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Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to the friends of the deceased, in which he says, "I have seen the deceased, and he is now in the hands of God, which

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turn of Post; and Medicine punctually transmitted
to the address, either by initials or name.

ST. ALBAN'S ELECTION.—At the final close of the

LAW SUIT FOR A SKULL.—The son of the celebrated French physician, M. Pinel, has instituted a lawsuit for the recovery of his father's skull, which had been preserved by M. Esquirol, a distinguished pupil of M. Pinel's, as a memorial of his master. M. Esquirol is recently dead, and the son of the great physician now puts forward a claim which he had hitherto waived.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday evening, Mr. David Munks, of Mersey-street, Liverpool, who had been ailing for some time previous, fell down in neighbour's house, and instantly expired. He was the 62d year of his age, and from a quantity of blood found in his house after his decease, it is supposed that he ruptured a blood vessel and that some of the blood was inhaled and choked off. Thus, on view of the body, found a verdict of "Died of the visitation of God."

STEREOTYPING BY GALVANISM.—From the German papers it appears, that the electro-galvanic process has been applied by Herr von Pultkammer,

letter-press printing. The saving is said to be considerable, as the value of the sulphate of copper

recipitated is trifling compared with the expense of casting plates in type-metal, especially as the upper plate may be taken out of the sulphate rough and very thin, and can be made of any desired thickness by laying a coat of melted lead on the back.

MURDER AT HORSFIELD.—Since the boy Ridge has been conveyed to Gloucester, his coat has been examined, and it is now discovered that it contains at least many distinct spots of blood which are not mistaken: the sleeves are particularly marked, and it is said that one of them has been torn off the pocket of his trousers was also bloody.

Bristol Times.

LIST OF SHERIFFS FOR 1841.—(From the *Gazette*.)—Cumberland, J. Robertson Wisker, of

Southgate House, Esq.; Durham, William Russell,
Brancroft Castle, Esq.; Lincolnshire, Sir J. C.

herod, of Sutton Park, Bart., Northamptonshire, and R. H. Gunning, of Hoxton, Bart.; Nottinghamshire, Henry Smith, of Willford, Esq.; Staffordshire, Thomas Cartwright, of Hill Hall, Esq.; Yorkshire, Frederick Vernon, Esq.; and Thomas Vernon Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle, Esq.

GENOS BRUTALITIES UNDER THE POOR LAW.—A report having been made to the Board of Guardians, by Mr. Wier, the Governor, of undue severity exercised by the schoolmaster, Fuller, towards the children, notice was given to the Guardians to the effect, that if the schoolmaster did not improve, Mr. Wier, Mr. Main, one of the Assistant Commissioners, would investigate the charges. From this investigation it appeared that he (Fuller) had used very harsh means in the correction of a boy, named

ney, and two others, varying from seven to eleven
years of age, by a stick of some substance, the blows
on which had left several severe marks of punish-

One of the children had been made to go to school in his jacket, and he was laid across the form. The ones which they had committed were of the most violent nature—they had neglected to learn his lesson; they had been noisy in the school-room, and they had been in the school-room; and the third had made a mistake in school. Mr. Burgess, surgeon to the Union, and two other medical gentlemen, were examined, who gave testimony to the severe manner in which the punishment was given. Then the children were laid before the Chief Commissioner, and an order was been received that Fuller is to be immediately discharged.

A pretty looking young widow, named Mrs. Agatha Catalla, residing at No. 9, Clarendon-place, Myers Town, preferred a charge of assault, at the police-office, on Saturday, against Don Garcia Aviles, a teacher of the guitar, 51, Upper Broadway. In the course of the examination, the complainant it appeared that defendant was in possession of some papers and other articles which belonged to her late husband, and that on her replying to him (defendant) for the said property, a quarrel ensued, and that he then proceeded to say, "I trust her with much violence into the road," and was considerably bruised upon the knees and other parts of her person, of which fact she

ered, to convince the magistrate, by allowing him
"inspect" her should he think fit to do so. Mr.
admiral smiled, and said there was no occasion.

The defendant denied having quietly assailed the complainant, who, as alleged by him, led him a rogue, and other vile names, before he had handed him over to the police; and, moreover, was examined; and defendant was committed in the penalty of 20s. and costs.

LANKFORD GERMAN PAPER of the 11th of January, 1841, contains the following marvellous prophetic paragraph:—“Great Britain, however, there lives in great poverty and seclusion in the world, an old man named Bug de Milhas, so far more than half a century has been looked upon as a madman, and a complete idiot; and yet, even after promulgated his predictions. In the year 1760, he foretold the revolution of 1789; the rise of Napoleon in 1793, and his fall in 1812; and in 1829, predicted the revolution of July, 1830. Since then, all his prophecies have come true. He predicts further the following astounding prophecy, that in 1842, a war will again break out, in which Great Britain will be annihilated; Paris reduced to a mere spot, and priests, monks, and nuns, everywhere, raised in separate predictions this last prophecy may appear, it is creating a great sensation in a large part of France, amongst the superstitious masses.”

BETHLEM HOSPITAL. A correspondence has taken place between the Marquis of Nornbury and Sir Peter Laurie, the President of Bethlem Hospital, at the request of Sir Peter, appointed to physicians attending to the treatment of the Duke of Devonshire's father, viz., the Minister

officially responsible, he might be able to form an opinion on the subject. The physicians made the

quiry, and gave in their report; and Lord Norbury, in communicating the report to the President, thought it necessary to accompany it with the additional observations, "not only on the origin of the complaint, on which some stronger language had been used by the Governors in their report, but also to remark that the complaint arose out by the course of the examination, but also the conduct of some of the servants, and the condition of the patients; the effect of which observations was to qualify the approbation he should otherwise have been supposed completely to share." The report, without the accompanying letter, was

lished in the morning papers; and when Sir Peter is asked why this partial publication took

ance, as very caustic answers." The "unsubstantiated" nature of the charges was the plain meaning of the word, and, it is, upon a careful and unprejudiced personal inquiry into the whole circumstances, could be sent to the Governors for their opinion, without comment or observation, is the only reason why it is not. Lord Alford has also concluded." Sir Peter, wrapt up in the idea of his own conscience, deals with the Home Secretary as if his opinion were of no more importance than that of a kind and a noble Marquis to remind him of the position in which he stood, and that Sir Peter was not justified in treating his communication "as that of an indifferent person, instead of the opinion of one whose correspondence he was bound to correct any errors in the treatment of criminal lunatics."—*Morning Chronicle*.

ON MONDAY MORNING, at a quarter before six o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive manufactory of the distillery belonging to Messrs. Stager and Evans, situated at Milbank, Westminster. It appears that a large still became overcharged and exploded, the explosion of the extensive building, and a large quantity of spirits became ignited, and the utmost alarm prevailed for the safety of the extensive building and stock. The fire-engines, with a large body of the brigade-men, were promptly in attendance, and by great exertions succeeded in extinguishing the progress of the flames. Considerable damage has been sustained to the building, but fortunately no persons received injury.

CHARGE OF FURNISHING A CHILD.—On Saturday,

the Police-office, there were placed before Mr. Rushton an elderly man and woman, who were charged with having systematically starved a child

The male prisoner was the father of the boy, and the woman his housekeeper. There came forward, and accused, several female neighbours of the prisoners, and, one of them bore in her arms a child apparently about twelve months old, but in regard to the mother she was silent. The child was a filthy-looking respect, it was shockingly thin and shrunken, and when its limbs were exhibited, there ran a thrill of horror through most of the spectators, who averted their faces from the sight. The mother, who was now arrayed, and they said, that belief that the child was the son of the prisoner, and that when it went into any of the houses of the neighbours, it would point to be brood in a ravenous manner, and refuse to go away unless food was given to it. It invariably refused in a similar way when it saw another child with any vituals. One of the witnesses, who had known the boy for three years, stated that it was a healthy child when she first knew it, and could walk and run; but now it could scarcely go about, and was unable to walk without the aid of its mother, and was evidently whatever food was given it. They could say whether it had had a disease that would produce emaciation. A surgeon who had examined the child stated, however, that it laboured under a disease which would be judged from the extreme swelling of the abdomen and the voracity of the appetite, both of which were symptoms of the disease. When the mesenteric glands are affected, nourishment is prevented from entering the system. The mother told him that she was so weak and feeble, he thought he would have died. When he has been nearly near to bursting, he would fly at a child with as much eagerness as though he was starved." The prisoners were discharged, but reprimanded by Mr. Rushton, for some slight negligence and cruelty towards the child, and were then brought out in the evening.—*Liverpool Times*.

Foreign and Domestic.

SPAIN.—Serious differences are expected to arise between the Spanish Regency and the Court of Spain, on the subject of the dissolution of the Rota Court.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DUTY QUESTION.—By the favourable vote of the Portuguese Upper Chamber and the sanction of the Queen, had given great satisfaction in Madrid, where it has not only removed all the difficulties which had been attached to the settlement of the duty question, but has also secured the popularity of Egiparré and the Regency.

SWITZERLAND.—A sufficient number of cantons in Switzerland have united in the demand of an extraordinary Diet to consider the question of the suppression of the Arvorian convents. The vote of Neuchâtel, a Protestant state, has decided this.

BRUSSELS. Feb. 4.—We learn that the Minister of Public Works is engaged on the means of introducing into Belgium one of the greatest improvements that have been made in our time, namely, a uniform rate of postage to letters.

THE POLES.—The *Post and Gazette* says that the Russian government is about to transport a great number of that class of Poles who hold a rank between the nobles and the peasants into the southwestern governments of Russia, to colonise vacant lands.

INDIA.—By an express received from Marcellus, intelligence has arrived from Calcutta to the effect that the news that the British had been generally successful, and no event had occurred, since the last date, of much political importance. Afghanistan remained tranquil. The news from Khiva and Central Asia was of a satisfactory character. An act of violence had occurred at the end of December, at Kohrah, between 4,000 Beloches posted among the hills, and commanded by Nasseer Khan, 500 Sepoys, 60 irregular horse, and two field-pieces, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall. The Sepoys attacked the position; and a desperate defence was made by the British. Four of their chiefs and 500 men were slain. Six other chiefs and 132 followers were taken prisoners. Nasseer Khan escaped on foot; but all the baggage, &c., was captured by the British; who only lost one officer and ten privates; thirty more were wounded.

THE UNITED STATES.—New York papers to the 9th January, brought by the Cambridge, have been at length delivered. They contain intelligence of which no trace had been found in the papers of the 6th, which only the passengers previously landed had brought ashore with them. A warm and somewhat threatening discussion had arisen between Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, and the Foreign Minister of the United States, in consequence of the arrest and approaching trial, under the authority of the State Government of New York, of a British subject, Alexander McLeod, on the charge of piracy and murder, as one of the party who destroyed the *Caroline*, an American steamer, which was the property of the United States, during the Canadian revolt.

ITALY.—A letter from Naples of the 25th ult., states that, on the night of the 22nd, a considerable fire took place on the mountain above Gragnano, near Castellammare, and that sixty houses were destroyed by the flames. It is supposed that 100 persons perished by this sudden calamity.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday morning, the Honorable Miss Spring Rice, eldest daughter of Lord Monteagle, and granddaughter of the Earl of Lincoln (late Lord of the Treasury), was married to J. G. Marshall, Esq., of Leeds. The ceremony was performed, by special license, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Although the noble and gallant Duke has recovered from his late illness, the inquiries made by his physicians were very numerous. The answer given by the porter was, "The Duke is recovered."

DUCY OF LANCASTER, FEBRUARY 5.—The Queen has been this day pleased to appoint Thomas Bernard Birch, of the Hazels, Barrister, to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster, for the year ensuing.

Chartist Intelligence.

UNSWORTH.—On Tuesday evening Mr. C. Doyle, of Manchester, delivered a lecture in the Methodist Chapel, Unsworth, to a numerous audience, which gave great satisfaction.

LONDON.—WESTMINSTER.—At a meeting held at the Marlborough House, on Sunday evening last, it was resolved that Mr. Southcott represent this body at the Council, in assisting them to draw up petitions to both Houses of Parliament, for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and other political prisoners. Mr. Wall lectured here, according to promise, to the great gratification of a numerous and respectable audience, among whom were a great many of the fair sex, by whom he was enthusiastically applauded. After which, Mr. Wall addressed the meeting. Six new members were enrolled. It was then resolved that the thanks of the meeting should be given to Messrs. Wall and Parker.

BLOOMSBURY.—The National Charter Association held their weekly meeting, No. 9, White Lion-street, Long Acre, which was numerously attended, and passed the following resolutions:—"That two petitions be sent from this Association to the Houses of Lords and Commons, for the release of Frost, Williams, and other political prisoners; 'That a vote of thanks be given to Messrs. Markham and Seal, for their noble conduct at Leicester, in refusing to meet Dan and Co., on a late occasion; and that a report of the above be inserted in the *Northern Star*."

WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL.—A letter was read to the Association from Mr. Ransley, convening a meeting to be held at Mr. Castling's Coffee-house, Borough Road, on Sunday evening next, for the purpose of electing a committee of management, and two delegates to attend to the cause of the political prisoners. Two were appointed to attend a meeting to be held at Lunt's Coffee-house, Bethnal Green, on Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, to appoint a delegate to attend the delegate meeting held at Manchester on the 1st inst. It was also agreed that the meeting should support a public meeting, to be called on account of the refusal of Lord Normanby to see the deputation, (Messrs. Neeson, Spurr, and Burgess), appointed at the public meeting held at the White Conduit House, on the 4th of January, to present a memorial to Lord Normanby, for an alteration of the treatment of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and to adopt the best means to carry it out. That on the day of the meeting, the members of the Association be informed of the same through the class leaders, and be requested to attend the funeral, as many as can make it convenient. Four new members were enrolled, and the meeting closed.

WILTSHIRE.—According to previous announcement in the *Star*, the first meeting of the County Council was held on Sunday morning last, at the house of Mr. Tudger, Monkton Deverill, at eleven o'clock, when delegates were present from the following parishes:—Tisbury, Bradford Hill, Warminster, Wootton Bassett, Downton, Monkton Deverill, and Mera. After the Secretary had read the minutes of last week, the Chairman called upon each of the delegates present to give a report of the state of the County in their respective parishes; when a most interesting statement was made of the progress of the cause generally given. Several resolutions were unanimously adopted to the following effect:—"That the expenses of the tracts the delegates had given away on their journey be paid from the funds." 2. (After the address from the County Council had been read) "That the County Council recommend to the inhabitants, in their different localities, to support the Chartist cause, so far as lies in their power." 3. "That the County Council be empowered to write to Mr. Vincent, to know what he thinks to be in Wiltshire, and to report the same to the local councils." 4. That a vote of thanks be given by this Council to the friends of Mera, in offering to provide a suitable place to hold a public meeting, in when Mr. Philip should come." The following sums of money were paid in, towards having the address printed:—Tisbury, 5s.; Holi, 2s.; Warminster, 2s.; Bradford, 2s. 6d.; Mera, 2s. 6d.; Kington Deverill, 2s. 6d.; Monkton Deverill, 2s. 6d. In the course of the sitting, one of the delegates said, that the Wiltshire and Salisbury delegates had given away a number of Chartist tracts, to the amount of 200, and that he had never been so well pleased in all his life as when he had seen many agricultural labourers reading "What is Chartist?" as they went to church. Thanks were voted to the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting broke up.

DUMFRIES.—On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., our patriotic friend, Dr. McDonnell, arrived in this town. The Trades' Hall, before the hour of meeting, was filled to overflowing, and a thousand wayward and lawless persons, on entering, the Doctor was greeted in the most enthusiastic manner. He delivered a lecture, at once eloquent, practical, and spirit-stirring, but which we cannot report at length. Suffice it to say, that there were many converts to the cause of the Charter. The Doctor entered into an able and masterly exposure of the cruelties and barbarities of the factory system; in the course of which he denounced O'Connor for his conduct towards the factory children for a bribe he received from Sir Thomas Potter. The Doctor was here contradicted by a son of Erin, who, at the conclusion of the lecture, made several remarks, and was fully replied to by the Doctor and Chairman. A vote of thanks was given to the Doctor; three cheers for the "Charter, and no Surrender;" and three cheers for the betrayer of the working millions of Ireland.

CASTLE DOUGLAS.—On Friday, the Doctor visited Castle Douglas, as the magistrates would not allow him the use of the Town Hall, another place was provided, in which, just before the Doctor entered, the crowd in the galleries was so great that they broke down, whereby several were seriously injured. Having done this, he could do as a doctor; and his worthy friend, acquitted himself as a patriot, and as we have learned, succeeded in arousing hundreds to a sense of their wrongs; and a determination to have their rights. At the conclusion of his lecture, a friend of the Doctor, who had been a member of the Committee, proposed a vote of thanks to the Doctor, who, when the agent in Castle Douglas of that silly thing called the *Dumfries Times*, rose and moved an amendment "That while they appreciate the Doctor for his talents, they deem the principles of the Charter unimpeachable." On a show of hands being taken, the champion of the *Times* and his second, were left alone in their glory, and the vote of thanks in unqualified terms was given to the Doctor.

DUNDEE.—CHARTIST DEBATING SOCIETIES.—There has been a Society of this kind in Dundee for some time past, in connection with the Chartist Association, and it is getting on well. It is attended by young men particularly; and there are a good many of them who are learning to speak and argue without any sort of aid, and the subject of the evening, for the last three nights, is "the best form of Government."

BATH.—SUNDAY LECTURES.—On Sunday, Jan. 24th, a lecture was delivered in the Chartist-room, by Mr. R. K. Philip, on "the present condition of the people, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 31st, Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, February 7, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 14th, Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, February 14, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 21st, Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, February 21, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 28th, Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, February 28, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 5th inst., Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, March 5, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 12th inst., Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, March 12, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 19th inst., Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, March 19, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 26th inst., Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, March 26, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 2nd inst., Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, April 2, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 9th inst., Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, April 9, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 16th inst., Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, April 16, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 23rd inst., Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, April 23, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 30th inst., Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, April 30, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 7th inst., Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, May 7, W. P. Roberts, Esq., delivered a lecture on "the rights of the poor, and the duties of the rich, and the best means to effect a beneficial change." On the following Sunday, the 14th inst., Mr. T. B. Wall lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, May 14, W. P. 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No; you have had the two most unjust wars ever waged within the memory of man proclaimed since last session of Parliament:—

The war against the Chinese, the most peace-loving and least civilised nation in all the arts of modern barbarism, in the world. You have to pay for Anglo-Indian smugglers' license to enervate, intoxicate, and madden the subjects of a monarch, careful of the health, the morals, and the condition of his subjects; and this enormous cost free trade, and your capitalists look on and laugh, while you pay for the experiment, which they anticipate will introduce your produce into the oriental empire.

SHAWETH,-
That your petitioners look upon the New Poor Law Amendment Act as a robbery of the poor, by the allocation of their trust property, to purposes different from those for which it was originally granted and held.

That they consider it as a violation of the laws of God, and destructive of the very best principles upon which the British Constitution has been based.

That they will give to it, in all its stages, every constitutional opposition which remains in their power and that they never will vote for, or support, an Amendment to the re-enactment of the

when a Queen and Government resolve to commit murders by the thousand,—when, because a people refuse to let merchants poison them, it is resolved that hired miscreants shall be sent to kill them, in the most approved fashion of improved military butchery,—*that* it is no crime at all, but on the contrary, is more glorious and honourable; and those who have most distinguished themselves in the work of blood, are set up as idols, and the wreath of what is called honour, with other things more substantial, must be bestowed upon

There needs no logical tact to convince the most ignorant dullard that the trade of England is declining in Germany. Now, the Germans have got the hosiery in the hands, the machines, the models, and the instructors, they make their own machines, and manufacture their own goods. The report upon Leipzig's fair states that "British printed calicoes have been exceedingly reduced by native competition," and "the low German

similar instances; and when the people are all at home, which only happens on the Sabbath-day, half the time is employed in watching each other in and out; they slip down behind walls or corners, or else annoy some other person's property where a better supply of conveniences exists.

The working classes have fewer artificial and more real and natural wants than the upper classes. Their kind of employment requires more labour and more expence in washing, whether in linen, poots, or abode, and, as if hell had been raked to find means for their degradation and misery, every thing with which they come in contact tends to their conversion. Wares

ON WEDNESDAY LAST, Robert Hume, James Far-
rar, and James Clifford, all attached to a theatrical
company, lately performing at Whitehaven, were
after a long examination before the magistrates at
Workington, committed to our goal for trial at the
ensuing assizes, on a charge of committing a violent
assault, with intent to murder, on Robert Archibald,
bald, master mariner, and George Thomlinson,
farmer, both of Fimby.—*Carlisle Journal*.

