, but moulders on the hall In massy hoariness; the ruined wall Stands when its wind-worn battlements are gone; The bars survive the captive they enthrall: The day drags through though storms keep out the

With all her reckless birds upon the wing,

And thus the heart will break, yet brokenly live on : Even as a broken mirror, which the glass In every tragment multiplies; and makes A thousand images of one that was, The same, and still the more, the more it breaks: And thus the heart will do which not forsakes. Living in shattered guise, and still, and cold, And bloodless, with its sleepless sorrow aches, Yet withers on till all without is old, Shewing no visible sign, for such things are untold.

The subject of Waterloo induces the following reflections on the fallen Gallic conqueror, who, it must be remembered, was yet living, and, in spite of his hopeless exile, still caused considerable uneasiness to his vanquishers. Magnificent in thought and words is the poet's conception of the character of

NAPOLEON. There sank the greatest, not the worst of men, Whose spirit antithetically mixt One moment of the mightiest, and again On little objects with like firmness fixt, Extreme in all thin:s! hadst thou been betwixt, Thy throne had still been thine, or never been; For daring made thy rise as fall: thou seek'st Even now to re-assume the imperial mien And shake again the world, the Thunderer of the scene! Conqueror and captive of the earth art theu! She trembles at thee still, and thy wild name Was ne'er more bruited in men's minds than flow That thou art nothing, save the jest of Fame, Wko woo'd thre once, thy vassal, and became The flatterer of thy fierceness, till thou wert A god unto thyself; nor less the same To the astounded kingdoms all inert, Who deem'd thee for a time whate'er thou didst assert. Oh, more or less than man-in high or low, Battling with nations, flying from the field-Now making monarchs' necks thy footstool, now

However deeply in men's spirits skill'd, Look through thine own, nor curb the lust of war, Nor learn that tempted Fate will leave the loftiest star. Yet well thy soul hath brook'd the turning tide With that untaught innate philosophy, Which, be it wisdom, coldness, or deep pride, Is gall and wormwood to an enemy. When the whole host of hatred stood hard by, To watch and mock the shrinking, thou hast smiled With a sedate and all-enduring eve :-When Fortung fled her spoil'd and favourite child. He stood unbow'd beneath the ills upon him pil'd.

More than thy meanest soldier taught to yield:

But govern not thy pettiest passion, nor,

An empire thou couldst crush, command, rebuild,

Sager than in thy fortunes; for in them Ambition steel'd thee on too far to shew That just habitual scorn, which could contemn Men and their thoughts; 'twas wise to feel, not so To wear it ever on thy lips and brow, And spurn the instruments thou wert to use Till they were turn'd unto thine over:hrow; 'Tis but a worthless world to win or loose; So hath it proved to thre and all such lot who choose. If, like a tower upon a headlong rock,

Thou hadst been made to stand or fall alone, Such scorn of man had help'd to Lrave the shock; But man's thoughts were the steps which paved thy Their admiration thy best weapon shone:

The part of Philip's son was thine, not then (Unless aside thy purple had been thrown), Like stera Diogenes to mock at men; Por sceptred cynics Earth were far too wide a den. But quiet to quick bosoms is a hell, And there hath been thy bane; there is a fire And motion of the soul which will not dwell? In its own narrow being, but aspire Beyond the fixing medium of desire: And, but once kindled, quenchless ever more, Press upon high adventure, nor can tire But aught of rest; a fever at the core, Fatal to han who bears, to all who ever bore. This makes the madmen who have made men mad By their contagion, conquerors and kings, Founders of sects and systems, to whom add Sophists, Bards, Statesmen, all unquiet things Which stir too strongly the soul's secret springs, And are themselves the fools to those they fool; Envied, yet how unenviable! what stings Are theirs! One breast laid open were a school Which would unteach mankind the lust to shine or rule ! Their breath is agitation, and their life A storm whereon they ride, to sink at last,

And yet so nurst and bigoried to strife, That should their days, surviving perils past, Melt to calm twilight, they feel overcast With sorrow and supineness, and so die; Even as a flame unfed, which runs to waste With its own flickering, or a sword laid by, Which eats into i self and rusts ingloriously, He who ascends to mountain tops shall find The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow; He who surpasses or subdues mankind Must look down on the hate of those below. Though high above the sun of glory glow, And far beaosth the earth and ocean spread, Royal him are icy rocks, and loudly blow Contending tempests on his naked head,

And thus reward the toils which to those summits led. Reviews.

THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES. A PRISON RHIME IN TEN BOOKS. By THOMAS COOPER, the Chariet. Loudon: J. How, 132, Fleet-street.

(Continued from the Star of October 18th.) The screath book is by no means to our liking; instead of Entinuing the discussion resumed in the sixth look, the poet flies off to the collecting of the spirits of other suicides to take part in the ghostly has been industriously raked up to excite the hatred delaction. debate. The reader will remember that in the first of Irishmen against Englishmen. Week after week book is commence the discussion on the state and have we had served up the thousand times told tales destiny of mankind, which discussion is abruptly closed or "adjourned," in order to allow of other spirits being summoned to take part in the debate. The four following books are occupied with the "bringing up" of the spirits invited to the discussion, and in the sixth book the discussion is re-opened. We naturally expected to find the discussion continued in the seventh book; but, instead of this, the poet takes another ghostly cruise to collect more speakers or listeners for the grand debate. This is bad arrangement. The matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of this book too is decidedly inferior of the matter of the matt inferior, although nothing else could be expected, when such worthies as Sopronius, Tigellines, Pr-TROMES ARBITER. APICIUS, VILLENEUVE, MORDAUNT, and Luciary are the characters introduced : certainly these names are not very inspiring. As usual, the reflective passages in which the pretspeaks in propia personne are the best. The following stanzas open

the "book :"-London! how imaginable seems the strife Of thy buge crowds amid this solitude! Instinct with hot, heart-feverous, throbbing life-Racers for Manmon—day by day renewed— Quick, mothey actors in Mind's interlude— They the before me; or, again, I walk Wonder-lost less with glave and magnitude

Of mindless things than human shapes that stalk Through thy vast wilderness of ways, and, smiling, talk With their own wretchedness which hath estranged Them from their kind, but cannot stifle dreams That Beggary's rags shall, one day, be exchanged For Grandenr's robes, and Fortune's favouring beams Gild their last hours. These, these, amid thy streams Of populousness, thy lavish snews of pride, And pemp, and equipage, were living themes For healthiest thought that did my folly chide

When I, along thy streets, a gazing 'venturer, hied. Oh! if the heart doth crave for loneliness, Deep in thy crowded desarrit may find Its drear wish realised. In Misery's dress-Their Lighted visages to humankind A pregnant lesson, but their names cushrined. Perchance in scresy—how stealthily Such hermits of the heart glide on behind The bustling men of gain, or groups of gles

That swell thy blended throngs of thrift and guicty ! Off have I followed such a stealthy form, To mark his whereabout of rest or home, Until he plunged into some haunt where swarm-In dingy dens, that shadow forth the gloom Of hearts within-what the World calls its "scum"-Victims of gilded fraud, and titled lust, And pensioned knavery! Will it e'er come-

The hour when Man shall venture to be just. And date to give true names unto his fellow-dust? Age after age hath gazed the eager throng-

As, now, I seem, again, to see it gaze-

Heedless of moral worth, or right or wrong, While haughty Pomp unclosed its newest blaze Of tear-wrung splendour: and, perchance, to praise Of garish shew, blame for great gold misspent Hath followed, as it follows now: yet, raise The trump of pageantry—and ears are lent By thousands who lisp scorn for Time's old rabblement!

Will knowledge, freedom, moral growth of man,

Will it much longer charm the child of pains

Of gossamer ? This baby-talisman-

And sweat, to leave his bread-toil? Oh! there reigns Of strength in Labour's millions, a young breath That gaunt Starvation quells not-but sustains! Where, now, my memory wanders, may its wrath Ne'er burst!—Monarch ;—adown thy stately palace-path! I saw thee on the day thou wast a bride-And shouted, 'mid my joy-tears, with the crowd :-Thou wert a woman—and thou satt'st beside Thy bosom's choice—while happiness o'erflowed Thy heart, and in thy f ir young countenance glowed. Beholding thine, what could I less than feel A sympathetic joy ? Aye, though a proud Worship of England's stern old Commonweal Was mine—for thee, that day, I breathed devotion leal. And many a heart, yielding, that festive day,

Confiding, blessed thee! Queen! if thou delay To help thy Poor-if thou, thyself, destroy The promise of that time, and harsh alloy Of blame with memory of our joy now blend-What marvel? Hopes, that do the heart upbuoy, Turned to despair by sufferings slighted, rend All gentle feelings in their way to some dire end. When next thou passeth by Whitehall, look up, I pray thee, and remember who felt there The fatal axe! Aye, look!—nor be the dupe Of tinselled traitors who would thee ensnare To ease and grandeur, till-thy People's prayer For justice all too long delayed-they rise With that old heart the Stuart to despair

To Nature's impulses of hope and joy,

Throughou thy realm-" Queen! from the fearful Pastbe wise !" I know that tellers of plain truths are "Goths" And "savages" in their esteem who haunt The halls of royalty—the pageant moths That flutter in thy beams-the sycophant, The beau, the coronetted mendicant :-Yet, speak I not from brutal nature ;-nor Is thirst for violence fell habitant Of Labour's children's hearts. Queen! they who store Thy mind with such belief wrong grievously thy Poor! Believe one born amid their daily toils And sighs-and, since, observant of the words And deeds of those who live on Labour's spoils :-Thy Poor, it is and not their haughty lords— In whose hearts vibrate gentle Nature's chords Of tenderness for thee—ev'n while they groan

With deepest wrongs. "We suffer by the hordes

"Of selfish ones," they say, "that hide the throne:

moan !" Lady! 'tis thus the hunger-bitten ones Their simple, lingering trust in thee express :-Let thy heart answer, 'mid superb saloons And soldiered pomp-with truth and faithfulness-If thou deserv'st this trust from comfortless And bread-pinched millions! Wouldst thou read aright

Thy glory? Seek to be the heritress Of love deserved-choosing, with noble slight Of gauds, to make the Poor's heart-smile thy sole delight Alas! in vain thus breathes a rebel thrall Fond wish that, now a thousand years have rolled, To Alfred's land it might, once more, befall That sun of human glories to behold-A monarch scorning blood-stained gands and gold, To build the throne in a blest l'eople's love! It may not be! Custom, soul-numbing, cold, Her web hath round thee, from thy eradle wove :-Can heart of a born-thrall with pulse of Freedom move Deadly, mind-blighting influences begird Thee daily, hourly: 'tis thy lot, A gaol Is mine. Thus far, our lot how like !-- the herd

Of titled, starred, and sworded things, that fail Not to enclose thee in their watchful pale, Are but thy chief and under-turnkeys. Thou By birth, for life-and I, by force-this bale Of bondage prove. Rebel, or Queen, we bow Alike to circumstance: our mould to it we owe. The somewhat dull dialogue in which the spirits of

Messrs. Mondaunt, Petronius, Apicius, and Co. engage, is interrupted by the appearance of the famed Robert LE DIABLE, who makes his appearance to summon them to the grand debate. In the course of his adwitness the following:-I tell ye that on earth all natural ill

Begins to yield to science: fell disease Is checked—and men shall soon begin to fill Th' expansive measure of their days. The seas Already own the power of Mind: with case Men vault above the wave, fearing no rage Of giant storms. On land, the very breeze That vital is, they hold in vassalage, And yoke, by viewless chains, unto the thought-winged

Mind glows and falmines even in the clown; And men from yoke conventional and old Shake themselves free: the erosier and the crown, The sword and gun, all men begin to hold For useless and pernicious things, and bold The very peasants be to laugh aloud At swollen names of gew-gaw shapes in gold. Think ye that changes such as these forbode No change for Hades, and her kings and pomp-thrones

proud? I tell ye, Change bath come : jude int condign Hath fallen on the essences of ki Who raged to hear deep sage and bard divine Tell, in prophetic strain, pomp-glisterings Should pass away, and spirit-homagings Be paid to Mind and Goodness. Where the bow Of promise skieth mystic symbollings Of monarch-splendour, for feiture I saw

Of thrones, while congregated ghost-kings shook with

(To be continued.)

THE BALLAD POETRY OF IRELAND. Edited by Charles Gavan Duffy, An Dublin: Duffy, An

The contents of this work are less objectionable than, judging by its title, and the political reputation of Mr. Duffy, we had expected. As the proprietor of the Nation newspaper, Mr. Duffr is well known not scrupled to employ the most detestable means to effect the end himself, and the party associated with him have in view. In proof of this we only need remind our readers, that from the day the first number by the writers in that paper. From the days of the invasion by Stronghow, to the present time, every fact and every fable belonging to Irish history, or has been industriously raked up to excite the hatred of Wexford slaughters, Mullaghmast massacres, breaches of Limerick treaties, &c., which things occurred generations and generations ago, yet are now revived for the fiendish purpose of exciting animosity against the present generation of Englishmen. Nor have the writers in the Nation at all distinguished Even when denouncing present oppression, it is from the English people, on whom falls the weight of Irish denunciation; it is always "England" and the "Saxon" who are the objects of "Young Ireland's" wrath. Of course this is quite consistent with the declared object of Mr. Durry and his friends, that of separating Ireland from England. Everyboly in England now understands perfectly well what "Irish nationality" means—it means Ireland independent, separate, and hostile. The clarney of that consummate chariatan O'Connell-"the golden link of the crown" uniting the two countries, is understood by every one in England to be unadulterated fudge. Once a Parliament in College-green, the "golden his rule as chief mountebank on his "coaciliation" stage, and plunder to their last farthing the wretched dupes who witness his antics and appland his ravings. His creed and his rule is-"If humbug'd thus the rabble choose to be, Why let them, since it brings the chink to me;

There's none so blind as those who will not see!" Mr. Duffy, on the other hand, we believe to be thoroughly in earnest in his hatred of England, and in his desire to make Ireland a "nation;" he is therefore quite consistent in doing his utmost, whether by proce or poetry, fact or fiction, to inspire his countrymen with hatred of the land he regards as an enemy. Quite consistent too is he in labouring to inspire them with the barbaric thirst for "glory," in celebrating the victories of Irishmen from Clentarf to Fontenoy. No matter whether it was to serve Ireland or despotism: whether it was to beat back the Danes, drive out the English, re-establish the tyrant Charles, restore the imbecile James, or extend the infernal despotism of the French Louis; no matter whether the Irish fought as patriots,

slaves, or mercenaries, their "victories" have been

recited and held up for admiration and imitation by

the poets of the Nation. This is not all; in pursuit

of his darling "nationality," Mr. Duffr and his party contemplate the restoring of the old Irish language in substitution of the English tongue now generally spoken, "with variations," throughout Ircland. This surely is the sublime of absurdity. As well might George Washington have set about restoring the language of the aborigines of America, or as well might Joseph Mazzini propose the restora-Strip off these swaddling-bands of gauze-these chains tion of the Latin tongue as the language of the people of Italy, as one of the means for restoring the liberties of his country. Indeed, such a proposition would have much more of reason in it than has the proposition of Mr. Duffy and his friends; the Latin tongue has been, and is yet to a great extent, the universal language of the educated classes, but can the same be said of the Irish language? No! But this design is something more than absurd, it is wicked; it is an attempt to make civilization retrogress. The "confusion of tongues" is the worst curse under which mankind labour, it serves to make strangers and enemies of even those who, by their position, are neighbours, and should be brothers. The advance of civilization has, as regards a few nations, corrected this evil. The English, the Welsh, the Scotch, the Irish, and the North-Americans, now generally speak but one tongue. Mr. Duffy would isolate Ireland; he would have his countrymen speak a language which no other nation in the world could comprehend. Instead of this, if Mr. Duffy was a true patriot, he would rather labour to make the nations of one language and one speech. We are convinced that universal freedom and universal brotherhood, and the consequent ending of senseless wars and brutal conquests, is only attainable through the adoption of some language which shall be spoken by all nations. We care not whether it be the English, the French, the German, or any other language, so that there be some one tongue agreed upon. Even Irish, if that was practicable, we would just as soon have it as any other; but we suppose Mr. Duffy, even in his wildest dreams, does not anticipate more than the restoration of Irish as a local language. It needs Drove, first-and, then, to vengeance! Hunger cries Mr. Durry is honest. He is, we believe, honestly the exponent of his own prejudices, and the champion of his own class. But what would he do for the working class? His cry is, "Ireland for the Irish;" that is, the Irish aristocracy, the Irish middle-class, and the Irish priesthood, but not the Irish workingclass, the veritable people. There would be a parliament in College-green, a resident aristocracy, the Irish language restored, statues of King Dathy and King DAN, BRIAN BORU and SMITH O'BRIEN (!); a "national flag," and plenty of the "glory" and "poetry" of "nationality;" there would be all these under the new regime, yet the working classes would be as void of a country as they are now. Mr. Duffy and his friends would not even give the people a voice in the choosing of the country's legislators—at least, if they would they have not the courage to avow their inten-If she could know our woes-we should not, vainly, tions; and as to a radical reform of social arrangements, without which all other so-called reforms are but mockeries and delusions to the mass of the people, of such reform Mr. Duffy and his friends seem never to have thought: they are too much occupied with gloating over the records of the barbaric past, to attend to the greatest of all questions which must incvitably agitate the future. In short, the one idea of Mr. Duffy appears to be "Ireland independent of England." To that end he re-kindles the animosities of the past, excites race against race, and nation against nation. To that end he courts the alliance of the ambitious and unscrupulous partisans of war and conquest in France and America, caring not who suffers in the contest he desires to see commenced, so that he can see England struck at, and, if possible, struck down. To that end he would isolate Ireland from the other nations by reviving an extinct lan-guage, now happily laid in "the tomb of all the Ca-pulets." These things Mr. Duffy and his party would do, but they will fail. They may partially succeed for a time, but the very means they are at present employing will ultimately produce results very different to those they contemplate. They are diffusing knowledge, and in this they are doing a raighty good. That knowledge they design shall mar instead of accelerate man's progress, but this design O'CONNELL :cannot but ultimately fail. Irishmen will by-and-bye learn that men of all nations are brothers, and that wave their only real and formidable enemies are men of

their own country and name. With these impressions of Mr. DUFFY, we expected on opening this little book to find it brimful of blood and thunder against the "Saxon." We knew what were the songs and ballads of the Nation, and we expected that the contents of this volume dress his opera devilship discourses not amisa, as would be of a similar character. That the songs and ballads of the Nation are rich in genuine poetry we cheerfully acknowledge; but their spirit and design is most objectionable and detestable. We are happy to say, that this volume of "Ballads" is not of the same character. True, there is a plentiful allowance of the anti-Saxon spirit in many of the political ballads, but these speak the feelings of a bygone period which were then natural and justifiable -feelings which are unnatural and unjustifiable now. But this volume consists not merely of political ballads, there are some of a domestic character, full of sentiment and pathos which cannot fail to deeply impress the hearts of all who read them.

The collection before us consists entirely of ballads, and not of songs; between which Mr. Duffy draws this distinction—that "by a ballad is to be understood a short lyrical narrative poem, and by a song, a lyrical poem of sentiment or passion." Many of the ballads are very beautiful, the non-political the most so. The political ballads, indeed, are nearly all very infants to the publish, have appeared in the Nation inferior to those which have appeared in the Nation. With the exception of the few translations from the ancient Irish, all the ballads are of very modern date. A well-written introduction, written by Mr. Duffy, precedes the ballads. Mr. D. cites the healthy and soul-invigorating influence of the songs and ballads of Burns upon the Scottish prople as a proof of the good that may be accomplished by cultivating amongst the people a taste for genuine poetry. "Every the people a taste for genuine poetry. "Every household in Scotland, from the peasant-farmer's upwards, as Lackhart proudly assures us, has its copy of Barns lying side by side with the family bible. The young men, nurtured upon this strong food, go forth to contend with the world; and in every kingdom of the earth they are to be found filling posts of trust and honour, trustfully and honourably." And again, speaking of Bunns, Mr. Durry says, "He wooed poetry from the saloon and the library to become household among the poorest peasantry in Europe, elevated the uncouth dialect of his native hills to be familiar to fifty millions of men among the mest powerful and civilised of modern nations. And That would prove to your friends and your country a as the ardent and unscrupulous advocate of what is in this nationality lay his strength not alone among called "Irish Nationality." We say "unscrupulous his own people, but among all people. His English advocate," for Mr. Duffr, through his paper, has with their provincial and unpronounceable phraseology, are in the mouths of more men than spoke his native tongue when he began to mould it into rustic If a traitor you liv'd, you'd be farther away verse." We demur to the alleged fact that Burye's We demur to the alleged fact that Bunns's of the Nation appeared, to the present time, a systematic hostility towards Englishmen, and all that is English, has been unceasingly preached up to the angle the English, his Scoten and that is English, has been unceasingly preached up to the angle the English, his Scoten and the transmitted that the popular. But it is impossible this should be because of their " nationality." The fact is, the songs of Bunns, whether Scotch or English, are more cosmopolitan than national-they speak to the hearts of men of ail countries and climes, and hence their universal popularity. The most "national" song of Bunns is his famous "Scot's wha hae wi' Wallace bled;" yet that song is as p pular in England as in Scotland. At every Chartist festival holden in this country that song is invariably sung. Bauck and Enward are forgotten, Bannockburn is hardly remembered; but as the song rings through the festi- No traitor e'er show'd such a proud flashing eye. val hall, all, without regard to country, join in the thrilling strain "Let us do or die." Shakspeare between the acts of the Norman oppressors of the Saxon people of England, and the people themselves. wrote in English, and Burns in Scotch, but both are the poets of the world. We shall best give our readers an idea of the poetical beauties of the volume

by the following selections:-WAKE OF WILLIAM ORR. BY DR. DRENNAN. The case of William Orr involves one of the most ruthless acts of tyranny that preceded the insurrection of 1798. Orr, who was a young Presbyetrian farmer of Antrim, and a man of great personal popularity, was | There is a green island in lone Gougaune Barra, tried and convicted in October, '97, of administering the Where Alina of song rushes forth as an arrow; United Irish oath to a private soldier, named Whitle, In deep-valued Desmond-a thousand wild fountains But on the same day, four of his jury made affidavits stating that whisky had been introduced into the jury room, and the verdict agreed to under the joint influence link" would soon be snapt. This would trouble us but little, provided another sort of link bound the trouble to distorted in confessed that his evidence was false, but little to the trouble to distorted in confessed that his evidence was false, but little to the trouble trouble to distorted in confessed that his evidence was false, but little to the trouble trouble to the trouble two countries t gether—the link of common brother—or distorted in essential particulars. Under these strange hood—that, however, Mr. Duffy and Co. are doing the reprieve twice renewed. But, ultimately, when the their best to render impossible. It must be admitted nation confidently and the reprieve twice renewed. But, ultimately, when the their best to render impossible. It must be admitted that Mr. Duffy and his friends appear in a favourable light when contrasted with O'Connell: the former we believe to be honest in their professed desire to re-establish the nationality of Leland, but O'Connell has no suck desire; his sele ambition is to maintain his no suck desire; his sele ambition is to maintain the most timid were stung to resistance by its naked him his from Mullagh, the most maintain tyrange. The most maintain the most timid were stung to resistance by its naked him from Mullagh, the most maintain tyrange. tyranny. Orr died with unshaken courage, exhorting his countrymen "to be true and faithful to each other, as he had been true to them." His fortitude increased popular enthusiasm to a passion. He was universally regarded as a martyr to Liberty; and " Remember Orr!" oceame the most popular and stimulating watch-word of the national party. His death was celebrated in innumerable clegies, of which these noble and affecting verses are the best.]

Here our murdered brother lies! Wake him not with women's cries. Mourn the way that manhood ought; Sit in silent trance of thought. Write his merits on your mind; Morais pure and manners kind; In his head as on a hill, Virtue plac'd her citadel. Why cut off in palmy youth? Truth he spoke, and acted truth. Countrymen, unite! he cry'd, And died-for what his Saviour died. God of Peace, and God of Love, Let it not thy rengeance move,

Let it not the lightnings draw;

A nation guillotin'd by law,

Hapless nation! rent, and torn, Thou wert early taught to mourn, Warfare of six hundred years !-Epochs marked with blood and tears! Hunted through thy native grounds, Or flung reward to human bounds: Each one pull'd and tore his share, Heedless of thy deep despair. Hapless nation-hapless land, Heap of uncementing sand! Crumbled by a foreign weight; And by worse-domestic hate. God of mercy! God of peace! Make the mad confusion cease : O'er the mental chaos move, Through it speak the light of leve. Monstrous and unhappy sight! Brothers' blood will not unite; Holy oil and holy water, Mix, and fill the world with slaughter. Who is she with aspect wild? The widow'd mother with her child, Child new stirring in the womb! Husband waiting for the tomb! Angel of this sacred place, Calm her soul and whisper peace, Cord, or axe, or Guillotin, Make the sentence—not the sin. Here we watch our brother's sleep; Watch with us, but do not weep; Watch with us thro' dead of night, But expect the morning light. Conquer fortune-persevere !--Lo! it breaks, the morning clear! The cheerful cock awakes the skies.

The day is come—arise!—arise! [Dr. Drennan, the author of this ballad, was one of the ablest writers among the United Irishmen. His Letters of Orellana contributed powerfully to enlist Ulster in "the Union." His songs and ballads, which were chiefly dinot, however, the gift of prophecy to foretel, that even in that anticipation he will, happily for the human race, be disappointed. We have said that Mr. Durey is longer that a swelling flood which for the flood which flood," which fixed upon Ireland the title of the "Emerald Isle," Moore esteems among the most perfect of modern songs. A little volume of his poems was published in 1815, but is now very scarce. In 1794, he was brought to trial for his political principles; but then, or throughout a long and honoured life, he never abandoned

> In his selection of "Irish" ballads Mr. Durry very properly gives specimens of the Orange ballads. The amous "Battle of the Boyne" is very poor; "Oliver's Advice" is much superior. We give a few of the verses of this last as the ballad is a literary curiosity in this country:-

OLIVER'S ADVICE. AN ORANGE BALLAD, BY COLONEL BLACKER. The night is gathering gloomily, the day is closing fast— The tempest flaps his raven wings in loud and angry blast:

The thunder clouds are driving athwart the lurid sky— But, "put your trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder dry."*

There was a day when loyalty was hail'd with honour due. Our banner the protection wav'd to all the good and true-

And gallant hearts beneath its folds were link'd in honour's tie-We put our trust in God, my boys, and kept our powder

When treason bared her bloody arm, and madden'd round the land, For kings, and laws, and order fair, we drew the ready brand; Our gathering spell was William's name-our word was

"do or die," And still we put our trust in God, and kept our powder dry.

The ballad goes on to lament the change that has taken place in "loyal" men being discountenanced and "traitors" appointed to rule the land. This was written in 1834, when the Whigs were in the ascendant, and that party were beginning to caress

They come, who to the foreign foe the hail of welcome gave;

He comes, the open rebel fierce-he comes the Jesuit But put your trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder

They come, whose counsels wrapp'd the land in foul rebellious flame, Their hearts unchastened by remorse, their cheeks unting'd by shame.

Be still, be still, indignant heart—be tearless, too, each And put your trust in God, my boys, and keep your pow-

We pass over some of the most "ultra-religious" the following are the two concluding verses: Then cheer, ye hearts of loyalty, nor sink in dark despair, Our banner shall again unfold its glories to the air, The storm that raves the wildest, the soonest passes by; then put your trust in God, my boys, and keep you

For "happy homes," for "alters free," we grasp the ready sword, For freedom, truth, and for our God's unmutilated

These, these the war-cry of our march, our hope the Lord on high! Then put your trust in God, my boys, and keep your pow-

der dry. but beautiful and pathetic lines :-

THE PATRIOT MOTHER. A BALLAD OF '98. Come, tell us the name of the rebelly crew, Who lifted the pike on the Curragh with you;

Come, tell us their treason, and then you'll be free, Or, by heavens, you shall swing from the high gallows 'Alama! Alama! the shadow of shame

Has never yet fallen upon one of your name; And oh! may the food from my bosom you drew, In your veins turn to poison, if you turn untrue. "The foul words-oh! let them not blacken your tougue, wrong,

Or the curse of a mother, so bitter and dread, With the wrath of the Lord-may they fall on your head " I have no one but you in the whole world wide, Yet false to your pledge you'd ne'er stand at my side; From my heart than, if true, you were wrapp'd in the

Oh! deeper and darker the mourning would be, For your falsehood so base, than your death proud and

Dearer, far dearer than ever to me, My darling, you'll be on the brave gallows tree. "Tis holy, agra, from the bravest and best-Go! go! from my heart, and be join'd by the rest, Alanna, machree! O, alanna, machree! Sure a 'stag' † and a traitor you never will be." There's no look of a traitor upon the young brow That's raised to the tempters so haughtily now; No traitor e'er held up the firm head so high-On the high gallows tree! on the brave gallows tree! Where smil'd leaves and blossoms, his sad doom met he; But it never bore blossom so pure or so fair, As the heart of the martyr that hangs from it there. Here is a beautiful ballad combining the poetical

with the descriptive:-GOUGAUNE PARRA.

I" The lake of Gougaune Barra, in the west-end of the county Cork, is the parent of the River Lee."! Come down to that lake, from their home in the moun tains. There grows the wild ash, and a time-stricken willow

Looks chidingly down on the mirth of the billow: As, like some gay child, that sad monitor scorning, It lightly laughs back to the laugh of the morning. And its zone of dark hills-oh! to see them all bright-

On! where is the dwelling, in valley or highland, So meet for a bard as this lone little island. How oft, when the summer sun rested on Clara, And lit the dark heath on the hills of Ivera, Have I sought thee, sweet spot, from my home by the

And trod all thy wilds with a minstrel's devotion, And thought of thy bards, when assembling together, In the cleft of thy rocks, or the depth of the heather? They fled from the Saxon's dark bondage and slaughter, And waked their last song by the rush of thy water. High son's of the lyre, oh! how proud was the feeling, To think, while alone through that solitude stealing, Though loftier minstrels Green Erin can number. I only awoke your wild harp from its slumber : The songs even echo forgot on her mountains, And mingled once more with the voice of those foun-

* There is a well-authenticated anecdote of Cromwell. On a certain occasion, when his troops were about crossing a river to attack the enemy, he concluded an address, concluded in the usual fanatic terms in use among them, with these words—"put your trust in God; but mind to keep your powder dry," t" Star," an informer,

And glean'd each grey legend that darkly was sleeping Where the mist and the rain where their beauty or creep-Least bard of the hills! were it mine to inherit

The fire of thy harp, and wing of thy spirit; With the wrongs which, like thee, to our country h bound me. Did your mantle of song fling its radiance around me. Still, still, on those wilds might young Liberty rally, And send her strong shouts over mountain and valley; The star of the west might yet rise in its glory, And the land that was darkest be brightest in story. I, too, shall be gone-but my name shall be spoken When Erin awakes, and her fetters are broken : Some minstrel shall come, in the summer-eve's gleaming, When freedom's young light on his spirit is beaming, And bend o'er my grave with a tear of emotion:

O'er the heart, and the harp, that are sleeping for ever. It is our opinion that the following ballad is the

Where calm Avon-Buce seeks the kisses of ocean,

Or plant a wild wreath, from the banks of that river,

LAMENT OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT. BY THE HON. MRS. PRICE BLACKWOOD. I'm sittin' on the stile, Mary, Where we sat side by side On the bright May mornin' long ago, When first you were my bride: The corn was springin' fresh and green, And the lark sang loud and high-And the red was on your lip, Mary, - And the love-light in your eye.

The place is little changed, Mary, The day is bright as then, The lark's loud song is in my ear, And the corn is green again; But I miss the soft clasp of your hand, And your breath, warm on my cheek, And I still keep list'nin' for the words, You never more will speak. 'Tis but a step down youder lane,

And the little church stands near, The church where we were wed, Mary, I see the spire from here. But the grave-yard lies between, Mary, And my step might break your rest-For I've laid you, darling! down to sleep With your baby on your breast.

I'm very lonely now, Mary, For the poor make no new friends, But, oh! they love the better still, The few our Father sends! And you were all I had, Mary, My blessin' and my pride; There's nothin' left to care for now, Since my poor Mary died.

Your's was the good, brave heart, Mary, That still kept hoping on, When the trust in God had left my soul, And my arm's young strength was gone; There was comfort ever on your lip, And the kind look on your brow-I bless you, Mary, for that same,

Though you cannot hear me now. I thank you for the patient smile When your heart was fit to break, When the hunger-pain was gna win' there, And you hid it, for my sake! I bless you for the pleasant word, When your heart was sad and sore-Oh! I'm thankful you are gone, Mary,

Where grief can't reach you more I'm biddin' you a long farewell, My Mary-kind and true! But I'll not forget you, darling! In the land I'm goin' to; They say there's bread and work for all, And the sun shines always there-But I'll not forget old Ireland. Were it fifty times as fair !

And often in those grand old woods I'll sit, and shut my eyes, And my heart will travel back again l'o the place where Mary lies And I'll think I see the little stile Where we sat side by side: And the springin' corn, and the bright May When first you were my bride.

We fully agree with Mr. Duffy, that "some of Griffin's simple ballads are gushes of feeling that smite the heart like the cry of a weman. Such is his "Gille Machree," a strain of the noblest senti-

ment in the simplest language :-GILLE MACHREE. BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

Author of "The Collegians," &c. [Gerald Griffin stands in the first rank of Irish novelists. verses, in which it is difficult to decide whether If the natural bent of his genius had not been crossed by God," "Great William," or that old imbecile bigot | weak counsel and battled hopes, he might have become ' Earl of Roden," has the greatest share of praise; our greatest native poet. Poetry was his first inspiration, and he loved it to the last; but it was a passion only, it never became an art to him. While he was still a boy drifting in his boat on the Shannon, and planning a career of great achievements, he had already designed a series of tragedies, to which it is now certain his powers were fully adequate. But a life of feverish anxieties, of slavish drudgery for London booksellers and London newspapers, of killing uncertainty and disappointments, aggravated by his own anxious and sensitive nature, left him no leisure for the development of his great designs. After toiling for ten years he retreated from the world, took refuge in the society of Christian Brothers, and devoted himself to works of morality and education, till a fever fell upon him in 1840, of which he died in the prime of his powers. Since his death one of the tragedies designed Much more to our taste are the following simple, in his boyhood, and completed among the tumult of his | Then let's cry "Tuts!" when grumbling guts for benefits distracting engagements, was produced on the London stage, and pronounced to be "the greatest drama of our times." His poems have been since collected in a volume, and attained to instant popularity. These were but fragments of his projected works. But they afford sure indications that if it had been his fate to live at home, in peace, honour, and enjoyment, his attainment to the first place among our dramatic poets, was easy and

> Gille machree.* Sit down by me, We now are joined and ne'er shall sever: This hearth's our own Our hearts are one And peace is ours for ever! When I was poor, Your father's door Was closed against your constant lover; With care and pain, My fortunes to recover. I said, " To other lands I'il roam, Where Fate may smile on me, love;" I said, " Farewell, my own old home!"

> And I said, "Farewell to thee, love!" Sing Gille machree, &c. I might have said, My mountain maid, Come live with me, your own true lover; I know a spot, A silent cot, Your friends can ne'er discover,

Where gently flows the waveless tide By one small garden only; Where the heron waves his wings so wide, And the linnet sings so lonely! Sing Gille machree, &c. I might have said, My mountain maid, A father's right was never given True hearts to curse

With tyrant force That have been blest in heaven. But then, I said, "In after years, When thoughts of home shall find her! My love may mourn with secret tears Her friends, thus left behind her." Sing Gille machree, &c. Oh, no, I said, My own dear maid.

That heart of thine Shall ne'er repine O'er slighted duty-never. From home and thee though wandering far A dreary fate be mine, love; I'd rather live in endless war, Than buy my peace with thine, love. Sing Gille machrec, &c. Far, far away,

For me, though all forlorn, for ever,

By night and day, I toiled to win a golden treasure; And golden gains Repaid my pains In fair and shining measure. I sought again my native land, I poured my gold into his hand, And my guerdon found in thee, love ; Sing Gille machree Sit down by me,

We now are joined, and ne'er shall sever; This hearth's our own, Our hearts are one, And seace is ours for ever. ' Ballad Poetry" is one of a series of monthly volumes

Ireland." sold for a shilling. This volume is the only one of the series we have seen. It is beautifully printed. commend this work to our readers.

Tit Bits.

A Scene!—A young man, visiting Nottingham for the pleasures of the late fair, having a taste for theatricals, saw a board outside one of the strolling theatres. During the day, he applied to the manager to give him permission to take a part in the piece, assuring him that he was quite competent. Permission was granted accordingly, and when the time came for his appearance, he strutted forth and com-menced, "I am the King of Bohemia!" "You're & shouted one of the audience (who proved to be an old acquaintance of his Mojesty), and, amidst roars of laughter, the Bohemian monarch made his exit, uttering threats of vengeance.

A NICE POINT.—The Bishop of Exeter has given it as his opinion that a clergyman speculating in railways comes under the statute against "dealing for gain or profit." As the statute only says dealing -and railway speculation involves rather shuffling most truly beautiful in the book; the man who than dealing—some of the reverend Stags maintain can read it with an unmoistened eye is not to be that they do not violate the Act of Parliament.—

> JONATHAN OUTRIVALLED .- ISLE OF WIGHT .- The inhabitants of the eastern part of our island have long been celebrated for their sagacity, and the natives of Saint Helen's have recently discovered a successful method of catching rabbits in the night, which certainly by no means diminishes their previously acquired celebrity. It appears that having secured a number of the crustacean species, which are vulgarly denominated in the island "King Crabs," they affix about an inch of candle to their backs, and send them crawling into the rabbits' burrows; the animals being alarmed at the appearance of their enlightened visitors, make a speedy exit, and are immediately captured by the invaders. The plan is far preferable to the old method which is practiced on the southern coast. The Nitton gentlemen scatter a quantity of snuff at the mouth of their holes, covering it with green parsley, of which the game is remarkably fond. On partaking of the deli-cious herbage, they are seized with such a fit of sneezing that they invariably beat their brains out against the rocks, but are by these violent means rendered unfit for market.—Hampshire Independent.

RATHER DIFFICULT .-- A member of the Vermont Legislature rising to reply to a very frothy and ignorant orator on the other side, said-"Mr. Speaker, I can't reply to that 'ere speech, for it always wrenches me terribly to kick at nothing."

A SHOCKING SAINT !- St. Goderic, according to the Romish Calendar, was a severe anchorite recluse: he wore an iron shirt next his skin, and wore out three by constant use. He mingled ashes with his flour, and kept it for months before he ate it.

MOB MELODIES. (From the Tyne Mercury.)

"For the patience with which they endured their sufferings, the people deserved all praise and admiration."-Sir Robert Peel's Speech, 1843. "If any man should take viands to satisfy his present

hunger, this is no felony or larceny."-Lord Bacon's Law

Tune-" Miss Bailey's Ghost." In days of old, as we are told, as long as they were able, The man was deck'd in most respect who lived most comfortable.

But now, alas! it comes to pass they've ta'en to praise starvation. And those who die most quietly get "praise and admiration."

"Praise and admiration! Praise and admiration!" Yea, those who die most quietly, get "Praise and admi-'Tis sure amiss when stuff like this for doctrine sage is

taken. Be it our plan to praise the man, so well 'yclept Lord Bacon! He knew his trade; and thus he said, as plain as words

could make it.

'If Beef enow don't come to you, then go to it-and take Go to it—and take it, go to it—and take it." "If Beef enow don't come to you, e'en go to it-and take

in nature We may well rest the very best is a wise legislator!

But all their Acts must look to Facts, if they have any good in : And lawyers still, for "Preamble," must give us Beef

and Pudding, Must give us Beef and Pudding-give us Beef and Pudding-The lawyers still, for "Preamble," must give us Beef and

Pudding. A Briton's maw won't live on law, or no such windy ration: We don't get on-not e'en with constitutional starvation!

And comfort small we see at all in such unholy Lent, Tho' folks observe that we so starve by "Act of Parliament,' Sirs,

"Act of Parliament," sirs! "Act of Parliament" sirs! Tho' folks observe, that we so starve, by "Act of Parliament," Sirs.

For statutes sage if you've a rage, turn over without mur-Until you fall on bluff King Hal, "the Protestant Reformer;"

'No fasts for me," exclaimed he, determined still to cut By day or night my men shall fight on "Beef, Pork, Veal, and Mutton!"

"Beef, Pork, Veal, and Mutton!" "Beef, Pork, Veal, and Mutton!" By day or night, my men shall fight on "Beef, Pork, Veal, and Mutton!"

are taken. And make it our plan to praise the man, so well 'yelept Lord Bacon,

He knew the law: and here's his saw, as plain as words can make it-If beef enow don't come to you, e'en go to it, and-take

"Go to it, and-take it! go to it, and-take it!"

"If beef enow don't come to you, e'en go to it, and-take

CALF SKIN.—A young fop, who had just begun to shave for a beard, stepped into a barber's shop, and, after a grand swagger, desired to be shaved. The barber went through the usual movement, and the young sprig jumped up with a flourish, exclaiming, "Maw foine fellow, what's your charge?" "Oh, no charge," was the reply. "No charge! how's that?" "Why, we are always thankful when we can get soft calf skin to whet our razors on."

"Odds and Even."—A sailor having purchased some medicine of a doctor, demanded the price. "Why," said the doctor. "I cannot charge you less than seven and sixpence." "Well, I'll tell you what," replied the sailor, "take off the odds, and I'll pay you the even." "Well," returned the doctor, "we won't example about twiffer." "The sailor let." pay you the even." Well, "Feturned the doctor,
"we won't quarrel about trifles." The sailor laid
down sixpence, and was walking off, when the doctor
reminded him of his mistake. "No mistake at all,
sir; six is even and seven is odd all the world over;
so I wish you a good day." "Get you gone," said the doctor, "I've made fourpence out of youvet."

A YANKEE DUN.-A gentleman from New York

who had been in Boston for the purpose of collecting some money due to him in that city, was about re-turning, when he found that one bill of one hundred dollars had been overlooked. His landlord, who knew the debtor, thought it a "doubtful case;" but added, that if it was collectable at all, a tall, rawboned Yankee, then dunning a lodger in another part of the house, would "annoy it out of the man." Calling him up, therefore, he introduced him to the creditor, who showed him the account. "Wal, 'square, 'taint much use tryin' I guess. I know that critter. You might as well try to squeeze ile out of Bunker-hill monument as to c'lect a debt o' him. But anyhow, what do you give me s'posin I do try?" "Well, sir. the bill is one hundred dollars. I'll givo you—yes, I'll give you half, if you can collect it."
"Greed!" replied the collector; there's no harm in tryin', any way." Some weeks after the creditor chanced to be in Boston; and, in walking up Tremont-street, happened to encounter his enterprising friend. "Look'e here!" said the Yankee, "I had considerable luck with that bill of your'n. You see I stuck to him like a dog to a root; but for the first week or so 'twant no use-not a bit! If he wasn't at home, he was short; and if he was at home. I could get no satisfaction. By-and-bye, says I, after going sixteen times, I'll fix you; so I set down on the door-step, and sot all day and part of the evenin', and n airly next day; but about ten o'clock he

in. He paid me my half, and I gin him up the note!" Inish Evidence.—" Pray, my good man," said a judge to an Irishman, who was a witness on a trial, "what did pass between you and the prisoner?" "O, then, plase your lordship," says Pat, "sure I sees Phelim a top of the wall. 'Paddy,' says he; 'What?' says I; 'Here,' says he; 'Where?' says I; 'Whist!' says he; 'Hush!' says I; and that's all, plase yer lordship."

Monstrous.—The John o'Groat Journal has an account of a large take of whales amounting to 1540, by the Zetlanders. The paper, however, fails to say whether any "gnashing of teeth" accompanied so much "wailing."—Joe Miller. THE POLITICAL TOM THUMB.—The greatest little

man in Europe has arrived in England in the shape In conclusion we should state that this volume of of Monsieur Thiers, ex-Premier of France, rank re-"Ballad Poetry" is one of a series of monthly volumes now issuing under the title of "Duffy's Library of Ireland." The volumes are published monthly, and will be lionised through our dockyards, have honours will be in set through our dockyards, have honours paid him at Drayton, and-be received by John Bull in any shape but that of his real one, namely, the and descrives, what it will doubtless have, a very extensive circulation. Protesting against Mr. Duffy's Really, these repeated French visits assume an air of "nationality"-mania, we nevertheless warmly resuspicion more serious than pleasant. The fact of our coast being so bare is unbearable, and Joe Miller warns Sir R. Peel that precaution comes too late when the mischief is accomplished .- wid.

Properly Gile me croidhe, i. c. "whiteness of my heart."

Wasteful expenditure, whether it be made in war, wa

COLOSSEUM DATRONISED and visited by her Most Gracious MAJESTY and his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT. OPEN DAILY from Ten till Six. Pronounced by the Press, and confirmed by every visitor to be 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 Blane and Mountain Torrents, Superb Conservatories, Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins and Fountains, Panorama of n, re-painted by Mr. Parris, &c. Admittance, built for herself in the regions of night, 1s. extra.

EVENING EXHIBITION. Open from Eight till Eleven, consists of an entirely new Pauorama 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 Blane, and Torrent by night, the Glyptotheca and refreshment saloon, brilliantly illuminated, forming a promenade perfectly unique. The whole exhibition designed by Mr. Bradwell. Admission at the door 5s. each. Family tickets to admit four persons, at 4s. each, to be had at the North Lodge, Colosseum, from Ten to 123, Pall-mall, opposite the Baymarket, and I, New

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T ONDON and PARIS FASILIONS for the Autumn lished-19 figures, representing the most fashionable garments, particularly the new style paletot over-coats, both single and double-breasted, six patterns of garments-viz. 2wo sizes of paletot, two dress coats, the Parisian style west with skirts, and shooting vest; full and particular report, &c., &c. Price 10s. 6d. for the one season, or 20s. for one year, including an intermediate report, summer and winter, with every necessary information throughout

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TO TAILORS.

By approbation of Her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness Prince Albert. THE LONDON and PARIS FASILIONS for Autum and Winter, 1845 and 1840, ready early in October, by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square London : Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London, and may be had of all Booksellers wheresoever residing : a very superb Print, representing the most splendid exhibition in Europe, an Interior View of the Colosseum Regent's park, Louden. This exquisitely executed and beautifully coloured Print will be accompanied with fullsize Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns; also, Patterns of the New Fashionable Polka Frock, and Locomotive Riding Coats, and an extra fitting Fashionable Waistcoat Pattern, with every part complete, and a full explanation of the manner of cutting and making them up; also 9 extra plates, including 3 sectors, 4 for cutting fancy coats, 4 for waistcoats, the other for cutting Coat Collar Patterns, in proportion, for all sizes, so that any person may complete the whole in the most correct manner. without a previous knowledge of any system of cutting whatever. Price (as usual) the whole, 10s., or post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s. System of Cutting, 25s; Patent Measures, 8s the set. Patterns, post free, Is each; to be had of all booksellers. For particulars, see "Townsend's Parisian Costumes," "Gazette of Fashion," "London and Paris Magazine o Fashion," the "London and Country Press," &c.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF UNITED BROTHERS (LEICESTER UNITY). IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN.

CELF-INTEREST being the first law of nature (and through 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 employment, and such like contingencies to which man is liable. The various societies formed for this purpose are amongst | ment Covers, 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 principle 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 ever 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 tectotalism. 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 purpose, who wish to make a provision for sickness and distress, and to be conveyed in a decent manner to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns," without the aid of a parish, or of being under any obligation to friends or charitable persons, this Order affords every facility. The regular contributions amount to 9d. per fortnight, for which a member, when sick, receives 10s. per week; £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 additional contribution, the gifts at the deaths will be doubled. Pereira, Mr. John Roberts, and others, as given before All necessary information may be obtained by applying to the following persons, viz.:-

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Age 20.	Age 25.	Age SO.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£ s. d.	£ s. d. 0 18 9	£ s. d. 1 1 1	£ s. d 1 8 2	£ s. d. 2 1 0	£ s. d. 3 4 2
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Age 20. Age 25. Age 30. Age 40. Age 50. Age 60. £ s. d. 1 0 11 1 3 0 1 5 8 1 13 11 2 8 10 3 15 11

Thus, for example :- A person in the twenty fifth year

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24. Children, half-price. The Stalactite Caverne, the aware that by a very recent Act all small traders owing most magnificent of all the temples which nature has debts not exceeding £200, farmers, and all others owing to any amount, can be entirely raised from their difficul ties 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

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DROVIDENT FAMILIES, subscribing 1s. per week to the Metropolitan Coal Company's Shilling Club, can obtain four half tons annually, without further charge, lines, &c.

The Company's price current is, Best Screened Walls end, 25s. per full ton; Seconds, 21s., 22s., and 23s; Coke, Office, 279, High Holborn.

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No. 52 will be published on Saturday, October 25, price One Penny, and will commence with "THE REGENT'S DAUGHTER," Newly translated from the French of Alexander Dumas

a work much sought after in France and on the conti-Part 10 is just published, and contains 160 pages, price Sixpence.

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N.B. No Advertisements will be received after the 28th of October.

Just published, Price Twopence,

PAMPHLET, entitled "AN EXPOSITION OF A THE INSECURITY OF THE DAVY LAMP, AS RELATING TO COAL MINING," in which will be the Parliamentary Committee. To be had at the Miners' Advocate Office, Side ; Mr. T.

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I rally, are respectfully informed a series of NINE LECTURES Will be delivered in the above named commodious Hall to commence on Sunday evening, November 2nd, 1845, by | pired. MR. THOMAS COOPER, Author of "The Purgatory of Suicides," "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," "People Songs," &c.

SUBJECTS OF THE LECTURES AS FOLLOW :-Nov. 2.—Life, reign, and character of Napoleon. 9.—Shakspeare: his comic genius-Falstaff, Dog-

berry, and Verges, &c. 16.—Discovery of America: characters of Columbus, Cortez, Pizzaro, Las Casas, &c. 23.-Shakspeare: his genius compared with the greatest ancient models, particularly with the

"Merchant of Venice," &c. 20,-Life, voyages, and adventures, genius, and character of Sir Walter Raleigh. O'Shanter," "the Cotter's Saturday night,"

Songs, &c. 14.-Poetry, novels, and character of Sir Walter

21-Life and Genius of Handel: music an essential instrument in real civilization. 28 .- Discoveries. life, and character of Sir Isaac Newton.

Admission to each Lecture, 1d .- Chair to be taken or each occasion at Seven o'clock precisely.

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MODERN INSTANCES. A series of prose Tales and Sketches, composed in

Kucky Sarson the Barber; or the Disciple of Equality Raven Dick the Poacher; or "Who scratched the Bull ?" Tim Swallow-whistle the Tailor; or "Every dog has

his day." Master Zerubbabel the Antiquary; and how he found Dorothy Precroft's preaching; or "Charity begins at

home. The Beggared Gentleman, and his crooked stick. The nurture of a Young Sailor; or the history of Cockle

The last days of an Old Sailor; or "Butter your shirt -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 rei move to 209, Piccadilly,

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1845.

"THE BEGINNING OF THE END."

THE "BANK-SCREW', PUT ON. "Ir is a long lane," the old adage says, " which never has a turn:" and it would have been marvellous indeed if the high-road to fortune through Railway-share gambling had not had turns, and bends, and ruts, and deep declivities. Had this "royal road to wealth" been all that the speculators have deemed it, the Philosopher's stone would no longer have been a desideratum, nor the "secret" of transmuting the baser metals into gold-for the discovery of which the alchymists expended so much research and wealth-a matter to be coveted. If it had been rossible for all who ongaged in Railwayshare speculation to continually gain without adding they "trafficked" in; if it had been possible for all in the "bubble schemes" of the hour, to "MAKE has recovered from the effects of THE PANIC, the the race through Adam's transgression; for it would becoming poor to make that one a nabob! have been unnecessary for any to expect "the sweat and good genii not worth an hour's purchase. The Times :wealth-creating benefits of the "old lamp" were mental Iron and Wire Work, Garden Engines, Rollers. being; and the power of the" spirits of air" was new "royal road" to fortune had been what many of the speculators persuaded themselves it was, ALL could have travelled on it, and none been left behind in the mire and slough of despondency. "Day dreams," however, often turn out to be as evanescent in their nature, and as incapable of realisation as the incongruous fantasies of the night: and in this case the "full of faith" are doomed to woeful and bitter disappointment. Stern reality and flinty fact comes in to dissipate their pleasing imaginingsto teach them that as yet there is no "royal road to more steady brokers were averse from furnishing any wealth;" but that, even in the long lane of Railwayshare "Prosperity," there is a turning which leads

> Hitherto, the general run of the road has been smooth indeed Money has been gathered up in astonishing quantities by those who first traversed it; The wise proceeding of the Bank of England in raising cleaned by those who have gone before: but still, having the hope of a golden prize at the end of their turning which has the pit of RUIN for its ter-

to RUIN,-along which turning they are bound

of the safety-valve, or you are liable to an explosion which will carry destructio to all around. Facts serve the ends of stock-jobbing gamblers: and all attempts to make "two and two" into five will result in the "labour for the pains." The power even of the Bank of England to "accommodate" is restrained within a certain extent: and when that limit is full it must so "operate" as to BRING BACK a confound the evidence and experiments of Dr. Murray, Dr. In with the pressure of compression, like to a fragile vessel exhausted of air. This is the present position of the "great money-corporation." It is obliged to Horn, Music Seller, Grey-street; Messrs. P. France and put on the screw; and THE RESULT will soon be apparent in the share-market, where the "property in

premiums" is vanishing like smoke! On Friday last the Times had the following an-

The fellowing notice, issued by the Directors of the Bank of England, shows that the long-anticipated move-Bank of England, October 16.

"At a Court of Directors held this day, resolved-"That the minimum rate of interest in London for bills and notes discounted at the Bank of England be £3 per cent., such bills and notes not having more than ninetyfive days to run."

It is supposed by many that the rise in the interest or

The railway share-market was not buoyant. The ar-

by the advance established in the value of money. This is "turn the first" of the Bank screw. But the cause that has made this "turn" necessary will necessarily oblige the Directors to "turn" it again have been drained of their deposits, and millions Book of Job; his unrivalled knowledge of the manufacturing and other industrial operations, to be period to involve good and bad projects in one human heart: "Lear," "Macbeth," "Othello," | "invested" in Railway stock, and to pay up " de posits" and "calls" in new schemes and unformed -Genius and character of Robert Burns:—"Tam relying on their credit to be able to carry on their comes impossible. In this way have speculators in other manufactories and other businesses. These must have commodities—in tea, in cotton, in tallow, or any of the of these to " accommodate" is far more limited than sagacious as the dealers in money. They seek informait was, ere the necessity for their doing so arose. evidence before the House of Commons that this was able the promoters of the many lines now before the country to go before Parliament. The old adage, " you cannot eat your loaf and have your loaf" will

need money, and to those who have money locked up gave instant utterance to our fears. in the schemes or projects liable to be affected and altered in value by these monetary operations. The go £20,000,000 or £30,000,000's worth of "property" that has been bought and sold! It will dissipate like into those of the sharpers. After the premiums on projects will go the premiums on existing lines. All of them have, by the spirit of gambling hitherto so rife, been forced up to a fancy price. With the blow to confidence will come their depreciation even below can afford to hold-will step in and purchase for

Such must be the inevitable effects of the "turnof the brow" in order "to cat bread." They would ing of the screw." They are already manifesting but have had to obtain a "share" in the out-pourings themselves. As soen as the "order" above given of this wonderful new "cruise of oil," which "the was promulgated, it had an unfavourable effect on more it is emptied THE FULLER it is," to set them | the prices of " English Securities ;" or rather on the romances of the "Arabian nights" would have been | DEBT. "Consols," which were "up at 102 in 1844, not have been worth a sou; and the power of fairies at 49s, premium only. "On Saturday," says the

Ranges, Fenders, Fire-irons, best Sheffield Pate, orna- confined to those who might possess it for the time relieved by some timely purchases by a leading stockbroker made in the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. which had fallen more in proportion than Consols. The standing this interference the closing prices were-Consols for money 974 sellers, and Consols for the account 971; Exchequer-bills, at 44s. to 48s. premium;

On Monday:-At the opening of the Stock Exchange, the appearance of things was more remarkable than has occurred for a very long period. None of the brokers at empted to do business either as buyers or sellers, and, for a time, no quotations were named even in the English stock market. For SHARES, THERE WAS LITERALLY NO PRICE FIXED. This state of uncertainty lasted full an hour after the usual lists; and throughout the day the business done in all the securities (stocks or shares) was somewhat limited in extent. Railway shares were flat up to the close of business. The brokers continued to deal, but prices constantly fluctuated throughout the day,

On this "consternation" the "City correspondent" of the Times remarks :-

of those who followed next. It is true that a few brought the railway speculations to at least a temporary of brokers, the association of numbers, and the eagerness and mercantile operations of the country will be less inquage and quicksands have had to be passed over: stop. Little has been heard on all sides to-day but dis. of gain. The speculation of 1824.5 took all directionsbut the planks of RISING confidence having been cussions on the tendency of this measure, and among the colonial produce, all raw materials of manufacture, public parts, price Sixpence, by B. D. Cousins, Duke-street, Liu- on the parties first engulphed have been enabled colurs in making the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties first engulphed have been enabled general that it outling the parties for all imaginations and the parties for all imaginations and the parties for all imaginations are parties for all imaginations and the parties for all imaginations are parties for al sed, the parties just enguiphed have been enabled general that it ought not to place them in a worse position, ing and cow-keeping to making Ireland a silk-producing its mercantile and ordinary use, which will make the marbecause to men who are already paying at the rate of 20 | country, and covering the sea with ocean ste 'success' of the first travellers has induced crowds or 30 per cent. to put off the evil day of payment, a differ- and good schemes of all sorts. But its boldest and most can perceive no difference between locking up money in a to set out on the journey with all the ardour and en- ence of one half per cent, in the current value of money conspicuous flight was over the Atlantic, to invest money useless railway in Pennsylvania and locking up the same thusiasm of hunters after the ignis fatuus that is to seems a trifle unworthy of the smallest consideration. in the mines of South and Central America. It is imposseems a trine unworthy of the smallest consideration. Still they hesitate about engaging in any new operations, sible to state how large was the whole capital which was America being always the debtor country on the balance, make them rich without labour. These find precious and the disposition is far greater to sell than to buy, only sent in this direction; Mr. Huskisson made it the theme little wealth scattered by the way, -that having been | THAT BUYERS ARE NOT TO BE FOUND AT THE STANDING | of a discourse, in which he represented the clear loss at QUOTATIONS, the dealers, who stand between the companies and the public, keeping aloof until they see which journey, they press on, and hurry both themselves and attempt to force sales would at present be attended with Besides the usual amount of information, this Al- those that would now turn back-down the awkward a large sacrifice. The true barometer with most of the by force of contrast on the mania now prevailing. prudent operators is held to be the state of the Consol and Exchequer-bill market, and these have manifested a degree of weakness which, if it is in any degree to be Banks and bank-notes will but serve to a certain traced to the Bank notice of Thursday, ought to make was wide spread, and it fastened on many objects; but its and defined extent. They can "expand" with a those tremble who are holders of three-fourths of the railway rising "PROSPERITY" to the point of danger; and then paper now affoat. The "avalanche," as the great accucommunication, the circulation each year, since it was they must "contract," to bring matters back again adds daily in millions to its unwieldy weight, and among Railway Steam Mania 'till it strains on every rivet HOW SOON IT MAY COME DOWN; some assigning six, some Iwo months, and others speaking of the fall as and fetter which should keep it confined within legi- STILL MORE IMMINENT. The mere advance in the rate of Orders and Advertisements received at the Miners' timate bounds; but if you do so, you must make use interest by the Bank is not, perhaps, so material in itself as when coupled with one of the assigned causes of that step, for if the directors, as rumour states, reckon upon the abstraction, before the end of the year, of three or four miland physics will not alter their nature, -not even to lions of their stock of gold to meet the instalment upon foreign railways, they cannot stop here, but MUST FURTHER PROTECT THEMSELVES BY DRAWING THE CORD STILL TIGHTER Too much force seems to have been assigned in the city to the argument that as they have still a reserve of about eight millions unemployed, it was their policy to keep the money-market easy, and hence that this last measure was uncalled for; but it is the quality of the advance, and not | The spirit was rife and eager to be led, but the leaders the mere power of advance, which must always govern could not create objects fast enough to satisfy the cravings siderable portion of that it has sent out, or it falls this great corporation, which cannot prosper or be safe of the spirit; and so it fastened on many absurd scheme unless in so employing its surplus means as to retain the power of calling them back in the shape of bullion if they require it. The directors must not therefore hesitate at my step which is necessary to place this part of their reonsibilities beyond the reach of hazard. There is nothing left for the railway speculators consequently but to take to lend their names, influence, and authority to the in sail as quickly as possible: THE STORM IS AT HAND. On Tuesday the same writer thus returned to the subject :--There is a notion prevalent among the speculators in

railways, that to them a rise in the value of money is a matter of secondary importance, since they must ultimately, as in the instances of the Liverpool and Manchester, Grand Junction, London and Birmingham, and some others, obtain cent. per cent. upon their outlay; and whether three, four, or five per cent, is paid for accommodation, while this dream is working on towards its realisation, they regard with utter indifference. As far as they are concerned, the Bank of England, the great discoun MONEY WILL NOT STOP AT THIS FOINT, on the ground | brokers, and the body of dealers in money, may fix their that the Bank lately limited their period of accommoda- own terms; the speculators are willing and able to comtion to one month, and that this month has not yet ex- ply with them. This is a delusion which cannot be too soon removed. Let any party, beeing his tin-box crammed with railway scrip and shares, exhibit it to any prudent bandour of the speculators was damped in a certain degree ker or merchant as security for an advance of money to the extent of ONE-HALF only of its nominal value; he will not, in most cases, get any advance at all; or, if he does, it will depend more upon his general credit and stability than on the value of the article tendered as security. His character in those respects will ever be damaged by the plain and again. Money is needed. The country banks arowal of the fact, that he has made a large venture in railway shares-an investment, in some instances, per feetly good in itself, but so completely overdone and over upon millions have been already abstracted from traded in at the present time, as to threaten for common ruin. With such persons, therefore, let money be as cheap as it may for the prudent trader in the general market, accommodation is always difficult: lines; the parties who have thus used their money let any rise in its value take place, accommodation begreatarticles of consumption, all good, useful, and necesmoney at either one price or another; and the coun- sary articles in themselves—been constantly brought to try banks are the first place to fice to. The power stand. There are no men, professionally, so acute and tion on all sides, and compare notes with each other respecting the operations in which the leading merchants Before the Railway mania set in, it was common for or the public are engaged; and a hint that A or B has ac the country Bankers to have as much entrusted to cepted too many bills on any one commodity, beyond what them by depositors as enabled them to carry on their the ordinary transactions of his business will justify, damages his credit, and either brings his speculations to business without using a single farthing of their own a close, or, by forcing him to suspend payments, leave capital. Mr. WM. BECKETT of Leeds, of the firm of perhaps a better dividend for his creditors. Both lenders the Becketts, the celebrated country bankers, gave and borrowers, by the timely interference of the discount the case in their "house." But now all these de- practice, are fur below even the worst class of speculators in posits are withdrawn—and all the capital the bankers | an article of commerce or consumption. The latter is had of their own has been called into requisition. ALWAYS WORTH SOMETHING, BUT THESE TO AN IMMENSE AMOUNT MUST BECOME UTTERLY WORTHLESS. Thus we Hitherto the pressure has not been hardly felt, be- have the spectacle in this and other great towns of the cause the bankers have had the Railway deposits in kingdom, which have all established marts for gambling, their hands to supply the place of the other deposits; of a countless mass of dealers and traffickers in a combut the time is fast approaching when these, to the but the time is last approaching when these, to the no money can be raised. Men may differ as to the extent of £30,000,000 or £40,000,000, must be paid time and manner in which this heap of combustibles will exinto the hands of the Accountant-General, to en- plode; but that it can end without some serious convulsion

no one centures to hope. here apply. The money cannot be thus paid over, when we first sounded the note of alarm now using and remain in the bands of the bankers, to be used our very words in describing the evils coming upon aid to carry on trade. Thus the country banks not be justified in strongly contrasting our opinions Lady of Threadneedle-street." The manufac- triumph in such a manner is not our inclination. turing customers of the country bankers will Enough for us that we have done our duty. Enough have to give Bills and Securities to the country for us that we foresaw "THE END" from the behave to give Bills and Securities to the country for us that we foresaw "THE END" from the beprofit, the wealth and population of the country must be diminished pauperism of the last two years, are as little to be "negociated" in London either through the which it was subject. Enough for us that we have London Banking-houses or with the "Old Lady" been true to our professions; that we spoke without public; but if you lay out one hundred and fifty or two his Corn-laws. Sir Robert Peel knows this—and what London Banking-houses or with the "Old Beldame" will fear or without favour. Enough for us that we did hundred millions, one half of that sum may be pure is more, he knows that the country knows this. herself direct. In any case the "Old Beldame" will fear or without favour. Enough for us that we did not pander to the interest of anybody; waste, because the railways that represent it cannot be worked in leonsequence of the current expense of workbe called on for advances; and as money thus becomes that we did not pander to the prevailing projudice; worked in consequence of the current expense of workscarce, she must put on the screw again, and again, that we did not pander to the prevailing projudice; ing them being greater than the gross current expense of working them being greater than the gross current expense of working them being greater than the gross current expenses, c.ded with the prosperity that has abounded, unless

lattended with disastrous consequences to those who expence. Enough for us that we saw danger, and

But then what is to be the end of all this? Is the gambling market to be depressed for a time; then to premiums on projects will first disappear. Away will regain its buoyancy; then again enable the sharpers to fleece the guils; and then another depression and danger of national bankruptcy? Are we to go this mist before the wind. The sellers who have pock- eternal round of rascality and ruin ! Are the good eted the premiums will be "all right"—having and legitimate projects for railways to suffer and de_ ing being more than the income—there is no state or 'made," as it is termed, that £20,000,000 or cline because a score of bad ones are ushered helter-£30,000,000; but the "nolders" will be "all skelter into the market to "compete" with every wrong"-the LOSS of the entire amount being good one, and to enable the hosts of Directors, Protheirs! In fact the whole process of this gambling visional Committee men, Shareholders, and other in moonshine is but to empty the pockets of the gulls gamblers, to appropriate to themselves heaps of money for which they give no equivalent? Is this to be the continual course? It is not fitting that it the new projects—especially those for the east, south should. Railway communication, when judiciously laid out, and economically formed, is calculated to be of national advantage. It operates against isolation, one farthing's worth of labour, or value, to the article their real value; and these the capitalist—he that brings man in contact with his fellow—destroys mere local prejudice-and enhances the means of giving who applied for, obtained, and bought or sold shares holding at the depressed price. When the country and receiving information. It is, moreover, calculated to develope the incipient resources of a district, teeth, guaranteed never to discolour, break, or decay, and money by the "thousands" without outlay and shares the capitalist has thus bought at under-price and improve those which are had in avail, whenever deep and remote cul de sac, the nearest market town shares the capitalist has thus bought at under-price and improve those which are had in avail, whenever deep and remote cul de sac, the nearest market town shares the capitalist has thus bought at under-price and improve those which are had in avail, whenever deep and remote cul de sac, the nearest market town shares the capitalist has thus bought at under-price and improve those which are had in avail, whenever deep and remote cul de sac, the nearest market town labour and profitable return on labour; had this but will regain their legitimate standing in the market; it affords better facilities for the conveyance of raw been rossible, it would have been a discovery for the and he will "realise" abundantly on them: but all material and manufactured goods. It is, therefore, fortune-hunters worth worlds! Nay, it would have this will be at the expense of those who are now forced of national importance that all good and likely lines been of universal advantage. It would have re- to sell. And thus they go on-one stripping an- of Railway should be forwarded as fast as the napealed the curse which we are told was inflicted on other; one becoming rich, as if by magic; and hosts tional means will allow, consistently with the other national engagements. WE HAVE TO HIT ON A PLAN by which this good can be effected, without the evils of which we have to complain, and from which we have to suffer. The mode of doing this will present itself, when the present system has worked up to a certain point. With Englishup for life. The "tales of the Magi," and the "funds," or acknowledgments for the NATION'S men it was necessary that the plan of individual or conjoint PRIVATE enterprise should have its full swing, far eclipsed. "Alladin's wonderful lamp" would were "down" at 97#; and Exchequer Bills were to prepare them for a higher principle of action, which, while it prevented individual accumulation. will secure the benefit to the nation at large. The The depression in the Consol-market was partially evils of the present system will work their own cure. We shall have the Railways without the gambling. Already does the public mind indicate the growth of reserved for a few special favourites: but if this same party also bought Exchequer-bills. Notwith an opinion in favour of this course. Already is the public press hinting at the possibility of this being accomplished; and before we have passed through the stormy times now opening on us, we shall have the mode by which this can be realised, publicly discussed, and very generally supported-

Space now prevents us from entering more particularly into this branch of the question. We must defer it to another opportunity. Meantime, we commend the following extract from the Bankers' commencement of business. Even up to one o'clock, the | Circular to general attention. The remarks on the present speculation in Railways are temperate; and preceded as they are by a descriptive sketch of the 'great crisis" of 1824-5 and that of 1835-6, for the purpose of contrast with the present, they are calcu- there never was a speculation in which the Directors of lated to be of general benefit:-

purpose of distinguishing this extraordinary speculation | The Bank will not be controlled by railway magnates as from some of those which have preceded it, equally it was controlled by the great merchants and merchantvolume contains nearly 600 pages of closely-printed letter- and pretty tidy pickings have also fallen to the lot difference is from that which the minimum rate of discount to 3 per cent., small as the marking in their day an excited and discased state of the from three to four millions sterling. But the peculiar character and manifestation of that speculation are the way the tide is likely to turn. In every instance the important and instructive circumstances that we have and more to be spent in such imports as tea, coffee, tonow to consider, for the purpose of showing their bearing The source of all these speculations is a reflux o

money to the centre, after a period of commercial and manufacturing distress, and low prices. That of 1824.5 most striking feature was the mining enterprises, which also involved the greatest amount of ultimateloss. During the highest state of the fever the premiums on the shares of some of the South American mining companies rose to more than a thousand times the nominal value of the shares. In this there is a striking contrast to that which has taken place in railway shares, in none of which has the premiums amounted to the nominal value of the shares, when the affair was in the state of projection. The reason is this,-supposing the spirit to have the same strength and intensity, and to be supported by the same mount of power in 1824-5 as in 1844-5, at the former period no one object presented itself on which alone the peculation could live and prosper. Gold and silver mines are limited in number; their situations are remote from the centre of power; the people of England were not familiar with such enterprises, and nothing but high mercantile names could have induced them to adventur which men of lower grade and inferior authorities brought forward for it to feed on. If mines had been like railways, equally familiar to the public observation and approbation,-if mines could have been presented in unlimited number, and some leading men had been willing formation of a score of companies at once, as they do now in the case of railways, the speculation of 1824-5 would have been confined as exclusively to mining emterprises as the speculations of 1844-5 is confined to railway enterprises. Ingenious men observe the cravings of the monster, and they find no difficulty in creating a thousand railways for the purpose of satisfying it. In 1824-5 there was no such prolific field of creation; and consequently the shares in the few mining companies brought out rose

in some cases to more than a thousand-fold of the amount of capital proposed to be laid out. The next succeeding period of speculative prosperity, 1835-6 more nearly resembled in its characteristics that of 1825 than does the present one. North American credit, garnished with banks, railways, and other public improvements, was in this case the tempting bait. Substantially, the objects then presented for investments were of sounder foundation than four out of five of the railway projects that have been brought out for public patronage in the year 1845; and we firmly believe that the shareholders in canal and railway property and in loans to municipalities in the United States, and on the other hand, in the new railways of England, will admit the validity of this conclusion when they compare accounts in the year 1855. The range of enterprise for British capitalists in 1835-6 was extensive, for it had the whole of the United States for its theatre. It was then, as now, large streets and constructing new ones, building public speculation in mills, mines, manufactures, and the raw materials of manufacture. On attempting to draw a parallel between the two periods of excitement, 1824-5 respects there was no striking characteristic of difference in 1825, the state of the law precluded from being formed. We now come to the speculation of the present time, to make the examination more intelligible. The object of the current speculation is principally, almost exclusively, confined to railways here and abroad. Its range, however extensive, but it is in great part limited to home, and the money it calls out is spent in great part on ourselves. We by drawing out hoarded, and, as it lay, useless treasure, tocracy" of which he is not a member, and complete and giving employment to labourers. But, we are considering the matter as a speculation, and endeavouring to cace out some of its probable consequences. As such, in what respect does a railway differ from a mill that is built in times of stimulation, and is sold for one-fifth of its cost in times of distress, because the owner cannot pay the expense of working it? The mill is better property than a railway, because the latter can be applied to one only purpose. In both cases, the architects, dealers in fraught with destruction to the real farming interest, materials, and labourers of the structures were benefited whilst they were in course of being constructed; but, after that, so long as the structures will not pay for working them, the capital expended is almost wholly pure have had of the free trade measures of Sir Robert Are not we entitled to ask, "who were the waste. Of what use to the public or the proprietors is "croakers," when we find those who were silent the capital expended in the Junction Railway? We believe that is the name of one for which an act was obtained ten years ago, to bring the traffic of the existing railways to a point somewhere about Gray's-inn-lane, and in "accommodating" their customers who require us, and which cannot now be prevented? Should we which was partly constructed. The ground has been forfeited to the original owners of it long since, according to the terms of the act. Of what use will be some of the themselves will need "accommodation;" and in so frankly and explicitly given, with those then held five railways projected to be formed between London and that their need they must apply to the "Old forth by those who now speak as above? But to York? Not one additional railway can be formed without injuring the revenue of that which is in operation. Some rent success of what he calls "his policy" has, in reality, of them must be closed for the want of power to pay the as little as possible to do with his policy—that the plenty, working of them; for, to render them all productive of cheapness, and general prosperity, the high wages and

like instruments, useless canals, or useless railways, h the nationality bearing on the welfare of a country whatever may have been its object. In the case wasteful expenditure in war, the state provides that the enpitalist who advances money as it is wanted shall to ceive his stipulated usance for it by taxes levied on the whole community; in the case of a wasteful expenditure in useless railways—say of fifty or a hundred millione which cannot be worked because of the expense of work. power to guarantee the annual usance to those who sup. ply the capital; consequently, although the Public burden must be less than that for expenditure caused by war, or nothing at all, the individual misery caused by abortive railway schemes with their outlays must be so great as to battle all power of description. Neither are there wanting evidences even in this, the infancy of the system, to prove that three or four out of every five of and south-west of England, remote from the sources of mineral wealth-must fail. To say nothing of the wrecks passing under the titles of the Peak and the Moreton-in-the-Marsh Railways, there exists the White and Pickering Railway (a single line, with slidings, of twenty-four miles) as a warning. There is no railway that runs over such a proportionate length of waste and worthless land; there is no railroad more needed, for Whitby is a populous and wealthy town, situated in a being twenty miles distant, and the intervening space in every direction being moorland. Two beautiful valleys approximating near to midway between Whithy and Pickering present the most favourable basis for the construction of a railway. The one now worked has been constructed—badly constructed we admit—and in operation many years, The owners never, we believe, received one farthing in the shape of dividend or interest for their capital, and the expence of working the line was with difficulty defrayed—the operations were frequently on the point of being stopped for this reason. Here there was no competing line, no competing carrying power worth alluding to, except that provided by the sea; and we repeat, no circumstances can be imagined more favourable for a railway enterprise, except dense population and mineral treasures. Not one in five of the new projects is to be compared with it, all circumstances con. sidered. Mr. Hudson's keen practical eye has perceived this, and he has bought the Whitby and Pickering Rail. way, which, as an adjunct to the York and Scarborough and the York and North Midland, now all one, will prove in his hands an important feeder ; for competition is one of the question in such a locality.

We have adverted to these illustrations furnished by brief experience in working a novel system, for the purpose of suggesting the improbability of more than one in four of the new projects paying any interest to the adventurers. It would be useless to multiply examples, or they might be adduced from the slight and miserable dividends exhibited by some of the southern railways. working without competition. Then what will be the effect of all this speculation on the monetary power is the only remaining section of the matter on which we shall at present offer any observation. We said a fortnight since that the thing as a speculation must break down within six months, or subside, leaving shouls of adventurers helpless on shore when the tide chbs. Prophets. with a particle of foresight and discretion, will take an ample margin when prophecying; and a third part of six months may be sufficient to realize this prophecy, Whenever that time comes there will be a rush to obtain the possession of money to keep the speculation affont, A few only of the speculators will succeed in this; for the Bank of England generally, and those who influence and control monetary operations in the city of London, We now proceed to bestow a few observations for the stood more aloof than they do in this railway speculation. bankers at the two former crises of 1825 and 1836.

This leads to the inference that the manufacturing terfered with at the next convulsion than at any preceding one; and this appears to us a just inference. Still sum in eight useless out of ten projected for Southampton. it would be rather less disadvantageous to our manufacturing interests to waste English money there than for such purposes at home: at home it would cause less to be spent in English manufactures than in the United States. bacco, sugar, wine, rice, and food-especially in the period of projection and laying out of schemes. A secondary clerk to an engineer has, we know, been paid seven guineas a day for his services; and this fact marks the objects on which an increased expenditure for railways in this stage of their progress is likely to be squandered. The great question for consideration is, what will be the effect of all this speculation combined with augmented imports on the Bank of England?

On this last question we know far too little to justify us in saying more than we have said at present. We understand that the directors count on the probability of losing two or three millions of their treasure. Such a drain, we believe, would not stop at the assumed point, but even that small sum would be quite sufficient to sink three out of four of all the new railway projects, to produce greater stringency in the administration of money, and very guarded conduct on the part of all bankers.

...... THE MINISTER AND THE CORN LAWS. WHAT SORT OF BARGAIN SHOULD THE FARM. ERS MAKE !

THERE are indications on the political horizon that

PEEL is prepared to "go the whole hog" with the Corn Laws, and complete the degradation of his agricultural majority by dragging them up to vote for the total repeal of those regulations which they have held out as necessary to the very existence of the landed interest. Last session all the defence that could be offered by the "farmer's friends" in the Ministry was a "kicking" reproof from Mr. Sydney HERBERT, the new Secretary to the Treasury, to the farmers "for coming whining to the legislature for relief" from the distress and run worked for them by legislative measures; and Sir James Graham at once announced that the Ministry were fully prepared to admit the Free-trade principle to its full extent,—the application of it being only a question of time and Ministerial convenience. Since then the Times has been preparing the public for a new course of policy in relation to the importation of food-its articles having for their object the inculcation of the idea of a total repeal of the Corn Laws rather than the substitution of the "fixed duty" which the Times in former times, and not very long since, advocated. The recent jeopardy we were in, in relation to the whole harvest, and the partial failure of the corn and potatoe crops, have afforded occasion for these preparatives for the coming event. In addition to these significant "signs" we have Lord Asurer addressing his consticonfined mainly to one field abroad, but in England it tuents of the county of Dorset, telling them that took the direction of forming joint-stock banks, opening "the destiny of the Corn Laws is fixed;" that "the edifices, laying out parks with villas, as at Clapham and leading men of both the great parties in the legislanear Manchester, and generally it created a spirit of ture are by no means disinclined to their eventual abolition;" and "that the difference between these same 'great parties' is less a matter of principle and 1855.6, we find the great feature of the first was that than a question of time." Add to all this the fact the principal stream of speculation was directed to South that the Sunday organ of the Ministers announces and Central America, and that of the latter, was that the that "the Government are sedulously procuring information from all parts of the country, as to the in the two, except what relates to joint-stock banks, which, most vital of all questions—the food of the people;" and that a variety of rumours were circulated "on Change" on Monday, in relation to a change of ministerial policy on the subject of the Corn Laws, and had some effect in depressing the funds and Railway is as great as in the two former cases, probably far more shares. Add all these things together: and it would appear protty evident that PEEL is preparing to give rejoice that it is so; it must be productive of public benefit the finishing stroke to that " proud and haughty aris-

> Our opinions as to the effect of such repeal, unaccompanied by the other fiscal and monetary alterations which we have pointed out, have undergone no change whatever. We still believe such a step to be and to carry in its train a host of awful consequences to the producers of all classes. The experience we PEEL has not weakened these opinions in the slightest -but, on the contrary, strengthened them in every particular. Tell us not that the "roaring trade" and "GLORIOUS PROSPERITY" of the last two years have resulted from Sir Robert's abolition of import duties; for with the free trade Chronicle we hold

the ministerial structure of free trade for which ho

laid the foundation in his Tariff of 1841.

at once quintupled. If, in a small country like this, you attributable to his Corn-law, as they are to his Incomelay out fifty millions of money in railways, the outlay may tax—that they are the fruits of a succession of abundant

you also admit that the infactuated gambling in the

share market - which is doomed to replace that "PROSPERITY" with "gloomy depression"—is the certan consequence of his free trade measures also. The fact is, that hitherto it has been all sun with the Ministers; and their measures have not yet been subjected to the trying blasts of winter. The trialday is approaching, however: and we shall be ready to compare notes some six months hence with those who maintain that Sir Robert's free trade tariff has contributed to our comfort, happiness, and greatness. Meantine, this is a point in abeyance. Speculation on this subject at present is worse than useless: for on the absence of that "fair trial" which was asked in the acceptance, it would be unfair to condemn, and as unfair to fully approve.

Respecting the determined abolition of the duties regulating the importation of foreign grain, Lord ASHLET tellis the farmers of Dorsetshire :-

ASHLLA It is needless to argue the policy or impolicy of such a It is necessary it would rather be wise to consider in what way change; break the force of an inevitable blow. The rou can be an income of the sudden repeal of these laws would be destructive; the sudden abolition of them would be less injurious. You gradual abolition of them would be less injurious. have, at this moment, the power to offer such terms; have, is no certainty that you will retain it much longer, there is no certainty that there is an end; and then our scinal prosperity must come to an end; and then Our second fearful pressure of commercial distress, with the water and the one side, and the indifference on the other, of the great political chiefs, will leave you, in an hour of especial difficulty, altogether without a refuge or

The advice here given is well worthy of being followed. Argument on the question is at an end. The minds of all parties are made up: and as both of the great parties have coalesced, "THE BLOW OF REPEAL 15 INEVITABLE." There is now then only the question of TEHMS. If the farmers are wise, they will instantly make "terms" with the workers of all sorts, and be thus prepared to prefer "terms" to the ministers which shall effectually break the force of that "inevitable blow" to all parties likely to suffer from it, if not foiled. Those terms must be an EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT of rents, titles, salaries, pensions, allowances, and the national burden in the shape of DEDT, with power to carry that adjustment into effect. These measures, with the Malt and Hop taxes, and the abolition of all excise duties, will enable the farmers to meet the foreign growers of corn in the British market, and enable the artizan-producer to purchase their home-grown food. But a Repeal of the Corn-laws without these "terms," or with less "terms" than these, will indeed "be destructive." It is for the farmers to say how they

Co 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 awart. 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 opera-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 attended to. All communications must, therefore,

Orders for the paper and advertisements, to F. O'Connor, Esq., 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, Loudon.

in future, be addressed as follows:--

Communications for the paper, to Mr. Joshua Hobson, Editor Northern Star, Office, 16, Great Windmill-street Haymarket,

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

ZI EASE, DEGENERACY AND D.ATH PROMOTED BY THE PRESENT HABITATIONS OF THE WORKING CLASS-We take the following letter from the Times: Sir,-The great interest taken lately in investigating the sources of disease among the poorer classes of the population has shown the necessity or extending throughout the country the wholesome laws regarding drainage and ventilation, formerly confined to the limits of certain towns, and I am happy to see that the Government are auxious to promote, as much as possible, this very desirable enactment. Still, a great deal remains to be done to prevent the formation of disease by overcrowding the apartments inhabited by the poor, each room being usually occupied by one, and in some situations by more than one family. In the prosecution of my profession the following strong evidence of this evil of evercrowding has lately come under my notice .-A family, consisting of father, mother, and six children, the cldest a girl aged 15, were living in one small room in a neighbouring court; this room, although on the first floor, is incapable of proper ventilation, from the circumstance that the court is a cul de suc; the consequence is that most of the children are seriously affected by scrofula, which must be a source of suffering to them in after life, and the youngest has just expired, worn out by the impossibility, through mesenteric disease, of deriving nourishment from its food; four months ago, likewise, the children were each in turn seized with scarlet fever and measles, both diseases existing at the same time in diff rent subjects. The father, a farrier, has worked at the same forge for many years, and the children are brought up with more attention to education than is usually paid by persons of this class. The rent of their single room is 5s. a-week, amounting to £13 a-year, a sum amply sufficient to provide a cottage of considerable size in the country. Removal to a more open situation would do much towards restoring these children to health, but the difficulties of effecting this are very great; many householders decline to admit into their houses families with many children; even a single child is frequently objected to, while in this family five still remain. From this difficulty it arises that those individuals who most require pure air in abundance are the most deprived of it; their constitutions are impaired, disease of a most injurious vature is set up, and life itself frequently terminated at an early age. This is a lamentable state of things; yet it prevails, more or less, in all the towns of this kingdom, to the shortening of life to an enormous extent, and to the destruction of proper moral feelings in many cases. Can nothing be done to prevent this? Can no society be formed to provide wholesome lodgings at reasona le rates for the poor? While millions are being spent upon railroads, surely a little might be afforded to relieve the necessities I have attempted to T. W. J. MERRIMAN, M.D.

Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Oct. 18. CONDITION OF THE BRADFORD WOOLCOMBERS. - Having what may be considered a degree of practical experience regarding the situation of the Woolcombers of this town, and being one of that body myself, I have no doubt that you will allow me to explain their grierances, and the shameful condition in which they are placed. I do not feel disposed to play the editor by philosophising on the circumstances of which complain, knowing well that you are perfectly capable of analysing the facts which, with your permission, I shall now lay before your readers. In the course of the last week I have visited some of the most filthy and wretched abodes that the mind of man can conceive, in which misery of the lowest description was personified. In a portion of this town called the Leys, there are scores of wretched hovels, unfurnished and unventilated, damp, filthy in the extreme, and surrounded by stagnant pools, human excrement, and everything offensive and disgusting to "sight and smell." No sewers, no drainage, no ventilation. Nothing to be seen but squalid wretchedness on every side, and the features of the impates show forth perfect and unmistakable index of their condition: all this is to be seen in the centre of this wealthy emporium of the worsted trade. Rags, filth, and the most humiliating wretchedness seem to be the order of the

day. . . How often are the intelligent and benevolent portion of the inhabitants to appeal against this state of things? Have some of the wealthier classes grown so completely sordid, and given them. selves so entirely to the worship of Mammon that not only the physical and moral condition of their fellowcreatures cannot rouse them from their lethargy, but that a regard to the health and life of themselves and families cannot lift the scales from their eyes? The Sanatory Committee of this town have published two reports in which the condition of the woolcombers have been clearly and explicitly set for th, and although the greater portion of cases detailed in the first report might raise a blush on the cheek, and excite the commiseration of those who have the slightest claims to humanity, yet, in the words of the poet there is

"Beneath the lowest depth a lower still." This morning my attention was drawn to the condition of a family residing in a place situate on the Manchester-road, dignified by the title of Albion Square at the entrance of this square are several good-looking cottage houses, under one of which is a single cellar, twelve feet below the surface. I entered this horrid den, and could not perceive any occupant, owing to the darkness of the place, but in the course of a minute I heard a low moan, as of a person suffering from bodily pain. I advanced along the floor saturated with rain water, which rolled in torrents from the door, and recognised a female form laid on what it would be a shame to term a bed. I questioned her, and found she had been ill for some time. I asked whether she was married, and found that she had a husband and five children living (?) with her in this miserable hole. On looking round more closely, I beheld some wretched, half-naked children huddled together, I resolved to see her husband, and after some delay he came. He told me he was a woolcomber, that he had worked in that cellar until his health was so completely undermined that he was compelled at last to go and work elsewhere; his health was still bad, and he had applied for several cottage houses, but could not get one, because he was a wookomber. The woolcombers are blamed for their immorality, insubordination, irregularity, &c., &c. Now, sir, who are to blame ? Perhaps these few lines may come under the notice of parties whose consciences will give a response. One thing must be clear to all. The present mode of woolcombers being compelled to work in their bedchumbers causes the proprietors of cottages to decline accepting them as tenants, they are consequently forced to occupy such filthy and unhealthy holes, as I have endeavoured to describe. What is the remedy for this degrading state of things? THE EBECTION OF SHOPS FOR WOOLCOMBERS!

Yours truly,

GEORGE WHITE. 'DIVINE" JUSTICE IN LEICESTERSHIRE,-We take the following from the Times: - 'The Leicester Chronicle reports what it justly calls a "hard case," tried, or we should rather say, disposed of, at the late Quarter Sessions. Two young men appealed against a magi-strate's conviction. The charge against them was that of having stolen some apples from a garden. They came provided with a host of witnesses to prove that they were elsewhere at the time of the robbery. This defence was either true or false; but instead of inquiry whether the accused were guilty or innocent, they were treated as guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour, because they had, in their notice of appeal, through their attorney's mistake, cailed the convicting magistrate John Dudley, Esquire, instead of the Reverend John Dudley. The effect of this decision is, that because Mr. Dudley is a divine J. P., therefore the men stole the apples. Had he been an esquire, they might have established their innocence, if they were innocent, and if, in addition, they had the means of proving it—a by no means necessary accompaniment.

JOHN DONALD, EDINBURGH .- The trade price of "The Purgatory of Suicides" is three fourths. We have not any Stars for October 11th.

Mrs. Lancaster, Warefield .- The reason of the Stars not being sent on September 13th was, the person who Dorking .. skould have packed them, in Windmill-street, mislaid the cover for those to Wakefield, and also those for Mr. T. S. Brook of Dewsbury, and Mr. Liddle of Preston. This mistake was not found out till the Wednesday following, when the covers were brought to the office in the Strand.

NECESSITY OF SANATORY REFORM IN THE TOWER HAM. LETS,-In the street in which I reside, there exists a most abominable nuisance, in consequence of some of the houses not being provided with a proper receptacle for the night-soil, and other filth, which the occupiers are necessitated to pump out into the street, three or Greenwich four times a week, where the nuisance often accumu- Bolton lates opposite my door, and there remains fer days. Do., a friend This nuisance is believed to be the cause of much of the sickness that has latterly prevailed in this district. The stench is at times so great that it is difficult to breathe. Now this is really too bad, for when the Mr. Browett, one quarter's subscription offensive stuff has been floating before my own door, I have frequently pointed it out to the police, who admit the nuisance, yet think they have no power to interfere, take no notice, and it still remains unabated. I wonder how long it would be allowed to remain before the residence of some of the royal paupers who have recently cut so conspicuous a figure in resisting the payment of poor rates. Be it remembered I and my neighbours pay all rates. Having complained to the police and collector of the sewers rate without redress, I see no other mode of removing this crying evil but appealing to the press, in the hope that it may meet the eye of some of the philanthropic gentlemen who are enquiring into the sanatory condition of the metropolis, that they may be induced to compel the owners of property to reform this abominable and mischievous nuisance. By inserting this you will confer a favour on yours, &c., J. Shaw.—24, Gloucester-

MR. T. M. WHEELER AND HIS BALANCE SHEET.—In the Northern Star of October 4th we inserted the balance sheet of the Co-operative Land Society, as furnished by Mr. T. M. Wheeler, the secretary. In the Star of the succeeding week Mr. Wheeler made it matter of complaint that mistakes had occurred in the account of monies from "Ashton, Barnsley, Bolton, Carrington, Dewsbury, Lambeth, Lamberhead-green, Mottram, Northampton, Nottingham, Old Basford, Oldham, Ratcliffe, Roiherham, Sheffield, Somers Town, Wheeler's list, and the Whittington and Cat." These errors Mr. tention on the part of the compositors and readers:" and their consequences, he averred, had been to "compel him to issue another printed balance sheet." Now, it struck us when we saw this statement, that there had either been gross neglect on the part of those Mr. Wheeler described, or that the errors had been combeen made out, and placed in the compositor's hands. To set this portion of the matter at rest, we caused the MS. of said balance sheet to be forwarded to our present location,—at least such portions of it as could be found, - for one slip, containing the accounts from Lambeth and Lamberhead-green, has been lost. All the others are there; and, in every instance that we can trace, has Mr. Wheeler's MS. been scruplously followed. Both the compositors and readers have done their duty-printed the balance sheet as rendered to them. The errors Mr. Wheeler speaks of are not there-A. B., BIRMINGHAM.-We cannot help him off with his

T., KESWICK .- The rules of the United Trades' Asso ciation, and every information connected therewith, are to be obtained of Mr. Barrett, the secretary, at the

MB. WATTS, BIRMINGHAM; AND MB. DEBBAGE, NOR-

Trades' Office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury. WICH, will oblige by procuring their post-orders payable at the branch Post-office, Charing-cross. THE RESTORATION OF THE EXILED PATRIOTS.—We have our readers:-- I have long been waiting in earnest excorrespondents would have called the attention of the Chartist body to the important subject at the head of this communication, but, finding that no one has done so, for me to be longer silent would be highly culpable. I therefore trust, sir, that one of your humblest subscribers will be allowed to express his sentiments through the columns of the Northern Star .- Brother Chartists-Punch, that excellent compendium of sterling wit and satire, says, that everybody is asking "Shall Cromwell have a statue ?" I reply in the affirmative, inasmuch as Cromwell far surpassed many (if not the whole) of our governors, whose names defile the pages of our history since Alfred the Great. But what is it to us, the robbed, despised, degraded, and enslaved working classes, whether this or that "slaughterer of the human family has a place in the new Houses of Parliament; whether those who have for ages been the upholders, defenders of, and participators in that system of spoliation, roba question to ask of far greater and momentous importance to us who profess to be firm adherents and warm admirers of truth, justice, and liberty-a question which should, in my humble opinion, make every demorestoration of the patriots Frost, Williams, Jones, Maidstone. Ellis, and other political exiles, the victims of class laws class juries, and perjury! Men who, for their attachment to, and their exertions in the cause of freedom, were torn from all that affection held dear, and banished to a penal settlement, there to associate with those who had been guilty of every atrocity in the black catalogue of crime. Oh! what men like these have suffered under such a punishment! The late Chartist conven-

tion, imbued with the true spirit of democracy, and actuated by pure philanthropy, decided on recommending that an united, energetic, and determined effort should be made to restore the expatriated patriots to their native land; and the convention appointed a deputation to wait on that friend of labour, T. S. Duncombe, M.P., to ascertain his opinion on the subject. Mr. Duncombe assured the deputation that he would bring the question before the House of Commons, at the close of the then (April last) present session, or early in the next; and for the motion to be successported by numerously signed petitions. Suitable

on the localities to elect their delegates, to which some neglected their duty. How can we reconcile our profore, manifest that our only hope is in petitioning the stir ourselves in this good work-not a day should be lost, be crowded into the House, that we may thereby back up the noble Duncombe. Let the working men of London, in particular, set an example in this laudable functions, being compelled to be much absent from town. I would advise that each of the metropolitan localities forthwith elect two delegates, men that are warm and earnest in the cause, for this special purpose, and let the whole meet our worthy and assiduous genein the Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday afternoon, November 9th, or 16th, at the latest. Let us no more must and will crown our exertions.

A DISTRICT SECRETARY OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERA TIVE LAND Society," must append his name to his the writer's address.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR. Halifax, per C. W. Smith Wigan, per N. Canning .. Leeds, per Wm. Brook .. Burnley, per J. Grey .. Worcester, per Mr. Griffiths Cullompton, per W. Poole Stockport, per T. Woodhouse Dodworth, per T. Grofts ... Keighley, per J. Vicars ... Rotherham, per W. Kimpster Preston, per J. Brown ... Helin Locality, Sowerby, per W. Woodhouse Manchester, per J. Murray Plymouth, per E. Robertso Colne, per H. Horsfield ... E. Robertson Birmingham, per II. Parker Brighton, Artickoke Inn Locality, No. 1, per W. INSTALMENTS. £ s. d. 0 12 0 Birkenkead FHARES. .. 1 10 0 Boulogne .. 7 2 0 Bradford .. Westminster .. 1 16 10 Leicester .. Bristol CARDS AND RULES Cheltenham .. 0 4 4 Wootten - under -Worcester

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER GENERAL RECRETARY. SUBSCRIPTIONS. .. 0 10 0 Bristol, Mr. Hill .. 0 1

.. 0 5 0 Carrington .. 0 0 10 Bolton, Mr. Livesay VETERAN PATRIOTS' FUND.

BROTHER SHAREHOLDERS,-By the time you peruse this

every sub-secretary will be in possession of a balance There is one item in the expenses which seems to have been misunderstood by some of the shareholders, and should be given-theitem alluded to is the salary of the directors. It is asserted by some that the laws do not sanction any appropriation of the funds for that purpose. to a strict quarantine. This intelligence I believe this to be a mistake. Each shareholder, on join-confirmed, however, from any other source. ing the society, is aware that 2s. of the £2 12s. is to be devoted to expenses for the general good of the society. The In the opinion of the directors the employment of Messrs Doyle, Clark, and M'Grath, as agents and expounders of the principles of the society, was the most expedient method they could adopt, and the result has justified their conclusions. These gentlemen and myself have devoted nearly the whole of our time and energies to the furtherance of the interests of the society, and they would have been justified in receiving, and the funds for that purpose would have allowed of them being paid from that source; but, aware of our position as a pro tem, body, and anxious to guard against the slightest shadow of suspicion, the directors determined not to touch one farthing of the funds for the payment of their salaries; there was still, however a fund applicable to that purpose, and over which we had perfect right of control—I allude to the profits on the sale of cards and rules. By their exertions this source of revenue was raised; they were as much entitled to it as an other tradesman for the sale of goods which he may thin proper to yend. It is from this source that our salaries list, and the Whittington and Cat." These errors Mr. have been paid, and there is still a considerable balanc Wheeler stated to have arisen from "want of due at of profit in hand. I have offered these remarks because am aware that the subject has been warmly discussed and it is for the welfare of the society that the officers and the body should perfectly, and as speedily as possible, as certain their relative positions. In conclusion, I have only to add, that, although our labours have been far more onerous and responsible than when solely employed as the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association mitted by somebody else before the balance sheet had | yet we have not received one fraction extra salary. What

> Yours, on behalf of my brethren. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. No. 7, Crown-court, Dean-street, Oxford-street.

mittee of the National Charter Association.

N.B.—The sub-secretaries are requested immediately to collect and remit the levy to me, in order that I may arrange the district representation.

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

SINGULAR DEATH FROM NIGHTMARE.—Late on Saturday evening Mr. Wm. Payne, the coroner, went into an inquiry at the Crown Tavern, Basinghall-street. touching the death of John Connolly, aged 35 years, a vocalist. It appeared that latterly the deceased man had suffered a good deal from nightmare. On Friday evening last he went home rather depressed in spirits, and retired to rest at a quarter to ten. His companion, Samuel M'Mahon, who slept in the received the following to which we call the attention of same bed with him, on awaking next morning (Saturday) discovered the deceased lying in an apparently pectation that some one of your numerous and talented lifeless state. Witness, believing him at first to have been labouring under some paroxysm of his complaint. shook him, when he breathed very heavily. Mr. Lenniker, surgeon, was immediately sent for, but residing near Smithfield. It appears that a Wandsbefore his arrival life was extinct. The surgeon was worth and City omnibus. No. 2,235, was proceeding of opinion that death was caused by the breaking of down Ludgate-hill, when the child alluded to was obsome bloed-vessel in the region of the heart, no doubt | served suddenly to shoot out from among the passersfrom the excitement consequent upon nightmare.—

Verdict accordingly. MAIDSTONE. - MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. young girl, aged about 17, named Dann, the daughter of a tradesman in this town, disappeared on Thursday evening week in a very strange manner. She had been, with a younger sister, hop-picking for Mr. Baxter, at Shepway Court, and on Thursday night promptly attended by Mr. Pointing, a surgeon, who went to the Wheatsheaf Inn, on the Loose road, to at once pronounced the case hopeless. The little run with all its power into the train, smashing the receive her earnings. She received about £2 15s.: and had left the house a few minutes, when a young man who had been employed in the hop-ground said bery, and murder, which has, and still curses this to another, "Why, you don't mean to let your country, are allowed a niche in that building. I have sweetheart go off in that way," and ran out after her. He returned in about five minutes, and said that he had run down the road but could not overtake her. Since that period she has never been seen, although every place likely to contain her has been searched crat hold down his head and plead guilty to the charge As she was a steady, well-behaved girl, her parents of not having done his duty. The question, I would are in the deepest possible distress at her disap-

CORONER'S INQUEST.—DEATH FROM THE LICK OF Horse.-On Monday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of James Hills, aged 46. It appeared that deceased was a horse-keeper in the employ of Mr. Glover, pro prietor of some Norwood coaches. On the 10tl instant deceased was in the stables in Little Portlandstreet, Portland-place, when a horse which he was rubbing down, suddenly kicked him on the left thigh. When he was picked up, it being found that he was unable to stand, he was removed to the above institution. Every attention was paid to him, but delirium tremens supervening, consequent on de ceased's irregular mode of living, he sank, and died on Thursday last. Verdict, accidental death.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE .- On Monday evening Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at the St. George's Tavern Lambeth-road, on the body of Mr. Charles Pitcher, ful, it would be necessary that it should be sup- aged 34, late landlord of the above house. The petitions were drawn up, and it was agreed that a ever since he had exhibited a singular strangeness in Central Exile Restoration Committee be formed, to his manner, accompanned with great despondency. mons to support the motion (recoilect in 1843 the motion diately, and Mr. Hooper, a surgeon of the London-was lost by the casting vote of the Whig speaker) of road, attended, and tried every means to restore the patriotic Duncombe, to correspond with, and afford animation, as the body was still warm, but ineffecinformation to, petitioners; to superintend the pre- tually. About seven o'clock the same morning the

have responded, others cannot understand, or have root, Monday.—By the arrival here to day of the their next meeting will offer a further reward, so a horrible scene presented itself. The compartment Bucephalus, Captain Small, from Bombay, we learn that these villains may be brought to condign punishfession of democracy with our culpable neglect of these the total loss of the above vessel, and seventeen of ment. Mr. Bunting has been attended by a medical ill-used and persecuted men? Certainly, at the close of last year memorials were presented to her Majesty, or rather to Sir James Graham, for that cold-hearted renegade returned his lithographed answers that he saw about midnight, struck on a reef in Bass's Straits, no reason why he should recommend their case to the and immediately went to pieces; the passengers and merciful consideration of "her Majesty." It is, there- crew, with the above exceptions, saving themselves sidering the murderous attack, Mr. Bunting is prowith much difficulty, and ultimately reached gressing favourably. House of Commons. It is now high time that we be- Flinder's Island in safety, whence they were conveyed to Launceston, New South Wales. Captain Collins, February will soon be here. Let us instantly set about a passenger, has written a long narrative to one of getting up public meetings, to adopt petitions, and the Sydney papers, in which he deprecates in strong where this is not practicable, let individual petitions | terms the unseaworthy state of the vessel, as it appears she began to leak shortly after leaving Sydney, he also says, that from the striking of the ship to her parting and going down, only seven minutes elapsed. undertaking, as much will depend on the exertions of the central committee, (the duties imposed on that com-Saved: Captain Collins, 13th Light Dragoons; Mrs. mittee being rather of an onerous character) and the Collins, Miss Elizabeth Collins, Miss Emma Collins, majority of the executive, from the importance of their Miss Strathallen Collins, Sarah Sarson, Mrs. Newby. Mr. Reeves, Mrs. Reeve, Mrs. Stanbury, Mrs. tion. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Evans, Mr. Hefferman, Mrs. Hefferman, Stephen Dwyer, Mr. Thomas Newman, Mr. James Abbott, Mr. J. Jones, Mr Joseph Wilkinson, Mr. Heather, Master Arthur Heather, Michael Nicholson, George find one surety in the sum of £40 to keep the peace ral secretary (I respectfully call his attention to this,) Hempson, Patrick Gardiner, and all the crew. Lost for six months. -Mrs. Heather, and two children, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Turnbull, two daughters of Captain Collins, three give "three cheers" for them at our meetings, if we daughtors of Captain Newby, Sarah Fowkes, and six fail to exert ourselves in their behalf. There must be children of Mrs. Evans. The Bucephalus received tably attired female was observed to mount the no apathy, no half-heartedness, no kesitation, no her report from the Indian, bound from Launceston parapet near the centre arch of Blackfriars-bridge, failure, but energy, firmness, promptitude, and success to London, which vessel she spoke on the 6th instant in and in tantly to precipitate herself into the water.

ALLEGED CHILD MURDER .- On Tuesday last Mr. William Payne resumed and concluded an inquiry at letters if he wishes their contents to be noticed. We the Fleece, Queen-street, Cheapside, on the body of do not give publicity to such letters without knowing a newly-born male child, discovered on the night of Sunday week, lying on the door steps of Mr. Halford, J. BERTS .- Your letter arrived too late for notice this of Ironmonger-lane, the churchwarden of the parish. week. We wish Mr. Berts, and some others of our correspondents, would eschew writing on both sides of the paper. It is a great grievance for editors and silghtest clue can be obtained to the parent. The jury returned an open verdict of " Found dead."

> FATAL OCCURRENCE -NEGLECT OF A ROAD CON-TRACTOR .- On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held pefore Mr. St. Clair Bedford, coroner of Westminster, at the George, Wardour-street, Soho, on the body of Mr. Alfred Richard Harrison, aged 30, silversmith chapel, the present building being in a dilapidated and jeweller, of Pickett-street, Strand, whose death state. During the proceedings a crash was heard, Hackney, stated that about ten o'clock on the night of Saturday, the 4th inst., he was walking along Portland-place, Clapton, when hearing a shout from behind he looked back and saw a gentleman (who proved to be the deceased) on horseback coming along, and the rider at that time seemed to be righting himself in his saddle. Presently the gentleman passed him, and had only proceeded a few yards before his horse stumbled over some dirt in the road, and he was thrown head foremost to the ground. Witness, on the accident occurring, went up to the deceased, and asked him if he was hurt, but receiving no answer, he raised an alarm, and assistance arriving, deceased who was found to be insensible, was carried to Mr. Hovell's, a surgeon (in the neighbourhood), and from thence home to his friends in Wardour-street. By the Coroner: The road had been taken up to repair the sewers, and the mound of dirt over which deceased's horse fell was between three and four yards from the pathway, and about eighteen inches in height. There was no light to warn any person of danger, but on the other side of the heap of dirt there would have been plenty of room to have passed. The horse, when witness first saw it, he should judge was going at the rate of from ten to twelve miles an hour. Deceased seemed to have perfect controul over it. There was a gas lamp about 30 yards from where the accident happened, but it did not show a light on the spot. The jury, many of whom felt inclined to return a verdict of manslaughter against the contractor of the roads under the commissioners of sewers, (Mr. Crooks), eventually adjourned the inquiry, which lasted four hours, till Friday.

YELLOW FEVER AT MALTA. - The Gazette du Midi states that the Mongibello steamer, which arrived at Marseilles on the 16th of October, has brought news that the yellow fever had made its appearance on board a vessel which had entered the port of Malta. The number of cases was said to be two, one of which was followed by death. On receiving this news, the Neapolitan Council of State had assembled, and laid the matter before the Board of Health, which immediately ordered all vessels from Malta to be subjected | in about three minutes afterwards. to a strict quarantine. This intelligence is not

WATERBEACH.-INCENDIARY FIRES.-This village expenditure must, of course, be left in a great measure to is most uncaviably notorious for the ravings of incenthe good sense and discretion of the board of directors. diarism. Not less than eleven fires of this description, and some of them very serious ones, have two more to the list which occurred last week. The first took place on Thursday night, about eight o'clock, in the lodge belonging to Mr. William Fortunately it was discovered and extin-Mason. guished without doing any serious damage. The second broke out on the same evening, about eleven o'clock, on the premises of Mr. William Denson, situated a considerable distance from Mr. Mason's this also was first discovered in a lodge, whence the flames speedily communicated to the dwelling-house, which was partially consumed, and the lodge entirely burnt down. No doubt can exist as to the origin of these fires, and we carnestly hope the infamous perpetrators will be discovered.—Cambridge

FIRE AT ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.—Great alarm was excited in this college on Sunday morning by the discovery of a fire in the rooms of Mr. Craven, in Gisborne's-court. The fire was discovered by the bedmaker, who, entering the room at half-past nine clock, found it full of smoke. She instantly gave the alarm, and in a few moments the authorities of ever has been received by us as directors has been de- the college and the servants were present, and shortly afterwards Mr. Hazard's fire-engine (Sun-effice) arrived, and every effort was made to suppress the fire, but although it was prevented extending further, it was not totally subdued until two o'clock. For two days previously a smell of fire had been observed in the room, which no one could account for, and it appears now that it arose from the heat of the flues communicating to a beam in the wall, which on the morning in question broke out in flames. Though the utmost alarm prevailed we are happy to say no damage was done to any property, or other injury sustained than that we have stated .- Cambridge

> GAMLINGAY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE. -- ALARMING INCEN-DIARY FIRE.—On Monday morning this neighbour-hood was thrown into the utmost state of alarm by the discovery of a fire on the premises of Mr. Payne. called Brockden, in this village, which we understand extended to nearly the whole of the corn stacks and farm buildings. At ten o'clock on Monday the fire was blazing fearfully. There is no doubt as to its

SHOCKING OMNIBUS ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday ifternoon, about four o'clock, an accident occurred on Ludgate-hill, to a fine child named Edward Flemming, aged five years, the son of a glass manufacturer, by, into the road, and before the driver was aware of the circumstance, he was knocked down, and the near fore-wheel had passed over his neck and head. Mr. O'Hennesy, who was passing by, rushed forward and seizing the child, who was bleeding profusely from the mouth, nose, and ears, carried him to the shop of Messrs. Orridge and Co., where he was sufferer was then conveyed to St. Bartholomew's custody.

DARING OUTRAGE NEAR MANSFIELD .- About halfpast six o'clock on the evening of Saturday last, two ruffians attacked and committed a most murderous assault upon the person of Mr. William Bunting, articled clerk to Messrs. Parsons, Benn, and Parsons, solicitors, of Mansfield, whilst returning in a upwards of 60 years of age (judge of the Court of that it will take something more on the part of this articled clerk to Messrs. Parsons, Benn, and Pargig from Nottingham to the latter place. At the Bankruptcy at Leeds), had his legs crushed to mumask, sir, is this: "Shall no effort be made for the pearance, which has caused much excitement in at a very steady pace, when he was struck a most be carriage where he was sitting, and so firmly twenty, thirty, and, in some instances, forty years' severe blow on the back part of his head. The injuries which Mr. Bunting received from this blow were of so dreadful a nature that he was rendered insensible, and his head was rendered insensible, and his head was reverely cut, and laid open is the first of the carriages, left, and lifteen the could be extricated; he was left at the first of that the want of a well-directed and proper system of the carriages, left, and lifteen the could be extricated in one of the carriages, left, and lifteen the carriages left.

I am, sir, yours respectfully, and laid open is the fight by its fether and the carriages, left, and lifteen the carriages left. five different parts, the wounds being two and a-half in the fright, by its father, and was found unburt inches long, and extending to the bone. Mr. Bunting was completely covered with blood. Fortunately before the villains proceeded to other acts of escaped I know not. I was asleep, and thrown with attack passed the man on horseback, who, hearing the cries of Mr. Bunting, called out "What's the danger. aged 34, late landlord of the above house. The deceased had lost his wife about two months, and served the two men make off in the wood on each from the son of Matthew Hill, Esq., the eminent less in every district in the neighbourhood, except in consist of a delegate from each of the metropolitan localities, to act in conjunction with the Executive.

The duties assigned to the central committee were to by the waiter suspended by a silk handkerchief from localities, and broke the potatoes on the light, dry soils, are genetically with the narrow state of a delegate from each of the metropolitan localities, to act in conjunction with the Executive. Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, he was found the other attacked Mr. Bunting from behind. It is we passed Sheffield our engine burst one of its cylinate to be owing to its very light and sandy soil. Indeed the potatoes on the light, dry soils, are genetically more free from murrain, than those on the cold ders, and broke the central committee were to by the waiter suspended by a silk handkerchief from conjectured that the horse (the animal stopping very suddenly) while the narrow state of the conjecture attacked Mr. Bunting from behind. It is the horse (the animal stopping very suddenly) with the narrow state of the conjecture attacked Mr. Bunting from behind. It is the horse that the horse the animal stopping very suddenly with the narrow state of the conjecture attacked Mr. Bunting from behind. It is the horse that the horse wait on and solicit members of the House of Com- the frame of the bedstead: he was cut down imme- ing for Mr. White, stockbroker, who was expected about a quarter of an hour, and with the other Death OF the Last Dignitary of Ancient Pohome from Nottingham about the same hour, and what cylinder we proceeded about four miles beyond

Shipwrick of the Mary from Sydney. -Liver- | before the county magistrates, who, it is thought, at | be sure, in picking myself up and getting out, when gentleman ever since the murderous attack, and we rejoice to be enabled to state that he is now considered out of danger, although very weak from the loss of blood. The medical attendant states that very favourable symptoms have appeared; and, con-

Adultery and Attempt at Murder,-At the Middlesex Sessions, on Thursday, Joseph Samuels absent from home, and upon his return found his a thrust at his brother, the prosecutor, with a large court sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction, and to enter into his own recognizances in £20, and

SUICIDE OF A FEMALE AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE. On Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock, a respec-No time was lost in procuring the drags, but the body could not be found. Her bonnet, and a letter signed M. Mann, was afterwards observed in the recess of the bridge. The letter led to the discovery of her friends, when it appeared that the unfortunate woman's name was Mann, and that she was a widow, about 28 years of age. She had a few months since arrived home from the West Indies. Disappointed affection is supposed to have been the cause of her committing self-destruction. Up to last evening the body had not been recovered.

FALLING-IN OF THE FLOOR OF A DISSENTERS CHAPEL, -Two Persons Killed .- On Wednesday evening last, in the village of East Waldren, the floor of the Methodist chapel fell in. There was a meeting for the purpose of considering the plan of creeting a new occurred under the following melancholy circum- and a considerable portion of the flooring suddenly stances. George Hill, tailor, No. 9, Doune-terrace, gave way, precipitating a number of persons into the cellars under the building. Several were extricated with fractured limbs and other serious injuries. Unfortunately two persons were killed, namely, Mr. Joseph Sandon, of Stoke Marsh, farmer, and a young man named Patterson, an assistant to Mr. William Jones, draper, of Waldren. The bodies of the unfortunate men were found jammed between the wood of the flooring and the brick work of the cellar, and crushed in a shocking manner.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SHEFFIELD AND ROTHER-HAM RAILWAY .- On Sunday night last, about ten o'clock, after the mail train had arrived at the Sheffield station, the engine was detached, and after going on to the turn-table was driven on to another ine of rails, preparatory to being attached to one of the morning trains. At that time a man named Matthew Jessop, a plate layer, in the employment of the contractor of the line from Sheffield to Rotherham, was engaged in shunting several carriages, and amongst them was one heavily laden with iron. It was no part of the man's duty to do this work : but he was employed that evening to supply the place of another man who was ill. For the purpose of shunting the goods train towards the Sheffield station, he had hooked a long chain on to the centre hook of the hind carriage, the other end of the chain being attached to the tender which was going in the same direction down another line. He placed his hooking the chain when the goods train had been shunted sufficiently far, and when it was too late found that he had placed himself on that side of the hook nearest the line of rails which the engine was going down upon. The consequence was that the chain was drawn in a direct line across the poor man's breast, and he was dragged along till the stopping of the engine relaxed the hold of the chain. He then fell, and was immediately afterwards found in a sitting position. On being spoken to, he merely said he should be better if he could cough, and died

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON THE NORTH MIDLAND

Railway.—Leeds, Oct. 22.—We are sorry to record another very serious accident, which occurred on Monday on the Midland Railway, near Barnsley, which has resulted in several of the passengers having received very fearful injuries. As the Leeds occurred within about two years. We have to add and London mail train, which is due here at about five o'clock in the morning, was running between the Masborough and Cudworth stations, some part of the engine became out of order, owing to which the train was unable to travel beyond the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. In consequence of this messengers were sent back to the Masborough station in order to procure another engine to carry proceeded at a slow pace, with the usual signal lights and Danfield stations, the assistant engine came up behind at a rapid pace, and ran with immense force into the train. The concussion was of course a tremendous one. The last carriage, which was secondclass, was forced up from the rails, and the buffers were driven through into the first compartment of a first-class carriage which preceded it. In this compartment were William Boteler, Esq., one of the commissioners of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, Inspector Child, and Sergeant Stubbs, of the Leeds detective police force, two of whom have sustained injuries, the issue of which it is impossible to anticipate. Mr. Boteler, who is a gentleman between sixty and seventy years of age, had one leg broken close to the knee, and the other severely bruised; and Mr. Stubbs received a compound fracture of the left leg, and other material injuries. Mr. Child other passengers in the train were more or less some slight contusions. Sir John II. Lowther, Bart., until it was too late to slacken his pace and avoid a

ANOTHER ACCOUNT .- The following letter was re-

worth; and, with a view to get home at an early hour in the morning, determined to take the London and Gloucester train on the North Midland Line, at Barnsley, which passed there at half-past two in the morning. The train was a very lengthy one, and crowded with passengers. In consequence of some The train was a very lengthy one, and trifling defect in one of the valves, the engine wa. only enabled to go at a very slow pace, but rather than lose the entire time by waiting at Barnsley, they determined to proceed quick, previously sending for an engine, with directions to follow. About at hour after starting, the engine in pursuit came up and it being dark, or from negligence somewhere, it carriages to atoms, and throwing them off the line Hospital. The driver of the omnibus was taken into to the verge of a steep embankment, where, providentially, the wheels became embedded. To describe the scene which ensued is impossible. I have 4s. 6d. to, on an average, 2s. 6d.; and besides being often read of such casualties, but could imagine nothing like it. Four or five persons had their legs completely severed from their bodies, and were thrown period of this brutal attack Mr. Bunting was driving my. The buffers of the engine tender came through or obliterate from pitmen's memories that which violence and maltreatment, or before they had great violence against the edge of the arms of the blood, and is between Thieves and Harlow woods, cushions from the seats, made me feel as I shall

immediately behind mine was filled with shricking and groaning victims, calling for assistance. The guard and I soon opened the door, and dragged one man out, who the moment he reached the ground fell. We soon had him up, and I led him to the bank, seated him, felt his leg, and pronounced no bones broken. Returning to the carriage I saw a horrid sight, an old gentleman with white hair was sitting with firm determination, his legs being both jammed between the buffer of the second class, which had penetrated into the centre and his own was indicted for assaulting Henry Samuels. The pro-secutor was the defendant's brother. They resided piece of flesh, and the other dreadfully smashed; together in the same house. On Saturday, the 5th and what was worse, so fast were the carriages of September, the prosecutor had occasion to be absent from home, and upon his return found his before he could be released. A poor man with wife in bed with his brother. He ordered them out one leg escaped by a miracle losing that one, and as of the house, but defendent refused to go. An alter- it is, is much hurt; a lady is much cut, and bruises cation ensued, in the course of which the latter made are like blackberries. As soon as I saw sufficient people attending the wounded. I sent an old gentleman, with a terribly crushed hat, one way with a red lamp, whilst I went the other with another; by this means we stopped a down-train, which might have rushed in upon all the passengers. Soon after daylight an engine came and fetched us away. My carriage was forced off the rails and the rest of the train before it broke away, and went on for 100 yards, in which we went on. I luckily saved my evel at first, and fortunately found everything right at last, with the exception of a slight hurt on the

> morning. LATER PARTICULARS.—LEEDS TUESDAY.—After Mr. Boteler was conveyed to his own residence at Oulton, near Leeds, medical attendance was sent for from Leeds, and after a consultation between Mr. S. P. Teale, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Hey, and Mr. Chorley, all surgeons of Leeds, it was decided that the immediate amputation of one of the legs was necessary, and the operation was performed the same evening From the latest inquiries, I learn that Mr. Boteler is only just alive, and cannot be expected to survive beyond a few hours. The learned gentleman is about 70 years of age, and his conduct in his judicial capaity has gained for him the highest respect here. Then this sad occurrence took place, he was returning from Kent, where he had been on a visit with his family for some time. He was returning home alone; but his family have had information forwarded them of this melancholy disaster, and they are expected home this evening.

calf of my leg, and my nerves a good deal shaken. I am all right.—Royal Hotel, Leeds, Monday

RESTRICTION OF LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir, - A Mr. Pringle, of Gateshead, has lately thought proper to attempt to gainsay the truthfulness and utility of the assertion, that a diminution of the hours of labour would advantage the Pitmen of this country, and so strongly has he worked up his opposition to the views and opinions, the arguments and conclusions, of the Editor of the Miners' Advocate and other writers in the late Nos. of that Periodical, that he, if not wisely, yet boldly, denounces the proposition advanced in the Advocate, viz., "That restriction of labour will ultimately cause higher wages," as a fallacy. That Mr. Pringle, or any other person, has an undoubted right to differ from our opinions, and to promulgate his own, no one will atempt to deny, and I fully admit, that any individua is entitled to our best thanks, who attempts to arrest, as it were, in their birth, the promulgation of opinions which he honestly conceives would be injurious to the welfare of thousands of his fellow-creatures, whose labour is their only capital. To the position of Mr. Pringle (if indeed position it can be called) I intend to reply, though his manner of treating the subject, viz., personal attacks, &c., might call for severecensure, (especially as he has attacked us in a paper which is the greatest enemy the pitmen have, viz., the Durham Chronicle,) but as such would be a waste of time, and might bring about crimination back against the carriage, for the purpose of un- and recrimination, I refrain, and shall proceed to the disquisition of the subject, namely, striction of labour produce higher wages?"

My experience as a pitman for the last thirty years has fully demonstrated to my mind that great work or long hours of labour ultimately bring low wages. In order to afford Mr. Pringle the easiest way to solve the problem, and to understand the doctrine at which he seems so alarmed. I shall set down in consecutive order certain arguments and reasons as they practically occurred to my observation and experience.

From the year 1810 to 1820 the pitmen of these two counties (Northumberland and Durham) were not restricted, except working in the pits from fourteen to sixteen hours a-day could be called restriction. Now, during that period, wages had decreased from 4s. 6d. per day to 2s. 8d. ! besides, we lost many important privileges during that time : for instance. we were compelled to find our own powder and candies, the putters had to find their own grease, all of which was previously found by the masters, and which was an indirect reduction of our wages of at least 4d. per day, making a total reduction of our wages in ten years of upwards of 2s. per day!

Now, sir, had Mr. Pringle's position been sound the train on to Leeds. In the meantime the train and just, had hisarguments (?) been founded on truth and reason, then would pitmens' wages have rose fixed behind, and when passing between the Wath during the above-mentioned period; that is to say, wages should have been 6s. or 7s. a-day, instead of 2s.4d., seeing there was certainly plenty of labour, which Mr. Pringle seems so much to admire, and nothing in the shape of restriction. Again, from the year 1820 to 1830 another period of ten years, practical operation and experience demonstrated during that time, whether glutting the market with coals would bring higher prices. That pitmen's wages were further reduced during the ten years above alluded to can be attested by ten thousand witnesses, therefore, it will only be necessary for me to draw Mr. Pringle's attention to the state and condition of the pitmen in 1831, when the memorable strike took place, and which ended so advantageously for the pitmen, that they recovered back full 25 per cent. of their previous reductions. As this may go a great way to enlighten Mr. Pringle, on the principle of supply and demand, was much shocked, but not otherwise hurt. All the I shall relate an incident or two for the purpose of showing the causes of, and the manner by which the injured by the violence of the collision, but we are masters were again enabled to reduce the men's happy to say that they have escaped with a stun and wages. First, they (the masters) made small reductions in the score price, with a sly and artful sugges-M P., for York, was one of the passengers. Mr. tion—each man had only to hew a "corf" a day Boteler has been taken home to his residence, which more, and then he would get the same money! This is at Oultone, a few miles from Leeds, and Mr. | advice the men were foolish enough to follow—it was Stubbs was conveyed to the Lecds Infirmary. The generally followed—and, as a natural consequence, cause of the accident is stated to be that the driver further reductions followed. Still the men were inof the assistant engine had anticipated that the fatuated enough to follow the masters' advice, until train would be considerably further in advance they had placed upon each pit heap, or bank, a large than it was, that he was unaware of being near it quantity of coals. Not satisfied, the masters did not stop here; but, as the men were evincing strong symptoms of discontent, the plan of reducing the score price was relaxed, and another deep-laid scheme adopted. This plan was to increase the dimensions ceived in Liverpool on Monday evening: - My Dear Sir, of the tub or corf, by which the miners send the coals -I have this moment arrived home, having met with to bank. This unjust system was carried on for, at a most serious accident on the railway; both my legs least, the five or six years previous to 1831; and such are much hurt, and I can with difficulty walk. My was the extent of the fraud, that when the day of escape was the most miraculous thing that can be imagined. Alma and self went yesterday to Chatsadjustment came, it was found that very many collieries had been exacting twenty-five picks of coals from the poor pitmen, instead of twenty! By these means they not only got one-fourth of their coals worked for nothing; but they were enabled to keep by them an enormous stock of coals, which gave them greater facilities to effect further reductions, and at the same time to prevent any successful attempt being made, to either obtain a higher, or prevent a lower rate of wages.

Having thus afforded Mr. Pringle an opportunity of judging, from twenty years' experience as a hower, and ten years' experience as a putter, when anything appertaining to restriction of labour was unheard of and unknown, and during which period they had. by following out and adopting (ignorant of the results) the very identical doctrine which he recommends, brought upon themselves a decrease of wages, from compelled to labour twelve or fourteen hours for the latter sum, when, but for fraud, eight hours would have been sufficient to have obtained the former. Mr. Pringle, than a poor attempt at satire to remove

MARTIN JUDE.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 17th, 1845.

THE POTATOE MURRAIN, IN MANCHESTER.—We have made inquiries of intelligent agriculturists and time to rifle the peckets of their victim, they were alarmed by the appearance of a farmer on horseback, who came up at the moment, and instantly gave the alarm, but the robbers suctions the victim of the victim of the victim, they consider the victim of ceeded in making their escape. The spot where this piercing cold, which, coupled with the bodies of the ever, exceedingly difficult to arrive at any precise daring outrage took place was a complete pool of sufferers lying on the ground, supported on the conclusion at present; for a great quantity of potatoes in this neighbourhood are not yet gathered, and about 2½ miles from Mansfield. The unfortunate never forget. I cannot be too thankful to Provide it is found that the murrain is later in making its gentleman had only a short time previous to the dence for this wonderful preservation, and I assure appearance in some places than others. An intelligent friend, who has extended his inquiries in every direction around Manchester within a few miles, inside of the road. The night was dark, the moon not barrister, who was a passenger by the train:—Don't that about Cheetham-hill, which exemption he suphaving risen, and it is supposed that one man stopped be alarmed, I am all safe, life and limb, but I had poses to be owing to its very light and sandy soil.

LAND.—The last great dignitary of the Polish Crown makes the supposition the more probable is, that both Boursley, at a foot pace, sending word by a luggage died some days ago at his country-seat, a short dis-Mr. White and Mr. Bunting were driving white horses.
This daring attempt at murder has created the greatest excitement in the neighbourhood, such a diabolical carriage, a second class, and drive it bodily into the last King of Poland, and had the property of the propert sentation of petitions, and facilitate the object for which they were appointed in every possible way. Thus far the Convention nobiy did their duty. Six months have now elapsed, and what has been done! Have the committee ever met? Notices have appeared, calling deceased spoke to one of his children, 5 years old, deceased spoke to one of his children, 5 years old, deceased spoke to one of his children, 5 years old, deceased spoke to one of his children, 5 years old, and told him that he hoped he would be taken care outrage not having been committed in that part of one I was sitting in (a first class). Fortunately I attained, before his death, his 90th year. According to his outrage not having been committee in the neighbourhood, such a diabolical carriage, a second class, and urive it bodhy into the outrage not having been committeed in that part of one I was sitting in (a first class). Fortunately I attained, before his death, his 90th year. According to his outrage not having been committee outrage not having been committeed in that part of one I was sitting in (a first class). Fortunately I attained, before his deceased spoke to one of his children, 5 years old, and told him that he heped he would be taken care outrage not having been committeed in that part of one I was sitting in (a first class). Fortunately I attained, before his deceased wash, he was buried with all the country before this period, and a reward of fifty was in the centre compartment, and not in the last. I was thrown furiously forward, and pitched head the country before the men's apprehension. I was thrown furiously forward, and pitched head the country before this period, and a reward of fifty was in the centre compartment, and not in the last. To his expressed wish, he was buried with all the centre compartment, and not in the last. I was thrown furiously forward, and pitched head the country before this period, and a reward of fifty was in the centre compartment, and not in the last. I was thrown furiously forward, and pitched head the

Chartist Intelligence.

ABERDEEN. Mr. M'GRATH arrived here on Sunday the 12th inst., and lectured on Monday evening on the Land and its capabilities. Mr. M'Pherson in the chair. He said, that he hoped that the people came not sights and scenes which this world farnishes, there is none so glorious as that of a people struggling for their liberty. He said there were those who told us, that we are a free and happy people, and, therefore lave no need of such meetings as he present. He then proved that there does exist a necessity for such meetings, by contrasting the condition of American slaves with the condition of the so called free labourers ia our mines and factories; the condition of the savage who roams wild and free over the prairies of central America, with that of the imoppression and crime in London and other large towns. He then went on to shew, that it was only by a return to the land, from which they and their fathers have been so ruthlessly driven, that they could expect to change and improve their condition; and showed that the land was completely capable of doing this, and far more. He next reviewed the doctrines of the plausible Maltins, and his disciples of the Whigan'l Tory schools, and, we think, proved, that if there is indeed a surplus population in the country it must be composed of those, who, in the course of their whole lives, have never produced aught that can or will, in the least degree, add to the wealth or comfort of seciety. He then proceeded to untold and explain the objects and capabilities of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, its infallible Security in its being conducted by such men as O'Connor, and R-berts, and Duncombe, than whom no men have ever better deserved the love and confidence of the people of this country. He pointed to the commercial panies that are past, and the certainty of their return, and urged his heavers to join the Land Society, and thus secure to themselves a safe retreat in their hour of need. On Tuesday evening Mr. M'Grath lectured on the connection of the Land question with the Charter.

Somes.—On Friday evening a soirce was held, Mr. John Legg in the chair. The chairman opened the business with one of those short and pithy speeches for which that gentleman is remarkable, and was followed by Mr. Alex. B. Henry, who responded to the sentiment, "May the discontent of the people of this country end in their attainment of political equality, as well as in their social and moral improvement." He said, that he was aware it had been laid down by many men, both in the past and present ages of the world, that contentment with our condition, whatever that condition may be, is the highest of human attainments. Yet he said he looked upon this idea as one of those faiacies which have been handed down from father to son, and from age to age, and received by the people as a great truth, without thought or impairy. For himself, he looked upon discontent as the fountain from which all human improvements had spreng, and from which they must of necessity ever spring. In proof of this position he reviewed the religious and political changes which have taken place in this country, and the improvements in the arts and sciences, which changes and improvements he contended could never have taken place if the people had been perfectly contented with their fermer condition, and that it was their discontent, aided by their knowledge, which had led to all those improvements. Mr. ames M'Pherson next responded to the senti-

in forwarding the Land scheme by every means in

more of Pershore and the condition of the agriculpart of an acre, last year tried the plan of dibources, as well as the benefits resulting from the aliotment system. The evening was far advanced less than a quarter of a pint of seed, each grain being when I alighted at the Deford station, from whence I had to walk to Pershore, a distance of something to be thrashed, it produced a bashel of excellent was not determined by the distance of something to be thrashed, it produced a bashel of excellent was not determined by the distance of something to be thrashed, it produced a bashel of excellent was not determined by the distance of something to be thrashed, it produced a bashel of excellent was not determined by the distance of something to be thrashed, it produced a bashel of excellent was not determined by the distance of something to be thrashed, it produced a bashel of excellent was not determined by the distance of something the distance of something the distance of something the distance of the aforesaid Notices, and the Bill for making the said Railway (save and except the said distance of something to be thrashed, it produced a bashel of excellent was not the decrease of the aforesaid Notices, and the Bill for making the said Railway (save and except the said distance of the said Railway (save and except the said distance of the said Railway (save and except the said distance of the said Railway (save and except the said distance of the said Railway (save and except the said distance of the said Railway (save and except the said distance of the said Railway (save and except the said distance of the said Railway (save and except the said distance of the said Railway (save and except the said distance of the said Railway (save and except the I had to walk to Pershore, a distance of something to be thrashed, it produced a bushel of excellent more than three miles. The sun which had almost wheat. In some of the holes he dropped two or completed its diurnal course was fast receding behind three grains, and from them sprung much less wheat completed its diarnal course was fast receding behind three grains, and from them spring much less wheat the distant fills of "Movan," and shedding its fading than from these grains that had been set singly. I lustre on the beautiful "Avon," The herizon was beard of a man, somewhere near Persinere, who a few those lovely streaks of crimson which converse from the said Township or Hamlet doing at our quotations. The pork trade was active, of Welham, in the said Parish of Clarborough, othernoisems of the weather say betoken a fair morrow. course as the price of it tells; but he has since lived at very full prices.

Here and there were to be seen cattle grazing and upon it, built himself a comfortable house, and was By the quanti enjaying that freedom and plenty which the labu the other day offered £1000 for his bargain, but remanity of man has denied to his fellow. Orchards fused to take it, as he says it is worth more than that lay on each side of the road, and bashels of peacs to him. Who now will say that the land of this and apples which had fallen from the trees that over country will not yield enough to maintain its own hang the hedges were scattered on the pathway, no one caring to pick them up. The whole country, as far as the eye could reach, seemed to be one uninter rupled garden. Here were no cursed "Rattle ing in the Christian Chartist church. Mr. Alfred Boxes" and "long chinneys" to sicken the sight Fussell in the ch ir. I explained the land plan, and and descerate the enchanting scene. Astillness per at the close, had to encounter the opposition of Mr. saded all around which presented a striking and pleasing contrast to the basile and "business," which I replied, and I think, succeeded in convinctional which I had passed at Birmingham about ing the people, that we could do it if we would, we hours before. As I approached the town I met

roups of persons returning from what I thought the rain, as the "lads and lasses" were all dressed The day is one of both business and pleasure, though I learned that many of the labourers had much to the cause, difficulty in getting permission to attend the "Mon," that is such of them as agree to remain with their have to rise by time for several mornings previous to the Statute day, and work overtime in lieu of the ing on the following Monday. day which they intend spending in pleasure with their friends; this too is the only day allowed them as a holidar in the course of twelve months. I asked what might be the wages paid those persons who were engaging themselves for so long a term, and was told that the wages of mon removed from four to seven pounds per annum, besides victuals and lodgings. The average wages, I was informed, would be about five pounds! The men reseiving that pitiable sum were line, strapping young fellows; one of whem would make three of the dwarfish and stunted caricatures that are to be seen in the streets of the manufacturing towns of the north. Trilling as is the remuncration given to these hale and athletic young fellows, not one of them would change places with the "devil's-dust" man of Leeds, or the cotton spinners of Manchester. Agricultural labourers not engaged by the year, reand working for others, can present an appearance quotations on Monday last was steadily supported. so vastly superior to anything that is to be seen in The show of free foreign wheat was by no means the more refined neighbourhoods of Manchester or large. The best qualities of both red and white com-Birmingham, what sect of an appearance would a manded a steady, though not to say brisk inquiry:

not being able to make anything of it. At length it

fell into the hands of a farmer named Day, and

after keeping possession of it for some time he told

person in the neighbourhood that was in the habit of Rye setting plantations for the gentry, and asked him Distilling what he thought of planting the land with oak. The man, after going over it, told the squire that he thought he would be foolish to turn it to any such Oats purpose, and advised him to see what could be done by parcelling it out amongst the labouring men of the there to gratify their curiosity, but to advance the parish. Accordingly announcement was made that political freedom of their country; of all the glorious let in small allotments, at 35s. per acre, and immediately ately there arose a strong competition for its posses- Beans sion. As soon as the working men got it they drained it and turned it up with the spade ; it consisted in all Peas of about twenty acres. I went on it and conversed with some of the men who were engaged in getting in their potatoes, they told me that some had a Buckwheat, or Brank quarter of an acre, others half an acre, and others a whole acre, in proportion to the numbers of their | Red clover (per cwt.) family. One man told me that from his quarter of White clover (per cwt.) an acre he had sold £5 worth of early cabbage, and Rapeseed (per last) ... mense mass of outcasts who starve in the midst of that he afterwards set late potatoes in the same ground for which he expected to recieve at least £5 more, and that if it had not been for having the land, small as the quantity was, that he believed himself and all those who had the same privilege would have been paupers on the parish during some part of the year, but as it was, the land found them a little employment, and kept them out of the bastile. Mr. Acton has since let out about twenty acres more, and the consequence is, that in the whole village (Penvin) near which the land is situated, there is not a single pauper but one old man, and he is a cripple, and cannot perform any labour. Day has since tried to get the land attached to the farm again, but Mr. Acton will not take it from the poor men whom he says have made it what it is by their labour and perseverance. The farmers of the neighbourhood were so annoyed outs at the picture of independence presented by these men, and were so much afraid that other landholders might be induced to follow Mr. Acton's example, that they held a meeting amongst themselves, and agreed that no man amongst them should let the poor men have the use of their horses and carts to Flour draw manure to the land, or the produce from it, no matter what price they might offer for them. But one farmer, who had a great number of horses and carts, and who did not go to the meeting, was wise enough to profit by the villainy of the others, for the morning following the meeting of the Solons, this person was no busy as possible with his carts and Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 31b each) £11 to £11 10s. horses, doing the very thing which the others had agreed they would not do. Now, though the farmers did not succeed in their diabolical scheme, you will see from this how much they dread the labourers getting mall plots of land, because they know that as long as the poor fellows are without land, they must work for them alone, and at their own prices tso. The farmers have now to pay enormous poorrates, and by encouraging the allotment system they might entirely abolish pauperism and destroy the rates; but no, they would rather pay fifty per cent. of their profits, than allow their unfortunate slaves to become independent of them. There is another gentleman who has large estates in the same quarter -Sir Charles Thuckmorton. The working men on one of his estates addressed several letters to his steward, begging to be allowed to rent small plots of land, at the same timestating, that they did

not care so much about the rent, providing they could get the land. The steward, however, did not take notice of them, and they at length sent a deputation from amongst themselves to Sir Charles to make the request of him personally. Sir Charles received them courtewisly, and at once acceded to their request, and let them have from a quarter to ent, "May the benefits of co-operation in land, abour, and machinery, be speedily extended to all parts of the empire." He said that some might think, as he was already connected with a co-operative farmer stated that the persons who had an acre of farmer stated that the persons who had an acre of farmer stated that the persons who had an acre of farmer stated that the persons who had an acre of store, he might be apt to look with something akin to jealousy on the progress of the Laud society; but would not work for any one; and in that case he so far from this being the case, he was ready to assist wanted to know where were the farmers to get his power; for so thoroughly was he convinced of the with a family could make a living of one acre of land, advantages of co-operation, that he considered that but the farmer persisted that a man with one acre of

inhabitants? On Monday, 13th, I lectured here to a large meet-

WORCESTER. I lectured here on Tuesday evening. The meeting was not numerous, owing partly to its being held in m their hol, day attire, but on inquiring I found that the Socialist's room, against which the pious populait was not a fair but a "Map" or "Statute," that is tion of the town have a truly religious prejudice; an occasion on which the servants and farm and secondly, because the meeting was announced to labourers meet to engage with fresh masters or renew take place an hour before the working classes leave their servitude with the old ones for another year, their employment. I envolted a few members, however, and think that my visit will be of some service

CHELTENHAM. that is such of them as agree to remain with their old masters, and that such of them as do succeed of the Land Society here on Wednesday night, and

me, and the meeting quietly separated, Yours truly,

THOMAS CLARK.

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Oct. 20.—The past week's arrivals of English wheat for our market, coastwise, were on a moderately extensive scale, but Agricultural labourers not engaged by the year, it ceive from seven to nine shiftings per week, out of which they have to feed, clothe, and educate their families. The agricultural labourer is yet little better in most cases than a serf. He seems not to have only the imports of foreign wheat and enterprise, new capital, new wants," only were on the increase, but only a small supply of they are, in fact, self-sustaining so the receipts diminishing the cost of transit, are not in most cases than a serf. He seems not to have only the increase, but only a small supply of they are, in fact, self-sustaining so the receipts diminishing the cost of transit, are not increase, but only a small supply of the parents of the increase, but only a small supply of from one stage of improvement to an accordance of the increase. a more body notion than that of "swinging on a gate." And as to politics, he deems the consideration of them to be quite beyond his comprehension, very little English wheat came to hand, yet, as and treats the subject as one that concerns the privi-leged classes alone. The manufacturing operative is much more intelligent, and less degenerate, but in my opinion less happy. The physical appearance of the mustitude of labouring men and women whom I saw was such as to strengthen me in my opinion. saw was such as to strengthen me in my opinion, the large attendance of both town and country that Mr. O'Connor is right when he says that tilling buyers) to be less active than for some time past the earth is the natural employment of man. "Well," nevertheless, a full average amount of business was nevertheless, a full average amount of business was thought I. "if these persons with their seasty means doing in the article, and the advance noticed in the

man make when working for himself, and on his own and last week's prices were obtained in every inland?" I told you last week of the meeting which stance. The middling and inferior kinds, however, you that the persons composing the meeting were poses. For shipment there was little or no inquiry.

bad that the tenant after another gave it up, they CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN.

black, 25s Od to 27s Od; potato, 26s Od to 29s Od; Galway, 24s vd to 25s Od. Ticks Harrow, small .. 41 48 boilers 59 White .. Gray and hog Flour .. Norfolk and Suffolk Town-made (per sack of 250lbs **30** : ENGLISH SEEDS, &C. £26 FOREIGN GRAIN. Skillings per Quarter. Dantsic and Konigsberg 68 extra 71 .. 53 - 58 ditto .. 65 - 64 .. 50 -- 53 Ditto Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 59 Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 57 . 43 — 53

Russian, hard ...53 —
Ditto, soft ...53 —
Spanish, hard ...59 60 Ditto, soft Ditto, white Ditto, white 6t - Odessad Taganrog, hard 54 -.. 46 -- 54 59 Ditto, fine Ditto, fine 61 Russian, Prussian, &c. 28 Datch, feed Ditto, brew and thick .. 24 Ticks, 33 to 59, small .. 37 .. Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), fine 28 32, superfine 31 Canada, 31 to 34, United States 32 Buckwheat Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 9s to 14s; white, 10s

FOREIGN SEEDS, &C. Per Quarter Linsced .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 44 Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigsberg ... 42 Mediterranean, 40 to 46, Odessa ... 44 Ropeseed (free of duty) per last ... £: Red Clover (10s per cut. and 5 per cent. on the £24 duty) 40 ีเชีย fares, small spring (free of duty) 31 to 38, large .. 40 Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £7 10s, £3 10s, French, per ton £7 15, £8 15 Rape cakes (free of duty) £5 £5 5 AVERAGE PRICES

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 16th to the 22nd of October. Wheaty Burley Oats. Rye. Beans Peas s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. Sept. 6, 1845... 55 10 61 8 22 10 33 5 42 9 36 9 Week ending Sept. 13, 1845... 54 1 51 0 22 3 35 2 42 10 36 5 Week end.ng Oct. 4, 1815 ... 56 0 31 1 23 4 33 8 43 1 42 6 Oct. 11, 1815 ... 57 9 31 3, 23 4 34 2 43 1 44 4 Aggregate aver. six weeks ... 54 11 31 0 22 7 33 4 42 8 39 3 London averages (ending Oct. 14, 1845) 63 4 34 4 25 0 37 5 40 8 46 7 Oct. 14, 1845) 63 4 7 0 6 0 9 6 1 0 3 6

with a family could make a living of one acre of land, advantages of co-operation, that he considered the consi

By the quantities of 81b., sinking the offal. Inferior course heasts . Second quality Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep Second quality
Prime coarse wooded Prime Southdown 3 10 4 3 Large coarse caives . Frime small Suckling calves, each 18 0 39 3 10 4 4 8 5 16 0 22 Large hogs Neat small porkers

Aeat sman porkers Quarter-old store pigs, each HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.

(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)

Beasts, 3,465—Sheep, 24,399—Calves, 115—Pigs, 312.

more than last week, and beans were also 1d. to 2d. 40 to 70 | per quarter dearer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 20 .- The sales to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales, including 2,000 Maranhams, 6d to 61d; and about 4,600 American, at 31d to 5d, formed the day's business.

Kearesbro' Corn Market, Oct. 15.—Old wheat 78. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; new 6s. to 7s. 6d.; beans 6s. to 27s. to 30s.; new 24s. to 28s. per bushel.

Necessity on Free-will has in former times . 19 - 20 although Blair's gout and rheumatic pills are manifestly one of the greatest discoveries with which the world has been blessed, it certainly has not brought us nearer to the decision of the important question.

fallible as a means of cure.

SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE JUNCTION RAILWAY.

HEREAS. Notices were duly published in the his or her act of subscription. month of November last, in the London Gacoln Standard Newspapers, that application was in- present Company. tended to be made in the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company, and to give to such Company power to make and maintain a Railway, commencing by a Junction with the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway, at or near Oborne-street, in the Township of Brightside Bierlow, in the Parish of Sheffield, in the West-Riding of the County of York, and to terminate at or near a place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Welham Whinleys, Week ending Sept. 20, 1845. 52 5 59 9 21 7 52 8 42 5 37 0 in the Township or Hamlet of Welham, in the Parish Week ending of Charborough, otherwise Chareborough, in the Stpt. 27, 18:3... 53 2 50 2 22 2 33 1 42 5 38 9 County of Nottingham, and thence by means of two diverging communications or branches, one of such communications or branches to commence by a Junction with the said main Line, at or near the said place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Welham Whinleys, in the said Township or Hamlet of Welham, in the said Parish of Clarborough, otherwise Clareborough, and to terminate at or near the Port of Gainsborough, otherwise Gainsburgh, upon or near the Bank or Wharf, on the West side of the

was effected. The numbers of sheep were on the de-diverging communication or branch commencing by wise Clareborough, and terminating at or near the High street, in the Parish of Saint Mark, in the said City of Lincoln and County of the same City), was ordered by the House of Commons to be engrossed, but by reason of the termination of the said Session, no further proceedings were had thereon.

Now, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is

intended, in the next Session of Parliament, to present a Petition to the House of Commons for leave to re-introduce the said Bill so ordered to be engrossed, and to proceed to pass the same into a Law, with such modifications therein as to Parliament may seem

Dated this 10th day of October, 1845. SMITH AND HINDE, HAYWOOD, BRAMLEY, AND GAINSFORD,

Joint Solicitors, Sheffield.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN RAILWAYS' COMPANY.

[The portion of the Earth comprehended under this title covers on extent of 3,700,000 English square miles, and embodies a population of 200,000,000 souls. No part of England, however, will be included in the operations of the present Company.]

(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED PURSUANT TO 7th AND 8th VIC., CAP. 110.)

THE ACTUAL PAID UP CAPITAL WILL BE ONE MILLION STERLING; IN SHARES OF £160 EACH. Deposit, 10s. per Share, being the highest amount allowed by the Provisions of the 7th and 8th Vic., Cap. 110.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON.

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

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

A MID the many and the mighty records of man's discoveries in the arts and sciences which owe their existence to the unceasing energies and boundless wealth of this commercial empire, posterity will search in vain the historical monuments of departed ages, to discover one more wonderful or valuable in the 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 controlled the literally countless branches, and intersecting in its length as in its breadth the entire Kingdom of Great Britain, are, 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 comprevery midding quality, especially as relates to the hended by the universal world; daily and rapidly they are developing new an important views of society; parcels of new received from Cambridgeshire. Of they are, in fact, self-sustaining social instruments, that by cheapening innumerable commodities, and 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 erea ng, as it were, in savings new 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 railrads 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 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

hareholders, over and above the gross amount of capital advanced by them, of upwards of

I had at night, presided over by a local preacher, belonging to the town, and who made an excellent speech usor the occasion. I have already informed and cats, under lock, were taken for speculative purpose that the resources at their command, in several instances most favourably connected to proved to a summand of the resources at their command, in several instances most favourably connected and cats, under lock, were taken for speculative purposed to a summand in the resources at their command, in several instances most favourably connected and intimately acquainted with the manifest of the resources at their command, in several instances most favourably connected and intimately acquainted with the manifest with the manifest of the resources at their command. With such important views, and national as well as individual interests succeedy at heart, accredited Directors, with ample resources at their command, in several instances most favourably connected, in all practically and intimately acquainted with the various localities they are destined to proceed to, will be throughout the United Kingdom, who shall fully succeed in satisfying the Directors and Provisional Committee of the Continental States and Co

suppy of the longer was small. The outer trade who, I afterwards learned, was not at all pleased at some of my remarks on the State Church. It was a great advantage to me to have to address a meeting of practical agriculturists, because, before such men you have not to apologise for or explain statemen you have not to apologise for or explain statemen you have not to apologise for or explain statements relative to what the land can produce, as there was not a men present who had not known the land in many instances to produce a great deal on the following morning I was taken by Mr. Coan of the such of the many of the ment of the such of the many exceedingly valuable lines of railway which the immediate application of other kinds was maintained without difficulty. An engineering staff, on a scale of liberality sufficiently sufficiently

With a view to ensure not only names of high commercial starding, and possessing likewise extensive influence with Foreign States, but also practically efficient working Directors, the Executive of this Company fluence with Poreign States, our also practically emercial working will feel that in his own personal services 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 undertakings, 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 a

wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 61 to 71 ... 66 to 75
Ditto, red ... 57 67 ... 59
Suffolk and Norfolk, red ... 60 65 white 65
Lincoln and York, red ... 60 66 white 65
Northumb. and Scotch ... 60 67
Northumb. and Scotch ... 60 68

Every grant for a Railroad secured by the successful negotiations of this Company, will be constituted a separate and distinct Railway Company, and every holder of Shares herein will be entitled to the call at par of a proportionate number of the new shares in every Company, according to the number he may possess in the present one; such claim to be made by the production of the original shares at the Company's office seven clear days previous to every allotment of shares in each Company.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Oct. 18.—We had a fair The Bankers' receipt will be given to each Subscriber on payment of his deposit, which receipt must be supply of grain in our market to-day. The weather exchanged for a certificate at the Office of the Company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the long bean year favourable, this week, and a great narment of such denosit. The non-compliance with this condition will subject the Subscribes. has been very favourable this week, and a great payment of such deposit. The non-compliance with this condition will subject the Subscriber to the fe

No further call, under any circumstances, will be made in this Company, beyond the first payment of 16 per share, nor in any other Company until such time as the Directors shall have actually obtained the preper share, nor in any other company that said then of Railway, and then only when such second payment liminary ministerial concession of some foreign line of Railway, and then only when such second payment the pre-LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, OCT. 21. - Our market shall have become necessary, either for replacing and releasing the original deposit money, or for the imme was dull to-day, though the attendance was good. diate progress of the public works of such Railway, due notice of which payment will be given in the The advance obtained by sellers of new wheat on Fri- London Gazette, the Daily Morning and Evening London Papers, and in the Public Journals of the

The advance obtained by schers of new wheat on Fri
33 42 day was lost, but old wheat was held at 2d. per country contributing the grant.

34 bushel over last Tuesday's prices. Flour was steady.

45 From the period of the concession of any line of Railway obtained by this Company, and until such entire bushel over last Tuesday's prices. Flour was steady. From the period of the concession of any line of Railway obtained by this Company, and until such entire Oats were he'd for advanced rates, and in some in- line is opened, interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be paid half-yearly to the Subscribers on

Stances 3d. to 3d. per sack dearer than this day week. Peas were in request at 3d, to 4d, per quarter 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 lividend of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid to the Shareholders on the amount of the respective Shares. thirdly, the surplus will be divided into twentieths, of which 17-20ths will belong to the Sharcholders, and be divided among them in equal proportions as a further dividend, and the remaining 3-20ths will be paid on speculation. We have no change to report in as follow: 1-20th will go to the formation of an accumulating fund, to be annually divided and placed to the credit of all Shareholders in the present Company, and the remaining 2-20ths will be paid as an 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 6s. 6d, per bushel; barley 32s. to 36s.; old oats 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 agitated the public mind more than in the present day. Boerhave says, "It has been either by chance or necessity that all the great discoveries in Medicine of English interest).

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

Although the act of subscribing for shares in any of the subsequent Companies which may result from the world has been blessed, it certainly has not drought 21 in 15 18 us nearer to the decision of the important question.

23 in 14 17 us nearer to the decision of the important question.

24 in 15 18 us nearer to the decision of the important question.

25 in 27 24 in 15 18 us nearer to the decision of the important question.

26 in 27 in 16 21 in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to takesuch has only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declin present one, has been expressly stated as being quite optional on the part of a Subscriber hereto, it is, perside, want of appetite, lowness of spirits, with no successful negotiations of the present one, and thus the full amount of the original deposit will be returned.

.. 32 — 38 .. 21 — 26 desire to exert herself; she frequently kept her bed not only without any deduction, but with the addition of the various bonuses, and not only without any deduction, but with the addition of the various bonuses, not only without any deduction, but with the addition of the various bonuses, 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 a restored to perfect health by the use of these be carried, as before explained, to an accumulating fund, for the benefit of the Shareholders in this Company wonderful pills, which will invigorate any constitu- (through the aid, in fact, of whose capital the caution money deposited with Continental States for securing tion, however much debilitated. In dropsies, liver the concessions of such foreign lines will have been primarily, although temporarily, advanced), and will, complaints, and palpitation of the heart, they are in- 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

Negotiations of a highly important nature with several Foreign States will, in a very brief period, be fully zette, the Sheffield and Rotherham Independent, the and unreservedly communicated to the Shareholders; and, without a mere direct reference at the present Nottingham Journal, the Derbyshire Courier, the Lin- time, to the objects actually contemplated, it may, perhaps, not be considered premature to sta e that a colu, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury, and the Lin- short time only will clapse before the announcement of some most important accessions to the interest of the

THE ANNEXED STATISTICAL SUMMARY of all the Nations and States comprised in Europe (England alone excepted), earefully 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 rling, will convey some idea of the Extent of Territory from which the Directors

Countri	Copitals.	Superfielal Area in English Square Miles	Population.	Pop. to Eng.	Population of Chief Cities.	Rerenue in L'ounds Sterling.	
he Kingdom of Franco $\left\{ \left \right. \right. \right.$	Franceincluding	Paris	201,000	84,186,677	167-3	909,126	12,000, 00
he Russian Empire	European Russia including	St. Petersburg	2,110,000	56,500,000	26-7		16,000,00
\cap	Austria	Warsaw Vienna Buda		13,034,565 13,117,000		\ 150,000; 330,000\ 40,000	
he Austrian Empire	Bohemia Transylvania	Prague Ulausenburg Venice		4,128,000 1,963,435		120,000 21,000 103,000	14,000,00
	•	Totals:	258,000	36,950,000	142-5		
he Kingdom of Prussia he Kingdom of Spain	Prassia	Berlin		15,268,271 12,268,774		272,000 220,000	8,000,00 9,460,60
he Kingdom of Norway }	Sweden	Stockholm Christiana		3,107,772 1,194,827		81,000 23,000	2,000,00
		Total:		4,302,599			
	European Turkey	Constantinople	180,600	15.000,000	83.3	500,000	3,900,00
he Kingdom of Holland he Kingdom of Belgiam	Belgium	Amsterdam Brussels	13,598 13,214	2,915,396 4,242,690		213,090 106,000	5,000,000 5,941,930
he Kingdom of Portugal	Portugal	Lisbon	26,510			260,000	1,500,000
51	Naples	Naples Palermo	42,000	8,000,000	1904	$\{rac{140,000}{550,600}\}$	4,013,08
he Swiss Confederation	Switzerland	Berne	15,298		143	20,060	3,700,000
he Kingdom of Sardinia he Kingdom of Denmark	Sardinia	Turin Copenhagen	29,162 21,856	4,650,465 2,880,265		114,000 120,180	2,944,000 1,653,793
ERMANIC CONFEDERATION.*		<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	,	_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
he Kingdom of Saxony		Dresden	5,759			70,000	1,000,000
he Kingdom of Wirtemburg he Kingdom of Hanover	Wirtemburg	Stattgard Hanover	7,699 14,726	1,649,839 1,668,280		28,000	1,000,000
he Kingdom of Bavaria	Bavaria	Munich	29,587	4,315,439	145	107,000	2,500,00
rand Dukedom	Baden	Carlsruhe Darmstadt	5,851	1,251,519 721,550		20,500 23,900	820,11 446,11
rand Dakedomlectorate	Hesse	Cassel	3,85% 3,248	793,190		\$1,000	416,66
rand Dukedom	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	2,700	184,760	68	11,000	160,21
rana Dakedon	Mechlinburg }	Schwerin	4,891	475,800	99	15,000	208,3
rand Dukedom	Mechlinburg Strelitz	Strelitz	997	87,820	88	10,000	50,00
irand Dukedom	Oldenburg and Kniphausen}	Oldenburgh	2,417	269,847	1	6,000	111,30
Frand Dukedom Jukedom	Saxe-Weimar Holstein	Weimar	1,421 3,710	247,60: 476 950		10,009 5,939	202,0
	Nassau	Wisbaden	1,802	t	1	1	266,66
)ukedom	Brunswick	Brunswick				36,000	201,1
Dukedom Dukedom	Saxe-Cobourg Gotha Saxe-Altenburg	Gotha		, ,		19,000	105,8 65,0
Jukedom	Saxe-Meiningen	Meiningen					81,0
Oakedom	Anhalt-Dessau ,,,,, Anhalt-Bernburg	Dessau Beinburg		,	1	1.	76,8 50,9
OukedomOukedom	Anhait-Koethen	Kögthen	251			6,000 6,000	29,1
	Schwartz-Sonder- }	Sondershausen	313		1	4,000	28,1
	shausen	} Rudoistadt	340	,	1	4,100	33,3
	Hohenzollern	Hechingen))	{	1	12,5
Principality	Hokenzoliern [Sigmaringen	275	{ 1 1 ⁷ 000	156	1,500	27,0
Principality		Licchtenstein	1	1	1	1,800	1
rincipality	Lipps-Schauenburg	Buckehurg	212	27,60	159	2,690	21,6
Principality		Detmold		1		2,500 6,192	55,3 19,5
rincipality	Reuss 2	Schleitz	297			5,000	1
rincipality		Korbach				2,200	49,1
andgraviateree City	Hamburg	Homburg	100 148	, ,		3,000 121,000	229,1
ree City	Bremen	Bremen	106	12,00	. 396	41,000	40,0
ree City	4.1 4 4.	Lub, ck Frankfort-on- }	127 85		1	2,600	68,0
		the Mayn	30	יפּע,עט	1.52	49,000	05,0
he Papal States	Italy	Rome	1	2,792,091		151.000	2,000,0
rand Dakedomukedom	I li-emp	l'iorence Parma	3,581 2,200		1	97,500 96,000	275,8
nkedom	Modena and Massa	Modena		•		27,000	113,
ukedom	fateea	Lucea	416			21,000	
rincipality	Greece	Athens	52 15,000		1544	1,200 17,000	1
epublic	Ionian Islands	Corfu	1 033		. 1		
epublieepublie	Cracow (in Poland)	Cracow		132,46	1507	\$7,000	10,
	in concession . Chie Manning !	annorra	192	8,00	1 41.	2,090	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

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 necessions 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 aiready 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 indement will be carried out (having reference to the application of railroads to particular countries or localities) 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 deposit of one-half per cent. on all original shares—the highly important fact of the first deposit meney on all such shares being fixed as the final payment thereon—the emsequent impossibility of any second call being made on the original Shareholders—the vast extent of territory embraced within its sphere of action—the large countries of the the large amount of eapital at the command of the Directors—the solid, safe, and sound nature of the Company as an investment—the guaranteed return of any deposit at 31 days' notice—the great advantages 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 wealth, and all her energies, has, from her very limited extent alone, only succeeded as yet in carrying out comparatively in miniature, viz., the construction of Railroads; in other words, to accomplish by steam power a still more gigantic scheme of passenger traftic on land than those extensive fleets of steamers, known as the various Foreign Steam Navigation Companies of England, have hitherto maintained at sea. to subscribers by priority of claim, in right of call of all new shares at pur, with the option of rejecting any portion thereof—the high and influential character of the Bonru (practically efficient working Prectors and

in various foreign countries, but with special preference to those countries contributing the several concossions; a second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the Provisional Committee, and their friends; and the remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public remaining two-fourths will be divided among the two-fourths will be divided among the two-fourths will be determined by the English public remaining two-fourths will be determined by the two-fourths will be determined by the English public remaining two-fourths will be determined by the two-fourths Jos that the persons composing the meeting were labouring men—practical farmers, persons who well abouring men—practical farmers, persons who well understand the value of the soil. A few "bull-frogs" were present, as well as the clerk of the parish. The barley trade of the most favourable nature for elected was needed as a supply of free foreign was small. The barley trade of the most favourable lines of railway was not at all placed and power should such the concession of the many exceedingly valuable lines of railway which to the extent of several thousand miles throughout the world, still await the immediate application.

The detailed Prospectuses, containing the names of the Trustees, the Board of Directors, and a most powerful Provisional Committee, with all the officers of the Company, will shortly be issued from the Company's Offices, St. Helen's-place, London, where foreign noblemen and gentlemen, connected with European

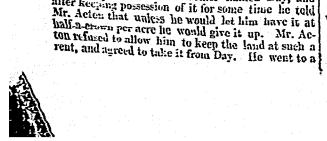
Courts, may communicate with the Directors. By order of the Board,

JOHN SINNETT, ALFRED EASTON, Secretaries. St. Helen's-place, August 30th, 1815.

No attention will be paid to any application for shares unaccompanied by reference either to a Director of the Bank of England, a Director of the Hon. East India Company, a London or Provincial Pankon a Director of the Hon. East India Company, a London or Provincial Banker, a Director of the present Company, or Member of the Provisional Committee; and no application will be received on other than the printed forms issued by the Directors, which will shortly be ready with Responsible parties desiring Prespectuses may rely on having copies forwarded to their addresses, either by intering, previously, their names in the Prespectus Book at the Ciness of the Company, or by written in the prespectus Book at the Ciness of the Company, or by their is

intimation; but the Directors desire it should be distinctly understand Indiscriminate distribution is not intended to be resorted to. # In an official statement of the could'd embarked in Rai ways in Germany, it is shown that the lines already om

ploted cost 586,320,00% dollars, and that the chares of these undertakings, in 45, 40,805 out of every 100, 425 of the minutes; in only three instances are any lines below har.



THE DRUNKEN BRAWL AND STABBING AT HOUN-

SLOW BARRACKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF LIEUT.

KERWAN.—Saturday being the day appointed for the

further examination of Lieutenant Martin Francis

Trades' Movements.

THE COLLIERS. - We learn that the colliers of Seuth Staffordshire are about again to turn out for Senin Standard of wages. The thick coal colliers another automotors, and the thin coal men 3s. 6d. per now received are about to demand a rise of 6d. a day. UNIED TRADES ASSOCIATION.—Mr. John Skelton

day, and they are a convergent to an addition of 5s. a ton 1213 author of iron.—Birmingham Journal. the appointed lecturer to the above body) delivered the approximation and respectable assemblage an address to a numerous and respectable assemblage an aggrees from of the Parthenium, St. Martin'sin the min Sunday evening, October 19th, on the oblane, on Sunday evening, October 19th, on the oblane, lane, on the objects sought to be obtained by the United Trades. jects sought to a was unanimously called to the Mr. donas in a brief speech introduced the lecturer, chair, and in a brief speech introduced the lecturer. who gave a clear and concise history of the rise and who gave a the "Association of United Trades;" progress of the pass founded on two "great facts"—first. and said it passes do not receive "a fair day's that the working day's work;" and, secondly, that for wage for a fair day's modes wage for a their endeavour wage 10r a mat their endeavours to obtain this have, some reas partious, been unsuccessful. He regretted with few exceptions, of the the producers to their own interest, yet the vast number represented at the late Conference, and the great ability with at the late matters was there discussed, showed pro-The Conference had come to the conclusion that the old method of Trades proceedure was worn out, and that a change was necessary. The great out, and the great question was, what should that change be? He believed ther all agreed that some change was neces-(liear, hear.) Strikes on the system of indisary. (ilear, near.) Strikes on the system of indi-ridual Trades had long been tried, and found wanting. (Hear, hear.) Thus, in the year 1810, the Cotton Spinners were engaged in a strike which cost 294,000, and ended in failure, the Spinners being compelled to return to work at a reduction of wages. Again, in 1816, they were similarly engaged, at a cost of £226,000, with similar results. The Trades of danchester, Glasgow, Bradford, the Potteries, Northumberland, and Durham thad, in the course of a iew years, spent no less than three millions of money in a similar mode of warfare—with what results the present condition of the workers but too well and too natally attested. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, the Association he had the honour to serve, had come to the conclusion that individual Trade strikes were futile; and that, if anything was to be done to arrest and stay the agressions of capital, it must be by a united effort, and that each trade must combine for the good of all-(cheers); thus bringing numbers, wealth, and intelligence to bear at a given point against the machinations of the tyrannical employer. (Loud cheers.) Their second grand point was, the "employment of labour in agriculture and manufactures," thus doing what he conceived was of all things essential-viz. drawing the surplus labour out of the market, and employing it on the land for their own advantagealso employing other portions of their surplus hands in creeting buildings, factories, houses, &c., for themselves to work in, and produce wealth for their own profit without the intervention of an employer, and thus ultimately abolishing the middle class altogether. (Loud cheers.) But it might be asked, how was this to be done? how could the fund be raised for such a purpose? The Association had projected a joint stock company; one of their rules run as follows :-"Shares: The shares of the Association shall be £5. upon which a minimum weekly instalment of 3d. shall be paid by each shareholder: Trades Unions to have the power of taking an unlimited number of shares." Thus it would at once be seen that individual members of trades could take shares, and even the poorest, provided he was in work, could contribute 3d. a week for such a self-redeeming purpose; and, as regards Trade Societies, there was scarce a trade but had some members in it who were favourable to removing the surplus hands from the market: let them agitate the matter in their several bodies, and it would not lea difficult object to show the Trades the benefit of their taking up shares as a body. This is the age of progress,-despite all prejudice and opposition we must go onwards; let us, then, but investigate and persevere, and success at no distant day is certain. Mr. Skelton was listened to with breathless attention throughout, and resumed his seat much applauded .-Mr. Wilson, Shoemaker, made a few observations, and was ably replied to by Mr. Robson, of the same -Mr. J. F. Linden. Tailor, and Mr. Jones of the same trade, addressed the meeting in favour of the objects broached by the lecturer .- Mr. James, Shoemaker, said a few words disapprobatory, complaining that the lecturer had not shown or admitted the good that had been derived from strikes; and a very violent Irishman, said to be a Shoemaker, in the body of the meeting, demanded of the lecturer if he had not said that he would not rest until he had broke up, root and branch, all Trade Societies .-- Mr. Skelton rose to make a general reply; and, in answer to the question put by his friend in the body of the meeting, said, he had most undoubtedly said that he would never rest until the present futile Trades Soricties were changed-(hisses and loud cheers); but as a member of a Trade Society, as a paying member

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved. SHEFFIELD. - THE BUILDING TRADES. - On Monday the building trades of Shesield walked in procession from their respective club-houses, with bands playing and banners Hying, to the Corn Exchange d-, and from thence to an adjoining village called Cherry Tree Hill, about three miles from the town, two a-breast, Joiners taking the lead, followed by the Masons, Bricklayers, Plasterers, and labourers. A short address was delivered by Mr. George Evinson, Bricklayer, on the necessity of the trades uniting in one consolidated society. The members of the several trades afterwards dinned at their respective c'ub-houses. A general union of all the building trades is being established in this town.

-as a man who had contributed to Trade Societies all

his life-he had no interest in breaking up Trade So-

ciclies, except it was to supersede them by a better

and more effectual organisation-(loud cheers), and

such he decided "The Association of United Trades."

North Wales Miners .- At a meeting of Colliers held at the Plough Inn, Rhesemedre, North Wales, on the 16th inst., it was unanimously agreed,—1st, That a vote of thanks is due, and hereby given to the Laucashire Miners, for the noble and generous aid they have afforded us in our late struggle with the Coal Kings of this district. 2nd. That we, the Colliers present, regret the apathy and neglect of the North Wales Colliers, but pledge ourselves to use every lawful exertion to forward the cause of the Miners' association in this principality. The Collers of Black Park, near Chick, North Wales, in the employ of Mr. Thomas Edward, struck work on the lst inst. for an advance in their wages, which terminated about the 10th inst., with an advance of about twenty per cent. With the advance, their wages will only average 2s. 6d. per day, for from ten to twelve hours labour. The truck system is carried on in this district to a very great extent.

EGROUGH.—Mr. Ward, of Derby, having lately made several reductions in his wages, and the men being determined to resist these robberies on their already scanty wages, made application to their district committee, and they, seeing the injustice of Mr. Ward's conduct, sanctioned a strike at Derby. Mr. Ward has a shop in Loughborough, and it was found necessary to strike that shop as well, and thirty-four men left his employment, leaving him two unprincipled Vagabonds in each place to "scab" it for him. The committee afterwards detected a Mr. Flack, of Loughborough, getting up work for Ward, consequently his suop was struck also, and all his men left him. Subsequently, a Mr. Bombroff was found to be manufacturing for Ward, and this shop was placed on strike. The employers finding the men so determined to uphold their rights, had a meeting amongst themselves, and appointed a deputation to wait upon the committee of the men to argue the question, and try to arrange matters. Subsequently, a general meeting of the men was called to meet the employers, they trying to intimidate the men into compliance, by threatening to buy their work, and employ no More society men; but this had no effect, for the operatives agreed to a man to stick to their original determination to stand out for the wages they formerly had. The employers afterwards had a meeting, and agreed to unite to defeat the men, and assist those shops already on strike; but this will be fruitless, as our district committee have sanctioned a general strike at Loughborough, and the men are leaving as fast as they can finish their work, so that the employers will soon have the town to themselves, and then they will be compelled to give in and recall JAMES GOODE, District Secretary.

of a practical discovery of a kind so curious as to re- in the other pots in different degrees. quire some further explanation before we can quite understand it; and we are rather suspicious, inascontinental papers several years ago. It is given, however, in this instance, with an imposing detail and the guarantee of names-if there be no borrowing of these for the occasion. The report is, that two young men, one a Swede and the other a Normantaking a hint from that sort of foot-gear of fir planks called skies, by means of which, in those northern countries, the inhabitants pass through valleys and ravines filled with snow, without sinking-have been exhibiting in that capital the exploit of walking on exhibiting in that capital the exploit of walking on the water by means of skies—made, however, for the latter purpose, with iron plates hollow within. Back-wards and forwards, much at their ease, according to the report, did the exhibitors walk and run-going through the military exercise with knapsacks at their backs, and finally drawing a boat containing eight persons, all without wetting their shoes. The Minister of War has, it is said, put a portion of the garrison of Hanover under the training of these gentlemen, for the purpose of learning what might prove so useful a military manœuvre; and as MM. Kjellberg and Balcken propose carrying their invention into other countries, our readers will probably suspend their opinions till they have a nearer view of this novel meeting of sky and water.—Mechanics' Magazine.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

For the Week commencing Monday, Oct. 30th, 1843. Extracted from a Diany 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 blaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them what labours ought to be undertaken on their own lands. The farms selected as models are-First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of five acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six Dumbrell-the former at Eastdean, the latter at Jevington-all of them within a few miles of Lastbourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaithwaite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the same place. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the climate and agricultural value of the south with the with few external value of the wealth producers to no. th of England. The Diany is aided by "Notes the Prevailing apathy of the wealth producers to no. th of England. The Diany is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the time and season, which we subjoin.

"Can you keep a pig! You will find a pig the best save-all that you can have about a garden, and he will pay you well for his keep."—The Rev. R. W. Kyle's lecture. Nore.-The school farms are cultivated by boys, who in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for the master's benefit, which renders the schools self-supporting. We believe that at Farnly Tyas sixseventles of the produce of the school farm will be assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master who will receive the usual school-fees, help the boys to cultivute their land. and teach them, in addition to mas may be divided, after, paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be

SUSSEX. Monday-Willingdon School. Wet weather, boys in school all day. Eastdean School. Wet, boys cleanfew potatoes:

the most grateful to their feelings.]

ging up carrots, hoeing mangel wurzel.

Piver. Thrashing barley. Dumbrell. Digging up carrots, storing mangel wurzel. THURSDAY - Willingdon School. Boys digging for wheat. Eastlean School. Boys digging up and storing potatoes, drawing drills, sowing wheat, and

treading the ground. Piper. The same as yesterday. Dumbrell. Digging up carrots and potatoes. FRIDAY-Willingdon School. Boys digging for wheat. Eastdean School. Boys pulling and storing swede turnips, and gathering up weeds. Piper. The same as before. Dumbrell. Digging up carrots and potatoes, heifer carrying dung and potatoes. SATURDAY - Willingdon School. Boys carrying solid

and liquid manure to the wheat. Eastdcan School. Boys emptying portable pails, cleaning school room and pigstyes, and getting Sunday food for the cows. Piper. Winnowing barley. Dumbrell. Digging carrots and turnips, topping them, heifer carrying dung. COW-FEEDING.

Willingdon School. Cows feeding on white turnips, with a little barley straw. Dumbrell's. One cow fed three days with turnips, po-

tatoes, and straw, varied in the other three by giving cabbage or chaff. One cow and heifer fed with turnips, carrot tops, and straw, occasionally omitting the carrot tops, and giving potatoes. cattle must be fed in the house or straw yard, upon good food, and plenty of it, such as turnips, carrots, mangel wurzel, and a little clean straw. Reserve your hay, if you

DEEP v. SHALLOW DRAINAGE.

have any, for the calving kine.

I have attentively read Mr. Bennett's letter, and agree with most of his remarks; but scarcely think his diagram can represent the nature of your soil and subsoil, as you described the latter, in which the four-feet drains were placed at Woodford, to contain chalk and flint in places, interchanging with the clay. Your soil is satisfactorily proved to have been a pervious soil, not a gault, which I take to be a name implying indurated or impervious clays—clays which, in in situ, scarcely contain any water, and allow no water to descend into or pass through them. Where such beds occur in thick unbroken strata, I agree beaus, so as to admit the action of frost and air with Mr. Bennett that it would probably be useless to lay drains many inches deeper than into the farmer present. "O! we always plough shallow for gault, since no subterranean water would have to be removed.

I will now proceed to explain my view of the cause of deep drains running after rain earlier than shallower drains in the same field; but we must first clearly appreciate a much more important matter, viz., how it happens that certain soils, like yours, remain wet with thirty-inch drains, and become dry when more deeply drained. This is the first step in

We know very well that all soils possess the faculty of absorbing and retaining water, though in proportions which vary with, and are dependent on their composition and texture. If a subsoil contain water in excess over its power of retention, there exists what may be termed free water* in the soil, and the level of this water-or the depth below the surface at which it can be kept—is determinable and determined by the depth of the drains. Let us suppose thirty inches to be the depth of the drains, the subsoil-i. e., the soil below thirty inches-may nevertheless be, and we know that in retentive soils it generally is, overcharged with water-except in longcontinued hot weather. Thus the super or active soil, reposes, in reality, on a pillow of water thirty inches beneath the surface.

Now if, under these circumstances, which are the general conditions of clays and other retentive soils, the super-soil possess a powerful absorbing faculty, I imagine that so fast as the moisture is evaporated from the surface, fresh portions of water are continually drawn up by capillary attraction among the molecules of the soil, and by the roots of plants, which act as so many pumps, to replace that lost by evaporation. An injurious wetness is thus preserved in, and becomes the prevailing habit of the supersoil, so long as the force of capillary attraction equals or exceeds the evaporative force. But if we remove the free water to a greater distance from the BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE AT DERBY AND LOUGHsurface by deeper drains, we not only place this re-servoir of aqueous supply further from the surface, but put a greater bulk of earth into a condition to absorb during rain, more water than it contains very shortly after rain; for we have laid dry (so to speak) a greater mass of soil, and when rain falls the soil is capable of imbibing and benefitting by it, which it could not do when already drunk or saturated with bottom water. By removing the permanent water level to a greater depth, say to four feet from the surface, we, in fact, vastly diminish the force of capillary attraction in respect of the super and active soil; for, although its agency is very powerful, the sphere of capillary action is limited as to the height to which it can cause water to be suspended; and its force diminishes very rapidly as the distance increases between the surface of the soil and the bed of

A very simple experiment would illustrate and justify this explanation. Take four flower-pots or varying in length respectively, as one, two, three, or four feet. Place one end of each pot vertically in a pan, and fill them all with similar soil; then put water in the pans, and expose the surface of all the pots to the influence of the atmosphere. It will be found that much more water will be evaporated in the same time, from the shorter than from the longer pots, because more will be drawn up to the surface in a given time; and if the supply be maintained in the pans, there will be very little change in the particular hygrometric condition of the masses of earth in each pot; yet the quantity of humidity contained in each, at a given depth below the surface, will be But, alas! while our country has increased in wealth, found to be widely different. The earth in the forty- poverty, disease, and death have increased amongst eight inch pot will be moist at twelve inches deep, WALKING ON THE WATER.—From Hanoverwe hear will be always supersaturated with water, and so on they had only to visit Ireland to witness the climax will be always supersaturated with water, and so on they had only to visit Ireland to witness the climax will be always supersaturated with water, and so on they had only to visit Ireland to witness the climax would have to go to trial. This was quickly inti-

You have experienced in your seven-acre thirty-inch-deep pot that the soil was always too wet for much as we have, or fancy we have, some recollection healthy vegetation; but now that you have lowered healthy vegetation; but now that you have lowered the level of the free water, the injurious wetness of the active soil has vanished. You have now a pot of a somewhat similar story making the round of the the level of the free water, the injurious wetness of with a pan four feet deep, and when rain, however excessive, falls, your soil is in a condition to receive and transmit the whole of it downwards, and the plants will not be injured by rain in ordinary seasons, as provision is made for removing all excess as quickly as experience has shown to be necessary. The water runs over the pan through the drains as soon as, or before, it becomes hurtful.

When rain falls on soils in this condition, it first saturates all the soil it encounters, as it would a piece of blotting paper; it then goes on sinking downwards, by gravity, until the soil about the level of the drains becomes unable to retain more water.

The first draw is an it would a and during these three last years, 40,000 persons in the conduct of the prosecutors, in no very measured terms, for the way they had conducted the prosecution—every means being taken the inhabitants of these populous seats of commerce. The first drop in excess over the retaining power of the soil then passes into the drain—this is followed by other drops, and so on, the water which falls on the surface continually following the escaping water it must be, therefore, quite evident that your old thirty-inch drains would cease to discharge water water passes by them in its descent to the deeper drains. Not a drop can linger at the level of the

* The presence of free water is ascertainable by digging a hole, and seeing if any water flows into it.

tain, at all times, sufficient moisture in the soil, springs in it, and the state of moisture was the same which cover their bodies during the day. Persons midway between as over the drains; yet, according of eighty years of age are found stretched on boards, to Mr. Burdon's (the tenant) opinion, and I quite not having even the comfort of a bed of straw. 'The concurred with him, the whole field was too damp. poor, after toiling the best of their days for the beneno more water would be discharged from the field by in- means they live but few years in a miserable condi-

bottom water. In concluding these remarks, I may observe, that ing up the cellar, assorting potatoes. Piper. Sow- the advocates and adopters of shallow drainage do ing wheat. Dumbrell. Wet weather, digging up a | not appear to me to be sufficiently aware of the fact, that it is the existence of free or bottom water too Tuesday - Willingdon School. Wet weather, boys in near the surface which keeps the upper soil wet, not the afternoon platting straw to make themselves deeply-drained land will rarely, in my opinion, quar- | yet, notwithstanding their indifference, they have a shoal changes its route, and they perish. There are tribes hats. Piper. Thrashing barley. Dumbrell. Dig- rel with the rain, if the season be an average one as strong desire to be well thought of by the people. that live by the chase. The deer are exterminated, and Wednesday — Willingdon School. Boys digging for mand the temperature of the seasons, but he may wheat. Eastdean School. Boys digging for wheat, order excess of water off his fields, and render the bed emptying pigstye tank, picking stones and haulm. of soil warmer by many degrees than it would other. in the minds of the people, by rendering them wholly wise be, by compelling the rain to sink to a proper dependent on the wealthier classes during times of which it is charged on the surface.

work in such a case as I now cite, but capillary at-

no other means of diminishing the quantity of sus-

pended moisture, but by lowering the level of the

JOSIAH PARKES.

AGRICULTURAL INCONSISTENCIES.

Prejudice and error generally go hand in hand a man may be allowed to indulge in obstinacy for his own gratification, but when society is affected by it, the sooner a new light breaks in upon him the better. Ask nineteen farmers out of twenty who hold strong clay land, and they will tell you it is of no use placing deep four-feet drains in such soils—the water can't get in-a horse's foot-hole (without an opening under it) will hold water like a basin, and so on. Well, five minutes after, you tell the same farmers you propose digging a cellar, well-bricked, six or eight feet deep: what is their remark? "O! it's of no use your making an underground cellar in our soil, you can't keep the water our!" Was there ever such an illustration of prejudice as this? What is a drain-pipe but a small cellar full of air? Then, again, common sense tells us, you can't keep a light fluid under a heavy one. You might as well try to foolish for placing one-inin strong clays. It is in vain I refer to the nume-Mr. Pusey. They still dispute it. It is in vain I feet of good porous clay would afford a far better meal six inches; and a saving of £4 to £5 per acre in

Another glaring inconsistency is the subject of tillage. I proposed sub-soiling my heavy land for abundantly. A demurrer was instantly raised by a beans." " Well, I know you do. Do you ever doublespit your gardens?" "O! certainly we do." "Do you ever grow beans in your garden?" "To be sure; capital ones." "What! and that on doubicdug ground! impossible, surely." It would puzzle a conjuror to tell why a farmer always digs his garden twenty inches, and ploughs his land only five inches. Docks, thistles, couch, and other strong deep-rooted weeds, are not to be found in his garden. reason can a farmer give for drilling his beans at seven inches in his field and twenty-seven in his garden? Does the former mode give him a larger or earlier produce? Again, a farnier will caution you against sitting in a draught, or lying on a damp bed; of course, he takes care not to do so himself, but, while he practises this for himself, and recommends it to his friends, he pursues an entirely different plan if their sensations and physiology differed in that respect from our own! Let us keep our cattle warm, dry, and well fed, and we shall seldom feel the cramp

ADDRESS OF THE POOR'S PROTECTING SOCIETY TO THE INHABITANTS OF

PAISLEY, AND SCOTLAND GENERALLY. Fellow Townsmen, -We again take the liberty of addressing you on the question of the Poor's Law. The New Poor Law Bill for Scotland has passed the legislature of the country with all its defective clauses. For this the people of Scotland are highly culpable: they have failed in their duty and the rich have prevailed. We do not hesitate to declare that the passing of this bill will prove a lasting stain on both Houses of Parliament. We are told that the design of Government is the happiness of the governed, but what care the members of our present House of Commons for this great principle.

The New Poor Law Bill for Scotland-a measure deeply affecting the interest of the poor of the whole country-was apparently to them unworthy of a passing thought. Only a hundred or so took any interest in the matter, a great majority of whom used their every endeavour to render the bill as defective as possible. It is painful to reflect how little the interest of the labouring poor is attended to by the Government and the wealthier classes. Will nothing but the terrible outburst of a starving people, smarting under the recollection of a thousand wrongs, awaken them to a just sense of duty? We have no desire to answer this question in the negative. God forbid that such an event should ever take place in this country; but if it should so happen, they can have no excuse. We are living in one of the finest countries in the world; the people are noted for their industry, frugality, and enterprise. Britain, during the last half century—notwithstanding her long and ruinous war with France, and the vast expenditure of her Government, amounting during that period to the enormous sum of three thousand four hundred millions sterling, in defiance of the insane policy of her rulers, of the many restrictions on commerce-has gradually increased in wealth. The annual produce of the people amounts to five hundred millions sterling. By the recent inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences, the produce of the people has been increased forty-fold.

if properly applied by the Government, would be the people. Distinguished persons who have travelled the smallest attention to the great suffering and des-

titution prevailing in the large towns of Scotland.
"Previous to the year 1815, the number of fever exceeded 130 in the year; during the three years

able misery. The amount of fever during those periods was the rights of the public.

upper drains until the mass of soil existing between | twelve times less in the large towns of England than that and the level of the deeper drains be also sur- in those of Scotland; and were it not for the conticharged, which may happen in certain soils under nual influx of the unfortunate people of Ireland, who very heavy long-continued rains; and this does some- have no legal claim to relief, fever would be scarcely times happen. I know several instances of drains known amongst them. Why is this? England, durtwenty-seven inches deep having occasionally dis- ing the last 250 years, has had the benefit of a procharged a little water, though the land was under-drained again and across, like yours, with four feet which consigns thousands to the grave," says Dr. drains. This arises from the opposition of the lower Harty, "consigns tens of thousands to a worse fate, bed of unworked soil to the passage of water, which for fever spaces the children and cuts off the parents, hangs, as Mr. Bennett properly describes it, in that leaving the wretched offspring to fill up the future mass, and requires time for its complete disappear- ranks of prostitution, mendicancy, and crime." Hence ance. It is this obstruction to the horizontal travel- the principal cause of wing after wing being added to ling of the water from midway between a pair of the jails of our country, in which are crowded the drains, which causes the exhibition of water standing unfortunate victims of poverty—the sons and daughin the soil beneath the crown of your ridges at a ters of the poor. Our country presents us with higher level than at the drain bottoms; and nothing, seenes of the most appalling destitution. It is long acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John | perhaps, can more clearly demonstrate the superior | since the great body of the people in the Lowlands of efficacy of deep over shallow drainage, for clays and Scotland were ejected from the land, and the hardy highly retentive soils, than that experiment, which has been corroborated by many similar ones.

and industrious sons and daughters of the North are now driven in large masses from their native Highhas been corroborated by many similar ones.

I could enlarge on this point were it necessary, and land homes. "We shudder," says Dr. Allison, "at show clearly why deep drains enable us to place them the savage answer, attributed to a Highland Chiefmuch wider apart than shallower drains, and yet re- tain, when asked what was to become of the numerous families whom he had ejected to make room for without excess at any time, even midway between sheep walks? 'Loch Duick is deep enough for them the drains; but this letter is already too long: I will all.' Savage though this answer may appear, we only add, in confirmation of my view of the force of conceive it an exclamation of mercy when compared capillary attraction in supplying the upper bed with moisture from below, that I was lately shown a piece mercial districts. Thousands of the people have not of land by a tenant of Sir T. D. Acland's, in Devon, a bed to lie on, nor a blanket to cover them : sleeping who had drained it three feet deep. There were no during the night with the clothes, or rather rags.

Intermediate drains driven between the existing drains | fit of their country, are left to depend for subsistence to the same depth, would effect no good in this case; on the charity of the humane. On such precarious creasing the number of three-feet drains; the only, tion, and sink into the grave from the effects of desbut a perfect cure would be effected by still deeper titution. So great is the mortality amongst the poor reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into drainage, for the soil is evidently of a nature to con-bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christ-duct moisture upward from a very considerable depth creased five-fold. The poor's laws of Scotiand are by capillary attraction. There is no other force at truly a mockery of their misery. In 517 parishes no assessment is raised for the support of the poor, and made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way traction, to cause the water to ascend; and there are in 288 parishes the allowance given to the poor is only fourpence per week, and in a number of the parishes it is as low as one farthing; yet, in the face of these mand the temperature of the seasons, but he may would dy up the streams of public and private cha- track of the bear and the elk. The prey gets a day's too rity, and descroy that spirit of independence existing depth, and distribute below the greater heat with great distress. These statements, though plausible at first sight, are the very reverse of truth. Is it right that the people should be allowed to continue in their present miserable condition, that the rich may have proper objects on whem to exercise their benevolence? The want of a poor's law creates great misery, to the sight of which the rich become abituated, and therefore indifferent. Will the people be more debased to learn that during times of distress they have a right to be supported agreeably to the law-to learn that they are merely receiving back a part of their own-than to know that it wholly depends on the casual whims of the wealthy donor, whether they shall live or die? It is folly to think so. The

> The salvation of the working classes most assuredly keep a cork under water as to keep air under water. but in this we are sorry to say we have been much disappointed. The resolutions adopted at your public meeting are improductely transmitted to lead can it hold water so readily? I am led to these ob- public meeting we immediately transmitted to leadto get up public meetings in sup ort of your resolurous proofs brought forward by Mr. Parkes, engineer to the Royal Agricultural Society, and confirmed by gow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and a few of the villages, tions; but with the exceptions of Edinburgh, Glasthe letters in our possession from a number of the tell them I cannot keep the rain water out of socketed principal towns of Scotland, prove that the people are pipes twelve feet deep, that convey a spring to my all but dead to this question so deeply affecting their farm-yard. Do try and convince this large class of interest. Even the people of Paisley have proven doubters; for it is of national importance. Four themselves very lukewarm on this question—Paisley, whose inhabitants have so recently emerged from a to some strong bean or other tap-roots than the usual state of great suffering-l'aisley, 1500 families of the inhabitants to which were proven before a committee of the House of Commons, during the late distress, to be without a blanket in the dead of winter. Fellow-townsmen, we feel pleasure to have it in our power to state that these periods of great distress have passed away, and we would that we had it in our power to state that they would never return, but direful experience ever reminds us that they have come, and it requires no spirit of prophecy to foretel that they will at no distant date return again. We, therefore, seriously call upon you to rouse from your present lethargy; rest assured that the apathy now existing in the public mind is the surest propole slavery. You are giving your oppressors every reason to hope that they have crushed the spirit of the people, and that they will therefore be able to trample on their rights with impunity. The wages of the labouring classes are to low over Scotland, that it is impossible for them to provide against poverty arising from want of employment, old age, infirmity, or disease; and with our great improvements in machincry, and the continual influx of the people of Ireland, in which country there are no less than two millions of people dependent for subsistence on voluntary contributions, we may feel certain there with his eattle. They must be exposed to both, as will ever be such a redundancy of hands in the market as will reduce the price of labour to the

dead letter to the people.

lowest possible rate. Let us therefore demand at the hand of the Legislature that the poor shall not be allowed to starve in a land of plenty-that ample provision shall be made for the labourer when he cannot find employment to provide for himself. By a blunder in the new Poor-Law Bill, it cannot legally come into operation till August, 1846; we would therefore advise that a public meeting be convened to adopt resolutions recommending the people of Scotland to appoint a national deputation to wait on the Government and every member of Parliament, at the commencement of next session, and to remonstrate with them on the for the support of the unemployed able-bodied poor, and to recommend such improvements in the Bill as will render it beneficial to the people. A very small sum from each of the towns and villages would be sufficient to cover the expenses of the deputation, which, if properly backed by public opinion, could not fail to be of lasting benefit to the poor of the

We are, fellow-townsmen, in the cause of suffering

JAMES FLEMING, Preses. DUNCAN SINCLAIR, Secretary. Robert Gardner, Treasurer.

HAWICK .- THE PUBLIC FOOTPATHS .- The adourned public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wednesday evening week in the Town hall, called by the Committee on the Bye Paths, on their return from Jedburgh, where the parties were tried for opening the road through the Buccleuch property. The statement made to the meeting was to the following effect:—"That there were twelve panels, charged with tumultuous assembling, rioting, malicious mischief, and breach of the peace. Advocate-Deputy Brown had been brought from Edinburgh to conduct the prosecution. This is of a very rare occurrence at the theriffs' Court, but it shows the anxiety to secure a conviction, and he intimated to the agent for the prisoner the evening before that he would depart from the charge of malicious mischief. and accept the plea of guilty from seven of the prisoners, freeing the other five altogether, and recommend a fine to the court. This offer was communicated to the committee, who, after maturely A very limited part of these, our ample resources, | considering the circumstances, agreed to it, and sent an express to Jedburgh to notify the same to their agent. They also told all their witnesses that they would not be required. About two o'clock in the morning a messenger from Jedburgh brought the news that the prosecutors had increased their deof human misery; and that distinguished philanthropist, Dr. Allison, declares, in his excellent work
on the management of the poor, that the people of
the management of the poor, that the people of
the court the same offer was made to the
and two persons had to be removed to the London
thropist in treams tance greatly added to the excitement which
had been previously created, and the alarm was
authority to restore peace and effect reconciliation
between them. Challenges were frequently interthropist, Dr. Allison, declares, in his excellent work
on the management of the poor, that the people of
the court the same offer was made to the
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thropist in the people of the people Scotland are fast approaching to a similar condition, agent for the defence by the Advocate-Deputy, with lospital—one, whose name our reporter did not but the kind and judicious intervention of their muand can only be saved from which by the establishthis difference—that he would accept of a plea of learn, suffering severely from the fright and prestural fractions of their condition. ment of a proper system of Poor's Laws. This gui ty from five, and free the other seven altogether. sure, and the other from compound fracture of the serious truth must be apparent to all who have paid This offer was agreed to, and the five were fined three thigh bone. Dr. Godfrey, of Mount-place, Whitepounds each, and bound over to keep the peace for six months under a penalty of ten pounds. The committee would not have agreed to this compropatients taken into the Infirmary of Edinburgh never mise, had they not been aware that several witnesses were ready to swear, though falsely, that they were following 1817 they amounted to 2715, or 905 in the put in bodily fear, which it appears made the proyear; after the failures in 1825 they amounted to ceeding "riotous and tumultuous." The meeting exyear; after the failures in 1825 they amounted to 3520, or 1173 in the year; in the three years following the great failures in 1835 they amounted to 9740; and during these three last years, 40,000 persons in but they reprodued the conduct of the prosecutors, Immediately subsequent to the late extensive failures the "rogue money" was made available for all the in Paisley, fever prevailed to such an extent that an expenses of the prosecutors. They also resolved to afflicted with that fatal disease. Thus we observe convinced that working men alone will have the

THREATENED FAMINE IN IRELAND. The accounts of the patatoe crop in Ireland are of nature to excite the most serious apprehensions for the ensuing year. The alarm, we are told, is somewhat abated; "still, under the most favourable circumstances, and allowing for every exaggeration, there will be a lamentable deficiency of the crop, which will be far under an average one." A correspondent in the county of Kildare says-

There is no doubt of the failure of the crop, and there is every reason to apprehend a famine in consequence. The attention of most persons appears to be entirely de-rected to one point—that of ascertaining how far any portion of the crop can be saved. Suppose the untainted por-tion were secured from the destruction which threatens it —would the vast population of this country be secured from want approaching to famine?—I think not.

The Cork Reporter of the 14th says-

Accounts continue to reach us of the deplorable state of the crop. The malady is increasing, and the district which was free yesterday is to-day visited with the pestilence. Kerry, which was hitherto safe, is beginning to complain, and our Crookhaven correspondent, who last week informed us that all was right in that district, now assures us that since he last wrote the potatoe murrain has made its appearance. Things begin to wear an alarming aspect. We think it full time for the Government to

The accounts from Meath, from the neighbourhood of Dublin, from Tyrone, Roscommon, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Carlow, Down and Armagh, are all to the same effect. The vegetable postilence, though not universal and in some instances happily ascertained to have been exaggerated, is yet known to be spreading, and to be most destructive. The extent of the loss cannot be at

The failure of this crop would now be a calamity in any it would have been in the last generation; a greater England and Belgium, and other continental districts potato is only part of their labourers' diet. They have much start, and they die before they can come up. Such is the rude improvidence of Ircland.

The peasant reckons not quite from day to day, but what is not much better, from year to year. He puts into the ground as much as on a narrow calculation will serve for a twelvemonth. It falls short, and he must neighbours, but should all be in the same case, how are all to be helped?

An Irish famine is one of the most dreadful calamities which could be imagined to interrupt the present flush of British prosperity, and the more substantial blessings of a thirty years' peace. The circumstances of the time threaten aggravations beyond the usual catalogue of horrors. It may he said, indeed, that fortune and misfortune come equally amiss to a nation which rejoices in opportunities of evil, which chooses to consider itself New Poor Law has, with justice, been termed a landdways on the eve of a general war or a private rebellion, lord's bill; without doubt, the influence of these men which ranks itself among the worst enemies of the empire, has been used secretly as well as openly to render it a and which is never prepared to avail itself either of the mercies of Heaven or the kindness of man. But Ireland is just now, we fear it must be said, more than ever under rests with themselves, and we fondly hoped that the dominion of a cruel and unprincipled faction, which they would have come forward generally at this time has succeeded to the utmost of its unnatural ambition in to stem this torrent of human misery—to check this alienating the affections and exasperating the jealousies system of wholesale murder of the labouring poor; of the two countries. Or all alienations, that hat ween but in this we are sorry to say we have been much the poor and the rich, between the helpless and their natural benefactors, is fraught with the most immediate suffering and wrong. Such is the relation which the REMARK. — From this time until May-day all your servations by a strong controversy I am having with ing men in all the principal towns and villages in the inhuman industry of Mr. O'Connell and his ecclesiastical some Essex folks, who protest that I am mad or country. We accompanied our letters at different legion have succeeded in establishing between destitute pines, at four feet depth, periods with copies of your address, calling on them Ireland and wealthy England. It answers, of course, their private purpose, which perhaps the most awful of famines might scarcely be said to disappoint.

In the first place, every Irishman is prepared to set down any visitation whatever to British ascendancy. Ashis average of misery is a Saxon infliction, much more its occasional excess. Then there is really some reason to fear that the demagogue and the priest will deliberately stand between English charity and Celtic starvation Every instinct of their fanaticism or their conspiracy wil urge them to misrepresent and calumniate the good intentions of England, so as to paralyze both the hand that should give and that which should receive. When the report of dying myriads thrills through the unanimous and sympathetic hearts of England, the first impulses of the foulest of slanders, and, on the other hand, the perishing multitude, whom nature herself was teaching gratitude, will be instructed to see a worse death in the dole of English bounty. To act otherwise would be an extent of humility, of tenderness, and of candour, which it is scarcely possible to expect from the case-hardened leaders of Irish agitation. It is only just possible to imagine that they may treat the instinctive overflowings of British charity with a respectful, because a necessary, silence for a time, only that they may husband their calumnies for a But it cannot be concealed that there are also circum

stances too likely to chill the hand of the giver. Besides that it is not in human nature, whatever it may be in grace, to give quite so freely to those who have all their days reviled and traduced the giver, who have leagued and conspired against him, and otherwise injured him to the very utmost extent of their humble abilities, there is sand, or to cultivate for ever the affections of a heart of stone. As a matter of calculation, the benefit has passed away. It is only a few years since that between £300,000 and £409,000 were freely gathered for the starving Irish peasant. Thousands contributed, not from their superfluity, but from their need. Does the Irish peasant remember it !—and, except that he was eaved from pre sent death, is he now the better? Moreover, it has transpired how much that fund was abused; how much went, in effect, to the payment of rent, and to the discharge of a landlord's obligations; how much to roadmaking and such matters of private advantage. Then it must be added that the cry of the nation is for permanent improvement. People in secular affairs, at least, do not act so much from impulse as they did even twenty years since. The appeal for succour from the sister island may, perhaps, meet with as profound a sympathy, and as willing a hand, as of yore, but it is possible that prudence may interpose unseasonable delays. There may be even an inconvenient inquiry into the social condition of the country. Englishmen, with so many hazardous specula tions, and so many positive duties in hand, may exercise even too much forethought for the present necessity. The best man becomes at last weary of helping those who will not help themselves, as also of undertaking for others duties of which they are still too glad to be relieved. Should the appeal be made to Parliamentary benevolence, we are sure that it will not be answered without such a it would be worth his while to avert. The nation is steadily fixing its eye upon him, and will not release him from the most oppressing attentions till his tenants

It would be premature to suggest an immediate remedy till the extent of the disaster is known and reduced to calculation. To forbid exportation, as has been proposed would be the surest way to prevent Ireland from ever of cavalry. Unfortunately he and his band were having a stock in hand beyond her present needs. To remove the duties on all imported food, whatever its merits as a permanent measure, would be a very responsible act for a Minister, and even for a Legislature, if adopted only for the occasion. So abrupt an interference would not be very encouraging to that useful class which tills the ground and buys and sells for profit. Whatever | and luxury which soon exhausted resources that they is done, for mercy's sake, let it be for good, -Times

become rather less of a public nuisance and a national

ALARMING OCCURRENCE AT ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, Stepney.—About half-past seven o'clock on Sunday evening, during the performance of divine service at the congregation was thrown into a state of the utmost alarm by a sudden crash, which led to a supposition that the galleries were giving way. An instant rush was made to the doors, and such was the The latter, disgusted by the treatment she received eagerness for escape that the railings of the stairs from Carci, transferred her attachment to Ximeno gave way, and several persons fell outward. This Carci treated the lady with so much severity that the circumstance greatly added to the excitement which magistrate was obliged to interpose his paternal chapel, was instantly in attendance, and recognised in the woman with the broken limb a poor creature named Potter, 76 years of age, upon whom he had operated five years previously for growth in the jawone, of which he had to remove a portion. The age of the patient and the extent of the injury rendered her position very precarious. When the alarm subsided it was found, on inquiry, that the crash which led to the fearful rush was occasioned by the falling of a heavy weight in the clock-case during one of the still and solemn pauses in the ceremony: but the alarm in the first instance was such that few stopped to inquire into the cause, as all were actuated by a desire to secure their personal safety.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE, -On Friday night week, Mr. extra Infirmary had to be obtained, which was far continue the contest to the last, notwithstanding the from being adequate to contain the numerous persons desertion of the middle classes; and as they are now who, it is said, has lost £15,000 in theatrical speculations. tions, went into a hair-dresser's shop in Kennington. each period of distress has been accompanied with a burden to bear, they resolved to face it out man- where, after he was shaved, he inflicted a dreadful after the construction of the four-feet drains, as the great increase of fever, by which thousands of the gash across his throat. Surgical assistance was inpoor have been consigned to the tomb, and the greater heavy purses of their aristocrat and milocrat opporation and the greater heavy purses of their aristocrat and milocrat opporation stantly provided, and as soon as the necessary remepart of the survivors reduced to a state of irretrievenents, the odium will rest on the town council and dies were applied the unfortunate gentleman was conshopecracy, who have basely betrayed and abandoned veyed in a cab to his residence in a very hopeless Algiers has, in default of his appearance to defend state.

Kerwan, of the 4th regiment of Light Dragoons, stationed at Hounslow Barracks, on the charge of having, on the 28th of September last, stabbed with a sword Quartermaster Thomas Tarleton, of the same regiment, whereby his life was for some time in danger, he large room at the Three Pigeons Inn, New Brent ford, in which the magistrates customarily hold their sittings, was, long before the hour appointed (twelve e'clock), densely crowded by persons, anxious to witness the proceedings. Quartermaster Thomas Tarleton was then called forward, and took his station in the witness-box. He is a much taller and more powerful man than Lieutenant Kerwan, and although he looked rather pale, he exhibited no weakness from the effects of the injury, but stood all the time he was giving his evidence. Having been sworn, he deposed as follows:—I am quartermaster of the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons now stationed at Hounslow Barracks. On the evening of Sunday the 28th of September last, about ten o'clock, some of the officers were showing feats of strength in the anteroom of the mess-room. Amongst others, Lieutenant Kerwan, with Lieutenant Greville, of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, were wrestling, and Lieutenant Kerwan was thrown twice, when Captain Fane came forward and put a stop to it. Licute-nant Kerwan immediately addressed Captain Fane. and asked him why he interfered when he was not the senior officer of the regiment then present, Captain Fane almost immediately left the room, and present known. The first appearance has often proved directly afterwards Licutenant Kerwan also left the room. I was standing with my back to the fre, when Major Parlby came to the door of the ante-room of the north-western countries of Europe, far beyond what and called me out. When I went to him in the passage he told me that Lieutenant Kerwan wanted to calamity indeed that any could realize till they saw it ful- go into Captain Fanc's room. I went to the front of filled. But Ireland above all other countries is dependent | the barracks, and there saw Lieutenant Kerwan with on this crop, not only for well being, but for existence. two other officers. I saw that Lieutenant Kerwan was exceedingly excited, and endeavoured to soothe which share the disaster, have all many resources. The him. After some little time Lieutenant Kerwan said he was ordered to the guard-room and would go manufactures, and commerce, and capital, to procure there. I tried to dissuade him. He then ascended foreign supplies equal to their deficiency at home. They the stairs to go to his room to put his cap on, and I have large accumulations both of money, and of stock, accompanied him. When we went into the room I incontrovertible facts, these laws are considered by and food, which enable them to draw on their neighbours shut the door, and when Lieutenant Kerwan had the aristocracy of Scotland as the perfection of human and on the future. The vast population is only provide procured his cap, he wanted to go out of the room wisdom. These men, brought up from infancy in sioned for one year. Of a food which no human ingenuity and I prevented him, by shutting the door, and standthe luxurious lap of affluence, basking throughout can preserve longer than one year it raises just enough to ling with my back to it. Lieutenant Kerwan then life in the sunshine of prosperity, never deigning to last one year. That is the one string to its bow. Reduce | seized a sword which was hanging near to where he cross the threshold of unfertunate poverty, are evi- it by an inch or two and the bow is useless. There are had taken the cap from, and after flourishing it about school all day. Eastdean School. Wet day, boys in the superabundance of rain. A farmer occupying dently reckless of the rights and interests of the poor; tribes which live on the fish that visit their shores. The and threatening he would cut me down if I did not allow him to pass, he made a pass at me, which went under my left arm. Another sword was hanging respects temperature. It is true that he cannot com- They declare that the establishment of poor's laws so are their pursuers. There are those who live on the close within my reach on the door in a scabbard. He said "There is another sword, defend yourself." I reached out towards it, and had got hold of the scabbard, when I thought he wanted to pass between me and the door, and I threw myself back against the door, and then felt the blow which inflicted the wound. I immediately said, "You have stabled me," and went towards the fire, and by the light of it saw blood starve for a month or two. He may be helped by his on my shirt. There was only a fire in the room. then left the room, and meeting some persons told them to fetch the doctor, and then went to my own room. The doctor came almost immediately. From the exceeding kindness I have on all occasions experienced from Lieutenant Kerwan since my promotion, I am perfectly confident that, had it not been for the excited state in which Lieutenant Kerwan was at that moment, arising from the blows he had received in the falls while wrestling, and the effects of the wine he had drunk, he would not have done me an injury. And, on my oath, I am also convinced, that at the moment Lieutenant Kerwan did so, he entertained no malice or ill-will against me. I sent a message to that effect to Lieutenant Kerwan within half an hour after the occurrence took place. The magistrates, after an absence of nearly an hour, returned into the petty session room, and having resumed their seats, the chairman said the bench had given their anxious consideration to all the facts of the case, and also to the able arguments of the learned counsel, and although they did not consider it necessary to send Lieutenant Kerwan to trial, or to bind over Quartermaster Tarleton to prosecute, they felt it to be their duty to hold Lieutenant Kerwan in recognizances to appear at the next, or any other session of the Central Criminal Court, to answer any indictment that may be preferred against him. The bail that would be required would be the same as on the last occasion, viz., Lieutenant Kerwan in £500, and two sureties in £250 each. Mr. Clarkson immediately tendered Charles Lionel Maitland Kerwan of Dalgin Park, in the county of Mayo, Ireland, brother to the accused, and Richard Raven Esq., of King's Bench-walk, Inner Temple, both of whom entered into the required recognizances. The Bench

MAN KILLED .- FIDELITY OF THE DOG .- Yesterday morning, about half-past four o'clock, a labouring man, who had lately come from Edinburgh where he had been working at the North British Railway, unfortunately met with his death by the falling of a brick-kiln near to Port Eglington, Gorbals. It appears that the deceased, whose body is at present in the Gorbals police-office, had laid himself down to sleep near the kiln, where the accident occurred. He is a stout young man, and is dressed in moleskin jacket and trousers, with strong shoes and red thibet handkerchief. He had with him a bundle containing wearing apparel, and 9s. 9d. in silver and copper. A remarkable incident connected with the bove occurrence was the fidelity and sagacity exhi bited by a dog belonging to the deceased. After the accident, by which the poor man was literally buried among the bricks, the faithful animal used every exertion to aid the workman to extricate the body and would not leave the spot afterwards until taken

away by force, - Glasgow Chronicle. DISGRACEFUL MILITARY RIOT AT CHARLTON FAIR. -About nine o'clock on Tuesday night the visitors to Charlton fair were much annoyed and alarmed by the appearance of nearly 200 of the cadets, attired in various disguises, some armed with cudgels, who commenced attacking several persons indiscriminately. They were partially resisied by a body of ropemakers and some few others, who were, however, speedily put to flight, many of them taking shelter in the Crown and Anchor booth, into which the cadets attempted to force an entrance, but being foiled in this, they deliberately smashed the whole of the exterior illuminated devices. A body of the police endeavoured to arrest their progress, but without effect, and they proceeded to damage and destroy several gingerbread and other stalls. A party of the artillery were sent for, which the rioters having ascertained, contrived very prudently to make their retreat before the military had arrived. About five years since a similar disturbance took place, from which period, it is understood, the cadets, until this occasion, have not been allowed to visit the aboye ancient suburban fair.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SYDENHAM, KENT.—On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the coach-house of a gentleman named Flemming, of Perry-hill, Sydenham, Kent. No exertion was spared by the inhabitants to arrest the pregress of destruction, and with the most wonderful expedition the London Establishment and the West of England concentration of the public gaze on the Irish landlord as engines, with several firemen, arrived, but no water could be procured for use, and by two o'clock the premises and contents were consumed.

A True Tragedy .- The crimical chamber of the

Cour Royale of Algiers had, on the 2d instant, to

decide upon a case of double assassination from

Spanish jealousy and vengeance. Emmanuel Carci, a

young Spaniard of noble birth, unfurled at Carthagena the standard of insurrection, at the head of a squadron vanquished and dispersed, and most of them compelled to expatriate themselves. Carci, having collected a few thousand francs, fled to Algiers, whither he was tollowed by his mistress, Manuela Pastor, a beautiful brunette of Madrid. With the inconsiderateness of youth they lived in a style of splendour had no means of replenishing, and they were reduced to distress. As an expedient Carci got up a Spanish theatre, he playing the part of director and premier jeune homme with Manuela as his prima donna. The French were soon weary of the dulness of the Spanish stage,; embarrassments ensued, Carci became melancholy and morose, and the vivid affection of Donna Manuela faded into coldness. A certain Don Ximeno, a refugee captain also, became one of the actors, and lived on terms of intimacy with Carci and Manuela tual friends always prevented their crossing their swords. At length Manuela completely abandoned Carci, and lived in the closest intimacy with his rival. This was two much for Carci to bear; and seeing them one evening in June walking together in the Place Royale, he hastened home, disguised himself in one of the dresses of his theatre, and, going out again, overtook them under the arcade of the Rue Bab-el-Oued. Stealing behind them, he first plunged a knife deep into the side of Ximeno, and then stabbed Manuela in the breast. In the murdereds act his disguise partly fell off, and he was recognised. not only by his victims, but by others also. Ximeno' wound was deep, and he expired of it very shortly but that of Manuela was slight and did not put her life in any danger. Carci, having more fear of the officers of Justice than of the wild Arabs, fled on

foot to Oran, where he found a Spanish vessel, and prevailed upon its commander to carry him to

Gibraltar. Being, however, without means of sub-

sistence, he was, according to the hard rules of the

rock, refused an asylum upon it, and forced to seek

own country is closed against him. He therefore,

probably, remains ignorant that the tribunal of

himself, passed sentence of death upon him.

Police kntelligence.

FRIDAY .- RAILWAY ROBBEBIES .- Daniel Garrett, who stands charged with committing nine robberies from rail. samus charged and committing may robbertes from fan-way stations, was brought before Mr. Alderman Hughes Highes for final examination. The prisoner looked pale and less at ease than before. He had been already committed on seven charges of felony. Mr. Clarkson said he had a little evidence to add in one case, that of stealing a black portmanteau with its contents, value £20, the property of Dr. Daniel, of Bath, who was a passenger on the Great Western Railway, on the 29th of July. Collard, the officer employed to superintend the railway police, produced a pair of Wellington boots, which he took from the prisoner's feet at the last examination. Dr. Daniel identified them as part of the contents of his portman teau. A further portion was found at the prisoner's lodging. The depositions were read and signed, and the prisoner was committed on this charge.

MANSION HOUSE. WEDNESDAY .- PULLING NOSES AT THE STOCK EX-CHANGE.-John Spillard was chargen with having pulled the nose of John Chick Worthington, in the neighbourhood of the Stock Exchange .- Mr. Worthington, a dealer in raw silk, stated that on Friday week he went to a broker in Bartholomew-lane, and asked a gentleman with whom he entered into conversation the price of certain

shares. The gentleman beckoned to the defendant as a person to give the information, but he (complainant) declined having any communication with the defendant, who asked the cause of such refusal, and committed the degrading assault attributed to him .- The complainant, in answer to a question, said that he had not called the defendant a scamp until the defendant had taken him by the nose .- S. Worthington, brother to the complainant, stated that the defendant committed the assault upon the complainant's refusal to do any business with him.—The defandant declared that he had treated the complainant with the indignity described, because the provocation

BOW_STREET.

TUESDAY .- SHOCKING DEPRAVITY .- Caroline Evans, : housemaid at Buckingham Palace, was finally examined and fully committed for trial on three separate charges of felony. The robbery at the l'alace was established at the previous examination. Evidence was now given to show that, in September last, after the prisoner had called upon s sister living in the service of a gentleman residing at St. John's wood, a silver spoon was missed from the house. Since the prisoner's apprehension it was discovered that it was pledged by her at a pawnbroker's shop in Camber well. The third charge was of precisely the same kind; the prosec tor, Mr. Wilkinson, a surgeon, of Southampton-terrace, Pentouville, having missed two silver spoons after one of the prisoner's visits to her sister then in his service. This property was also found at a passubroker's. In the latter case the sister, who was deeply affected aning her examination, attributed her dismissal from the prosecutor's employ to the loss of the spoons; but when Mr. Wilkinson stepped forward and denied the assertion in the most positive terms, declaring that he never suspected her, and that her discharge, at the time in question, was in consequence of her ill-health, the poor girl retracted her statement. Mr. Wilkinson, however, did not explain away the fact that, upon the dismissal of the sister, the value of the spoons was deducted from her wages. It is due to that gentleman to add that the money was repaid to her when he considered that her innocence was established by the late disclosures respecting her re

THURSDAY .- A SWINDLER .- A young man, of respectable appearance, named Richard Hollebone Martin, who had been brought from Marlboroughstreet Office, where he had been arraigned on a charge of swindling, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Twyford, charged with uttering a forged check for £12 12s., with intent to defraud Joseph Pamplin and sent with them, to whom strict orders were given not directions to bring back the money or the goods, and the prisoner then wrote the cheque produced upon Call's bank, which he took back to his employer. Mr. Taylor said that he sent the cheque to be presented two days after he received it, and the answer was that the prisoner was not known there; and, moreover, that another forged cheque had lately been presented at the bank in the same name. The prisoner was remanded.

WORSHIP-STREET.

Monday .- Statuing .- A young man named Charles before Mr Broughton, on the charge of stabbing a man named Moses Isaacs, who was not now present, and also with cutting and wounding the police-constable who had taken him into custody. Police-constable Davis, II 36, that while on duty in Keate-street, Spitaifields, at one clock that morning, he saw the prisoner engaged in a violent struggle with the man Isaacs, who called loudly for assistance, and exclaimed that he had been stabbed with some sharp instrument. Witness instantly hastened to the spot, and observing a stream of blood gushing from the nose of Isaacs, he attempted to seize the prisoner, when the latter made a blow at him, which disabled him in a moment, and he found that the back of his hand had a sudden blow at his face, and he felt his upper lip completely cut through with some sharp weapon, which struck violently against his teeth and filled his mouth with blood. Finding that he was unable, from the injuries he had re-Isaacs, took the rattle from his pocket and sprung it, but before any assistance could be procured the prisoner had succeeded in effecting his escape. Sergeant Barker and the following Tuesday, the servant, Caroline, was dein Norton-Folgate, and taken into custody, but no knice or other instrument was then found in his possession. A sertificate was handed to the bench from Mr. Meeres, the divisional police surgeon, which stated that the officer nad received a wound through the upper lip, penetrating into the mouth, which had evidently been inflicted with some cutting instrument, and that he had also sustained he then produced were found, all relating to plate and Mr. Turner, after a very neat and Mr. Turner, after a very neat and a second wound upon the hand, inflicted apparently with the same weapon. In answer to the charge, the prisoner said that a quarrel having arisen between himself and his forc-mentioned. A shopman in the service of Mr. Turner, grateful terms to the noble Lord's humane, disinterested; a pawnbroker in the Walworth-road, produced a gold and persevering efforts in behalf of the whole body of fered: and although he admitted having struck him watch, and various articles of plate, which had been factory operatives, expressed a confident hope that those several times with his fist, he positively denied having pledged by the prisoner Mary Cumming. The witness made use of a knife or any other weapon of that description. Mr. Broughton said that he should commit the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the formulation of the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the first would be eventually crowned with success.

Mr. Broughton said that he should commit the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the first would be eventually crowned with success. The prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop, the prisoner was well known at his master's shop with the prisoner was well known at his master's shop with the prisoner was well known at his master's shop with the prisoner was well known at his master's shop with the prisoner was well known at his master's shop with the prisoner was well known at his master's shop with the prisoner was well known at his master's shop with the prisoner was well known at his master's shop with the prisoner was well known at his master's shop with the prisoner was well known at his master's shop with the prisoner was well known at his master's shop with the prisoner was well known at his master's shop with the prisoner was well known at his master's shop with the prisoner was well known at his master was well known at his master somer for enting and wounding the policeman, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm; and should issue a summons to compel the attendance of the man Isaacs, on whose appearance the depositions wou'd be taken for his final committal to Newgate on both charges.

THURSDAY.—THE CASE OF MALICIOUS SHOOTING AT Homenrox .- Philip Ernst, who stood charged with having wilfully tired a gun, loaded with shot at John French Field, a master carpenter, residing at Upper Clapton, was placed at the bar for final examination. Mr. Vanu, who appeared for the prisoner, addressed the magistrate on behalf of his client, and said that, as the prosecutor was now entirely out of danger, and fast progressing towards recovery, he hoped the latter would be permitted to forego the prosecution, to which course he had himself assented, on condition that he received an adequate compensation for the sufferings he had undergone. Mr. Combe said that he could not for a moment listen to the proposed arrangement, as he was bound to consider the interests of the public, which required that such wanton and serious mischief as the prisoner had inflicted cordingly taken and the prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

his appearance with a quantity of goods he had just burchased. The witness immediately addressed him by his real name, and charged him with abandoning his wife and children in London; but the prisoner,

prisoner into custody, and brought him to town, Correction for one month's hard labour. The magistrate added, that at the expiration of that period, prisoner for the amount of their claims.

MARLBOROUGH STREET. THURSDAY .- A JEREMY DIDDLER .- Robert Martin, a stylish young gentleman, was charged with obtaining goods under fraudulent pretences from a number of West-end tradesmen. Mr. Wm. Henry Martin, whip and umbrella maker, Burlington Areade, said that the defendant called at his shop in September, and conducted himself so as to impress him with the belief that he was a distinguished member of the sporting circles. He ordered a tandem whip, a hunting whip, two canes, and a parasol, to be sent to his apartments in Hans-place, Chelsea, on approbation. The goods were left; but when a call was made to ascertain if they suited, it was discovered that the customer and goods had vanished. Complainant liscovered that a portion of his goods had been ledged at Rochfort's, a pawnbroker in the district. Mr. Hardwick replied that the law did not reach the present case. Morally, the defendant might many other charges of the same sort could be produced, several other tradesmen were examined, but their cases possessing similar features, met, of course, with the same fate. Mr. Hardwick was informed there were also charges of passing forged checks against the prisoner. These, however, being within the Bow-street district, the prisoner was remanded to that court.

given was one of the most insupportable insults. The complainant had, without rhyme or reason, applied the name of "scamp" to him, and the act complained of naturally followed such a description.—The Lord Mayor said the assault was clearly proved, and he should hold the defendant to bail in the amount of £20 to answer the for the reformation of juvenile offenders at Tottenham, theman under the signature of the Rev. Fletcher West, instead of being sent for trial. She, however, had not been long there when she effected her escape by climbing that he was on a bed of sickness, and that been long there when she effected her escape by climbing that he was on a bed of sickness, and that ver a high wall at the rear of the premises, and since then had joined a number of her dissolute companions, with whom she had been leading an abandoned life. She afterail her clothes, and had been away eight days when he at length traced her, and brought her up to this court, as he could do nothing with her. The magistrate said it would be a waste of words to endeavour to make any impression on such a heartless girl, that as the articles she was charged with stealing were the grapauts can be also be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be also be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be also be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be also be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be also be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be also be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be also be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be also be a learned with stealing were the grapauts can be also be a learned with stealing were the grapauts with the country of the grapauts with stealing were the grapauts with stealing were the grapauts were the grapauts with stealing were the grapauts with the grapauts were the grapauts with the grapauts were the grapauts with the grapauts were the grapauts with t charged with stealing were the garments she had on her at the time of absconding, the father could not proceed against litr criminally for the act, and therefore must give her another trial and take her home. The poor father said he was a hardworking man, and that the prisoner would take advantage of his absence, and leave home in the prisoner would take advantage of his absence, and leave home in spite of her mother, who was laid on a bed of sickness, owing to her anxiety of mind about her unhappy

MONDAY .- THE DASHING VICTIMIZER .- Mrs. Ellen avier, alias Evans, alias Edwards, who has been in custody for several days on a charge of victimising several surgeons in the vicinity of Clapham, as well as in other parts of the metropolis, was brought before Mr. Henry for final examination. In addition to the cases already taken against the prisoner, the following witnesses were called: — Miss Ann Cochrane, an assistant to Miss Richards, who keeps a lace warehouse, 153, Cheapside, deposed that early in the month of April last the prisoner drove up to the shop in a cab, and on entering inquired for Miss Richards. She (witness) told her that Miss Richards was then engaged, but that as soon as she was disengaged she should see her. She then said she was going out of town by the Layton coach, and feared she should be too late if she stopped any time, and that having unfortunately forgotten her purse, she called to ask Miss Richards, who knew her, for 3s. to pay her cab hire. Witothers. Mr. James Taylor, a hosier, carrying on business at No. 13, Cornhill, stated that on the Sth instant the prisoner called at his shop and selected a she sent one of the young persons in the shop to Miss considerable quantity of goods, which he directed should be sent to his lodgings in Craven-street. Strand, and in the course of the day an assistant was soner, upon hearing this, expressed much astonishment, to part with any of the properly without the money; and on his arriving at the house, the prisoner told him he would require other articles, by which means his he induced the young man to accept a check for the amount, which turned out to be a forgery. Joseph Pannlin said that in accordance with the orders he Pannlin said that in accordance with the orders he Pannlin said that in accordance with the orders he loss and the two natter in a gig. On reach two natter in a gig. On reach the nature in the nature in a gig. On reach the nature in the condition we can share now. It is done the nature in the proughton that the order is at once comply with her request, and expressed a wish to the the order. Her manner was blamable.—Mr. Broughton the nature in the natu Pamplin said, that in accordance with the orders he received from the last witness he took home the goods, and on the prisoner wanting him to leave them without the money, he said he had received strict.

Miss Richards might have known and forgotten her. Under this inverse. Miss Richards might have known and forgotten her.
Under this impression, and influenced by the highly respectable appearance of the prisoner, she (witness) gave the prisoner 3s., one of which she had to borrow from her

Town. This was done by the chambermaid and whom?—Prisoner: To that gentlema, sir (pointing to the prisoner: To the gentlema, sir (pointing to the prisoner: To the gentlema). fellow-shopwoman. Miss Margaret Clayton, an assistant to Miss Richards, corroborated the whole of the evidence of the evidence of the last witness and said she had lent a shilling to Miss Cochrane to give to the wisoner. Miss Priscilla Richards there for three quarters of an hour, when they reside in Hill-street, Clapton, and am in partnership with racks. When they arrived the officer on duty was Cochrane to give to the prisoner. Miss Priscilla Richards by a well-known gipsey in that neighbourhood. declared she had never, to her knowledge, seen the prisoner before that day, and that she never had a customer, House. This concluded the evidence against the prisoner, and Mr. Henry committed her to Newgate, to take her trial at the Central Criminal Court, upon the distinct charges of fraud and obtaining money by false represen-Gibson, described as a sawyer, was placed at the bar, tations. The prisoner, who is considerably aftered since her apprehension, on hearing the decision of the magis-trate dropped in the dock, and was obliged to be carried

WEDNESDAY .- EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF PLATE AND JEWELLERY .- Two young women, sisters, named Caroline and Mary Cumming, were placed at the bar on a charge of stealing various articles of plate and jewellery, amounting in value to over £400. Mr. Charles Shaw, a solicitor, residing at No. 11, Terrace, Walworth-road, deposed that the prisoner Mary Cumming had been in his her returning to the inn, she was met by a policeservice, but had been succeeded by her sister Caroline, about ten years ago, when she (Mary) was strictly for- and her reply was, that if she stole it she must have bidden ever coming near the house again. Some months ago a lady, a friend of his, being about to travel, had prisoner Guilty, recommending her to the mercy of placed in his (Mr. Shaw's) charge a chest full of plate; and the chest, being locked and corded, was placed under eight days solitary confinement in Horsemonger-lane his bed in his bed-chamber. On Tuesday last, the lady returning, dined at his house, and having expressed an anxiety to wear a portion of the jewellery in the box on she having been in the habit for more than two years | carried by acclamation. past of pledging various articles of plate and jewellery, articles out and pledging others. The prisoners, who people were resolved to persevere in their most righteous

by the prosecutor, remanded to a future day.

WEDNESDAY. - A CANINE TRIEF CATCUER. - Alfred Wright, a lad about twelve years of age, was charged with Wright, a lad about twelve years or age, was charged into the attempting to rob a till.—The prisoner sneaked into the of a clause into the Government measure, the effect of of a clause into the Government measure, the effect of the clause into the clause into the clause into the content in the content in the content in the clause of land. worth-road, and was leaning over the counter with the bour to ten. He had contended for that with much shop-till drawn out and in his hands. When the shopman disturbed him he ran off, pursued by Miss Jones's man came up.—The prisoner made no defence, and was dog, who captured him, and held him fast until the shopcommitted for two months, with hard labour.

FLIDAY .- A CRIMPINO COMMITTEE .- William Fieldshould be stringently dealt with. Mr. Vann then their advance notes, was charged with stealing a suit of hopes that they would ultimately succeed. The noble applied for the liberation of the prisoner upon bail, clothes, the property of a Jersey lad. The case, in all lord then proceeded to reiterate his opinion on the Ten which his friends were prepared to tender to any its phases, showed the impositions to which segmen are Honrs' question, as set forth by him at the preceding amount that might be required, but the application at present liable from the parties with whom they have meeting at Manchester, a report of which appeared was positively refused. The depositions were ac- to deal during their short adjourns ashore. It appeared in this paper last week. The noble lord confrom the evidence, that on Saturday three weeks the pro- cluded his speech as follows :- Great efforts had been scrutor left the Jersey Lass, and went to lodge with the lately made to improve the education of the people, but wasted to a complete skeleton. VRIDAY .- CRUEL Case of Desention .- James Pan- prisoner, at 41, Lower Grove-street, St. George-in-the- so long as the whole time of the working man was dether, a middle-aged man of respectable appearance, East, taking his kit with him. He staid there three voted to labour there could be no practical moral imwas placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged, weeks and two days, during which time he gave the pri- provement. The moral and physical condition of the Eclair, dooming her people to still further imprisonat the instance of the authorities of St. Luke, with soner the whole balance of his wages, amounting to having deserted his wife and five children, who had L4 17s. 6d., and an advance note for £2 5s., which he reten upwards of two years chargeable to that parish. ceived on joining another vessel called the Cumberland, he like prisoner's wife, a woman of very lady-like ad
The prisoner's wife, a woman of very lady-like ad
When his bag was sent on board the Cumberland, he loss wife and grounds for healthful recreation; but of what value were they to a man who had pratique om Saturday. The disease has shown itself in not one hour of the day to pass in them! Not one of the beatswain's mates, available to those who were dress and deportment, stated that her husband had missed the suit of clothes for which the prisoner had paid these improvements was available to those who were the Kroomen in clearing but the hold of the Eclair, for a length of time held a commercial appointment 4s. 6d. out of the money advanced by the prosecutor. He in the city, at a salary of £200 per annum, and that asked the prisoner for them on Sunday, when the latter they had lived together in comfort and happiness said he had pawned them for 14s., alleging that the creditable to the good sense of the working men. It was than in former cases. One was attacked on Tuesday, they had hved together in comfort and nappiness said he had pawned them for 14s., angging that the that which enabled him to take up their cause, and he the other on Wednesday; both are now doing well. covered that he had formed a claudestine intimacy make them square as to the clothes, diet, and lodging. felt confident, that be the issue of the struggle what it with a woman of abandoned character. About a week On Thursday evening again the prosecutor demanded might, those whom he represented would never allow on Thursday evening two scientific gentleman, well after the fact had come to her knowledge, the pri- his clothes, but the prisoner, who was standing themselves to be betrayed into improper courses. If they known in London, were dispatched by the Governsoner suddenly left home under pretence of being at his door, which was elevated by two steps, gave him a did not succeed in the next session, it would certainly ment to Ireland, in order to examine into the real called into the country upon urgent business, and she kick in the mouth. He was then given to a constable be another trial of their patience; but of final success he had never since either seen or heard of him until they on the present charge.—Mr. Pelham, who appeared for extertained no doubt whatever, if they adhered to the had met that day in court. Having no friends to the defence, said, if, as he would call evidence to prove, same course of constitutional agitation. apply to for assistance, herself and children were re- his client had taken the clothes, the case was the same duced to the utmost distress; and they were at length as if a landlord distrained for rent.-Mr. Ballantine: Not reluctantly compelled to throw themselves upon the exactly, for in this case your client has broken bulk various points bearing on the short hour question, and a parish, by which they had been entirely supported for and pawned the articles. In any case which looks like a vote of thanks having been passed to the supporters of the last two years. Charles Garner, a parish beadle, stated that since the prisoner had absconded every stated that since the prisoner had absconded every of the flames communicated to the flames communicated t effort had been made to trace his retreat, but without into operation which will act as some check upon them, success, until about a week ago, when it was ascer-tained that he had established himself in business in pawning was fully proved against the prisoner, who was Exeter, where he was living under the assumed name fully committed for trial. The tailor who sold the clothes of Brown, in cohabitation with the woman with whom (not worth £2) for £4 6s. then presented himself, and the constant corner of St. Mary's-le Strand, to and while engaged in doing so, Mr. A. lost his he had eloped. Witness accordingly proceeded to asked to have evidence heard for the prisoner; but Mr. John Grundy, waterman at the Spotted Dog. A cart that place with a warrant for his apprehension, and on his arrival was directed to a well-stocked mercer's the case. The prisoner was then removed, with persistence with the poor fellow and knocked shows one of the wheels rescaled to the parameter of the paramet

SURREY SESSIONS.

with affected indignation, declared that he was mis- Frioxy.—On Monday the adjourned sessions com- ten days has been the thoroughfare between the West-taken as he had been the company to the company that the company the City since Floor the taken, as he had been in business in Exeter for many menced at the Court house, Newington, before Mr. end and the City, since Flect-street and Temple-bar years, and threatened him with the severest conce- l'uckle, and a full bench of magistrates. James have been blocked up by the repairs which have been quences if he ventured to got the repairs which have been a full bench of magistrates.

positive as to his identity, that he at once took the been a clergyman of the established church, was indicted for feloniously stealing one blanket, two then he was immediately recognised as the person | sheets, and one counterpane, the property of Hanwho had absconded. Mr. Broughton committed the nah Cracker, a lodging-house keeper in Peckham. prisoner as a "rogue and vagabond" to the House of Mr. Locke stated the case on the part of the prosecution, and called Hannah Craker, an aged and infirm woman, who deposed that she is a widow, and lived the parish authorities might still proceed against the with her daughter at Peckham. That, in the early part of September, the prisoner and his wife came to ting rid of some of her property, she made an excuse to get into their room, by saying she wanted her bonnet, in order to ascertain whether there were just and his wife ran down stairs out of the house, and on prosecutrix missing the articles mentioned she told her daughter, who gave information of the circumstance to a policeman, and the prisoner was taken into custody. William Hammend, a policeman, de-posed, that on the 13th of September, the prosecutrix's daughter having informed him of what had taken place, and seeing the prisoner and his wife runing from the direction of the house, he pursued them. He came up with them in Peckham added, however, that he had disposed of the duplieates of the sheets to the hostler at the King's Arms, Peckham, but that he expected money, and he would get them all again. The policeman added that he found the duplicates of the blanket and counterpossession. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Horsford, one of the Mendicity Society officers, was Tuesday .- Juvenile Depravity .- Mary Benson, a then called; and he stated that he had known the prisoner since 1837, in which year he was apprehended on a charge of writing begging-letters. That in March, 1844, he was again in custody for attempting to commit a fraud on Mr. Rashleigh, the member for Cornwall, on which occasion he wrote to that genhe and his family were in the most dreadful state of distress. That the communication appealing to Mr. Rashleigh's feelings was sent by a man named Perrin, wards returned home, but she had been there scarcely with whom the prisoner was acting in concert; and twenty-four hours when she absconded, taking with her that he (Horsford) aware of the fact, followed Perrin

been convicted at Queen-square Police-office of illegally pawning, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Horsford added, that he had a bundle of begging epistles written by the prisoner to various noblemen and gentlemen. The learned Chairman then sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprison-ment in Guildford House of Correction. TUESDAY.—CHARGE OF FELONY.—Mrs. Rosetta Ann

Robinson, who had falsely represented herself to be the wife of a barrister of that name, and who was described in the calendar to be twenty-six years of property of Mr. William Mabley, the proprietor of the King's Head-inn, at Norwood. The prisoner, who was elegantly dressed, upon being placed in the felon's dock, appeared excessively affected, and during the trial was seized with such violent fits of hysteries that it required the united exertions of ings were of a painful character, and caused a deep sympathy in the court. Mr. Lelly was engaged for the prosecution, and Mr. Bagley for the defence. called for a second half-pint of gin. Some time after Mrs. Mabley, the landlady, fancied she heard some noise on the stairs, and immediately after observed the prisoner come down stairs, and go out at the front door. She suspected all was not right, and instantly rushed up stairs, when she missed from the drawers in her bed room four pieces of satin which she had placed there in the morning with a piece of paper over them. On making this discovery, Mrs. Mabley sent her pot-boy first, and then her daughter, to bring the prisoner back, and upon being told the landlady wished to speak to her, she threw the pieces of satin in the ditch. On man, who accused her of stealing the pieces of satin, been dreaming at the time. The jury found the the court. The chairman sentenced her to twenty-

THE FACTORY QUESTION.

his own plate, when he also discovered that a quantity of thusiastically cheered upon his entrance into the room. Mr. J. Gregory, a spinner, who presided, briefly ex-Mr. Turner, after a very neat and appropriate speech,

jewellery belonging to himself and the lady he had be- proceeded to read the address, which, after refering in Mr. J Roberts having seconded the address, it was

> Lord Ashley, in reply, observed, that much as he va-Parliament during the last session. It would be recollected, that in 1844 he had attempted to get the insertion earnestness, but had been defeated after two divisions. In the succeeding session, he had not met with the supgreat deal of reluctance amongst members, of all shades of opinion, to allow the ten hours' clause to be inserted, in another session the same impediments would not be

The noble Lord sat down amidst deafening plaudits. Several operatives then addressed the meeting upon

An Accident of a serious nature occurred on Monday morning, between cleven and twelve o'clock on his arrival was directed to a well-stocked mercer's the case. The prisoner was then removed, with perconer of the wheels passed over him, inflict-shep, with the name "Brown" inscribed over the mission to put in bail, himself in £80, and two sureties of him down, one of the wheels passed over him, inflicting a severe injury on the back part of his bead. was immediately conveyed to the King's College Hospital. The accident is not attributable to any neglect on the part of the driver. It is owing to the Monday.—A Reputed Clergyman changed with crowded state of Newcastle-street, which for the last doubtful.

Town Edition

SATURDAY'S NEWS, POLICE, LEGAL AND GENERAL.

MANSION HOUSE. SATURDAY .- TERRIFIC SMASHING OF PLATE GLASS AT lodge at her house, on which occasion he gave the name of Fletcher. That they remained there about thirteen days; and, as she suspected they were geteighteen years of age, stepped up to the witness box with grounds for her suspicions. That the moment she en- a sentence of imprisonment in the Compter, to which tered the room for the above purpose, the prisoner prison she had been committed by the Mayor, and from whence it would appear she was just discharged. She appeared to think it the duty of the mayor to supply her with the means of returning home. In consequence of the temporary absence of the Mayor, she applied to the ling in the Presse :- Monsieur du Petit Manteau Bleu chief clerk, who said her request could not be complied with, and requested an officer to see her out of court. In about ten minutes afterwards the Lord Mayor resumed covered with the fragments. The officers of the court Rye, and on stopping the prisoner, asked him what he | rushed out and secured the prisoner in the act of breaking have swindled the complainant out of his property; had been doing. The reply was, that he had robbed two magnificent squares of plate glass of great thickness but legally, it was a debt. As it was stated that his really-furnished lodgings of some sheets, a blanket, and a counterpane, but that he intended to literally streaming with blood, and she exclaimed "now, other charges of the same sort, could be no. redcem them, and give them back to the owner. He I suppose you will let me see the Lord Mayor!' On being asked her name she pertly replied, Mrs. Comeagain, and refused to give any other. Well then, said the Mayor, if you won't give your name we will call you Mary Smith "You may call me what you like you old ----, if I had you here I would serve you out" exclaimed the prisonar. pane, together with several letters, in the prisoner's | She was remanded until Monday, in order that the extent of damage might be ascertained, BOW STREET.

SATURDAY .- JACK ASHORE .- A tar of the old school who said his name was Philip Barlow, was charged with being drunk and incapable. An officer found him in the Strand, clinging to a lamp post, and swearing that it was the rudder, and that he was steering the ship. When the officer came up to him he literally roared out, " Avast there, mate, I see a strange craft a-head, showing strange colours." The policeman told him he was quite right, there was a strange craft a-head in the shape of a prostitute, but if he would put himself under his convoy he would pilot him safely into port. Jack readily assented, but inquired with some amazement where that port was, for certainly they were on a strange shore. "Where away is that, mate," he asked, "for I never was higher up that Wapping ?" The officer told him to never fear, for he would undertake to get him a safe berth, and straightway conducted him to the station-house. Jack had no great mind to his berth at first, but upon being told that they would make him as comfortable as possible, and give him a glass of grog in the morning, he gently haid himself down, and fell fast asleep. Mr. Twyford discharged him, with a caution to be more steady in

WORSHIP-STREET.

SATURDAY. - EXTRAORDINARY REQUEST. - A gentle manly young man, apparently about twenty-three years of age, in a low tone of voice addressed Mr. Broughton, age, was placed upon her trial upon a bill of indict- and said he was most anxious to acquaint the worthy mament charging her with felloniously stealing two sistrate that a young woman who had been brought before yards of satin, of the vatue of seven shillings, the him among the night charges, and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for drunk and disorderly conduct, was on the eve of becoming his wife .- Mr. Broughton: What, sir ?--why, she is a prostitute?--The applicant made no reply.--Mr. Broughton: What is it you wish?--Applicant: I entertain a hope that when your worship is informed of the intention I had to have taken her to three of the prison keepers, and two of the female Sou thampton to-morrow morning, and made her my attendants, to control her. Her screams and suffer- wife, you might feel inclined to reverse your decision .-Mr. Broughton: Why, sir, do you mean to tell me that such is your intention ? It is really a most extraordinary request. The woman was proved, on the oath of two officers, to be a most degraded character; I am sorry to applaad them. The former gentleman stated the case to the officers, to be a most degraded character; I am sorry to jury, the brief facts of which were these:—On be obliged to tell you that I don't believe one word of your cester-street. Queen-square, the former mounted without wishing to impugn the officer's testimony, I can, uniform, when he espied a soldier of our reg for a bottle of sherry at the Horse and Leaping-bar Langham.—Mr. Broughton: Were you going out of town, Tayern, and she and her friends having finished its had you not been brought up here for punishment?—Pricontents, started for Norwood in a gig. On arriving soner: Yes, sir, to Southampton.—Mr. Broughton: at the King's Head Inn they desired the ostler to put When.—Prisoner: To morrow morning, sir. I was to they called for half a pint of gin. They remained the applicant in the witness-box) .- Mr. Broughton: my brother, a smith and ironmonger. The prisoner has called out. 'Harkye,' said Nicholas, 'take that On returning to the inn they were shown into the friends at Southampton. The prisoner was flually libeordinary parlour on the ground floor, when they rated; the applicant paying the fine of 40s. in which she had been amerced. The two left the court tegether. SOUTHWARK.

SATERDAY .- THE PARISH APPRENTICE ,- James Weston, a poor emaciated looking young man, was placed at the bar before Mr. Traill, charged with running away from his master, the captain of a collier, to whom he was bound apprenticed by the parish authorities of Saint Olaves, Southwark. The prisoner was clothed in filthy rags, and seemed in such a weak condition, as hardly to be able to stand. A City policeman said, that on the previous day he observed the prisoner lying on the pavement in Cheapside. He had written in chalk, "I am starving, and destitute." Finding a mob collecting round him he told him to go away, but the prisoner said that he could not walk. He, however, helped him up, and assisted him to the station-house, where he was supplied with coffee and bread and butter. On further inquiry it was ascertained that the prisoner was wanted by the parish-officers of St. Olave's, Southwark, he being a runaway apprentice. The Lord Mayor accordingly ordered him to be brought to this court.-Mr. Traill asked whether any of the parish-officers were in attendance. One of the relieving officers stepped forward, and sa.d that there had been looking after the prisoner some time. He was apprenticed, sther officers shortly afterwards came up, and after an sired by Mrs. Shaw, on Monday, to take the box from unfactory operatives of this district was held at the Swan two years ago, to Captain G.bson, the master of a collier
active parsuit the prisoner was traced to a coffee-house; dermeath the bed, when it was found that the lock was derneath the bed, when it was found that the lock was | Hotel, for the purpose of presenting an address to Lord | trading to South Shields, and about four months ago, Ashley, M.P., for his zealous exertions to shorten the while the vessel was lying at the latter place, he made his hours of labour in factories. The noble Lord was en- escape, The officer produced a copy of the prisoner's inden ures, and his register from the Custom-house. The parish had given £5 with him, and it was very hard that the parish should be robbed by lads whom they apprenticed. He had also to inform the magistrate that Captain Gibson would prosecute him if he was remanded for a week, when he would be in London. Mr. Traill said that he should not like to send the prisoner to gaol on the ex-parte evidence now produced. He might have been induced to have left his vessel owing to acts of violence committed by his master. He asked the prisoner what ersion he could give of the affair. The prisoner said, that about six months ago a new mate came on board which she represented to belong to her uncle on the Ter- | lued that unaffected approval of his humble efforts, it | the vessel, and grossly ill used him, so much so, that he race. She had also been in the habit of taking some was still more gratifying to him to find that the factory asked the captain for loave to quit the vessel. The latter gave his consent, and told him he would burn the inden declined saying anything in defence, were, as requested cause, manifesting at the same time a conciliatory course ture, when nothing more would be said about him. He of conduct towards their employers. He would take then quitted the vessel at Shields, but Captain Gibson rethat opportunity of explaining to the meeting why it had fused to give him either clothes or money. He made his been thought unadvisable to introduce the question to way up to London in search of employment, but was unsuccessful, whereby he became so reduced as to be in a shop of a Miss Jones, opposite the Nag's Head, Wandswhich clause would have been to limit the hours of laa letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an attack. An old genwhich clause would have been to limit the hours of laa letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an attack. An old genwhich clause would have been to limit the hours of laa letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an attack. An old genwhich clause would have been to limit the hours of laa letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an attack. An old genwhich clause would have been to limit the hours of laa letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an attack. An old genwhich clause would have been to limit the hours of laa letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an attack. An old genwhich clause would have been to limit the hours of laa letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an attack. An old genwhich clause would have been to limit the hours of laa letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an attack. An old gena letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an attack. An old gena letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an attack. An old gena letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an attack. An old gena letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an attack. An old gena letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an attack. An old gena letter from Captain Gibson, which expressly said that | pedients for safety in case of an atta the prisoner had run away from the vessel without the could not take the latter as evidence, and under those circumstances he should not send the poor fellow to prison. He appeared in a very weak state, and he considered that the best thing he could do, would be to send him to the until, as it was said, the bill had a fair trial. However, workhouse, where he could remain until the return of the gentleman, cursed him as an unprofitable prize. captain. The prisoner seemed very grateful at the gate, a lodging-house keeper for sailors, and a dealer in presented, not at least to the same extent. He had good | worthy magistrate's decision, and left the court in company with the hard-hearted relieving officer.

FREEMAN THE AMERICAN GIANT .- This well-known pugilist is no more. He expired in Winchester Hospital on Saturday last. His complaint was consumption, we might almost say atrophy. He was THE AFRICAN FEVER. - SHEERNESS. - Fever has

again made its appearance on board the ill-fated THE IRISH POTATO CROP,-We understand that

state of the potato crop, and to make a report upon the subject .- l'ost. ALARMING FIRE AT OLD BROMPTON. - DREADFUL Accident.-Thursday night, a few minutes before

eleven, a fire broke out at the residence of Mr. Ayley 17, Prospect-place, Old Brompton, which fore some the flames communicated, to the timber of the roof, from which they were fast extending themselves to the third story. Mr. Ayley and others proceeded to the roof for the purpose of extinguishing the flames, doubtful.

rears, and threatened him with the severest conse- l'uckle, and a full bench of magistrates. James have been decread up by the repairs which have decreated up the repairs which have decreated up by the repairs which have decreated up the repairs which have decreated up by the repairs which have decreated up by the repairs which have decreated up the repairs which have decr Boteler.—Mr. Boteler, the unfortunate gentleman Darby Kelly, Mr. Lee appeared at home; and also in the on the North Midland Railway, (see the report in the this drama Mrs. Honner, as Oliver Twist, and Mr. Hon-

eight o'clock. An inquest on the body was combefore C. Jewison, Esq. We have not heard the result. On Wednesday afternoon, the driver of the charged under the 13th section of Lord Seymour's act, 3 and 4 Victoria, ch. 97, with having negligently THE GROUND ENTRANCE OF THE CITY PALACE BY A driven his engine into the mail train near the Barnsthe carriages. The result of the examination was the view of making an application to the Lord Mayor for that the defendant was admitted to bail, himself in some money to convey her home, she having undergone £10, and two sureties in £25 each, to answer the charge when called upon.

A PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPIST.—We find the follow

hitherto preserved the strictest incognito, by assumhis seat and the court was astounded by the smashing of ing the garb, and tone, and language of the lower glass in the Grand Entrance Hall, the floor of which was orders. About a week or ten days ago, a few minutes before two in the afternoon, a man dressed in a blouse entered the shop of a traiteur in the Faubourg St. Antoine, where hundreds of workmen come at fixed sous." "Good," replied the guest. "Now tell me how many workmen come here to their dinner." 'Why! you see there are sixteen tables for four each, and in a very few minutes they will all be filled, that will make sixty-four." "Good, that makes 38f., and adding my score it will amount to 39f. Here is 40!., and you will tell all these good fellows that their dinner is paid for to-day;" and throwing eight five-franc pieces on the counter, he disappeared. At daybreak the next morning a man entered one of the numerous lodging-houses for work-men in the Rue de l'Hotel de Ville frequented by journeymen joiners, and cried out, "Well, companions, how many of you are in want of work?" Ten men jumped up together and preferred their claims. "Well," continued our eccentric but humane friend, "Pick up your legs, and I will get you engaged for the whole winter. But you must make haste, for I am in a hurry." Believing that they had to do with a brother chip, the ten men lost no time in following him to a master joiner in the Rue du Cherche Midi. Here, addressing the master, he said, "I have brought you ten good workmen, and you must employ them." "But I am not in want of any, for I can hardly find work for my own people." "Good! good! still engage these, and you shall not find work fail you. In the first place you must make for me 50 school desks of heart of oak, five metres long by one and a half wide, and as many benches of the same stuff, and then we will talk o more." The worthy joiner, however, stammered and hesitated. "Oh! you don't know me. True-true, therefore you must have something in hand." Taking out a dirty pocket-book and producing a bank note for 1,000f., he thrust it into the joiner's hand and decambed. For three successive days in last week the same person put in requisition all the women who earn their living by carding mattresses, and paying

each her day's work in advance; he divided them

into squadrons, and ordered them to go and card

gratis all the mattresses in the lodging-houses for workmen in the neighbourhood of the Place de

Greve. This popular species of philanthropy may, as

we can very well imagine, raise a smile, but in such

eccentricities we should look only at the results and

ANECDOTE OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS .- The hold on by the sleeve of my cloak that I may feel that you have not rolled down in the snow like a beast, as you are.' The soldier thanked him very fervently and humbly, as soldiers and peasants do with us when promised favours of that description. It deprecates wrath, they say. Now the Emperor held on at the cloak just as an angler feels the fish at his cloak was cunningly fastened to his sash. 'Oh!' Eliza Cook, and conveyed to the mind by the delight-roared the Emperor, 'I have defiled thy mother! I ful singing of the Frasers.

have defiled thy mother! I have defiled thy mother!

Scientific Institution — The Mosic of Salar The rascal has got off; but I'll be even with him; he shall not escape. Drive on.' The next morning the regiment was drawn out in one rank, and the Emperor himself came to inspect it. He quietly desired that the delinquent would step forward; but the delinquent knew better. Then the Emperor's brow lowered, and he walked along the line, looking into every man's face, and making his teeth chatter. But you know he endeavours to sort the men so carefully, he causes the soldier's hair to be cropped so the same trim and blackened so accurately to the

for approbation, he wrote down approved, but to run the gauntlet twice through 600 men. And serve the fool right, for he had it all his own way once. EXPEDIENT TO ESCAPE FROM ROBBERS.—Some time since a party of gentlemen travelling in a lonely part. state of starration and disease, in which he was found by of the country, were relating to each other in the have experienced its extraordinary effects :- Mr. Rouse, the officer. The parish officer said that he had received stage coach tales of escapes from robbers, and ex- proprietor of the Eagle and Grecian Saloon, City road; consent of any person on board. Mr. Traill said that he money in his boot, keeping only some silver in his ster, comedian. Sold by P. M'DOUGALL, only, in bottles robbers made their appearance, who attacked the country. coach, and finding but little in the pockets of the old After rifling all the others, they came to a young man who had been amusing the company for some hours by the tales before named, and demanded his purse. "I never carry any money," was his reply. We will not take your word for that," said the thieves. He, repeating his former assertion, added, 'my uncle always pays for us both, and there he is with the money in his boot," upon which he pointed to the old gentleman in the corner, who upon this unfortunate exposé was dragged out, his boots pulled off, and thirty pounds discovered. He again took his seat and the coach drove on, while imprecations were poured on the head of the treacherous traveller, who appeared abashed, but said nothing. Upon reaching the inn, many miles distant, the travellers were nirty pounds in place of that which the robbers took. You will excuse what I have done when I tell you that I had a note-case in my pocket containing nephew, and afterwards took him into hisspecialfayour.

as to the 100 roubles; but then the soldier drank,

and of course the colonel found that he was drunk.

He was condemned to run the gauntlet through 300.

men, and when his sentence was sent to the Emperor

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE. We must again accord our meed of praise to the spirited lessee of this theatre (Mr. John Douglass), and his truly talented company. We marvel not at the increasing celebrity this temple of Thespis has recently obtained, seeing that no effort is wanting on the part of the conductors to gratify their numerous patrons, and sustain the high position they have attained. We certainly feel a pleasure in recording the triumph of merit over mercenary worthlessness, and in chronicling the fact of an improved taste and refined discrimination on the part of the public, who, in consequence of the amal-George's Hospital. The flames in the mean time have heretofore invariably adorned the brow of avarice penters cutting the roof and smothering the fire. and ignorance with the enaplet justly due to disinterestedness and sterling intellectual worth. On inquiry at the hospital yesterday, it was stated that Mr. Ayley had sustained most extensive and that Mr. Ayley had sustained most extensive and a domestic drama, was introduced in which the charge. a domestic drama, was introduced, in which the characters were admirably sustained. Mrs. Campbell, as Arabella, evinced superior powers, which elicited the repeated THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—DEATH OF MR. plaudits of a well-filled house. In the Irish farce of

our fifth page) expired on Thursday morning, about | ner, as Fagan, shone to advantage, and fully realised the anticipations of the auditory. The manners and customis menced yesterday (Friday) afternoon, at Oulton, of those professional gentlemen known by the cognomen of prigs were pointedly illustrated, and their compeers, known by the soubriquet of "the three devil kings of So pilot-engine, Thomas Wheatley, was arraigned before werset flouse," were helped forward towards immortali. Sheffield, sation (if they have not vet attained that he sation (if they have not yet attained that honour) by the unveiling of their misery-fraught and damnable system. The order to satiate Oliver's hunger with the bones the dogs had picked the previous day," evidently reminded the auditory of the recent doings at Andover. We cer. tainly think such mementos well-timed, and we trust all such public spirited managers as Mr. Danglass will be supported and encouraged as they deserve.

THE FRASER FAMILY have this week been delight. ing numerous audiences by their musical and literary evenings. The poetry selected was all by the cele-brated Eliza Cook. This poetess gives every rural scene, and everything connected with home, a double charm from the beautiful language in which she convers her thoughts of things associated with our early years. "The Old Clock" is a beautiful production; seems to have found a rival, or rather an emulator, with this difference, that our new philanthropist has but we thought the inclody rather monotonous, better suited for a nursery song than to be made the vehicle for conveying to the mind the sublime ideas embadied in the poetry. "The Old Arm Chair," "The Old Water Mill," "I Miss Thee, my Mother," and "The Poor Irish Boy," are all pieces that do credit hours to take what they call their ordinary. He was to the head and heart of the author, and are calcuserved with a plate of soup, which he swallowed like lated to improve all who hear them; they whisper a famished man, then a portion of the beef, which he to the minds of all, that, had as the world is, it has devoured with equal appetite, and lastly a cup of yet in it many things worth living for. The "Song of wine, which he drank at one draught. This done, the Haymakers," and "Summer is nigh," foreibly rebe got up and went to the bar, demanding what he mind us of the evils that need remedial measures to had to pay. The landlady summed up—" An ordinary alleviate the sufferings of the aged, the infirm, and the poor, but unwilling idler. Such lines as the following are of little avail to those parties :-

"Hold fast!" cries the waggoner, loudly and quick, And then comes the hearty "Gee-wo!" While the cunning old team-horses manage to pick A sweet mouthful to munch as they go. The tawny-faced children come round us to play, And bravely they scatter the heap: Till the tiniest one, all outspent with the fun, Is curled up with the sheep-dog asleep.

Old age sitteth down on the haycock's fair crown At the close of our labouring day; And wishes his life, like the grass at his feet. May be pure at its "passing away," Then a song and a cheer for the bonnie green stack. Climbing up to the Sun wide and high; For the pitchers and rakers, and merry haymakers. And the beautiful midsummer sky.

The association of ideas suggested by the above are pleasing—nay, more than pleasing. 'Tis a pity they should be marred by the thought of how fitue they would serve to fill an empty stomach. Also the following from the "Summer is Nigh":-The richest of perfumes and jewels are mine While the dog roses blow, and the dew spangles shine,

And the softest of music is wakened for me, By the stream o'er the pebble—the wind in the tree. Nature, kind mother, my heart is content With the beauty and mirth thou hast lavishly scut; weet summer is nigh, and my spirit leaps high As the sun travels further along the blue sky.

see the rife buds on the wide spreading bough, Soon, soon they will shadow my thought-laden brow; see the bright primroses burst where I stand, And I laugh like a child as they drip in my hand, lature, kind mother, thou hearest me breathe My devotion at altars where wild flowers wreathe; ione other ere knows how my worm bosom glows, As I watch the young daisy-fringe open and close, see the blue violets peep from the bank;

I praise their Creator-I bless and I thank ; And the gossamer insect at play in the beam Is an atom that bids me adore the Supreme. Nature, kind mother, my heart is content With the beauty and mirth thou hast lavishly sent; Sweet Summer is nigh, and my spirit leaps high, As the sun travels further along the blue sky.

Such sentiments do honour to the female who penned them, and Mr. Fraser's method of bringing soil she was sure that if Miss Richards saw her she would on a pony, and the two latter in a gig. On reachthe gay and laughing manner of Miss Fraser, nor the melodious and rich tones of Miss M. Fraser, nor the powerful bass of Mr. Fraser, nor yet the harmony produced by the nicely mingling and evenly-balanced voices of the three, could prevent us from thinking what a farce it would be to sing the two last named pieces to the bone crushers of the Andover Union; their song should be-

> The rickest of perfumes and jowels are mine When old bones with the meat or the marrow do shine.

Tis precious little soft music which they hear, their melodies being strictly confined to the harsh grat-ings of the devil Kings' minions. The freedom of the stream o'er the pebble," or "the wind in the drunken hound, who is behind my sledge, and shut | tree," serves only to make their imprisonment more dim up till he is sober, then give him 500 lashes. 'I apparent and more galling. Nature is not a "kind hear and obey,' said the officer; 'but please your mother" to them, or, if she is, their kind friends have Imperial Majesty, I see only two soldiers in the street | robbed them of her blessings; but, after all, the con--two mounted Cossacks just turning the corner- trast of the happiness we might enjoy with the misery whom I will instantly pursue. Which is it? 'Ah! cudured by the many, will eventually have a benefool! whose mother I have defiled! said the Emficial influence. Those of our friends who have the peror. 'I mean the man who is behind my sledge.' chance may safely avail themselves of the opportu-But as the Emperor turned mechanically round to nity of passing a rational hour in listening to such ook, there was no soldier there; but the sleeve of holy sentiments as those contained in the poetry of

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION .- THE MUSIC OF SPAIN .-On Tuesday, and during the week, Don José de Ceibra has introduced a lecture at the Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, on the music of Spain, illustrated by himself on the guitar. The guitar is an instrument not generally understood, consequently not properly appreciated; but the enthusiasm with which his lecture was received, proves that there is much to be done with that instrument, in such hands as Signor Ciebra, who is perhaps the finest performer ever heard in this close, and their moustachies to be cut so exactly in country. His lecture was read by Signor Luigi, whose entertainment some time ago delighted his audience at the same institution. The subject, treats of the history same huc with tallow and lamp-black, that for once of Spanish music from the earliest periods to the present he was utterly at fault. The Emperor chafed; the time, and particularly during, the occupation of Spain by colonel was in despair, and in vain implored the offender to come forward, and be flogged, for the credit the Moors. The Signor carries his audience with him in a very pleasing manner, by the introduction of specimens. of the regiment. At length a free pardon was proof the style of different Andalusian composers, both in mised; but yet no one came forward. Still Nicolai solos and duetts. Those airs which seemed to be most Paulovitch swore that he would find him out : and appreciated by the avdience during, the lecture, were Los then he offered not only a free pardon, but 100 roubles toros del Puerto El Contrabandista, a duett from Robert le and a week's holiday. Now, 100 roubles to a poor Diable, by Don José de Ceibra and Don R. de Ceibra, and oleier, who receives only about 7s. a year and is fond a fantasia of "We lived and loved together." This was of brandy, was too strong a temptation. He stepped forward and confessed. The Emperor looked at him, one of his most brilliant effusions, and was greeted by the audience with loud applause. We have no doubt but and sent him back into the ranks—his curiosity and his anger were gratified, 'His curiosity,' said this lecture will become most attractive to the public, being certainly most deserving of their patronage. Horace, 'but not his anger, for I suppose he kept his promise.' 'Oh jes, as to the pardon, and so he did

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM, AND ALL PAIN, FUL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS, EFFECTUALLY RELIEVED IN THE COURSE OF A FEW HOURS.

ONE trial is solicited, which will prove its efficacy over all the medicines in general use for the above distraising complaints, having already been taken in above 3,000 cases, without one known instance of failure. Recommended by the following well-known gentlemen, who tleman of the party said that he always deposited his wholesale salesman, Newgate-market; and Mr. J. Webwaistcoat pocket to pay his common expenses. About at 1s. 14d. each, 35, Myddleton-street, Clerkanwell. Upon midnight, as they were passing a lonely moor, some the receipt of 1s. 6d. will be forwarded free into the

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE. LESSEE, MR. JOHN DOUGLASS.

THE most chaste, elegant, and superb Theatre in London, with the best Company, open exery evening. First Night of a new domestic Drama, entitled, MARY

CAMPBELL, OR, THE WIFE AND THE WITNESS; founded upon real life, with powerful interest, natural and affecting incidents and situations -First Night of a new Irish Farce, in which Mr. T. Lee will perform. Continued success of THE DEATH SHIP!-Dis Drake, Me. John Douglass.—First time at this Theatra, of THE RIVER'S RANSOM, on Monday and every evening during the week. To Commence with MARY CAMPBELL. Characters by Messrs, Joseph Rayner, C. Harrington, the inn, many miles distant, the traveners were ushered into the same room, when the betrayer of the secret approaching the old gentleman, said, "I have indeed to ask your pardon, my dear sir, and to thank you for the fortunate expedient with which your confidence furnished me. I now return you the secret approaching the old gentleman, said, "I have indeed to ask your pardon, my dear sir, and to have indeed to ask your pardon, with the have indeed to ask your pardon indeed to ask y conclude on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, with THE DEATH SHIP! Dick Drake, Mr. John Douglass, supported by Messrs. C. Harrington, J. Rayner, Neville, T. £5,000 in bank notes, the loss of which would have completely ruined me." Upon the disclosure of this happy device the uncle was not a little pleased with his RIEVER'S RANSON supported by the whole strength RIEVER'S RANSOM, supported by the whole strength of the Company.

Stage Manager, Mr. T. Neville. On Monday next, Mr. GRATTAN DAWSON will appear as Macbeth.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

BANKRUPTS.

[From the Gazette of Friday, October 24.] William Faryon, of 10, Farringdon-street, City, licensed victualler—John Gurney, of the Union Brewery, Lambethwalk, Surrey, brewer—George Hardy, of St. Ives, ilunting descriptions of the Union Brewery of St. Ives, ilunting descriptions of the Union Brewery of St. Ives, ilunting descriptions of the Union Brewery of St. Ives, ilunting descriptions of the Union Brewery of the Union Brewe tingdonshire, inckeeper—Albany Featherstonhauth of Great Bolton, Lancashire, butcher—Francis Gill, of Manchester, dealer in hardware—Amos Jones, of Beurne, Cloucestershire, innkeeper—Richard Castle, of Twyning, Gloncestershire, grocer-James Sykes, of Doncaster,

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Saturday, Og'aber 25, 1945.