340 Frand 30 nov: 1844 London.

Will please to notice, that orders for the Star, and advertisements, must be addressed as under:-

"Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Northern Star Office,

Remittances, whether by Bank or Post-office Money-

orders, must also be addressed in the same manner :

and the orders made payable to Mr. O'Connor.

Post-office Orders must be payable at the Charing-

cross Branch Office. Attention to these instruc-

tions will prevent disappointment and save much

Editor Northern Star,

PART, and must desire others to do theirs. Let us

have the matter regularly supplied, and there shall be no

cause for complaint for non-insertion. Secretaries of

bodies of working men, whether banded together. as

Chartists or as Trades, will aid much in serving them-

" Mb. Joshua Hobson,

340, Strand, London."

340, Strand, London.

TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS.

"Come one, come all—this rock shall fly From its firm base as soon as I.

My DRAB FRIENDS,—Here I am in the midst of the grand army of pillagers, after having skirmished for seven years with the whole corps of peculators. And to you, who were my first clients, and whose interest has ever been my most anxious care, I address my first letter. Some have told me that it would be my interest to moderate the principles and to subdue the tone of the Northern Star; but my answer is that my principle is my life-and a spade. I call a soade. You will not expect to see in this week's Nor a specimen of what your paper shall henceforth the uncertainty of tenure, and enforces the necessity of be. It is not an easy matter to publish a paper on long leases. Now I tell you these things, that you may ane Saturday at Leeds, and upon the following, to have a practical illustration of the fact that I have have all the arrangements completed for bringing it been before you. Add to these things, I have been pri in London. incessantly dinning into your ears the absolute ne-

We have all done our part; and upon me has de- cessity of having all the machinery ready to meet relyed the duties of Editor, compiler, seissors-man, such an assault as that with which labour is again reader, correspondent—in short all save that of threatened. I do it to protect Duncombe, to protect fill-sticker and printer's devil. And thank God I myself, and to protect your friends. Remember the was able to do it. Next week I shall have my second- adage, "God helps those who help themselves:" and self. Hobson, who has stood by me throughout my I tell you now that an election cannot be very far off. whole carmaign, and who has cheerfully contributed and that it is your duty in every borough, town, and his concrete aid in any department where it was re- city, to be prepared with your machinery, and not to paired Toureld friend Harney, too, has been engaged in | wait till the day of struggle. You should an-Largeneral, so that we have been all at sixes and sevens, point committees in every town in England, Here i am then, in the midst of the trimmers, the 10 communicate with members of Parliament of all metaphysicians, and the scribbling politicians, who ac- politics, and especially the Free Traders, whom you self, they would have ordered the master to have paid | right!" would have been heard on one hand, and knowledge and denounce the existence of grievances will find foremost in the enemy's ranks. A central but would withhold from you the power of correcting committee will shortly be established in London, and them. The "selling" newspapers that pander to pre- all should be in communication with "England's judice and cater for base passion - that uphold pride and Finsbury's glory." In conclusion, do not drankenness, lewdness, gambling, and debauchery, for a moment be bulled into apathy by your present temporary prosperity, and do not be cajoled by the lest their productions should be excluded from the gin-palace, the bawdy-house, the stable, and the flimsey promises of Liberal members; make them abused his wife; and in two other cases they had prize ring—are among the greatest enemies that we sign the have to contend against: and one of two things is that is, to abstain totally from further aggressions quite certain-I shall either lessen their profits, or upon the labouring classes. Now then do it, or let it whin them into the Chartist ranks. And, as I bealone. I have done my duty, and am, here the only question with them to be what description of merchandise will sell best in the market. I would prefer opening a larger and more mensive repository for their goods than now exists. What I ask you, then, is to watch narrowly the futhre course and tone of the London Liberal press, and mark the improvement which is sure to take place from the appearance of the Star among them. As LABOUR'S PARLIAMENT.—A public meeting to discuss the following question: "Would a National Contime is precious, and danger threatens, I shall abanference of Trades for the union of all, as recomdon my first intention, which was to devote this letter mended by Labour's organ, the Northern Star, be to a consideration of my own prospects, for the purbeneficial to the trades in general?" was held on granted; and Friday, Nov. 29th, fixed for the further beneficial to the trades in general?" was held on granted; and Friday, Nov. 29th, fixed for the further beneficial to the trades in general?" hearing of the case. This day, then, the parties again rose of directing public attention to matters of more | Sunday evening, November 24th, at the Clock-house, Castle-street, Leicester-square. Mr. Howchin was general importance. I rush at once to my subject, called to the chair. An animated discussion took then, which is the consideration of the astounding place, in which Messrs. Milne, Price, Jones, Parkes, intelligence contained in the following letter from and Cuffay took part, when the following resoluyour loved and honoured friend, your protector and tion was adopted :—" That the sub-secretary write to Mr. Martin Jude for the Miners' plan of their inadvocate. I announced the substance of it to you a tended United Trades' Conference, together with the formicht since: but now it comes with double autho- Miners' views on the subject, and that this discussion The Albant Nov loth 1844.

Dris Sir -On his return to town, I found your note, accompanied by the Pamphlet containing your reply to the need recent delivered by Lord Fitzwilliam at the Cuti with great attention, and then such a written with great the Sport appeared a report of the great aggregate in efficients. In my odding stronger arguments meeting of the Building Trades. We understand hour to surgress Trades' Futons. There can be no doubt Tat the Masters' and Servants' Bill of last session was all mailions attempt at that object by Sir J. Graham. I do quence has been, that at the New Royal Theatte is no shink it was brought in with that view; but he seized course of areation in Poter-street in Manchester, or the apportunity of converting it to that tempose, wishing is direct it more especially, I believe, at that time, to the atmen in the north. I should not be surprised it some resh arrempt were made next year; but you, and all my find friends at Sheffield, may rely upon a continuance of exercions to defeat any attempt to prevent what I con-sider a just combination of the industrious classes. | On Saturday might the whole of the painters in Messrs, Pauling's employment struck work, and for I am, dear sir, yours faithfully.

THOS. S. DUNCOMBE.

Now here you are forewarned, and therefore forearmed. Of the truth of the surmise there cannot be a conbt: and therefore you must arm-you must prepare for the struggle, lest you should be taken by surprise. You are sure to conquer if you are but true to yourseres. Your arms must be union-your strength is x your union; your power in your voice—and you necess in your perseverance. Will you then unite that you may be strong? Speak out, that your voice may be powerful—and persevere that you may succeed. his childish to talk to me about the power of disis childish to talk to me about the power of dis-solutions were agreed to:—"That should any person in law, inasmuch as it was not properly made out.

Third democracy. It is folly to speak of your advanced be discharged from his employment in consequence the believed. It is folly to speak of your advanced be discharged from his employment in consequence the believed. It is folly to speak of your advanced be discharged from his employment in consequence. It is folly to speak of your advanced be discharged from his employment in consequence. weition. Itell you, that your backwardness has been of his taking an active part in the affairs of this the cause of many a good man's fall—of many a junds of the society. That a book be kept by the narriot's ruin. Duncombe is before you. I am before landlord, to enter the name and residence of and The Star is before you. James Moir is before persons out of employment belonging to the society;

yea, and callantly told you so. In 1832, after the Reform Bill had passed, there Tere mity members in the House of Commons before Hune was then before you: Molesworth was and Wigan. It becomes our pleasing duty to remain The runne was then before you: Molesworth was and office you; Faithful was before you: I and many that noble minded man W. P. Roberts, Esq. Distributed; and all the landmarks by which your liberties wards bringing masters, magistrates, and law ere to wards bringing masters, magistrates, and law ere to wards bringing masters, magistrates, and law ere to Ed privileges had for centuries been defined, were their senses, than ever was accomplished before. I a End printeges had for Contains the sentinels were first ease to which we call the attention of our readers was heard at the Bosough Court, Manchester, or Exact to struck alone for your protection. Year Friday last, before D. Mande, Esq. Messrs, Pauling. mathy has been the grave of many an honest fame—
Henrey, and I'o, brought up three men, named Whielding, Slater, and Read, for breach of contract to Mr. Rutter appearing for the prosecution, and W. I. Roberts, Esq., for the defence. Mr. Rutter, in Refer Hunt, whose warning voice you despised. opening the case, said, that the defendants had made New Pwrite, because Duncombe must fall if you do a contract with Richard Clark Pauling and Co., tion—the 27th Geo. II., chap. 6th; the 31st Geo. which contract they had not fulfilled. The information II., chap 11th; the 56th Geo. III., and the "Truck was laid in accordance with the 4th George IV. Mr. Act." In all of these it was set forth what de-The a triumph for your order in the last session as Rutter then put in a written document signed by the scription of workers were included in the term "arwild if properly commemorated, have disheartened defendant Read, whose case was taken first. Mr. tificer;" but in none of them was to be found Tramy, and made the oppressor tremble before he Pauling wore to the contract and the signing of the either "joiner" or "carpenter." It might be said Framy, and made the oppressor tremble before he same. The contract, it appeared, was made at that the word "artificer" was a general term. He same that the word admitted it; but they were not to reason his clients I am not a money-grubber, but I know its value as proceed forthwith to their works at Ilulme, there to into prison; but they must go "according to law," the representative of popular opinion. O'Connell's serve them as a good and efficient joiner until the He would particularly call their attention to the time is in nothing more terrific than in the amount first of May next. At this stage of the proceedings Truck Act. In that Act the word "artificer" was Mr. Roberts said, that before they went any further defined; and in that definition "joiners" were not E probate yearly collected for him. To this into the case he had an objection to make. Mr. included, as he had explained. It might be asked himister looks for a substantial proof of the Roberts then pointed out to the Bench that there was what that had to do with the Act under which the inthen of the people. The Irish may well laugh at not the least affinity betwirt the document now read formation was laid! He submitted that if the legis-Had the testimonial in honour of Duncombe's and the information; in fact, the contract was one lature debarred his clients from the benefits and proamounted to £100,000—which would have discussion then took place betwixt Mr. Maude and Mr. posed that it was intended to exempt them from the ben but a mere fraction of its value—the Minister Rutter. Mr. Maude could not drive it into Mr. Rutter's penalties of the other. There was also the case of Total have seen in the amount something typical of notdle that his information was good for nothing, "servant-labourers," for which a separate clause was notwithstanding Mr. Maude pointed out the object made in the Act; and if the legislature had intended mion which would have compelled him to pause tion in so clear a manner that every one in the Court to include "joiners," would it not have made another onslaught upon the unionists. understood it except Mr. Rutter. However, Mr. a separate clause for the "joiner" as well? aball now, although it may appear egotistical, that the objection of Mr. 1600cris was a later out, servaints were partial and therefore it was his duty to stop the case. The at any time to do anything he wanted doing. That prosecutors then applied for leave to amend their inconstituted a "servant." A joiner was not such; samphlet, ascribing the Whiteboy outbreaks of that formation, which was granted; and in a short time for even during the hours of labour the master had to fly my country for thirteen months, as the following circumstance.—According to the con-Roberts submitted his objections to the consideration commissions were appointed to hang and trans-stitution of the Miners' Association, all workmen, of the Court, and resumed his seat. Wight, loned the association. This ho sooner came | Mr. Monk thought not. He thought that the rules | were no part of the contract.

Wight, loned the association. This ho sooner came | Mr. Monk thought not. He thought that the rules | were no part of the contract. | Charged, and a "Johnny Whap-straw" was put into | Mr. Maude: You might as well contend that if Sterment legislated upon four of the grievances, the situation, who knew nothing of the business. In we had a contract, occupying a full sheet of paper, the Whies subsequently destroyed the other, the morning, when the men went to work, and found there was sufficient to prove the contract on one-half, Teries passed the Tithes Composition Bill—the they had to trust their lives in the hands of this in- and that the other half night be cut off and dispensed experienced man, they refused to venture down the will, as no part of the contract, shart, unless a proper engineer was engaged. "Oh!" A lengthy discussion then experienced man, they refused to venture down the will, as no part of the contract. tithe abuses; the Subletting Act, of which I says Johnny, "in order to prove my efficiency, I will Mande and Mr. Monk, which was put an end to by Tally complained in my denunciation of land. wind the empty tube up and down," and accordingly Mr. Maude deciding that the information was bad. the Petry Sessions Act, which was intended to gearings, which would have caused certain death it said he would withdraw the other informations.

The Petry Sessions Act, which was intended to gearings, which would have caused certain death it said he would withdraw the other informations.

Mr. Roberts: No, you will not. I appear in them taprice : and the Constabulary Bill inot the Po- withstanding this, the tender-hearted Coal King all : and they must share the fate of the one just Bill, mind), to correct the old police system, would find no better man. The men, therefore, heard. The men have entered their plea, and are would not go down the pit to work; the consequence in custody. They must be "delivered" in due would not go down the pit to work, the consequence in course, that the most horrible of all. The Whigs de was, that the Coal King took out warrants course. tived the old grand jury system, while I think the against the men for leaving work without notice. This case was brought before the County magistrates one just heard? someting the Union: Hence, you learn that what for the masters and Mr. Scott for the men; and in Mr. Mank: Precisely the same.

Mr. Mank: Precisely the same.

Mr. Maude: Then they must be treason when a man is weak, becomes law ustice to Mr. Scott, we must say that he defended same way. The case against each is dismissed. the people are strong. In 1835, I proposed the men honestly. After a lengthy and patient in- Mr. Roberts, to the prisoners: You are all disat the people are strong. In 1809, I proposed that the magistrates decided that the Coal CHARGED! This annous ement was received with King should pay the expenses, and find a proper engilone simultaneous burst of applause. Aing should pay the expenses, and that the men should give 14 days' notice. Thus has Labour achieved another victory over vin-Fears after it was done. In 1535, I proposed The men acted upon this, and went to their work; dictive feeling. When M. Roberts beat Mr. Rutter but the master still refused to find them another end on the first hearing, one of the "firm of Pauling's" but the master still relieve to much manner endon time first hearing, one of the "min of railings gineer, and the men consequently would not work, said that they would expend £20,000 before they When the notice was up, they took out summonses for their wages, and this was the case brought before the same bench of magistrates on Friday last. Mr. Roberts appeared for the masters. Mr. Roberts opened the case, and this was the case brought before they seem the informations to London to be drawn; they retained Mr. Monk, with Mr. Rutter as attorney; and the masters. Mr. Roberts opened the case, and after all they were beaten by the poor man's at-Time of property required for national purposes is called witnesses to prove that the men had acted in torney.

# Dorthern Star, TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII. NO. 368.

"TOTAL ABSTINÈNCE PLEDGE!"

Trades' Mobements

LONDON.

that the resolutions passed at that precting have been

nobly respended to by the Trades, and the conse

which Messy. Pauling and Co. have contracted, a

stead of about 200 men being at work, there has only

been two bricklayers and four labourers on the pre-

mises for some days past. We also understand that

ther that the plumbers and glaziers struck on Mon-

day. The men are in good spirits, and the funds are

Maxchester Dyers.—In a former number

struck for an advance of two shillings per week.

which was taken from them in 1542. Seven of the

masters gave it the first day, but some of them no

last a numerous meeting of Warpers and Beamers of

Manchester, was held in the large room of the Peel's

Arms Inn. Mr. Claugh in the chair. The following re-

and that such be reported to the committee, so that they may be provided for, or employment found for

More of Labour's Triemphs at Manchester

the Star we stated that the dyers of this town had

coming in most abundantly.

Your faithful friend and servant,

FEARGES O'CONNER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 30, 1844.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

WELCOME TO THE METROPOLIS.

PUBLIC SOIREE to Welcome Labour's Organ-the NORTHERN STAR-to the Metropolis, will be held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10th. Tea on the Table at Six o'clock precisely. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., Mr. JOSHUA HOBSON, and Mr. G. J. HARNEY, have been invited, and will attend on

Tickets Ninepence Each, to be obtained of the Metropolitan Delegate Council; of Mr. Cleave. Shoe lane, Fleet-street; of M. T. Mr. Wheeler. 2432. Strand; of Mr. Simpson, Elin-cottage, Camberwell; Mr. Arnott, Middlesex-place, Somers-town: Mr. Packer, News Agent, Harrow-road; Mr. Drake, Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane; Mr. Stallwood, Little Valeplace. Hammersmith: Mr. Tillman's Coffee House, Tottenham-court-road; Mr. J. G. Dron, Oakley-street, Lambeth: Mr Humphries, 634, Collier-street, Pentonville: Mr. Sherrard, Secretary to the Weavers, Abbey-street, Bethral-green: Mr. Moyer, Paget-place, Waterloo-road; Mr. Abbot, Hanover-street, Lewisham: Mr. Cuffay, 409. Strand; Mr. Fussell, 36, Margaret-street, Chekenwell; Mr. V. Pakus, 33, Devonshire-street, Lissongrove; Mr. Pattenden, Shocmaker, Boston-place, Marylelone; Mr. Parkes, Little Windmill-street, Haymarket; Mr. Ford, High-road, Knightsbridge; Mr. Whitehow, I. Newland-street, Kansington; Mr. Skelton, Cecil-court; and at

the case the magistrates decided that the master | have followed, as a matter of course. They would other similar cases; but the hour being far advanced they were adjourned until Thursday. On Saturday Mn Roberts appeared to prosecute some of Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey, and Co.'s knobsticks, and one of the foremen, for assaults committed by them. In one case they entered the house of a Mr. Kitcher, and abused some of the old hands, without cause. Mr. Rutter appeared for the defence. After a patient hearing, the whole of the knoksticks, with the foreman, were bound over to keep the peace.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR LABOUR.

Manchester, Friday, Nov. 29th. In another portion of this day's paper will be found a report of a case of "breach of contract," heard in the Borough Court of Manchester. The complaining parties were Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey, and Co., the defendants were journeymen joiners, of the names of Read, Weilder, Slatter, Robinson, and Taylor. Mr. Roberts, at the first hearing, took an objection to the information, which was held to be fatal. The complainants applied to the court for time to amend the information, and to take counsel's opinion, which was appeared; and it soon came out that the information had been sent to London, either to be drawn up afresh or to procure counsel's opinion on it. Mr.

examine it before the hearing came on. he case for the complainants oiners lately in the employ of Messrs, Pauling, Hen- the public attention.

Mr. Roberts here rose and said, that he thought frey, and Co, are still out, and as determined as l over-ruled the objection ; and Mr. Roberts requested that Mr. Mande the stipendiary magistrate, would

> court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Monk then said that the information was laid for breach of a written agreement betwixt the per- speech, seconded the resolution. The resolution being sons charged and Messrs. Pauling and others, Master Builders, of Hulme: which agreement they, the persons charged, had not fulfilled. He called Mr. Richard Clark Pauling, who proved the signing of the document, at Derby, on the 19th day of Oct. last. | elected as the committee :- Thomas Corbet, Daniel Dono-Mr. Roberts had several objections to take to the information; in fact, it was not worth a straw. The first objection was, that only a part of the agree-

fused. We are, however, happy to be able to state ment was mentioned in the information. In the that only two masters at present hold out against the men.

WARPERS AND Brivers and Reamers of the information? They ought to have been there that only two masters are present hold out against the contract were these words: "according to the annexed rules." He (Mr. Roberts) wanted to know what rules? Why were the rules not mentioned in the information? They ought to have been there to assist the Magistrates in the investigation. Their not being there, was fatal no the information.

His next objection was, that the information was bad all the partners should be given in full. But in this information it was "Mr. George Pauling and others, Master Builders at Hulme." He considered this bad in law, just as much so as an imperfect venue in an indictment. He had another objection, and that was, that the contract was contrary to the Stamp Act. The Stamp Act allowed contracts between

'masters and servants' to be unstamped; but this particular contract did not come within the meaning of that clause, inasmuch as the parties were not "servants," as the document itself would shew. He submitted to the Bouch that the contract should have been a stamped one; and being unstamped, was not binding. He had many other objections, which of themselves would be fatal. He would mention another; that was, that his clients; did not come within the meaning of the Act of Parliament under which the information was laid. He refered to the words, "artificer and other persons." His clients did not answer to the partiamentary definition of the word "artificer." In support of his argument, he referred to several Acts of Parliament which defined the term in ques-

Maude finally brought him to his senses by stating He argued that "joiners" were not "servants;" for that the objection of Mr. Roberts was a fatal one, "servants" were parties whom the master could call Roberts proceeded to Wigan to attend a case then, was crowded to suffocation, every word was listened before the County magistrates, which arose out of to with breathless attention. In conclusion, Mr.

A lengthy discussion then ensued between Mr.

Mr. Maude: Are the rest precisely similar to the Mr. Maude: Then they must be treated in the

wassed. Well, in 1835, the proposition created accordance with the instructions of the magistrates. How galling! How annoying! And what a lesson but that the master had not. The defence set up does this case teach to the Workers! Had there not been an honest and able "Attorney-general" in Court laughter in the House of Commons; while the House of Commo

should pay the man £2 for his wages; and had it not have had to mount the tread-wheel with the felon been for some little mistake which he had made him- and the thief. Nothing but a cry of "serve em have had to mount the tread-wheel with the felon him the full amount claimed, namely, £2 15s., or 5s, sullen feeling of mixed commiseration and vengeance per day, for him and his drawer. There were two arising from a strong sense of injustice, on the other sullen feeling of mixed commiseration and vengeance, As it is, the "master" class have been taught that they cannot "cannot strain the law" with impunity and the workers have been inspired with confidence and determination to rely on the law, and to seek for the law's protection.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE POWER-LOOM WEAVERS OF MANCHESTER was held in the Carpenters'-hall, on Wednesday evening last, to take into consideration the steps to Ashton was called to the chair, who opened the meeting by reading the placard calling them together, and called s the opinion of this meeting that there is only one great obstacle standing in the way of a general advance in the of Mr. Morris to the just demands of his weavers. This meeting, therefore, pledges itself to support those weavers that are out, and all who will come out until such time as Mr. Morris thinks proper to conform to the general advanced prices." Mr. Wm. Dixon, weaver, in a very energetic speech, seconded the resolution, which was carried ununimously. Mr. Donovan moved the next resolution. and read from the Manchester Guardian as follows: "The sum of £37 17s. 4d., amount of wages forfeited by the weavers in the employ of Mr. Wm. Morris, Islington-mills, Manchester Infirmary, and the Salford Royal Dispensary. Mr. Donovan said that this was not the first time they had been called to witness the hypocrisy of Morris, Roberts, who appeared for the defendants, had not an . He had often turned up his eyes to heaven like a dying peared in court; and only had a few minutes to pulpit, and then do as he had done since the strike at his man had a son who worked for Morris as a weaver, wh altered, yet the office was the same. He referred to lotion, and sai down amid much appliance: "That it is all, to make his way .- A resolution, moved by Mr. Leg. several cases in support of his position. The Court the opinion of this incerting that the Power Loom Weavers and seconded by a workman named Lowe, expressed the of Manchester are in duty bound to carry out the law to its fullest extent against Win. Morris, for unjustly purmake a note of the objection, as it might be wanted loining the hard earnings of the weavers, to the amount

if he found it necessary to take the case into the of £190; and this meeting pledges itself to find funds to enable W. P. Roberts to obtain justice for those that have been so unjustly treated," Mr. Patrick Ray, in an able put from the chair, was carried unanimously. Mr. Donovan moved, and Mr. Ray seconded .- "That a Defence Doran, and John Nuttall. The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Ashton for his conduct in the chair, and the business terminated. It was then moved and seconded marks of hearty approbation.

> treasurer to the committee. SHEFFIELD.

that the Rev. James Scholefield be requested to act as

(To Journeymen Tailors.) Talors' Strike. - Fellow Workmen, we earnestly chair. Mr. Hollowell moved the first resolution : solicit your attention and assistance to your brethren of Sheffield, who have been on strike, against an attempted reduction in wages on the part of four em- of the people's rights, and his energetic opposition to ployers of that town. They have been out upwards tyranny of every kind, entitles him to the hearty of three months; and those in employ are contribu-ting eighteen pence per week out of their weekly Mr. Mundy seconded the resolution in an able speech. earnings, which do not exceed eight shillings per which, on being put from the chair, was carried week; in addition to which a misfortune has beful unanimously. Mr. Gammage moved the second rethem, by their late secretary abscording with sums solution: "That we cordially concur with the trades of money sent by other societies, as well as incurring of London in raising a testimonial of our esteem for a debt of sixty pounds to the landlord of the house Mr. Duncombe, and do pledge ourselves to assist the where the society meets. Notwithstanding these dis-central committee by every means in our power. couraging circumstances the men are determined to Mr. Henley seconded the resolution, and shewed stand out. The strike has assumed a rather novel an eloquent manner the claims of Mr. Duncoube aspect; the employers declaring that they will not upon the public. The resolution was carried unaniemploy men belonging to any society; thus endeal mously. A committee of twelve was then appointed, vouring to destroy the only means whereby we are and several persons appointed to receive subscripenabled to protect our labour. A little assistance tions. A vote of thanks was then moved to the from every society will place the Sheffield men in chairman, and carried unanimously. The meeting a secure position; therefore send immediate help, then broke up. Let not this appeal be made in vain. It is your cause as well as theirs. Let them fall, and you will fall also. A small sum from each is all that is re-

united. Any amount you may wish to advance for ward to Mr. Matthew Taylor, Secretary, Green Dragon, Fargate, Sheffield, by whom it will be duly acknowledged and thankfully received. We are, brethren, yours in the cause of justice, Thomas Eames, President; T. Harrington, G. J. Cotter, Executive Council; W. Mackay, J. W. Parker, General Secretary, Tailors' Protection Society, 55,

Old Bailey, London. BRADFORD.

THE WOOL-COMBERS.—Several of the wool-combers employers are reducing the wages of the men in their employ. In many instances, where a direct reduction is not made in the wages, the sorts are altered, and the operative has to comb wool one-penny or combers are on short time.

sixty fishing smacks, belonging to Barking, in Essex, are assembling. at this moment lying in the River, a little below Woolwich, their crews having brought them home from sea, and held at the ('ity Chartist Hall on Sunday evening, struck work. As the Barking fishery has long been one of the principal sources of supply to the Billingsgate Market, a few particulars respecting its present condition, and wood was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. the alleged causes of the strlike, may not be unac- Bairstow delivered a most eloquent lecture, in the spirit-echoing their inflexible determination-and asceptable to our readers. The total number of smacks belonging to Barking, though nominally sailing from the port of London, is about one hundred and sixty. These Figure 1 in the grievances of the country, to the Union, which was granted, and in a short time por even during the nodes of that pounded by the free traders and other political found to be worse than the other. They then begged joinering. Mr. Roberts occupied an hour and three further time, which was granted, and the case will quarters in arguing on his several objections, during and about the same number of apprentices. Their doubted efficiency of the Charter, as the only means and other political quarters in arguing on his several objections, during and about the same number of apprentices. Their doubted efficiency of the Charter, as the only means and the enancipation of the Polish soil." are wet bottomed vessels, generally of from fifty to sixty pounded by the free traders and other political rights and liberties of Poles by foreign courts and cabinets, Three thousand copies of that pamphlet were come on again next Friday. On the same day, Mr. the whole of which time, notwithstanding the court principal fishing grounds are off the Coast of Holland, to enable the working men to obtain for themselves Mr. Laxrox seconded the resolution, which Orkney Islands. In the snowner and autumn it is not the Northern Star, and congratulated his brother unusual for many of them to work out of Harwich, Chartists on its removal to the metropolis. Mr. Lowestoff, or Yarmouth, on the eastern coast. The kind Bairstow resumed his seat amid loud and long-con-Exery man who dared even to defend the people. Sate this best this subject to a corresponding variation from the same circumstances. Where several smacks are the property of called together by placards, was held in the assembly a single owner, or of two or three in the same family, room of the Victory Inn, on Tuesday evening. Mr. they are generally worked in fleets of from fifteen to O'Connor had been announced to be present, and scentions against the language, religion, enlightenment. thirty sail, each smack in its turn bringing to market the great was the disappointment when it was learned and liberty of the Polish people—are so many solemn and . fish caught by the whole fleet. In this way a large fleet that unforeseen circumstances at the eleventh hour perpetual testimonies of the vitality of Poland, and thereis enabled to keep up a regular and constant supply; thus had precluded the possibility of that gentleman's at- fore of their right to be considered and treated as a a fair average of the market is secured, and the time of tendance. Mr. Hardy, a highly respectable schoolabsence from home rendered less variable and uncertain. master of Tooting, was then called to the chair, and the wrongs inflicted on her, as infractions of their Frequently, however, the smacks only come up the river briefly addressed the meeting, and concluded by common rights to freedom, independence, and self-goas far as Gravesend, and having disbarged their cargo of calling on Mr. Stallwood, who read a letter of apology fish into the hatch-boats that ply between that place and from Mr. O'Connor, which apology the meeting dethe London market, they take in fresh provisions and clared satisfactory. Mr. Stallwood then entered into return to sea. This is called making a "Gravesend the question of the political rights of labour, and advoyage." It tends to keep the men longer from their dressed the assembly in a fervid strain for upwards of homes and families; but effects a great saving of time to an hour, amid considerable applause. At the conthe owners. Formerly these Gravesend voyages were not clusion Mr. Dale addressed the meeting, and conof Europe, and hence as entitled to find as many zealous. so common as they are at present; and the men generally cluded by moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer. allies as there are nations filled with the hatred of found means to get home on the average once a month.

Mr. Peter Hay, in an eloquent speech, seconded the tyranny."

But to meet the increased competition that the supply of motion, which was carried unanimously. A vote of Mr. H fish by railway has introduced, the owners have made them more frequent, till the usual time of absence has increased to six or eight weeks, and often more. One extensive proprietor, the owner of about 50 vessels, has also for the last year employed a very fast sailing cutter to the Star was read, to the general satisfaction of all carry provisions to his smacks, and those of the numerous small owners who are his dependents, and to bring their fish back to meet the boats at Gravesend. By this means the crews of more than half the smacks belonging to the place have been kept out at sea for periods of from three to six months. This lengthened absence from home and

being thrown out of berth, should the men's demands not be acceded to. The apprentices, of whom more than two hundred are already on shore, will, of course, be thrown upon their masters' hands. The demands of the men are for increased wages and shorter voyages. The present rate of wages is, men fourteen shillings a week and mates sixteen. They want this to be advanced two shillings in each case, and the time of absence to be limited to one month. The majority of the owners seem inclined to grant them this, but others are averse to all concession. The general opinion, however, is, that "the owners must give in." The reasons assigned are, that this is the most profitable part of the year, that "all hands" are in the strike, and that the men of other places are not suited to the particular kind of fishery in which the inhabitants of Barking are engaged. One thing is certain, that if the strike continues long the loss to large owners will be very great. MEETING OF MECHANICS, MILLWRIGHTS, &C., OLDHAM,

of the mechanics, millwrights, engine makers, moulders, and smiths of Oldham and the neighbourhood, was held in the Hall of Science, Horsedge street, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain affairs connected with those Trades. Mr. Robert Robinson, from Manchester, was called to the chair. He remarked that it was evident from what had been done in Oldham and other towns, that the masters were making an attempt to crush the rights of industry; and it behaved the five trades who had been called together on this occasion to bestir themselves to put an end to the grievances they were labouring under. be taken to induce Mr. Morris of Oldfield-lane to give the | Their employers, in discharging the men with "quittance same price as the other masters in the town. Mr. Wm. | papers," which prevented their getting employment else. vhere, except under certain conditions, had in view to compel the operatives to stop in a particular locality, and Mr. John Nuttall to move the first resolution-" That it also to prevent their getting higher wages. The unjust regulation he had pointed out was what they chiefly complained of at present; for on any one leaving a shop he Power-Loom Weaving department-viz., the opposition must have a quittance paper, on which was stated the amount of wages he had received, the cause of his discharge, and full particulars about him; and if the man had left on account of lowness of wages, there was no work for him: for these associated masters had checkbooks, giving particulars as to the characters of all their hands. Mr. Taylor moved a resolution, to the effect that protective and friendly society or association of the mechanics, millwrights, engineers, moulders, and smiths, should be formed forthwith. Mr. Toole, from Manchester. seconded the motion .- After one or two other addresses Salford, has been handed over in equal proportions to the Mr. John David Boyd, of Manchester, said he was of ovinion that the intended association would place the peratives in the proud position they were entitled to hold As soon as a prosperous per of had occurred in trade, most of their employers united together to deprive opportunity of seeing the information until he ap- calf. He might well put on his white cravat and mount the them of the only legitimate right they yet possessed, the right to sell their labour in the best market. The pracmill. There was a person that worked as a beamer for Mr. tice of giving quittance papers was obnoxious in the ex-Mr. Monk, barrister at law, appeared to conduct. Morris, who had gone to another place to work. This treme, and a violation of all just principle; for, even when called up. Mr. Monk soid this was another case had been turned off without notice. The father deter- tance papers would prevent many of them from being emarising out of the differences between Messrs, Pauling mined that justice should be done to his son, and took | played; and, as long as there was any surplus of hands Extension of the STRIKE.—The carpenters and and their men, and which had occupied so much of out a summons against Morris, when immediately the the hands who had quittance papers must go to the wall. methodistical wretch went to the place where the father The consequences of such conduct, if not resisted, would worked, and requested that he might be discharged, and be ruinous to the operatives; and he believed there would Test, and which, according to your region. This over never to give up the contest until their just this the proper time to make an objection which he let to starve, because he dared to seek justice. Mr. Dec be no satisfactory condition for the artisen until their tersed with great attention, and think that it countries trights are concelled to them. In the last number of had to roise The objection was that a man could proved that was a tool minimum of vive sudopted. He thought not be tried twee for the same offence. This he sub- ( Mr. Morris had taken, by reductions and over lengths | there wight to be a certain fixed rate of wages, below mitted was the case with his elent, for, notwith- since 1840, the enormous sum of al, on per year from his which no man should be allowed to work; and it any standing that the working of the Information was pow weavers. Mr. Donovan then read the following reso- workman had any superior skill, he would be sure, notice

objects of the intended society, namely, that they should he to protect the interests and privileges of the associated trades, and to resist all invasions of their rights .- A resolution pledging the meeting to raise a fund for the purposes of the united trades, by the payment by each member of three shillings as entrance money, and a subscription of sixpence per week, except for such weeks as he was

sick or out of work, was moved by Mr. Charles Oldfield, and seconded by Mr. William West. - The chairman Committee of seven be elected to carry out the foregoing stated that about 1.400 of the five associated trades had resolution."-Agreed to. The following gentlemen were already joined the union in Manchester, and they had a fund of about £300 now in hand. Several other resolu van, Patrick Ray, William Ashton, James Hogan, Patrick tions relative to the regulations which should govern the united trades engaged the meeting for some time. All that it is the only paper in existence that the people the resolutions were unanimously passed, accompanied by can call their own." Mr. Edward Clark, in an ex-

> room, for the purpose of forwarding the above object. Mr. George Watson was unanimously voted to the 'That the straightforward, manly, and consistent conduct of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., in his advocacy

> > Chartist Entelligener.

LONDON.

district, are hereby requested not to appoint any meetings for Tuesday evening, Dec. 10th, the night of the Soirée in honour of the Northern Star." for Sunday next :- "That this council recommend to

ombers are on short time.

BARKING, ESSEX.

Strike of the Barking Fishermen.—No fewer than

to hear Mr. Bairstow lecture. A numerous and highly respectable audience attended; Mr. Stall-

Merton, Surrey. - A densely crowded meeting. thanks was also given to the chairman.

MARYLEBONE LOCALITY.—At a meeting of the members of the Marylebone and Emmett Bragade localities, on Sunday evening, Mr. O'Connor's letter from present.

MANCHESTER.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING. - The South Lancashire delegate meeting was held in the native country, and to renew their vows to employ committee room, under the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunits comforts the working fishermen have long felt to be a day last, Mr. John Nuttall in the chair. Delegates sentiments were farticipated in by the unfortunate great privation, their stays on shore being always much from the following places were present :- Manchester, exiles who were groaning in the mines of Siberia, shorter than those of other seamen. The middle class of owners, thinking probably that a partial return to the The minutes of the last meeting were read and conold system would place them on a more equal footing firmed, after which the following sums were paid in tive land. This unity of spirit would beget a unity

CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS are requested to send their communications, addressedto take an additional hand in each vessel, to prevent any as early in the week as possible. Reports of meetings and other transactions occurring on Sunday or Monday must be in London on Wednesday morning; the news of Tuesday and Wednesday must be posted off on Wednesday night; the news of Thursday, on Thursdy night; and the news of Friday, on Friday night. THESE INSTRUC-TIONS MUST BE STRICTLY ABIDED BY by the regular correspondents of the Star. No excuse will be received for neglect of duty or of slovenly performance of it. It is our wish to make the Star an efficient organ of the great Movement Party: to accomplish this WE WILL DO OUR

selves and Labour's cause if they not on the instructions given above, and send such matters of news as On Monday afternoon, an unusually well-attended meeting will be interesting to the reader generally, and of service to their own body particularly. We also invite all friends to the cause of Labour to render their assistance to enable us to make the Star an organ that will bear comparison with any Journal in the kingdom. Private Letters for Mr. Joshua Hobson and Mr. G.

> Office, 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London. TIME OF PUBLICATION.

JULIAN HARNEY, must be addressed to the Printing

The Northern Star will be printed so as to be despatched in time to reach all country towns on Saturday mornings, where it will arrive in due course by the London mails. A LATER EDITION will be printed to reach the country on Sunday mornings; and a later still for sale in London on Sundays. Parties in the country wishing to have the later editions, will please to be particular in

Mosley, 2s. 6d. Missionary fund: - Manchester. Carpenters' Hall, 5s. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:-" That each delegate meeting shall decide where the next meeting shall be held. 'That the next delegate meeting be held at Oldham." "That each locality send their quota to the executive before any other money be paid." any locality wanting a local lecturer must send to Mr. John Murrey, No. 43, Brook-street, under the Carpenters' Hall, Manchester." "That our treasurer be exonerated from attending this meeting, on acupon the propriety of having hymn-books for the use of the Chartist body in this division of the country, containing 160 to 180 pages, do stand over until the next meeting, each delegate to bring the opinion of the members upon it." "That the levy for the next month be one-fourth of a penny per member per week." "That this meeting stand adjourned until this day four weeks, at ten o'clock in the morning, in the Chartist room, Greaves-street, Oldham." All future correspondence for the South Lancashire secretary must be addressed to Richard Radford, No. 8. Viol t-street, Welcombe-street, Huline, Manchester. CALPENTERS' HALL -- A public meeting was held in the above hall on Sunday evening last, Nov. 24th.

Mr. John Nuttall was ununimously called to the

chair; who, after a few remarks, called mon Mr. John Smith to read Mr. O'Conner's lever from the Star of Saturday last. At the conclusion of which the people manifested their entire satisfaction with its contents by repeated rounds of applause. Mr. Thomas Rankin, in an able speech, moved the following resolution :- "That we, the people of Manchester, highly approve of the removal of the Morthern Star from Leeds to London." Mr. William Dixon seconded the resolution, which, on being put from the chair, was agreed to amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the meeting. Mr. D. Donovan, in a speech which did honour to his head and heart, moved the next resolution as follows:-"That if the proprietors and editors of the Northern Star see the necessity of advancing its price to fivepence, we, the people of Manchester, do pledge ourselves to support it, knowing cellent speech, seconded the resolution, which was carried without a dissentient vote amongst the thou-DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—A public meeting was Fund Committee, brought the case of Jenkin Morgan held on Monday last, in the Saracen's Head large before the meeting and stated the room for the nurses of formardinary. longing to the Hall had given 15s. to the Victim Fund. The thanks of the meeting were given to the choir for the liberal donation, and likewise to the chairman for his impartial conduct in the chair,

After which the meeting was dissolved. TAVISTOCK .- On Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 25th and 26th, two public meetings will be held in the Guildhall, to hear Mr. Doyle deliver lectures on the Corn Laws, and on the people's Charter as the only permanent remedy for National distress. Monday, Mr. Dovle delivered an able and argumentative lecture which lasted about an hour and a half, in which he scattered the arguments of the Free Trade School to the winds. On the second night Mr. Dovle illustrated the six points of the Charter, proving clearly that every point was necessary for the carrying out the whole to perfection. He concluded by waking a strong appeal to the audience to come forward and join the standard of the people's rights. A vote of thanks belong given to Mr. Doyle for his coral lectures in this town, the meeting separated.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

London.—The anniversary of this memorable event was celebrated by a public meeting at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, on Friday evening last, November 29th. Dr. Bowring, M.P., was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the proceedings in a neat speech, which was warmly applauded. Mr. l'arry METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.—City Chartist | read letters from several members of Parliament Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, who could not attend, but who universally expressed Nov. 24th; Mr. Westray in the chair. The following their sympathy with the object of the meeting. It resolution was carried unanimously:—" That all the was intimated that the letters read were a selection localities and Chartist friends in the Metropolitan only of those received. This called forth cries for only of those received. This called forth cries for "honest Duncombe;" "where's Duncombe's letter?" &c., &c. Mr. Parry assured the meeting that the letter was merely one of apology for non-attendance, Mr. Stallwood gave notice of the following motion | and that it was unnecessary to read it. This, however, did not satisfy the meeting, and the letter had their brethren and friends throughout the United to be produced amidst cheers for Duncombe. Mon-Kingdom, to address short petitions to the House of sieur Worsoon then read the annual address from the three-halfpence per pound less. A great number of power looms are standing still, and hundreds of wool- Majesty, for the recall of Frost, Williams, and Jones. [We have not received a copy of the address.] Commons, calling upon that house to address her Polish Emigrants, which was received with great ap-Mr. LOVETT moved the first resolution as follows:-

Resolved :- "That having heard the unanimous resolutions of the Polish Refugees in London, passed on the 5th of June last, on occasion of the visit of the Tyrant been the victim-protesting against all invasions of the

Resolved :- "That the perseverance of the Polish emigrants in advocating the cause of their country—their annual relebration of the day in which Poland made an effort to regain her independence-the contempt with which they spurned every amnesty offered to them-and above all, the spirit internally working upon the Polish millions, breaking nearly every year through the crust of Russian institutions, and provoking those atrocious pernation by the nations of Europe, who are bound to regard vernment; and that this meeting, considering the great cause of freedom as one and the same everywhere, and never to be rooted out from the affection of the patriotic, never to be abandoned by the heroism of the bravelooks to the triumph of Poland in her future struggle, for

M. ZABA (a Pole) then addressed the meeting in

MR. BAIRSTOW'S LECTURE. - A public meeting was Nicholas, this meeting, assembled for the purpose of commemorating the last Polish revolution of 1830, cannot better fulfil its object, nor more worthily honour the present anniversary, than by declaring its approval of and adherence to the said resolutions-concurring in their course of which he traced to their real causes the serting the claims of Polish independence to every bound. destitution, slavery, and misery of the operative ary violated by any of the partitions of which Poland has class. He showed the inutility of the schemes probeen the victim—protesting against all invasions of the carried unanimously. Mr. Parry moved the second resolution :-

Mr. H. VINCENT seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. P. TAYLOR moved the third resolution, which was simply an appeal to the Liberal press to publish the foregoing resolutions.

an animated speech, which elicited general cheering. He observed, that upon that day the Poles in every country in Europe, who were not enslaved, had met together to express their ardent devotion to their all their endeavours for its regeneration. These LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before TROWAS FLOWER ELLIS, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on MONDAY, the Sixteenth day of DECEMBER, 1844, at Nine of the Clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said Sessions are required to attend.

And Notice is kereby also Given,

That all Appeals, Applications, and Proceedings under the Highway Acts (not previously disposed of) will be heard and taken at the opening of the Court, on Tuesday, the Seventeeth day of Dacemers, provided all cases of Felony and Misdemeanour, shall then have been disposed of or otherwise, as soon as the Criminal Business of the Sessions shall be concluded.

By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough Leeds, 18th November, 1844.

> GREAT MEDICAL BOON. HEALTH, STRENGTH, LIFE.

THE true and long enjoyment of health may be secured for all the afflicted by the use of the oldest, best tried, and most successful remedy of the age-DR. MAINWARING'S PILLS.

Nearly two centuries ago, Mainwaring earned a fame greater than Abernethy by his rapid and certain cures of all these afflicting complaints, which arise from derangement of that vital organ, the Stomach, such as Indiges tion, causing Head ache, Dimness of Vision, Giddiness, Fulness; at the Pit of the Stomach, Wind, Heartburn, Water Brash, and Difficulty of Swallowing. Costiveness, attended with Dryness of Skin, Flushes of Heat and Cold, and tendency to Apoplexy. Bilions Affections, having a tendency to Jaundice: Palpitation of the Heart, with Swelling of Legs and tendency to Dropsy, Affections of the Lungs, with short, dry Cough, Phlegin, and tendency to

Mainwaring's work on "The Means and Method of Preserving Health," together with his system of curing diseases, have caused him to be quoted and followed by the first medical men of the presene day, who hereby admit that the wisdom and experience of the shrewd Mainwar. ing has stood the test of nearly

Mainwaring's inestimable prescription has been long in private hands until the steady, certain, and permanent cures effected by his Pills have forced them into public

Mainwaring's system is fully explained for the benefit of the afflicted in a small pamphlet, given gratuitously by the agents. All applications for agencies, on the usual terms, must be made to Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet street, Loncon; and Haywood, Oldham street, Manchester.

N.B.—These PHIs are carefully prepared according to the receipt, under the directions of Dr. M'Douall, 52, Wal. cot-square, Lambeth, London.

"PACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS." THE following testimonials from respectable persons, in addition to many hundreds of DECIDED CURES -particulars of which have been already published -established the character of PARR'S LIPE PILLS, as

the Best Medicine in the World :-TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARE'S LIPE PILLS. Gentlemen.—This is to inform you, in detail, what OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS (or Pills of Health), have done for

First.—They have cured me of a Cough, of about three years' duration, by which I could sleep very little; but the third night I took them I slept comfortably. Secondly.—Of a Nervous Affection, with which I have been troubled for many years.

Thirdly.—Of Costiveness, from which I have suffered much for many years, having been, except at intervals, for three, four, five, six, seven, and eleven days in torment, previous to going to the ground.

Pourthly.—Of the Rheumatism, from which I have suf-

fered much for upwards of ±0 years.

Fifthly.—Of a Scorbutic humour, with which I have very stubborn case. I do not know what I may have, but at present I have not a sore spot or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless and praise God for his mercies in bringing to light such a restorative of health and soundmess of body. I am not like the same person I was a year ago, being so much altered for the better.

All these cures have been effected in me by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. And lastly.—I believe them to be a safe preventive of the Bowel Complaint, for neither I nor my wife have had it since taking them; she having frequently had it pre-

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant, R. W. RICHARDSON, Rchoolmaster. Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, Jan. 30, 1845. WITNESS.-R. Richardson, his present wife, can vouch to his being afflicted as above for more than 22 years. Note.—You are at liberty to make use of the above statement, in any way you please; I am ready to answer any question put to me relating thereto.

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., London.

W. R. R.

To Mr. James Arthur, Bookseller, Rickergate, Carlisle. Six.—I cannot refrain from expressing the deep grati-tude I feel for the great benefit I have derived from taking Parr's Life Pills. For the space of eighteen months I was seriously afflicted with a complaint of the stomach, accompanied with severe pain and flatulency. During that time I had much medical advice, and was a patient at the Carlisle Dispensary for six months, but without deriving the slightest benefit whatever. I also tried several patent medicines, but without experiencing any benefit. I was worn out to a complete skeleton,—had a severe cough and spit, and was also troubled with Diabetes, and had no hope of ever recovering; fortunately, however, I was informed by some of my neighbours of the great benefit they had derived from Parr's Life Pills, purchased from you. I accordingly agreed to give them a trial. I did so, and during the last eighteen months I have taken about twelve boxes, which have been attended with the most happy results. I am now quite well in health, and am labouring very long hours. I have considered it my duty to recommend this excellent medicine to others, and am happy to be able to state that it has been attended, in many cases, with very favourable results.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant, JOHN DAVIDSON, Staymaker, Rigg-street, Caldewgate,

Reference can be made to Mr. JAMES ARTHUR, Bookseller, Rickergate, Carlisle, who can bear testimony as to the great benefit derived by many others from taking the above-named medicine. Carlisle, Oct. 11th, 1843.

The following letter, just received by the Proprietors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent Minister, Whitstable, near Canterbury, is a further proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liver and Stomach Complaints,

Whitstable, Sept. 5, 1842. "MY DEAR FRIEND. "I received the box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS you so kindly sent me, for which I beg you to accept my best thanks. They could not have come more opportunely, as I was suffering considerably from indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few days. I have taken them subsequently, with the same happy effect, which induces me to believe that they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in adigestion. A friend of mine has found them of great utility n an obstinate liver complaint. If my recom-mendation can be of any service, you are at liberty to use

t as you please.

I am, my dear friend, "Yours, very truly,
"DAVID HARRISON."

From Mr. D. Cusions, Horncastle. Horncastle, Sept. 30, 1842. A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated by Mrs. Moxon, of York. Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. It originated in her breast, and cantioned to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable' advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine. Parr's Life Pills.

Communicated by Mr. Bawden. Gentlemen,—At the request of Mr. Thomas Barret, Farmer, of Menally, parish of St. Veep, Cornwall, I send you the enclosed, and beg to state that you are quite at liberty to publish it, if you think proper to do so. Since I have been your agent. I have received numerous testi-monials of the benefit PARR'S LIFE PILLS have conferred upon the afflicted.

I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully, H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist. Fowley, Cornwall, Gentlemen. I feel it a duty I owe you to express my PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bawden, Chemist and Druggist, Powley, for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I had in my Groin, which extended to my ancle, and I could scarcely walk from the pain and nuine without the signature of swelling. It arose about an inch in thickness, descending in a lim. from the top to the bottom of my leg, and was quite black and painful to the touch. After three boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, it quite disappeared, and I bare not had a return of it since: I am determined not to be without them, for I shall always have a box continually of one pound twelve shillings) may be had as usual at the boxes in reading the property of the deepest dye. The Pive Pound cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings) may be had as usual at the boxes in reading to the purchasing of the deepest dye. The Pive Pound cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings) may be had as usual at

> Your most obedient Servant. THOMAS BARRET, Of Menally. Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall.

Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1843. Gentlemen,—The wonderful effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS have been felt by the poorer classes of the parish of Cirencester. Scarcely a family but what has taken them, one and all declare the wonderful efficacy resulting from their use. In fact, it is gratifying to me to say to the Proprietor of the Pills, my sale increases daily. Some days I sell 50 boxes.

Yours, W. WHITE, Agent for Cirencester.

means to preveent further imposition.

CAUTION-BEWADE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARE's LIFE PRILS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, usual, at 19, Berners-street, Uxford-street, London, puncwhich is pasted round the side of each box, in white better on a new ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are sporious and an imposition. Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co. 9, Crane Court, Pleet-street, London; and sold whelesale by their appointment of the long of the l London; and sold wholesale by their appointment by E.

Rdwards, 57, St. Paul's; also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard.

N.B.—Country Druggists, Books-llers, Patent Medicine
N.B.—Country Druggists, Books-llers, Patent Medicine
N.B.—Country Druggists, Books-llers, Patent Medicine
ity of Perry's ringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold by Joseph Hossos, Korthern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by a least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 1de. principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in Lo. and Sold by Mr. Ileaton, 7, Briggate, Leeds, of whom Sold by

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Of their Friends and the Public in general to this Loan, in which they have a few scrips to dispose of, at £3 each, six for £15, and thirteen for £30. No other house has remitted so much money to Great Britain, on account of these Loans, and they have no doubt that they will on this ocasion receive the usual support of their friends. The distribution commences at Vienna, on the 2d of December noon, and by further adjournment from thence will be holden at Bradford, on Thursday, the 12th Day of December next, at Half-past Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and by further adjournment from thence will be holden at Bradford, on Thursday, the 12th Day of December next, at Half-past Ten o'clock in the forenoon, FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS AND PERSONS INDICTED FOR MISDEMEANORS when all Jurors. FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS AND PERSONS IN-DICTED FOR MISDEMEANORS, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons who stand upon Recognizances, and others having business at the said Sessions, are required

to attend the Court.
Prosecutors and Witnesses in cases of Felony and Mis demeanor from the Waponstakes of Strafforth and Tickhill, Osgoldeross and Staincross, must attend the Sessions at Sheffield; and those from the Waponstakes of Stain-cliffe and Ewcross, Claro, the Ainsty, Agorigg, and Morley, Skyrack and Barkstonash, being the remainder of the West Riding, must attend the sessions at BRADFORD. A Second Court will be appointed, which will proceed with the Trial of Felons, as soon as a sufficient number of Indictments have been brought into Court. C. H. ELSLEY,

Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 19th Nov., 1844.

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in the house, in readiness for any complaint with which I may in inture be afflicted.

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I remain, Gentlemen,

I remain, Gentlemen, them to the full benefit of such advantage. May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the and left no 50 to receive wages. Let them remember. United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America. of whom may be had the "SILEXT FRIEND."

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Grandison's Charity Pills" are engraved in the Government Stamp, and cannot be imitated, as they form a part of the Stamp itself. TESTIMONIAL.—The following case of extraordinary cure can be attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. R. Sutton, Bookseller, Nottingham. Mrs. Griffin, of New Basford, near Nottingham, after above four years of dread-ful nervous suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end in insanity, was perfectly restored by Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills, after every known remedy had been resorted

to in vain. Prepared (for the Proprietor) in London, and sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. ea h, containing advice to the patient, by all respectable Chemists. Boxes sent by post. Ask for "Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills." "A wonderful yet safe medicine."—Professor Mollen.
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THE never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIO PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by the excruciating to tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in Rheumatism, either chronic or speedy and certain trades about twelve months ago, as far as he could, and subscribed two guineas. Whr. Wostenholme was in America, but his foreman Mr. Wostenholme was in America to their party. The press abetted the tyranny that Mr. Wostenholme was in America to their party. The press abetted the tyranny that Mr. Wostenholme was in America to their party. The press abetted the tyranny that Mr. Wostenholme was in America to their party. The press abetted the tyranny that Mr. Wostenholme was in America to the could bus chement. They are equally and the could bus chement. They are equally and the could bus chement. They are for a rope or months, when he had no orders, he employed 500 another manufacturer, who looked ready for a rope or months, when he had no orders, he employed 500 another manufacturer, who looked ready for a rope or month, when they were the could have been successed in a subscribed two guineas.

In the lad a collision of the first that the could have been successed in a subscribed two guineas.

In the lad a collision of the first that the could have bee nign influence. The following recent case, selected from among those with which the proprietor has been favoured, s submitted to the public :-TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND.

Hurst, Sussex. Nov. 6, 1843. Six,—I have the pleasure to inform you that a person holding an official situation, noticing in one of my bills BRITISH AMERICA, &c. that I was agent for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, tained the above statement from a personal interview, and

> rous of ascertaining its authenticity.
>
> I am, sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS WYBORN, Chemist. Strand London Price 2s 9d ner box, and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsone, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdckin, 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, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northal. lerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Borney, Brither, Bolk, West, West, West, West, West, Britanian, Control of the Company of the C

to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

Erades' Mobements.

GATES AT SHEFFIELD. turers, held in the Cutlers'-hall.

Mr. Stones took the chair. incapacity, but would endeavour to serve them as well as he could. The subject was of vital import- a meeting of much importance. It was necessary ance. Every well-thinking man was called on to the public should know more than the manufacturers place himself right before the public. After the had told them—that the public should understand calumnies heaped on them by the manufacturers, it what principles the Unions were acting upon, as well was the duty of every member of a Trades' Union to as to repeal the assertions, without proof, made at utter his sentiments.

men met on the subject of protecting life and pro-perty, but they turned from that subject to the means because the men had struck, and the order had been ever justly and rightcously conducted. It was vance. The forgers also had submitted to the wages to be no consideration whether they were well which the masters had agreed to. The fork trade or ill-managed. No suggestions were offered for had had no advance. Their Union was then in naged by committees, but none said whence those order of Mr. Muntz was therefore returned, because

upon such masters as Mr. Ibbotson, that the poor were halted in Shehled.

Wretches might supplicate him for leave to live at all.

He might be a friend to unions, but it was Poor Law

Mr. Drury said, it had been done in their reply to right to say he must work fourteen hours a day, Unions; not to unions that enabled men to say, we Earl Fitzwilliam. will have so much wage, or do no work, and we work Mr. WILKINSON: The manufacturers told them enough? Besides, there was his neighbour, who, if so many hours, and no more. The principle the mastrate that they did not object to the prices, but to their ters desired was, to work their men as many hours as Unions. But if asked whether they could have the he, too, if they worked moderate hours, would have getting 25s. a week, the 50 unemployed would offer to that price in perpetuity. They had, therefore, inwork for 20s., thus displacing the other 50, and gradu- troduced the regulations of the Ten-hours' bill. This ally bringing down the wages of the whole. It was not was complained of. They were told that trade could the employed, but the unemployed, who made the re-duction; and this shewed the effect of the short-time on their hours—and that the loss of an opportunity that the treatment of the pauper was so cruel, that it could do no injury. The hafter might work ten they revolted in the streets. Let them never again hours, and was not allowed to do more. But if a

thrown in such numbers on the parish, to be so treated that the non-execution of the work would be an inhour a day, than submit to such degradation. (Cheers.) authorizing him to work all night, or 14 or 15 hours Sir Robert Peel advised, some time ago, that they a day, till the order was completed, on condition that should take their own affairs into their own hands, he should work so much less time, when he could do bills—and he deplored it much—let them who were It was not a restriction, and he thought any reasonadult do it for themselves, and the children who able man would consider it proper. It was not right worked under them. (Cheers.) The masters had always that some men should be working 14 or 15 hours a attempted to take undue advantage of the men who day, while others should be on the fund, or starv-Union sprung into existence, till the rights of the men a day, it was better that he should only work 10, had first been encroached upon. (Cheers.) Every and the other five hours go to another man, so that Trades' Union had emanated from the tyranny and all might have a share of the labour of society. any concern ceased work, the others would take its orders. The manufacturers never could thoroughly orders. The manufacturers never could thoroughly season commenced. This had been told them by one to season commenced. This had been told them by one to season commenced to be night and season commenced to be night and season commenced. The manufacturers never could thoroughly season commenced to be night and season commenced to be night and season commenced. This had been told them by one to season commenced to be night and season commenced to be night and season commenced. The manufacturers never could thoroughly season commenced to be night and season commenced to be night and season commenced. This had been told them by one to season commenced to be night and season commenced. The night and season commenced to be night and season commenced to b

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MICHAELMAS SESSIONS
FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS, &c.

TMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN.—Messrs. A.SCHWARZS—merchants and manufacturers, at their meeting, at by a great exertion, as many goods were got up in lution to move, which he did not expect to be completely to call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to this Loan, in measure at various and safety were at various and safety were the wages, that which they have a few scrips to dispose of, at £3 each, six the president with the property of the pro defence is called for, to guard more effectually unions regular trade. of workmen from such ill-founded and slanderous

imputations as have been ascribed to them." MR. JOHN DRURY seconded the motion. object in calling this meeting was similar to the England, and they could stop the supplies to their avowed object of the late meeting at the Cutlers' masters, as they had done, while they had friends always get bread by that means.

Hall—to coalesce for the better defence of life and who could furnish supplies to them. They were not Mr. Wilkingon again rose, as property. There were plenty of moral means to conquered so soon as many might think. (Cheers.) punish men who were inimical to the best interests.

A Representative of the Penenife Cutlers said containing one particle of opiate) to those who have been property. This had been his opinion for some time; got more than the parish pittance. In the fork-trade, there had been instances of men falling dead from real this worse than treadmill labour, the individual was often ill. He did not learn that Mr. Sorby visited his wages were 16s. a week. Other circumstances went to show that the greater part of the men in a certain trade did not get more than 16s. a week, while other employers, who did not go to the Cutlers' Hall to boast of their liberality, were paying 21s. This statement shewed how liberally and egotistically gentlemen could talk when they had none to confront them. He said, with Mr. Booth, the workmen must stir in their own cause, for nobody would do it for them. The time was arrived when the working men, having got some leisure hours, should try to employ them well, and there was no better mode than agriculture. (Loud cheers.) The thing had often been certain trade did not get more than 16s. a week, while other employers, who did not go to the Cutlers' They were not coerced. When he was a young man, he knew a young woman who had a sweetheart. Her mother asked her, "What trade is thy young man?" A fine penknife cutler, mother." "Pry'thee, lass, don't have him; thou'lt have nowt but poverty." "Well, what trade must I have, mother?" This set the mother a puzzling, and at last she said a diesinker. "Well then, mother," said the daughter, "I shall be glad if you'll get me one." (Laughter.) That young woman was no other than his wife—them well, and there was no better mode than agriculture. (Loud cheers.) The thing had often been the mother and not for any present good. They did it willingly.

They were not coerced. When he was a young man, he knew a young woman who had a sweetheart. Her mother as the her was a round in the knew a young woman who had a sweetheart. Her mother as the her was and which, according to your request, I have perused with great attention, and think that it contains much valuable information, and think that it contains much valuable. It will require, in my opinion, atronger ability. It will require, in my opinion, at round the ment of the work in the work in the her was and a dietary them. The time was arrived when the working ment that the Masters' and Servants' Bill of last session them. The time was arrived when the working ment that the went to show that the greater part of the men in a ther will thereby avoid detention and other expenses, besides securing a cheaper passage, and having the best berths allotted to them previous to their arrival. For further particulars apply, post-paid, to

IJAMES BECKETT & SON,

North End Privac's Dock Livernool.

Second day he was able to waik without his crutenes, and the was completely cured and able to perform his ordinary occupation.

Previous to this he was generally laid up every year for several weeks, after leeches and fomentations had been applied, and medicine taken, to no purpose. I have observed the provious to this heaves a present interview and gentlemen could talk when they had none to confront have sent this for publication if you think it worthy, and them. He said, with Mr. Booth, the workmen must shall be most happy at any time to satisfy any party desiculture. (Loud cheers.) The thing had often been (Laughter)—and he mentioned this to warn them wishing to direct it more especially, mooted and lost sight of, but he trusted the trades against letting their trades fall into the same state. would now take it seriously up. In many cases it (Cheers.) had been found that men employing their spare time on the land had a greater command over the necessaries of life than if they depended entirely on

artizan labour. He heartily seconded the resolution. (Cheers.) The Chairman said, he was sorry he was placed in the chair, for he represented a trade, the saw-makers, which had received such insults from the manufacthe statements of the manufacturers were palpable were built for them, and place themselves in a position they were little aware of? Mr. Broadhurst was sorry that a resolution of the manufacturers had not been carried out. That resolution shewed what they turer, should be proscribed, and that no other should The CHAIRMAN would not offer any excuse for his employ him. There was philosophy! (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wilkinson, table-knife hafter, said this was the Cutlers' Hall. He was sorry the manufacturers Mr. Thos. Booth said, that the working classes took up the Unions in the spirit they did. They tempt was made to crush them, and the assertion enabled to become independent of the caprice and had been abused, slandered, belied, and ill-treated complained of the men using means to force prices last week's papers testified. The masters had de- artificially high, and turning the trade from channels parted from the subject they announced in their it would take if free. But, in talking on this subject, placard, and had turned upon the working classes, they indulged the spirit they deprecated, and their that they might act with them as they had done beobject appeared to crush, in every illegal and unconfore, deprive them of their rights, and reduce them

of they were prepared with any plans to carry out the
very excellent recommendations of Mr. West. Mr.

would call on every Englishman to do his duty. And
Booth, metal smith, said the trades' delegates were
should not their personal interest stimulate them as
purely administrative, not executive; they acted

of reducing the working classes again to that state of sent to the continent. This was an order that to form an association to destroy the unions, how- that, in three months, there should be another adtheir better management. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ib- embryo. The men were then getting no extra price, botson and others had said the trades were ma- but only what the masters thought reasonable. The committees came. They did not say that the com- it could not be done at prices which the manufacmittees were chosen by the members of the trades, turers had themselves pronounced reasonable. It every man having a voice, and that in what the com- was not the workmen who had done it. And he

Mr. Drury said, it had been done in their reply to on their hours—and that the loss of an opportunity regulation were carried out as in his trade, and then

unite. It was the more important that the men should do so. Let their cause, their earnestness, be one. Let them carry out the work they had so nobly begun, with a determination to transmit to their children the inheritance of a recompense for their labour, without too much toil. It had been calculated their trade. The factors, who had no sympathy while they must feel for their wives and children. They hasted to be rich, and so of the devil; and the snate of the daughter. They hasted to be rich, and so of the devil; and the men carry out the work they had so nobly begun, with a determination to transmit to their the men. Before they were in union the ionowing tion. Such men cared and the for each daughter. They hasted to be rich, and so of the devil; and the multiple of the devil; and the men cared and the for each daughter. They hasted to be rich, and so of the devil; and the multiple of the devil; and the men cared and the for each daughter. They hasted to be rich, and so of the devil; and the multiple of the multiple of the multiple of that two hours' labour a day by each person would with the men, kept back the orders to the last mo- my men single-handed." (Laughter.) When the appeared on the coast of Macassar. His Majesty's

the meeting was called for, viz., the better protection of light and property; that while the present meeting approve of every effort that can be made to render the above more secure, it deprecates, in the strongest terms, the illberal and ungeinerous attacks that have been made against associations of workmen; and this meeting that a public meeting of the inhabitants many men, having their wives and children working of this town be convened as early as possible, and an invitation sent to the party who met at the Cutlers' the men were so much worn out on a Saturday night, that they could scarcely crawl been made against associations of workmen; and this been made against associations of workmen; and this home. This could not be done now. The regulation challenge would not be light—they knew why Lond meeting is further of opinion, that the best means of he had described prevented it, and caused a more nufacturers hated the light—they knew why. (Loud

Mr. Shaw, fender-maker, said their trade had a connexion in London, and throughout England and Scotland. They had a box all the way through his brow. But the famished looks they had seen durband and the said the supplies to their Mr. Shaw, fender-maker, said their trade had a

of the trade, without cocrcing persons or destroying he was the delegate of that poor, degraded body, the penknife cutlers, a name which for twenty years had denied that blessing for years, and conquered the most obstinate costiveness and indigestion. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and restores the spirits, ensuring vigour of both body and mind.

and had the manufacturers confined themselves to been a by-word for poverty. He had the honour last their legitimate object, he should have applauded year to wait on all the principal manufacturers, and suring vigour of both body and mind.

The obhe suspected they had other objects, and that, under ject of his mission was to see if they would co-operate ness or derangement of the nervous system, having caused initations, the Public are informed that the words "Dr. diously designed to attack the Trades' Unions. If they were placed. He began with Messrs. Joseph in raising the men from the degraded state in which they broke up the unions, what equivalent had the Rodgers and Sons, and had a long interview with Mr. manufacturers to give? (Cheers). From past ex- John Rodgers, who certainly went over a deal of perience they knew what would be their fate. What ground, and took a retrospective view of the trade. What was the state of the disorganised trades during He mentioned that his father was accustomed to rethe seven lean years spoken of by Earl Fitzwilliam? mark how soon his best hands, his sportsmen hands, What was the condition of the spring-knife cutlers, the as he called them, became old men, having to toil table-knife hafters, the fork-makers and grinders, many hours, and receive but a small pittance. If who were disorganised? Many were on the parish-books, and many more laboured hard, and scarcely since? There were articles for which Mr. Rodgers had been paying 24s. per dozen making, which small manufacturers were making, with a deal of work, but want. These cases shewed the unenviable condition, not a useful article, at 6s. and 7s. a dozen. Mr. of disorganised trades, and if they were disorganised, Rodgers gave them every encouragement, and not no doubt such scenes would soon be seen again. only did so in words, but advanced £20 to form the At the Town Hall Mr. Ibbotson had said that he union of their trade. (Cheers.) So much for a rehad no contentions with his own men; that he spectable manufacturer thinking Trades' Unions treated them as a father, and they liked him. He an injury. He also visited Mr. Turner, of Suffolk must have a very bad memory, for he had a contro- Works, who expressed his willingness to concur Jack the Giant-Killer, or Sinbad the Sailor, as at all and he wished them success: for he did not know indeed for every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this Medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it; and there is not a city, town, or village in the kingdom but contains many grateful evidences of its believe to the state of the state he was not a little startled. He stated that Mr. ing to do all he could in encouraging his men to join Sorby had a person working for him with both feet the union. Some talked of wishing to crush the and hands, doing with his feet work that should be unions; but if it were done, in a few months there done by steam or water power. In consequence of would be scarcely a manufacturer of table-knives or penknives left. All things would be turned round. He did not know what to think of men who talked of him in his illness, or gave him any greater remuneration, but though he had a wife and four children, prices could earn only 8s. or 10s. a week, and yet were Duncombe: paying 1s. a week to protect themselves for the future, and not for any present good. They did it willingly.

Mr. Wilkinson again rose, and said that lately of my exertions to defeat any attempt to prevent what I consider a just combination of the industrious classes. the table-knife manufacturers and hafters met, when the chairman of the meeting at the Cutlers' Hall was

one of them. He said he hoped the union would secure regular prices, for the factors could buy cheaper than they could manufacture, and he hoped the regulation of prices would enable him to manufacture up after 11 o'clock. again. From time to time, since then, he had been turers as few others had done. The greater part of supplied with hands. His trade had extended, but he manufactured more and bought less. Therefore. falsehoods. They shewed that the working classes it was plain his objection to the Union was groundmust protect themselves better for the future. La- less. The manufacturers, on the commencement of must protect themselves better for the future. Laber less. The manufacturers, on the commencement of bour was the source of all wealth. It enabled the their Union, contributed £170, to assist them in orto excess. At half-past six o'clock Mr. Morton manufacturers to build palaces for themselves, to ganising, and to regulate prices. Eighteen months Royston was called to the chair, who in a very appromake themselves comfortable, and to send their ago, there were upon the parish books one-third of priate address introduced Mr. West to the meeting. clerks to the Isle of Man. Might it not enable the meeting. They paid a deal of money every nearly two hours in the delivery, traced the cause. Saturday night to the men out of employ, which prevented heavy rates, and saved the men from the poorhouse. Surely this was a great benefit. Saturday night to the men out of employ, which pre-Mr. Buxton, table-knife forger, said he liked to IMPORTANT MEETING OF TRADES' DELE had to expect if they were guided by the rules of be paid for what he did, and to encourage the same shewed minutely the advantages to the various trades the masters, and in what position they and their spirit in others. He trusted that the spirit they had by investing their funds in the purchase of land, to On Wednesday evening, Nov. 20th, a numerous children should be placed. The masters had been meeting of delegates from the Sheffield trades was disappointed in the effect of their rule, and now trade, the masters stinted the men. The men saw they were on strike. At the close of Mr. West's adheld at the London 'Prentice, to consider the pro- wanted to see if they could not force themselves into it suited the masters, and they had tried it for them- dress a person named Cliffe made some remarks receedings of the meeting of merchants and manufactic. (Hear, hear.) The rule was, that any man not selves. They found that it needed no more trade specting the Corn Laws, and the doings of "Swing" acting according to the wishes of any other manufacthan they had had to maintain the men as they were in the agricultural districts, which, he said, was

maintained now. The men had adopted it, but the doing more to bring the aristocracy to their senses maintained now. The men had adopted it, but the masters were the first aggressors. The masters saw than all the progress and intelligence of the working-that it worked well. The men had now one-third of their time to cultivate their mental powers, and thus would become better able to oppose tyranny. The mental powers and that it was the progress of mind among the control of the corn cases. The short-time system was working well among the men, and it was desirable that there should be a disand agricultural, dreaded most. Mr. G. Cooke said they position among them to work it with fidelity. They had had enough of the humbug of Corn Laws. What that persons and property were in danger would be tyranny of their employers. As a great number of the startling unless met by counter statements. He trades' delegates were present, he would like to know

to degradation, misery, and pauperism. One gentleman said that "Sheffield was a doomed city." If it was doomed, as many ancient cities had been, to desonate their manufactories, and bring able to should sacrifice their personal interest for the common good. That they had done, but now he wanted them. They could give their opinions; and his was, then to arouse themselves to secure comfort for that the safest investment they could make of their would erect some monument to be read by a future of antagonism far more hurtful to the town than the Hunter, to commemorate that the working classes Trades Unions. They had heard of Earl Fitzwilliam, was for this that they thought and studied, that were steadfast in the cause of humanity, and demanded their just rights. It appeared the gentlement of Sheffield had been commended their just rights. It appeared the gentlement of protecting life and properly that the manufacturers of Sheffield had been commended the subject of protecting life and properly that the manufacturers of Sheffield had been commended the subject of protecting life and properly that the manufacturers of Sheffield had been commended the subject of protecting life and properly that the manufacturers of Sheffield had been commended the subject of protecting life and properly the statement of only one side, state they read the papers, and watched the course of the subject of protecting life and properly the statement of only one side, state they read the papers, and watched the course of the papers. They wanted to restore a better state of the subject of protecting life and properly the statement of only one side, state they read the papers, and watched the course of the papers. They wanted to restore a better state of the subject of protecting life and properly the statement of only one side, state they read the papers, and watched the course of the papers. nothing. If the men were adequately paid, would they allow women and children before they had misery and vassalage of which they could not think would have come to his branch of the hafters, for it learned to read, to go to the workshops? In that without horror. They offered no proof that the was a table-knife order for Mr. Muntz. This tale case, should they see the masters resort to such das-Trades' Unions had destroyed one particle of the had been repeated in the House of Commons and in tardly means as this association to protect life and trade, or that any committee had been accessory to any crimes against life or property. No such proof was pretended to be adduced, and there never had been of a meant does not accessory to the press, and had done harm. But it would have by the declarations of some of the masters. If we have not accessory to the press, and had done harm. But it would have by the declarations of some of the masters. If we have not accessory to the property and the bad feeling of the town increased by the declarations of some of the masters. If we get you down, we'll screw you worse than you ever been of a recent date any proofs that could connect a price the manufacturers had agreed to. The price have been. (Hear, hear.) Let them remember the committees with such attempts. The objects of the masters were first to slander, and, if possible, next masters thought it little enough, and had promised masters thought before the magistrates and had promised to the masters thought it little enough, and had promised to the magistrates are thought to the magistrates are thought it little enough, and had promised to the magistrates are thought it little enough. for anything or nothing. (Cheers.) If such a bill had passed, they might soon have seen the time when the people would be as subservient as of old. The resolution was then put to the vote, and car-

ried unanimously. Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, of the file trade, rose to propose the second resolution. He thought enough had been said to convince any reasonable men of the masters' error, and to shew them that Trades' Unions were not the evil they spoke of. Short time was said to be a great evil—he thought it a great good. He quoted from Wade's History of the Middle and Working Classes, an illustration similar to that quoted by Mr. Booth, to shew that it was the unemployed portion of any trade who reduced its wages. The masters might give over manufacturing, and live

when his health and comfort told him 10 hours were

means to reduce wages. (Cheers.) It was the unemployed as a prices without the Unions, they answered they could not object to the ployed surplus that enabled masters to bring down wages to the starvation point. He had read a small not have the prices. Then down went the statement of the starvation point. He had read a small not have the prices. Then down went the statement of the starvation point. He had read a small not have the prices. Then down went the statement of the starvation point. pamphlet, from the Edinburgh Review, called "The that they did not object to the prices. Their scheme (Laughter.) Where would they make goods cheaper Employer and the Employed." It was chiefly in was to break down the Unions, not by right, but by than in England? Cobbett said England was the favour of the masters; but it contained this admis- power. They complained of the restrictions. These cheapest labour-market in the world. He believed it sion, that if, in a given trade, 950 men were em- were an important feature in Trades' Unions. The was. Where but in England would they get a gross ployed, and 50 men unemployed, it was those 50 who men did not consider it sufficient to arrange for a would reduce the rate of wages. If the men had been certain price. But regulations were needed to protect were manufactured and sold, material and all, for 2s. 3d.! All the casting, grinding, putting together, filing, burnishing, paper, band, and everything included, was sold for 2s. 3d. per gross! Where would a rich man manufacture cheaper? (Loud cheers.) But they were told they had no system, which enabled all the hands to be engaged, did a deal of injury. He admitted this, unless the right to dictate to their fellow-workmen on what terms they should sell their labour. He held that they had that right. He would suppose a case. Take him to be a single man, able to do as much forsake the cause of humanity, and allow men to be manufacturer wanted to pack by a given time, so work as any man in the trade. His fellow-workman had a wife and three children. Their master had again. Let them rather reduce their labour to an convenience, the man was allowed to take a note, work enough for only one. They were paid, say one shilling a dozen. Now, should he say to the master— If you will give me all the work, I will do it at 8d. The married man might surely remonstrate—" Joe, (Cheers.) If Parliament would not pass short-time so without inconvenience. That was their regulation. | thou'lt starve me to death. It may do for a single man like thee, but we can't live on that." He said. the man had a right to try to persuade him to stand up for the maintenance of the ls., and if he did not do it, he should be a rogue. He met his own master confided in them. There never yet was a Trades' ing. Instead of one man working 14 or 15 hours one day—a man who was always willing to pay the price, though he very probably required a shilling's worth for a shilling—and he said to him, why don't you spend your time and energies in making those oppression of the masters, which compelled the men, He hoped other trades would consider this plan. He pay the price who do not pay it? Look at so and so; when the opportunity served, to take advantage of it had heard of one manufacturer to-day, going to make them pay the price. That was what they were to recover the position from which they had fallen. another, and proposing a plan to beat the hafters, aiming to do. The men who wanted to crush the There was division among the masters now, and if forgers, and grinders, as they should not urgently Unions were those who wanted to get rich in a few

laughter.)

ing the last seven years shewed that they could not

Mr. Wilkinson again rose, and said, as to short time, he wished to advise how they should deal with those opposed to it. If there was one out of twelve in a shop who would not comply, let them not call him "knobstick," or do any thing to make him uncomfortable. But at night, when the time to leave work arrived, let the eleven quietly put their coats on, and leave him alone, and they might rely upon it he would not stand it long, but would cease to be a knobstick, and become a good man. He had long taken in and admired Chambers's Journal ; but Chambers was now publishing a series of tracts, and one was on "The Employers and the Employed." It was a one-sided concern, and he believed had been issued from Chambers's press, knowing that it would thus gain a greater circulation than through any other medium.

The resolution was then put and carried. Mr. GEO. GALLIMORE said, if it was not so late, he should have wished to draw attention to the article in the Independent on Trades' Unions, which he conceived to be as slanderous an attack as the speeches at the meeting. He hoped there would be another opportunity to go into its merits.

A DELEGATE from the Spring-knife Cutlers, con-

curred in this complaint. Their proceedings were not duly reported, and till they had a press of their own, things would be no better. Things were strangled year after year by editors, who turned everything to suit their party. The press abetted the tyranny that was bringing the working classes to starvation.

Mr. DRURY seconded the motion.

An amendment was proposed to substitute nine for seven. The mover assented to the change, and the motion

was carried. The Committee was nominated as follows: -- Messrs.

Thomas Booth, John Drury, Stones, W. Broadhead, Buxton, B. Littlewood, John Taylor, G. Wilkinson, and W. Pryor.-Carried unanimously. Mr. DRURY then read the following letter from Mr.

The Albany, Nov. 16th, 1844. DEAR SIR, -On my return to town, I found your note, acto the pitmen in the north. I should not be surprised if some fresh attempt were made next year; but you, and all my kind friends at Sheffield, may rely upon a continuance

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, THOS. S. DUNCOMBE Mr. W. BROADHEAD moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried, and the meeting broke

LECTURE ON TRADES' Unions. — On Sunday evening Mr. West delivered a lecture to the trades on Trades' Unions, and their duty at the present trades in the country for mutual protection. He were now comparatively comfortable, but the at- they wanted was some plan by which they might be urged this was a matter of interest—their own in- if they were prepared with any plans to carry out the purely administrative, not executive; they acted that the safest investment they could make of their funds was in the land. He then shewed, with great clearness, the superiority of the land over manufactures, as an investment for their capital. For the produce of the land they had a home market at their own doors, whilst the peculiarity of their trade made them in a degree dependant on foreign markets, and the factors, who were the great exporters. After 2 many more very excellent observations, Mr. Booth sat down amid universal applause. There were then loud calls for Mr. John Drury, the respected and in-defatigable secretary of the United Grinders. Mr. Drury came forward, and, after complimenting Mr. West on his able lecture, took a review of the objections of the masters to Trades' Unions, exhibiting the silliness of those objections in a masterly style. He next referred to the fact of the masters withdrawing their support from the Mechanics' Institution, because, as they said, there were Trades' Unions in the town; a proof that they dreaded the progress of knowledge among the working classes. But they were too late; the multitude had become enlightened; their motto must now be "onward" until they achieved labour's honest triumph, and secured equality and justice to all. Mr. Drury sat down loudly cheered. Mr. Gallimore, razor-grinder, stated that he was happy to inform the trades present, that it was the intention of the working classes of Sheffield to purchase for Mr. Drury a life annuity, in testimony of his valuable services, and to place him beyond the persecuting grasp of tyrants; this announcement was received with great cheering. After a vote of thanks to the Lecturer and Chairman, this great meeting, the most important ever held in the Chartist

> STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MERCANTILE FLEET OF THE EUROPEAN STATES.—The following valuable star

room, broke up shortly after ten o'clock.

The following shews the distribution:— Place. No. of vessels. Great Britain ...... 23,152 ...... 3,047,418 France ...... 13,845 ..... Spain ...... 2,700 ..... 80,000 North Russia ........... Not given. ............ 200,000 South Russia ..... 222 ..... Austria..... 6,199 ..... German States...... 8,238 ..... Belgium ..... 289 ..... 27,416 Sweden and Norway ... 5,450 ..... Denmark ..... 3.036 ..... Portugal ..... 798 ..... Sardinia ...... 3,522 ..... Sicily ...... 9,174 ..... Lucea ...... 180 ..... Tuscany ...... 774 ..... Ionian ...... 2,183 ...... Greece ...... 3,169 ..... 137,558 Turkey ...... 2,220 ..... 87,296

EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL OF SHIPPING.—An extraordinary arrival of merchant vessels has been registered at the Custom-house during the last few days. On Sunday above thirty, and on Monday seventy-two ships were entered at the Custom-house. They were from China, Sydney, America, Archangel, France, St. Petersburgh, Hamburgh, Dantzie, and nearly all parts of the world. Last week the average arrivals were about thirty a day. The effect of such a vast importation of produce has caused great activity at

#### Poe ry: HYMN TO LIBERTY.

Exect laberty, wake thee! too long hast thou slumbered-Can thy dreams be so dear that they tempt to sleep on Cast away thy gilt chains, and the voices unnumbered Of a glad world shall tell that thy thraldom is done! Oh! shall not, ere long, that soiled mirror be shivered. Which is dim with the sighs of pale glory for thee-And the bright Sabbath dawn, in which millions delivered

Shall lift their first hymn to the God of the Free! Take the wings of the morning, fly over the world-There is many a land where the tyrant is lord :-Jet, oh shall not in all thy proud flag be unfurled, And the tree of life girt by thy cherubim-sword?

The Persian, who dared with the scourge and the fetter Insult the free waves of the Hellespont-sea, Did he do, sacred Preedom! aught wiser or better Than those who lay scourges and fetters on thee? No. thy tides will yet rise in their strength and their scorn To wash every vestige of slavery away: And the thrones will grow pale in the light of thy morn. As the night-stars are drowned in the gold waves of day

One fleed of redemption will sweep o'er the earth. That the own victor-ark on the deluge may ride; And the reace-hallowed olive will be the first buth (if the world, when at length the proud waters subside Then, of then, shall arise, in its splendour millennial, The sam of free Truth o'er the mountains of time ; And Earth shall again wear the verdure perennial. And the amaranth she were in her paradise-prime. They at length in the wilderness fresh springs shall muniur.

Then at length in the desert strange roses shall bloom While each year, as it passes, will rivet yet firmer Every bond of the rights which the nations resume. Bay not, think not, the age, which the poets call golden. Has passed from this bleak world for ever away-

That no sunburst of promise will ever embolden The eagle to mount to the throne of the day! Already-already-the irons are starting From the hands of the myriads they pinioned so lone Aiready the beams of young Freedom are darting On the statue they warm till it hails them in song! In the World of the West the bright ensign of Union Is forzing o'er nations enlightened and free:

And soon will all join in the splendid communion

From the heart of the land to the isle of the sea!

Forbid it, that any unhallowed Alliance Should hold the crushed nations for ever in thrall-That the few should long bid their imperial defiance To the reason, the faith, and the glory of all! No, mankind will yet wake to a loftier duty, Than that which enjoins them to sink into slaves: And their eyes will be opened, though late, to the beauty

Of Truth that ennobles, of Freedom that saves! Thy first steps, lovely Liberty! sometimes may falter-But thy march will not cease, nor thy banner be furled Till thy conquering hand shall have reared a proud altar To the God of the Pree, o'er the thrones of a world!

## Reviews

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

We have somewhere read that the meaning of the words "patronising an author," is the borrowing of his last new work, reading it, and lending it to one's entire circle of friends. It must have been the acting by somebody, on some such principle that caused us to receive our copy of Coningsby some months after the date of publication. Unfortunately too, when received, we were too busily occupied with other and indispensable duties, to allow of us paying immediate attention to Mr. D'Israeli's work. This is our apology to the author and our readers for having seemingly neglected till now by far the most popular

Previous to the appearance of Coningsby, though "Young England" was not unknown to fame, still the party was anything but popular. Scarcely tolerated in Parliament: sneered at by the press, and untrasted by the masses; the position of this section was not at all an enviable one. The party is still small-but its position now is widely different to what it was only six months past. The part taken by some of the Young Englanders, particularly by the author of Comingsby, in the discussions on the Factory Bill and the Sugar Duties Bill, proved that this section, though acting generally with the Conservative party, were by no means the trammelled slaves of Peel; and the independent tone and bearing assumed and maintained by Mr. D'Israeli and his compatriots, while it aroused the hostility of some, won the respect of a ereater number of the men of all parties; and Young England will assuredly enter upon its legislative duties in 1845, much more favourably situated to advance its mission than it met the opening senate of the preceding year. The conductors of the press, excepting the mere ministerial hacks of the Peel Government, have dropped their sneers, and, on the contrary, have assumed a tone at once conciliatory and approbatory towards Young England, while the masses are at any rate so far favourably predisposed by the Manchester and Bingley demonstrations as to offer a willing ear to what the apostles of the "New Generation" have to advance. True, they are by no means satisfied with the declaration that it is to "manners, not laws," that they must look for their

redemption from slavery and misery; still they are willing to believe that Young England means well, and is only, perhaps, too young-(egreen)-to rightly fathom the causes of existing social evils, and the means by which they may be remedied. With this feeling the masses, therefore, now regard rather hopefully than hostilely the movements of their declared friends. The future will tell whether this hopeful feeling is destined to be rewarded or disappointed.

It must not be supposed that we ascribe the altered position of Young England to the publication of Comnasiv. Its appearance has doubtless tended to popularize the party whose views it has been supposed to represent: but other circumstances, some of which we have named, have been the principal causes of the altered position of that party. We have dwelt mon that favourable position, because, although Community has by this time lost its early freshness, the present standing of Mr. D'Israeli and his friends will undoubtedly, in the eyes of our readers, invest with increased interest the work now before us. We must not deceive our readers. If they anticipate to find in Coningeby any "full, true, and parti-

cular account" of the principles and plans of Young England, they will be disappointed. We were so. But we reserve any further general comment to another opportunity. The tale opens with the hero, young Coningsby, a

boy of fourteen years of age, loitering in the waitingroom of a house in the vicinity of St. James's square, waiting the arrival of a certain personage, to whom We shall presently introduce the reader. We must first give some account of CONINGEBY.

He was the orphan child of the youngest of the two sons of the Marquess of Monmouth. It was a family famous for its hatreds. The eldest son hated his father: and, it was said, in spite had married a lady to whom that father was attached, and with whom Lord Monmouth then meditated a second alliance. This eldest son lived X Naples, and had several children, but maintained no connexion either with his parents or his native country. On the other hand, Lord Monmouth hated his younger son, who had married against his consent a woman to whom that son was devoted. A system of domestic persecution. sustained by the hand of a master, had eventually broken up the health of its victim, who died of a fever in a foreign country, where he had sought some refuge from his

His widow returned to England with her child; and, Lot having a relation, and searcely an acquaintance in the world, made an appeal to her husband's father, the Realthies: noble in England, and a man who was often Fodigal, and occasionally generous. After some time Presided she gave up her child, and permanently resided It the of the remotest counties, he was authorised to make her, in four quarterly payments, the yearly allowthe of three hundred pounds, that being the income that Lerd Monmouth, who was the shrewdest accountant in the country, had calculated a lone woman might very decenti, exist upon in a small market town in the county ti Westmoreland.

By Lord Monmouth, the reader will understand, is Hertiord. The unhappy mother of our hero was not ing the recipient of his lordship's bounty (?).

Mrs. Coningsby died the same day that her father-inwas made a Marquess. He deserved his honours. The four votes he had inherited in the House of Com-From had been increased, by his intense volition and unsparing means, to ten; and the very day he was raised to his Marquisate he commenced sapping fresh corporations, Mere proclaimed in the London Gazette, and her decease was not even noticed in the County Chronide; but the the death of this unhappy lady, apparently without an earthly friend or an earthly hope, desolate and deserted, and dying in obscure poverty, was not forgotten.

The person for whom Coningsby was impatiently waiting figures largely through the work, we may therefore as well at once introduce the reader to MR. RIGEY.

He who uttered these words was a man of middle size and age, originally, in all probability, of a spare habit. but now a little inclined to corpulency. Baldness, perhaps. the long run, though soldom, yet surely develo pec itee!. . n teaching me habits of order.

following is bitter as gall, but we think the sketch a part of Baines's History of the French War.—It made by no means overdrawn; it is true to the life:-Mr. Rigby was a member for one of Lord Monmouth's from that time began to lose their value, compared with

tates. He was more; he was Lord Monmouth's companion when in England, his correspondent when abroad on the same subject, were all I could reach, till a kind -hardly his counsellor, for Lord Monmouth never re- friend, who was then the teacher of our village school, quired advice; but Mr. Rigby could instruct him in mat. obliged me with that voluminous work, the Universal ters of detail, which Mr. Rigby made amusing. Rigby History. There I heard, for the first time, the histories was not a professional man; inded his origin, education, of Greece and Rome, and those of many other ancient early pursuits, and studies were equally obscure; but he nations. My friend had only the ancient part of the work; shilling slipped into his hand, and he is enlisted-NAILED had contrived in good time to squeeze himself into Par. but it gave me a fund of information, which has been From such ecstatic moment he is at her Majesty's service liament, by means which no one could ever comprehend, subsequently increased from many sources; and at pre- to cut, stab, burn and destroy, as though all human will and then set up to be a perfect man of business. The sent I have a tolerable knowledge of history. world took him at his word, for he was bold, acute, and voluble; with no thought, but a good deal of desultory information; and though destitute of all imagination and tion; but the want of sight was, of course, the principal stabbing, pipe-claying instrument! Great are the miracles noble sentiment, was blessed with a vigorous, menda- one, which, by depriving me of the power of reading, worked by the O'NAILLS! cious fancy, fruitful in small expedients, and never obliged me to depend on the services of others; and as We once read a story of a huge ogre, who, playing happier than when devising shifts for great men's the condition of my family was such as did not admit of upon a drum-head wrought by the devil out of witches' scrapes. They say that all of us have one chance in much leisure, my invention was early taxed to gain time skin, entered a town, and drumming and drumming, led this life, and so it was with Rigby. After a struggle for those who could read. I sometimes did the work all the men away by their ears to his bone-strewed cavern. tives of small successes and small failures, after a for, like most persons similarly placed, necessity and ing his teeth and blaspheming the while, he took his vic-

mate office, mot with Lord Monmouth. He was just the which I latterly preferred, to tempt them to this, I used, the great seducer NAILL! Though you may be an Adoms animal that Lord Monmouth wanted, for Lord Monmouth by way of recompense, to relate to them long stories, and | —that is, a Brunningem Adonis—do not believe yourself dways looked mond uman nature with the callous eve of even novels, which perhaps they had formerly read but "either "handsome" or "gay"—but ugly, irredeenably a lockey. The sarveyed Righy, and he determined to han him. He bought him; with his clear head, his indefatigable industry, his audacious tongue, and his ready and unscrapulous pen; with all his lampoons; all his private memoirs, and all his political intrigues. It was a good tion. That was a great event to me; but the effect it to see the world. Besides, a mind may not rove at "its" purchase. Right became a great personage, and Lord produced on me requires some words of explanation. own sweet will" according to army regulations—and the Monmouth's man. \* \* Mr. Rigby had a classical retreat, not distant from this establishment, which he esteemed a Tusculum. There, surrounded by his busts and books, he wrote his lampoons and articles; massacred a she-liberal seventh year, when a few Psalms of the Scotch version, (it was thought that no one could lash a woman like Rigby), cut up a rising genius, whose politics were different from his own, or sacrificed some unhappy wretch who had brought his claims before Parliament, proving, by garbled extracts from official correspondence that no one could refer to, that the malcontent, instead of being a victim, was, on the contrary, a defaulter. Tadpole and Taper would back Rigby for a "slashing reply" against the field. Here, too, at the end of a busy week, he found it occasionally convenient to entertain a clever friend or two of equivocal reputation, with whom he had become acquainted in former days of equal brotherhood. No one

particularly if they could write a squib. The opening of the story is laid in the interregnum week of 1832, when Lord Grey resigned, and the Duke was summoned to form a cabinet. Rigby has oined Coningsby, when

The door was suddenly thrown open, and two individuals, in a state of very great excitement, rushed into the apartment. "Rigby, Rigby!" they both exclaimed at the same moment. "By G-, they're out."

"Who told you?" "The best authority; one of themselves." "Who, who ?"

" Paul Evelyn. I met him as I passed Brookes', and he told me that Lord Grey had resigned, and the king had

accepted his resignation. This piece of news Mr. Rigby refuses to give credence to, that gentleman being extremely jealous of any one giving him information, seeing that it lowered his reputation as the oracle of the party for whom he played the not unprofitable part of undergrandfather the Marquis, to whom he is about to be introduced for the first time.

#### (To be continued.)

FRANCES BROWN, THE BLIND POETESS. We are chiefly indebted to the Athenaum for the following most interesting sketch:-

Sundry beautiful little pieces of poetry, having appended to them the signature of " Frances Brown, Stranorlar," have appeared in our columns, from time to time, during the last eighteen months. One of the most exquisite of these, entitled "The First," originally apof Blessington; and from a note added to the poem, by the fair editress, we learnt, for the first time, that the authoress of the verses which we, in common with thousands more, had so greatly admired, were written by a blind girl! The announcement of a volume of poems by the same

Frances Brown excited our curiosity about the authoto know how, in a remote village in the north of Ireland, through books, and doomed to live in solitary darkness, in the midst of all the beauties of the external worldshould nevertheless have reared a temple of beauty in her own mind, and found therein not only joy and rejoicing on the completion of the first volume; but the publishherself, but to all others whom the press has brought ers, with great kindness, sent me one of the copies, and within reach of her influence.

The editor of Miss Brown's poems well observes -The story of Miss Brown's mental education is well worth telling, both for its own interest and for its eaample. It is at once curious and instructive to watch a strong mind developing itself under conditions of social and physical advantage, so great-groping, by the and for lost, "the arrival (she says) of many numbers of the of its poetic instinct, through the darkness of which it was conscious-appropriating to itself everything whence it could draw nourishment, in the barren elements by which it was surrounded-fastening upon all that would help it onward, while, by its own undirected energies. was struggling upwards to the light." The poetess is of humble birth, and first saw the light at

Stranorlar, a small village in the county Donegal (where her father then was, and still is, postmaster), eight-and twenty years ago-and for the last time only eightmonths later. At that tender age the small-pox, visiting ber in its severest form, consigned her to the blindness and which she has had to work her way to all her intellectual treasures,-adding the loss of the most important of the senses in youth to the difficulties of a remote and unfurnished position. How by devices of her own-the promptings of a clear natural intellect-by what process of selftraining she learned to see into the world of thought. when the visible world was closed against her, and made the unpromising soil about her yield intellectual fruit, it is pleasant to learn in the words of her own simple narration. Her early calamity Miss Brown does not remember ;—so, the forms of the outer scene have not followed into her world of meditation, to vex her with their dim shadows. The hues and shapes of actual things, as they present themselves to the sense which she has lost are, happile for her, an utter blank-even to memory; and she has thus been saved that (in her case life-long) perplexity of the mind, born of the vain attempt to renew fading impressions and restore the image of a far and doubtful pastsomething of which they have felt who have striven in vain

to summon back into the field of memory the refractory spirits of a dream. Her mind has thus been left more clear to act in the conditions to which it was limited, and ner fancy undisturbed by an irritating effort and a vain "Indeed," said Miss Brown, "I recollect very little of

my infant years at all. I never received any regular education—but very early felt the want of it; and the first time I remember to have experienced this feeling strongly, was about the beginning of my seventh year, when I heard our pastor (my parent, being members of the Presbyterian church) preach for the first time. On the occasion alluded to, I was particularly struck by many words in the sermon, which, though in common use, I did not then understand : and from that time adopted a plan for acquiring information on this subject. When a word unintelligible to me happened to reach my ear, I was careful to ask its meaning from any person I thought likely to inform me-a habit and more trouble, after urgent and repeated, and what which was, probably, troublesome enough to the friends Mould have seemed heart-rending solicitations, the after and acquaintance of my childhood; but by this method I soon acquired a considerable stock of words; and, when Cient's son, and informed her of his lordships decision. Turther advanced in life, enlarged it still more by listening attentively to my young brothers and sisters reading over the tasks required at the village school. They were generally obliged to commit to memory a certain portion of the Dictionary and English Grammar each day; and by hearing them read it aloud frequently for that purpose, as my memory was better than theirs (perhaps rendered so by necessity), I learned the task much sooner than they, and frequently heard them repeat it.

"My first acquaintance with books was necessarily formed amongst those which are most common in country meant the late notorious and profligate Marquess of villages. Susan Gray-The Negro Servant-The Gentle Shepherd-Mungo Park's Travels-and, of course, Robinson Crusoe, were among the first of my literary friends, for I have often heard them read by my relatives, and remember to have taken a strange delight in them, when I am sure they were not half understood. Books have been always scarce in our remote neighbourhood, and were the royal countenance in its sweet complacency-listen to much more so in my childhood; but the craving for knowledge which then commenced grew with my growth; and and was working for the strawberry leaf. His honours as I had no books of my own in those days, my only re- moved by human breath? The cheater in goods and source was borrowing from the few acquaintances I had, to some of whom I owe obligations of the kind that will alters of Nemesis are beneath every outraged roof, and never be forgotten. In this way I obtained the reading of many valuable works, though generally old ones; but it was a great day for me when the first of Sir Walter Scott's works fell into my hands. It was 'The Heart of Mid Lothian, and was lent me by a friend, whose family were rather better provided with books than most in our neighbonrhood. My delight in the work was very great, even then; and I contrived, by means of borrowing, to get ac- to the strain:quainted, in a very short time, with the greater part of the works of its illustrious author-for works of fiction, about

a singular impression on my mind; and works of fiction boroughs. He was the manager of Lord Monmouth's the far more wonderful Romance of History. But books fidelity, at sixpence per yard! Parliamentary influence, and the auditor of his vast es- of the kind were so scarce in our neighbourhood, that Hume's History of England, and two or three other works

pasquinades, most of which he never wrote, and articles lighter kinds of reading were thus easily managed; but it was something like O'NAILL. carned supplies for itself.

rapidity than most children. But at the close of my at home, and see Birmingham. attempt in versification—upon that first and most what are they? Blood and tears, tears and blood! A sublime lesson of childhood, the Lord's Prayer. As years homicidal wreath, gilded by the world's great lie! And increased, my love of poetry and taste for it increased also, with increasing knowledge. The provincial newspapers, at times, supplied me with specimens from the works of the best living authors. Though then unconscious of the cause, I still remember the extraordinary delight which those pieces gave me, and have been was more faithful to his early friends than Mr. Righy; the judgments of childhood. When such pieces reached the flesh-tearing, torturing cat; in reality, the "nine when alone, or during those sleepless nights to which I have been all my life subject. But a source of still greater amusement was found in attempts at original composition; which, for the first few years, were but feeble imitations of everything I knew-from the Psalms to Gray's Elegy. When the poems of Burns fell in my way, they took the place of all others in my fancy; and this brings me up to the time when I made my first acquaintance with the Iliad. It was like the discovery of a new world, and effected a total change in my ideas on the subject of poetry. There was at the time a considerable manuscript of my own production in existencestrapper. The news is however confirmed, despite all on my mind was Byron's Childe Harold. The one felt deeply. . . . The low sound sometimes resembled what Mr. Rigby - calculations to the contrary. This set- had induced me to burn my first manuscript, and may be called saifing, and may be occasioned by an interest on. Coningsby, accompanied by Rigby, departs the other made me resolve against verse-making creased flow of tears into the nostrile." from the house in St. James's square for that of his in future; for I was then far enough advanced to that there was a remarkable similarity between it and the against the divine nature of man-is of them. one related in an old country song called the 'Lost Ship,' at the termination of each verse which haunted my imagi- but they will tear the flesh like "the talons of a hawk. nation, and I fancied might deserve a better poem. This They are silky and soft; yes, soft as the paw of a sleeping peared in the Keepsake, for 1844, edited by the Countess line, and the story of La Perouse, together with an irre-cat: but oh, young men "from eighteen to twenty-five," sistible inclination to poetry, at length induced me to break the resolution I had so long kept; and the result was the little poem called La Perouse, which will be found at page 207 of this volume. Soon after, when Messrs. Gunn and Cameron commenced the publication of their Irish Penny Journal, I was seized with a strange desire to contribute something to its pages. My first contribution ress. We felt interested about her history, and longed was favourably received, and I still feel grateful for the kindness and encouragement bestowed upon me by both a young woman, deprived of most of the ordinary helps the editor and the publishers. The three small pieces to knowledge—having no intercourse with nature, except which I contributed to that work were the first of mine that ever appeared in print, with the exception of one of my early productions which a friend had sent to a provincial paper. The Irish Penny Journal was abandoned

this was the first book of any value that I could call my own! But the gift was still more esteemed as an encouragement, and the first of the kind." About this time, Miss Brown heard of the Athenœum and addressed a number of her small poems to the Editor. After considerable delay, and when she had given up all journal, and a letter from the Editor, astonished me, and nore before the public, many poems of mine having ap-

gratified a wish which had haunted my very dreams. From that period my name and pretensions have been peared in the pages of that publication, in Mr. Hood's Magazine, and in the Keepsake, edited by the Countess of

Blessington." 1

We subjoin a specimen of Miss Brown's poetry :-

LET US RETURN. "Let us return!" said the broken heart Of the mountain hermit's tale,

When he saw the morning mists depart From the summits grey and pale: For he knew that the fan-palm cast the shade Of its ever-clorious green. Where the love of his blasted youth was laid, And the light of her steps had been. Ah! thus, for ever, the heart looks back To its young hope's funeral urn-To the tender green of that early track,

To its light let us return! The lines of our life may be smooth and strong, And our pleasant path may lie Where the stream of affection flows along In the light of a summer sky :-But woe for the lights that early wane, And the shades that early fall, And the prayer that speaks of the secret pain, Though its voice be still and small! To the sweeter flowers, to the brighter streams, To the household hearths that burn, Still bright in our holy land of dreams-

Tis well we have learn'd the truths of time-But they came with the winter's snow-For we saw them not through the flowery prime Of our summers long ago: Yet the spring is green and the summer bright As they were in the years of yore, But on our souls the love and light Of their gladness come no more! Back-back to the wisdom of the years That had yet no loss to mourn-To their faith, that found no place for tears, To their joy, let us return! We have paused, perchance, by the quiet grave

Of our young who early slept-And since they left us many a wave O'er our weary bark hath swept; But, far in the morning light enshrined, They gladden our backward gaze, Or wake like the breath of the summ The soul of our better days. Back-back! to the living wave we drew, With them, from a purer urn-To the path of the promise lost to view, And its peace-let us return!

A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

Sons of Globy! - Receviting at BIRMINGHAM. consigns the impostor to dreary limbo. Men, on the other hand, may be tricked from their families and themselves, and the sharper be rewarded for the juggle. To be sure, there is property in the half-crown piece : look rt the metallic music of the ring: it beams and vibrates, property; but where is the property in human bodies sergeant is an allowed man-stealer, a permitted swindler, with streamers in his cap.

Within these few days. Glory has hung out her promissory wreaths at the king's Arms, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham. Glory has ing the walls with invitations

"WANTED, 500 unmarried, handsome, and gay young fellows, from 18 to 25 years of age, for her Majesty's 55th verdicts of "Natural death" were recorded.

Mr. Rigby is 2 still living parsonage, said to be a the About the beginning of my thirteenth year (con- see enrolled in the ranks of the royal corps, with flowing once noterious Secretary of the Admiralty. The tinues Miss Brown), I happened to hear a friend read streamers in their caps, the true emblems of valour, courage, and fidelity!" And thus is man, the paragon of animals, led to b shot at, by flowing streamers-by valour, courage, and

> "Any gallant young fellow so disposed, will apply to Serjeant O'NAILL [ominous name]! King's Arms, Steelhouse-lane, who on entering the service of her Majesty will be taken care of, and invited to drink her health in a flowing bumper, and no mistake!"

Hospitable O'NAILL-invitation most delightful! The bumpkin drinks-feels, or hardly feels, the homicidal and human conscience were suddenly stricken dead within "In the pursuit of knowledge, my path was always him, and he was left no other than a machine of bone impeded by difficulties too minute and numerous to men- and muscle-a marching, counter-marching, cutting,

f many years, after a series of the usual alterna- assigned to them, or rendered them other little services : And then and there he threw aside his music, and gnash-

a reviews to which it was whispered he had contributed, any young relatives were often unwilling to waste their Oh. Birmingham youth-whoever you may be-look Right, who had a ready natrigued himself into a subordy. breath and time with the drier, but more instructive works, with stony eyes upon the jovial, roystering courtesies of torgotten; and thus, my memory may be said to have stupid; so ugly, that your plainness would do no credit to a battle-field : so obtuse, that even the awakening cane

"About the end of my fifteenth year, having heard of the drill-sergeant would be lost upon you. much of the Riad, I obtained the loan of Pope's transla- | Again, you have not a roving mind-you do not wish From my earliest years I had a great and strange love of world is a poor thing to see, with musket in hand and poetry; and could commit verses to memory with greater | rounds of ball cartridge at your back. Oh, youth, stay

And then the "the laurels of the 55th foot!" What, ir Watt's Divine songs, and some old country songs truth, are laurels? Dissect, analyse them. You may-(which certainly were not divine), formed the with a touch of fancy-trace in them the veins of wiwhole of my poetical knowledge, I made my earliest thered hearts. Test them by the moral chemistry, and so, Birmingham lads, cultivate coleworts, chickweed if you will, but avoid laurels. They are a plant of death,

manured by human hearts. And next, the "flowing streamers"—the "true emblems of valour, courage, and fidelity." Emblems, indeed, are they; but view them aright, young men beastonished to find that riper years have only confirmed tween eighteen and twenty-five, and you will see in them me, I never rested till they were committed to memory; hard cords about twenty-one inches long, each cord and afterwards repeated them for my own amusement, having nine knots;" although appearing to your dazzled gaze—cheated as it is by the father of war—as so much flattering riband.

In the United Service Magazine (No. 183), there is an article devoted to the doings of the cat-the weapon with which Madame Glory rebukes her naughty children :-"Men have declared to me," says an officer, "that the sensation experienced at each lash, was as though the talons of a nawk were tearing their flesh off their bones." Hear General Sir Charles Napier on the cat-the real streamers of the recruiting sergeant :-

"I have seen many hundreds of men flogged, and have always observed that when the skin is thoroughly cut up or which of course I regarded with some partiality; but flayed off, the great pain subsides; and they bear the re-Homer had awakened me, and, in a fit of sovereign con- mainder without a groun. They will often lie as without tempt, I committed the whole to the flames. Soon after I life, and the drummers appear to be flogging a lump of had found the Iliad, I borrowed a prose translation of dead raw first. The faces of the spectators (soldiers) as-Virgil, there being no poetical one to be found in the sumed a look of disgust; there was a low whispering neighbourhood: and in a similar manner made acquaint- sound, scarcely audible, issuing from the apparently ance with many of the classic authors. But after stern and silent ranks-a sound arising from lips that Homer's, the work that produced the greatest impression spoke not, but that sound was produced by hearts that

The heart sickens at this, and an unutterable feeling of know my own denciency-but without any apparent disgust and indignation must possess the reader. We means for the requisite improvement. In this re- might have paused ere we committed the horror to our solution I persevered for several years, and occupied page, but that we utterly denounce that easy humanity my mind solely in the pursuit of knowledge; but owing which shrinks from the contemplation of wrong because to adverse circumstances, my progress was necessarily of its hideousness. There are abominations—however slow. Having, however, in the summer of the year 1840, demoniacal—that must be placed before the startled eyes heard a friend read the story of La Perouse, it struck me of a too easy world, and this flogging-this blaspheing Young men of Birmingham-nay, of all Englandwhich I had heard in my childhood. The song in ques- take these things to your hearts, and consider well the tion was of very low composition; but there was one line streamers of a Sergeant O'Naill. They look fine and gay

be sure of it—that cat has claws!

## Accidents, Offences, Knauests, &c.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—CLERKENWELL.—Monday morning, whilst Mr. G. Littlewood, lamp contractor, in a chaise cart along Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, towards the green, the horse, a vicious animal, suddenly took fright and dashed forward with fearful sudden jerk threw the driver out of the cart, and his head came with great force against the kerb-stone. Constable G 102, ran to his assistance, and found that Mr. Littlewood's skull was knocked in. He was were as to the cause that induced the deceased to go in quest of the acorns. He thought it a case in the thought it acase in which there could be no doubt. It was clear that terrors:" Both productions had deep black borders near the spot, who, seeing his hopeless state, directed his removal to St. Bartholomew's, where he was conveyed in a cab, and after receiving every attention from the house surgeon, expired at half-past eleven. Mr. Littlewood has left a wife and family. He was about forty.

labourer, has been convicted before W. L. Childe, Esq., and the Rev. T. Woodward, for being found on lands at Cleobury Mortimer, armed with a gun, in Laws for the term of one year, or in default to be further imprisoned for the space of six months. - Salisbury Chronicle,

Melancholy Shipwreck.—On Monday morning intelligence was received of the total wreck of the smack Jane and Leany, Captain James Quayle, belonging to Port St. Mary, Isle of Man, with the loss of the master and three female passengers. She had in hopes of getting a job of droving to enable him fair sample of the composition: sailed on Sunday week from Ardglass, Ireland, for Port St. Mary, in ballast, having on board, besides the captain and crew, eleven passengers, seven men and four women, most of them going out to service in Douglas. The Jane and Leany had got within a mile and a half of the Isle of Man, when, on Monady night, shortly before 12 o'clock, she was overtaken by a severe storm of wind and rain. The fury of the gale split her sails into pieces, and she was driven at the mercy of the waves for nearly 24 hours, when she went ashore at high-water-mark at Bisphamwith-Norbreck, near Poulton-le-Fylde, about 10 yards from the shore. Some of the passengers leaped into the water, and escaped to the shore; the others, in the roll of the vessel, were washed overboard, and amongst the number four ill-fated individuals, Capt. Quayle and three of the female passengers, were unfortunately drowned. Another woman had a narrow escape; the swell was carrying her away when her husband seized hold of her and saved her from a watery grave. All the bodies were subsequently found—two on the beach at Norbreck, and the other two at Rossall. They were interred at Bispham on

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Tuesday evening before Mr. Higgs, at the Barley Mow, Dukestreet, Grosvenor-square, on the body of Mr. Henry Seabrook, aged fifty, the landlord of the above house. It appeared that on Monday night week deceased went down into the cellar to do something to the barrels, and was at the top of the first flight of stairs upon his return, when he missed his hold of the banisters and fell over and over to the bottom. He was much hurt. On Saturday inflammation of the

DEATH FROM AGE AND WANT .- A poor man, apparently between sixty and seventy years of age, on the evening of Wednesday in last week, asked charity at Doxford New-houses, in the county of Northumberland, and his request was granted. His feeble and forlorn condition made an impression on his benefactors, and shortly after his departure it occurred to them to go in search of him with a light, fearing that some mischief might overtake him in the dark. Half-a-crown obtained under false pretences commonly Their friendly search proved ineffectual. Early on the following morning the shepherd of Rockmoor House found him in a field adjoining Sheldrake quarry, quite dead. Nothing could be traced about the dress to lead to the discovery of his name or connections; three-halfpence and a small quantity of tobacco and snuff were found in his pockets. His clothes, hat, and stick remain at Rockmoor House. DEATHS OF CHILDREN FROM SUFFOCATION. -On Tues-

her lying mouth, and one more played the familiar air same day at the Bricklayers' Arms, Little Clarendon-of Ducky, ducky, ducky, come and be killed." Listen street, Somers-town, on the body of a child which had been found dead in bed by the side of its mother, under nearly similar circumstances. In both cases

but now a little inclined to corpolency. Baldness, perhaps, the but spiritual expression of a brow which that does read-namely, this amount are say, but rather addactors than well-bred. Indeed, was unhappily stamped by a similar to the family as a power of a brow which through the curious that, whilst I never forget any was easy, but rather addactors than well-bred. Indeed, the fair, prefer above all, handsome and gay young well-bred. Indeed, the fair apparently for some time, with the power of a brow which through the curious that, whilst I never forget any was easy, but rather addactors than well-bred. Indeed, but they are found that the series of the power distributed as the fair apparently for some was poilt by a dishonest glance, so a defined as a facility was mainted by an innate rungarity, which in a series of the first of the through it curious that, which is a new spoilt by a dishonest glance, so a defined as a facility was mainted by an innate rungarity, which in a strong with the fair, prefer above all, handsome and gay young words, and laurel gained to provide the follows. The the fair through the curious that, who are a collect the follows. The through the curious mode in the first of the family, and had retired to bed, the follow, and had returned the follows, the fair that the follows, the had been read-namely, in the state, or perhaps, the bullets are particular, and the returned to the family, and had retired to the family, and had retired to the family, and had retired to the first that do of unit, and repeating in the file of July and had retired to the family, and had retired to the family, and had retired to the first meaning on my memory which that had been read-namely, the first makes of peace, clory had and there the bodies of a fundament of pricking first many of the family of July and had been read-namely, the first many of peace, clory had an and seed at the Folkestone quarter sessions, on the 16th of July and had the terms of the first meaning of the first meaning of the first meanin Public Whipping .-- Aaron Walker, who was sen-

lyde, between Gourock Bay and that place, on Sabbath evening. About ten o'clock on Sabbath fore-noon, Mr. John Miller, along with five other men, left Port-Glasgow in a small boat, for the purpose of sailing to Gourock Bay, on a visit to the master of the brig Lochinvar. The boat reached its destination The master of the Lochinvar watched the boat till it doubled M'Farian's Point, and since then none of the individuals on board have either been seen or heard of.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE AT A BRICK KILN. - On Tuesday evening Mr. Baker held an inquest at the ters were written to her, dated we believe from Aber-London Hospital, on the body of Jeremiah Cray, aged deen, purporting to be from the said captain, and authirty-five years, a man of Herculean frame, but at thorising her to purchase her "providing"-in other the same time attenuated, and his muscular form re- words, dresses of every description for her own wear, duced by want and privation. From the evidence it a suit also for the captain, bed and table linen, &c., appeared that the deceased was employed at a brick-for which he was to pay on coming up here to confield, and having bought some potatoes, he had pro-ceeded to the kiln for the purpose of roasting them, wife. Amongst the furnishings, Miss Burnett did when, overpowered by the vapour, he had fallen not forget the good things of this life, in the shape of asleep, and his clothes had become ignited. When eatables and drinkables, but ordered a considerable for eleverish speeches and a good many eleverish habit have made me more active in this respect than tims and ate them one by one, as a hedger would eat discovered, he was in a complete blaze from head to quantity of whiskey, rum!! wine!!! tea, sugar, pamphlets, with a considerable reputation indeed for people in ordinary circumstances would suppose. The spring onions. We forget the ogre's name, but we think foot. He was taken to the hospital, but all assist- cheese, and last, but not least, a noble turkey !!

> namiry was cone into before Mr. Higgs, at the Union. fermyn-street, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Edward Arthur May, Esq., aged 24, of 17, Duke-street, St. James's, the son of Sir Stephen May, Bart., who put a period to his existence. The first witness examined was Charles Belzoni, the landlord of the house, 17, Duke-street, who stated that deceased's aunt had taken a furnished bed-room at his house, and the deceased arrived on Friday last, having just come from Madras. The last time witness saw him alive was when he came home at eleven o'clock on Sunday night; he asked for, and was supplied with, some bread, butter, and porter. On the following morning deceased's cousin, Mr. Brinsley de Courcy Nixon, came about half-past ten o'clock to call him up, when he found the door of his room fastened on the inside. He had not done so before. An entrance was effected by a door which communicated with another room, and on merely looking into the room and seeing some stains of blood on the bed, witness immediately ran and fetched Mr. Miller, a several hours. The manner of the deceased gentlein the bed, with his throat cut, and he had evidently inflicted the wound with the table-knife, which had been sent to him with bread and butter (the knife was produced, covered with blood). His clothes were

> much the worse for wear. SUICIDE IN A POLICE STATION.—On Tuesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Chequers, Tothill-street, Westminster, on the body of Sarah Edinsor, aged thirty-seven, a woman of notorious bad character. who committed suicide in the New-way police station herself whilst in a state of intoxication.

fordshire, before J. W. Cowley, Esq., on view of the body of William Hawes, aged forty-four, a labouring man of that place, who expired on the previous Thursday evening from injuries received by falling from an oak on Wood Farm, Warminghall, on the 4th inst. From the evidence of the wife and daughin great distress, the parish authorities having rejused to find the husband labour. On the 4th, deceased, with his wife and daughter, not having any food in the house, or money to purchase food with, went out for the purpose of getting acorns for sale. three to six pecks per day. On the day in question, while deceased was up in a tree beating the acorns down, and his wife and daughter were engaged in picking them up, he fell from a distance of about twenty-five feet on to the ground. For a time he appeared to be dead, and did not speak for about an our. The daughter went back to Oakley, about a mile and a half, to try and get a cart and horse to convey him home, and did not succeed, but seeing some men at work on the road, she took two of them with her to the spot. While the daughter was gone to Oakley, Mr. Chillingworth, the occupier of the farm, was attracted to the spot, and he kindly caused the poor fellow to be conveyed home, and sent on to Brill for a surgeon, who met Hawes on the way to his cottage. The wife said the parish had not found her husband any work for five years; that he had ing, whilst Mr. G. Littlewood, lamp contractor, recently applied for labour, and was refused. The tenor of the letter fully confirms the supposition.

Upper King-street, Bloomsbury, was driving a horse being told that he must look out for himself; that has been entertained amongst the friends and were entirely without food or money, which was the rapidity. On descending the hill on the west side of cause of their going to get the acorns to sell. they would be in the sweet sleep of death." Fate the sessions-house the horse fell and rolled over. The The coroner reminded the jury that their inquiries had marred his bliss in this world—he was prepared to conveyed in a state of insensibility to a surgeon's deceased came by his death accidentally. A verdict round them. to that effect was returned. The scene that presented itself at the habitation of Hawes, on our

thatched roof. The habitation is only about twelve In the course of the proceedings the Coroner had articles for domestic use. For five years he had kept from the parish funds, not having received a sixpence. honourably and honestly to support his wife and children. We have it on oath that at times he went to four fairs without earning anything, and yet when he, about a month before his death, went to the Oakley vestry begging for labour, it was refused him, and he was told to do as he could.

LOVE AND SUICIDE IN THE METROPOLIS.—One of

those melancholy events, fortunately of rare occur-

rence in this country, took place at an early hour on

Monday morning, at the east end of the metropolis. About a quarter past one o'clock, A.M., police constable M'Kenzie, 371 K, was called to the house of Mr. William Duckett, No. 9, Raven's-row, Mile-end, where he met Mr. Davis, the surgeon, of Constable row. Mile-end, who had also been hastily summoned entering at the same time. They were ushered into a back parlour, fitted up as a sleeping apartment. where, lying across the bed, they saw the bodies of a young man and a young woman, the former that of Charles William Duckett, son to the proprietor of the house, who was absent at the time, and the latter, that of a pretty young woman, named Elizabeth Wil liams, about 20 years of age, to whom the unfortunate young man had for some time past paid his addresses. Lying beside each body were two teacups, which had recently contained some sort of liquid, leading to the draught at one and the same moment. On looking about the apartments the constable perceived two phials, which he handed to Mr. Davis, who, from the attachment to Elizabeth Williams, and approved of had contained hydrocyanic acid; and, having exa- very depressed, and at other times much excited. I mined the bodies, he pronounced it as his opinion that | never heard my son speak of getting married, but it the deceased parties had been dead several hours, polis my opinion that he feared his circumstances would brain commenced, and he died that day. He was a very heavy man, and that perhaps accounted for the severity of the injuries. Verdiet, "Accidental the deceased parties had been dead several hours, policy is my opinion that he feared his circumstances would doubt from the effects of the poison. The constable also found a sealed letter, addressed in a female hand, on mourning note paper to Miss Chapman. Lucas a candidate for a lucrative situation above twelves. street, Commercial-road, with a request on the en-velope, signed with the initials of both the de-had known Elizabeth Williams nine years. The ceased, that it should be forwarded to the address witness here produced a large packet of letters he immediately. Duckett and Miss Williams had been long attached, but adverse circumstances having intruded to prevent their union, it would seem and in one of them of the control of the control of them of the control of them. as if despair of their ever coming together prompted self very unhappy, and stated that she cared not how them to this rash and tragical conclusion. The father is an accountant; his son was 21 years of age, and Miss Williams 22. For upwards of nine he went out to go to church. I went to church with years the unfortunate young persons were attached to each other, and were never known to have quarrelled. On Sunday afternoon they had tea at Mr. Duckett's house, and took their departure about half-past five. at the same time stating that they were going to church, at which period they seemed in excellent good spirits. The evening wore on, and eleven o'clock having arrived, the usual time they returned, the family became somewhat alarmed. Soon afterwards chattels is abominated, punished. Now the recruiting day Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the South- two brothers of the ill-fated girl visited Mr. Duckett. ampton Arms, High-street, Camden-town, on the and inquired if his son or their sister had been seen, body of James Lavell Lindfield, a remarkably fine she not having made her appearance, and the lateness child, aged four months, the son of Mr. Alfred of the hour induced them to think that they had met deceased persons, Charles William Duckett and Eliza-Lindfield, of 74, Arlington-street. It appeared from with some accident. Unpleasant feelings of alarm beth Williams died from imbibing a certain quantity the evidence that the child had been accidentally suffo- were then entertained by all. Messengers were disto enlist. Yes: the old l. ridan has put her trumpet to cated in bed. Mr. Wakley also held an inquest the patched all round the vicinity in search of them; but of no avail. At last, between one and two o'clock, whilst Mr. Duckett was searching about the house, in the hope of finding some letter which would mention where they had gone, he discovered that his son's bed-room was fastened on the inside, the key being in the door. It being surmised that he had returned

BOAT ACCIDENT—Six Lives Lost.—We learn with past out of employment. The corpse of the your extreme regret that six men, inhabitants of Port-woman, who was attired in a black satin dress, with Glasgow, are supposed to have been drowned in the jewellery on her fingers, and her hair done up in ringlets, lay on the face, while the left and rested on the chest of her betrothed, his right arm being under her head; and he lay on his back! He was dressed.

Neither of their countenances were distinct. Montrose. -- Ingenious Fraud. -- Some time ago we observed a paragraph in the Glasgow Courier, under before twelve o'clock, and the party remained on the above head, regarding a new system of thieving board the Lochinvar till about four, when they again in that city. But for novelty, we think the tollowing took to the boat and rowed off for Port-Glasgow, case of fraud and imposition, by Ann Burnett, of Brechin, will fully stand a comparison. Some weeks ago this young lady gave out a report that she was about to be married to a Captain M'Lean of Aberdeen, whom she represented as a man of considerable property. To enable her to carry out the fraud, let-

ance was in vain. The jury returned a verdict of which, on the faith of the captain's letter, she received. These, however, being perishable articles, MELANCHOLY SURGIDE. — On Tuesday evening an soon disappeared, and no doubt she and her quondam quiry was gone into before Mr. Higgs, at the Union, friends had, at least, for one night got glorious, "o'er a' the ills o' life victorious." To keep up the deceit, however, another step was still wanting, viz., the proclamation of banns. This, too, was gone about in the same business-like manner, and "booked" she was on Saturday week, and proclaimed in the parish church three times on the following Sabbath. This was no doubt looked upon as a finishing stroke, which would lull all suspicion or doubt on the subject. On the Monday, however, some suspicious circumstances occurred which led to inquiries, but the bird having flown, and the whole affair turning out a gross fabrication (the letters being forgeries) our active officer. Sivewright, went in pursuit, and caught the "bonny bride," we understand, at Broughty Ferry, and she is now safely lodged in gaol. One of her accomplices, suspected of being the writer of the letters. James Adam, weaver, is also in custody. Part of the goods have been recovered in a pawnshop in town.-Montrose Standard.

OPENING OF THE LETTERS.—The doubts that prosurgeon, who, on examination, said he had been dead vailed in the vicinity of this melancholy occurrence as to the actual poison with which the young couple man was very strange, and witness was of opinion he had destroyed themselves, were finally set at rest by was not right in his mind. He was found undressed the post mortem examination which the bodies underwent in the course of Monday afternoon by Dr. Lethby. The scent of prussic acid was immediately detected on their being opened, and on the contents of the stomach being carefully analysed on Tuesday at the above institution, upwards of half an ounce of the pure acid was extracted. From inquiries instituted, it appears that Duckett purchased it at

Batley's, in Fore-street, Cripplegate, having pro-cured it by representing himself to have been sent by a druggist who deals with the firm. The bottles, on Saturday last. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict, "That deceased destroyed contained it, were labelled "Sheild's Prussic Acid." contained it, were labelled "Sheild's Prussic Acid." According to the request of the deceased, incribed on the letter found in the apartment, and Melancholy Instance of Destitution .- On Saturdirected to Miss Chapman, in Lucas-street, it was day evening last, an inquest was held at Oakley, Oxdelivered in the course of Monday afternoon at her residence, and opened in the presence of Mr. Porter. the constable of Stepney. On the envelope being broken open it was found to contain two epistles, both of which were addressed to that young lady, and written in the handwriting of Duckett. One ter of the deceased, it appeared that the family, con- was a piece of poetry in 24 verses, and is a beautiful sisting of deceased, his wife, and three children, were piece of penmanship. The title is, "The Last Lay of Two Broken Hearts, written and composed by A. D." executed in the illustrated style in o English, with a variety of inks. It bears the date of Nov. 8, but it has evidently been written as far back as September, which date was erased, but which is It appeared that they sold the acorns at from 1s. to still partially discernible. The theme shows a wild 1s. 2d. per bushel, and that they had obtained from paroxysm of love on his part, manifesting the most fervent attachment to the ill-fated girl. He bids adieu to his parents and all other relations, and prays

> seek an early grave." The same wild strain is displayed throughout the whole piece-

forgiveness. Poverty had blasted his prospects, and

'Since Fate had marr'd their earthly bliss, they would

"His Lizzy begging that his grave might be her grave also." The language of it shows the unfortunate writer to have been a most intellectual young man, but the extravagant outbursts of his passion which it displays proves, almost beyond a doubt, that his mind was in some way affected. The second is written in the same superior style, and bears the date of the day, last Sunday, on which he effected his fatal purposes. The tenor of the letter fully confirms the supposition that they at times had not had a bit of bread for two relatives, that he had prevailed upon the miserable days together; that on the day of the accident they girl to forfeit her existence with his. It states "that ere she (Miss Chapman) had received that epistle were as to the cause of death; that they had not to leave it, and she for whom he had lived, had told him

THE SUICIDE AT MILE-END.—THE INQUEST.—On Wednesday at noon, Mr. Baker, coroner for the accompanying the jury to view the body, we shall eastern division of Middlesex, and a jury of the inever remember. It was wretched in the extreme, and habitants of Stepney, assembled at the Fox Tavern, bespoke the utmost privation and poverty. The Russell-street, Mile-end, to inquire into the deaths abode appears, with three others, to have been formed of Charles William Duckett, aged 21, and Elizabeth Conviction for Poaching.—Benjamin Shakeshaft, out of a barn; the drainage around them bad; no Williams, aged 27, the two young persons who dechambers in them, save on the ground floor, where stroyed themselves by taking prussic acid, under the the poor inmates have to live, cook, &c., with a very extraordinary circumstances before detailed ..

pursuit of game, and has been sentenced to three feet by nine, an earth floor with a few stones laid in, handed to him a letter, which was contained in an months' hard labour, and at the expiration of that and from the floor to the roof entirely open. On an envelope with a black border, found lying on the period to find sureties not to offend against the Game old bedstead lay deceased, and by the side of it was table in the room where the bodies were discovered, another for his three children to rest on, the bedsteads addressed "To Miss Margaret Chapman, 21, Lucasfully occupying full one half of the place, and but few street, Commercial-road," cousin to Miss Williams. The enclosures were read: one consisted of poetry. addressed to Miss Chapman, beautifully written and He had risen from his pillow long before the break of illuminated in various coloured inks, entitled "The

Change thou the scene; look here, and thou shalt find The spirit wounded with sternest sorrow's dart-The madden'd brain, the wild, the wandering mind-The cheek that's blighted, and the broken heart.

We've loved each other, joined in hand and heart, Firm bound together in one holy tie. Forsake we cannot, and we ne'er will part;

Together live, and then together die." At the conclusion of the poetry was written the following :-

"This is the holy vow freely given from both our hearts. We have lived for each other. We solemnly, and without reluctance, mutually consent to die together; testifying to the truth thereof, we have subscribed our names, thus proving our perfect will to share the grave in the arms of one another.

" ELIZABETH WILLIAMS and CHARLES WM. DUCKETT. "Signed at No. 9, Raven-row, Mile-end Gate, "London, Nov. 8, 1844." The other letter bore date the 24th inst. (the day

of the occurrence), and was signed by Duckett only. It exhibited great despondency, and informed Miss Chapman when she received that, he and Elizabeth "would be sleeping the sleep of death, for she had told him 'If you die without me you will be my mur-derer.'" Among the evidence received was that of conclusion that both must have drunk off the fatal Mr. William Henry Duckett, the father of the male odour which they emitted, at once perceived that they it. I have observed lately that at times he has been on mourning note paper, to Miss Chapman, Lucas- months since, and being unsuccessful he had ever had found in his son's box, addressed to him from and in one of them of recent date she expressed hersoon the time came to die with him. I last saw my his mother, and returned about half-past eight. I heard nothing until shortly before twelve, when the brothers of Elizabeth came and asked for their sister. I went with them home, and on my retain I observed that the key was not in the door of the front parlour, my son's bed-room. I tried the door, and finding it locked, procured another key with which I succeeded in opening it. On entering I saw my son and Elizabeth lying on the bed, locked in each other's arms, and quite dead. (Witness he'e became much affected). Other evidence was heard and the jury consulted, and ultimately returned a verdict that the of prussic acid, but by whom/or how administered there was not sufficient evidence before the jury. COAL PIT EXPLOSION. ANOTHER DEATH. Thomas Topping, one of the men scriously injured at the recent colliery explosion at Pemberton, died on Friday

morning, thus making five who have forfeited their lives by this accident.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NORTHERN STAR." DEAR SIR, -I am sorry to have again to trouble you on the subject of M'Douall's letters, as there is a -committee formed in Manchester, who have fixed upon next Monday week as the day on which the investigation into the matters alluded to in those letters shall take place. But the false and scandalous nature of M'Douall's last letter renders it imposmible for me to allow that time to pass over without a reply. You will, by inserting the following, greatly oblige, Yours truly,

JAMES LEACH.

TO P. M. M'DOUALL SIR,—Whatever might have been the odium attached to me on the suspicions raised by your first letter, I should have endeavoured to have borne them until an opportunity presented itself-of meeting you face to face before the Committee appointed in Manchester, where the matters which have called forth these letters can be fully investigated: but in some passages of your last letter there is so much of cunning and fraudulent ingratitude, that I cannot desirous as I am to protect a character at least as honest as your own, refrain from replying to them previous

to our meeting.
You say, "Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, considers the whole of my letter to apply to him." Sir, that letter applied to every one that had had any money transactions with you; and as my name and no other was especially mentioned, I think I had a right to consider myself as one of the individuals alluded to. Men who engage under covert motives to effect a bad purpose, should "have good memories." Do you not know that I possess a letter of yours, which clearly proves that I was one of the persons | Manchester Painters alluded to. You say, "if the mention of facts which Manchester, Carpenters' Hall ought never to have been concealed, can be construed into a base attack; and if any man chooses to fit the cap on his own head, it is his fault, not mine." Further on you say: "Mr. Leach places my statement that I only received £8, against a receipt for £18, thereby endeavouring to leave an impression on the mind of the reader that he did actually pay me £18. Again you say: "Some persons may naturally enquire the reason why I gave him a receipt for £18. when I only received £8. I did so after repeated conversations with Doyle, Clark, and Leach himself. I did it to save the character of the very man who would now make the act of friendship I was quilty of, a weapon wherewith to shield himself, and east a doubt upon my word."

Sir, your cap does not fit me. It is made of had materials, treachery, jalsehood, and ingratitude. I will not wear one made of such stuff, whether the manufacturer of it be a professed friend or an open foe. It shall remain suspended in the hands of the committee until we meet, when I have no doubt those gentlemen will award it to those whose conduct best merits the distinction of wearing it.

I did place your receipt for £18 against your statement of only having received £3. You say "that Mr. Leach does not, he dare not, declare that he paid me £18." I have no desire, Sir, to "dare" anything but that which is honourable and fair betwixt man and man; but it will yet be proved that you have received considerably more than £18. Your memory seems to be much more retentive on the income side of your account than on that of the outgoing; or you would have remembered the letter you sent me whilst in your voluntary exile, authorising me to print a letter of which you sent the manuscript, and for which I was to pay out of the funds that I held on your account; and for which I did pay four pounds fifteen shillings. You, sir, was to have the whole of the profits arising from the sale of those letters. The people, from some cause or other, did not think proper to purchase them; and therefore they were left on hand, and they were pointed out to you in my shop when you were in Manchester. This seems entirely to have alipped your memory: which it surely ought not to have done, seeing that your memory was so fresh on the other part of the account. There are several other items too of expenditure that I have borne for you, which shall be laid before the committee.

So, you gave me the "receipt" after repeated conversations with Doyle, Clark, and myself; and "that to save the character of the very man who would now make the act of friendship you were guilty of a wea-pon wherewith to shield himself and cast a doubt noon your word." How could you, for sheer shame, pen such a sentence ?—a sentence evidently intended to make the people believe that the conversation we had was a sort of begging and praying, that you would screen my delinquencies and defalcations as you are pleased to make them out. Had you given that conversation, the people who have read your letter would have drawn very different conclusions than those you intended them to draw; but that did not suit your purpose. All must come out now, however. The people must know what are the real characters of the men in whom they place their confidence. I must confess that I was for some time at a loss to know what was your object in proceeding as you have done; but from circumstances which have lately come to my knowledge, there is now no doubt upon my mind as to your ultimate intentions, and the unscrupulous means by which you intended carrying them out. You have formed a very different opinion it appears of me than you used to hold; and, in an insolent letter you have sent me, you speak of "my bad conduct towards you whilst you were in France." In reply, I have only to say, that while I desire to have the good opinion of all good men, I care very little what opinion the bad may have of me. I worked very hard for you whilst you were in France; I defended you everywhere, whenever you were assailed in my presence and I was the means, by travelling at consider able expense considering my very limited means, of getting funds for your support. This is known to thousands, and I am repaid by insolence and ingratitude—the reward, I know, but too generally accorded to those who toil to feed and clothe others who are too proud to work and too poor to live without it. You make a bounce about the papers that must be forthcoming: all I have connected with this subject are ready any moment. And now let me de

I am, Sir, JAMES LEACH. Manchester, Nov. 27, 1844

appointed by the Committee. Until then,

mand of you, as a matter of fair play, that you bring

with you every document you may have from me,

that may assist the Committee in their investigation

and also to request that you will not let any subter

fuge or evasion prevent your attendance on the day

REPEAL OF THE MALT-TAX.—The London Committee have just issued a circular, inviting the cooperation of parties favourable to a repeal of the malt-tax and urging the necessity of forming local committees in the agricultural districts. It is evident that those who have taken the subject in hand are determined not to relax their exertions, but have the subject thoroughly canvassed. The first general meeting of the society, we understand, is fixed to take place on Friday, the 13th of December, at the Freemasons' Tavern, London.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT. - By a Royal proclamation in Friday's Gazette, we learn that Parliament stands prorogued from the 12th of December next, to Tuesday, the 4th day of February, 1845, then to meet "for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs."

ROCHDALE.—Last Wednesday there was "a grand muster" of free traders in the New Hall, Bayleystreet, "to get their bagging" at one shilling each, and to hear Messrs. Crawford, Bright, Cobden, and Co., advocate their fondly-cherished nostrums of "cheap bread," to cause "cheap labour;" butas I was not there, and as I cannot find any one of mr brethren that were, I am unable to tell how the Leaguers got on. If you want to know, take a peep at the League, and you will get "nothing but the truth." Thursday night there was a great muster in the same place, principally of working men, to hear Sharman brawford, John Fielding, James Taylor, and others, express their objections to the introduction of the New Poor Law; Mr. Thomas Livsey was called to the chair, and in a speech of some length opened the business. Several resolutions were adopted and speeches made, which were repeatedly cheered. S. Crawford Esq., and Mr. T. Livsey were deputed to convey a memorial to Spy Graham himself, signed by nearly 1,000 rate-payers. Only nineteen persons in the wholeunion have refused to sign!

DUNCOMBE PERTINONIAL - CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF IBADES. Saville House, Leicester-square, Wednesday evening, November 27. Mr. Grasby in the chair. The committee having found it impracticable to bring the business to a close at present, it was unanimously resolved that the subscription be still kept open. The following sums were received - Mr. Whitmore's book, 7s. Per Mr. James Sweet, on behalt of the Chartists and friends of Nottingham, £12 14s. latters were read from Mr. T. Self, Newport, Isle of Wight on behalf of the Chartists of that place, enclosing £2 0s. 1.d. from Mr. Newington, on behalf of the tailors of Brighton, anclosing 10s.; from Mr. Higgins, secretary to the Silver Plate Workers' Union, announcing that they had voted 15. The following sums were also received :- Per Mr. Torrence, 14s. 6d. . from the firm of Mandsley and Co.; £1 15s. from Isaac Suipton and C. Downham, Chippenham; and from Mr. A. Watson. of Grantham, 9d.; per William Brett, from a few friends, 1s. 6d. : per Mr. Frith, from the men employed in the firm of Clowes, Stamford-street, 12s. : per Mrs. Isaac's book, Is. Messrs, Conolly and Brown were appointed to wait on the compositors. Messrs. Dowling and Lee were ap-Jointed to wait on the carpenters, George-street, Chelsea. Mr. Humphreis handed in £1 from the Somers TownLocal Committee. Messrs. Gammin and Conolly were deputed to wait on the smiths, Hole-in-the-Wall, Chancery-lane.

FORCIBLE ABDUCTION.—KILLARNEY, FRIDAY. — On Sunday night last, about fourteen men, whose faces were blackened, and most of whom were armed, attacked the house of Michael M'Gillycuddy, of Trippinagh, in the parish of Aglish, a respectable farmer, and having discharged a shot through the parlour window, they effected an entrance through it, and first secured the servants by binding them firmly with ropes. They then proceeded to the bedroom of M'Gillycuddy's daughter, a girl sixteen years old, whom they violently dragged out of bed, and, regardless of the incessant and feeling entreaties of the mother to permit the girl to dress herself, the heartless ruffians forced her through the window in that lamentable condition, leaving six of the party behind to prevent Tory tool, Mr. KITE CLAY. Just at this moment, when any trace of the fugitives. In a desperate struggle to shelter the daughter, her mother was barbarously beaten by these savages, and now remains under the care of doctors. Four of the gang have been arrested.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR FOR FATHER MATTHEW. Mr. W. Holbeck, Leeds DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. Edward Lake, Sutton-street . . . FOR EXECUTIVE. A fen Chartists, East Ward, Leeds Holbeck locality . From the Seven Stars locality, Nottingham, per From the Seven Stars locality, Nottingham, per RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Bristol, C. C.

Bristol, W. Berry Bristol, W. Hill . Bristol, R. H. Williams Bristol, Mr. Bouched . . . . . 0 0 Byron Ward, Nottingham . Crayford . . . . . . Marylebone Camberwell Long Buckby Lamberhead Green Waterhead Mill Mossley . . Hayle, Cornwall . Sunderland (Clark's passage)

Johnstone . Girvan Kilmarnock Cumnock . Maybole . Camborne

MISSIONARY FUND. R. S. B., London Carpenters' Hall, Manchester . . .

#### THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1844.

THOMAS M. WHEELER.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Metropolis, after serving a full apprenticeship in gery" of kings. the provinces under circumstances that have given noise" in his day and generation,

Though far from deeming any apology necessary, by night; coming into new offices, with new 'hands;' getting new material into working order; "setin another-(our "own" machine being on its way from Leeds to London); all these things are not the very best in the world to engage the attention of an Editor, nor calculated to aid him in his pecu liar duties. These things we have to engage in and be engaged with: and when we are rid of the trouble, and turmoil, and bustle; and when we become fairly seated in our new saddle; fairly settled-in, and assimilated to, our new position, we shall endeavour to "carry-out" many notions which, we trust, soon to see the Star become.

Seven years ago we were engaged in bringing out the by a sincere wish to do all that the powers within conductors of the first successful Democratic newspaper: an importance arising from the fact that the Star soon became the "leading" provincial despotism. Again we say HUBBAH FOR POLK! "Journal of the Empire;" and a responsibility arising from its becoming the recognised organ and teacher of the toiling millions. When looking back on those times, and when calling to mind the many difficulties that have had to be contended with; the "envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness" of those who had not succeeded; the schemes and devices of the enemy to "get rid" of one who was constantly digging in tyranny's flank; the efforts of Government to "put down" what, by such efforts, was proclaimed to be a formidable opponent: when passing all these things in hasty review before themind's eve our past career becomes matter of wonder and surprise, even to ourselves, and we feel grateenergy and an elasticity of mind that has enabled us to meet every emergency, surmount every difficulty, and place Labour's organ at an advantage in

every encounter. With the experience thus gained, we made our debut in a new and more extended sphere. It is not without confidence that we so appear; a confidence arising from the eminent success of our former labours in the democratic cause. It shall be our business to show that that confidence is not without foundation.

It is almost needless to say, that though in dress we are different, and though our locale is changed, yet in heart and head we remain the same. In London, as in Leeds, the Northern Star shall ever be ready to do battle in the cause of the oppressed. At our hands the "oppressor of the poor,"-whether he be landlord or capitalist; foreman or factory master; overseer or overlooker; "guardian" or tising renegade, the unjust judge, the partial magistrate, the over-reaching landlord, the "screwing' employer, and the hard-hearted task-master, we have a "whip of scorpions," which shall be unceasingly and vigorously applied. In us, neither struggling humanity nor helpless innocence shall ever want an advocate. Knowing the people; being of the people, labouring for the people, we know what the people want: and their claims shall never lack enforcement while the hand that now

writes can hold a pen or the tongue can wag. In entering on our new lease of existence as a

all that we desire it to be, for LABOUR'S SAKE! 750, it would be more to the advantage of all that the 250 between copper and silver.

POLK-PRESIDENT OF AMERICA.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM.

WHILE our sympathising cotemporaries are busy in denouncing grievances upon which they live and fatten, and would not therefore mitigate or correct, we turn with no ordinary gratification to the consideration of the greatest triumph the popular voice has achieved for the last century. Of course we refer to the all-but certain election of President Mr. JAMES POLE-a king with christian and surname; and all will join in his triumph over the the monarchs of Europe had fondly flattered themselves with a prospect that the principle of centralization had 0 5 0 this, the greatest of Labour's triumphs.

We have given a copious report of the proceedings given period. which preceded the struggle, as well as of the tricks resorted to by the monopolists to secure the election of their paper-money nominee. It is not wonderful, because it is be pursued by the Trades in prosecution of their object characteristic of Torvism, that the crest-fallen faction should seek consolation after defeat in the hope that their recent struggle in America may bring the principles o democracy into odium, contempt, and distrust. If, how should be irresistible: but then we confidently assert that ever, there is not to be one law for the rich and another for the poor-one practice for the enfranchised wealthy 0 and another for the enfranchised pauper—we have but to Trades, the most moral—the most irreproachable, in direct attention, not to cows with long horns afar off but to our own domestic golden-headed calves, whose value at a contested election is estimated by the amount of treachery, bribery, and corruption,-not stopping at thought valorous and patriotic. If the Trades are cool. perjury, of which they can boast.

in the fact that the superior wealth of Polk's opponents was not able to purchase the sweet voices of his pauper supporters; a fact to which we opine the Tories attach the most significant importance, lest the day may arrive when the popular voice of England will be found virtuous and strong enough to resist the oppressor's gold. As it is a truth not to be denied, that in our present complicated commercial jeopardy our institutions but stand upon the whim of legitimacy; and as America, above all other nations, has the least reason to dread its fall as well as the least interest in upholding its ascendancy, we have the greatest reason to rejoice in the triumph of her Chartist

Although the policy of the tyrant of Russia, the French despot, and that of Sir Robert Peel, may differ on minor points, there can be but little doubt that the return of Mr. CLAY would have either confined those little differences within safe limits, or might perhaps have rendered them still less noxious: but the return of Polk, and a pursu-In a "bran, spanking new dress" we present our- ance of that policy to which he stands pledged, will go far selves to our friends on this our introduction to the to increase those differences, and to destroy the "snug-

us no little insight into the "art and mystery" amount of money, of physical force, and all the unholy Bill of last session, we will not venture to rely on such of newspaper making: and we trust that our new appliances that can be brought to bear against us at the scattered elements to resist the will of the "strong appearance, whether in locale or form, will not be command of legitimacy, should bear in mind that England Government," enforced, as it will be, upon timid landlords displeasing to those who have long known us in our is but a link in the chain of nations. The tyrant George and griping capitalists, by the most despotic and callous "other" garb, nor distasteful to those who for the was compelled to receive, as Ambassador from the Court | Minister that ever held office in the British Cabinet. first time may venture to "take a peep," even if of free America, the man whose unholy presence he would | Parliament meets on the 4th of February for the "dispatch the determination to do so arises from a strong cu- not tolerate as a delegate from her struggling people! Let of business;" no time, therefore, is to be lost. The evil riosity to see one who has already made "some them remember that the French Revolution of 1793 led passions are summoned to war against unprotected La. to the Irish Insurrection of 1798! Let them bear in mind bour. Let the same herald rouse the sleeping from their that the three glorious days of 1830 in Paris, though proeither for matter or for appearance, yet we must fitless to a disunited people, extracted the Reform Bill round their own standard. Let them remember that Sidsay that it was utterly impossible for us, in the from a reluctant English Oligarchy, separated Bel- MOUTH was an angel, CASTLEREAGH was a fool, and FOUCHE first week, to make the paper all that we desire it gium from Holland, revolutionized the Germanic States to be. Removals of steam-engines, printing-ma- and drove petty tyrant princes from their capical of State for the Home Department. Like "Alp the Renechines, types and presses; travelling by day and tal by torchlight: and, above all, let them ponder gade," he would justify apostacy by heaping odium upon well upon the fact that faction can no longer balk democracy of its fair share in any future change because ting" the paper up in one place, and "printing" it our people are united upon a principle, and we shall have no disastrous interregnum, a time for the evil passions to marshal, between the going out of the old light of legiti- tile; no protection for the life, the liberty, or the property macy and the substitution of the new light of knowledge We will have no more shedding of blood to gratify the sanguinary appetite of princes; no more disunion to gladden the hearts of money-mongers; no more strife to weaken the hands of democracy. We bide our time; and with eager eye shall watch for the arrival of the first fruits of the triumph of Mr. JAMES POLE, the first magistrate of the people, -who made him their chief for his virtues, and that we have of what a newspaper ought to be, and can unmake him should he violate his pledges. Hurrah then for the Chartist, Polk, and for the democrats of America; and may the value they attach to their triumph first number of the "Journal for the Working inspire those for whom we write with the laudable desire Classes." Though then full of hope and animated of proving the superiority of democratic institutions over the follies of legitimacy and priestcraft. This is the first us were capable of, we had no idea of the import- great blow at the centralization of monarchical power; and ance and responsibility that soon attached to the may it be speedily followed up by the restoration of our own people to their natural and legitimate rights and privileges, uncontrolled by the power of capital or the will of

# TRADES UNIONS AND THE APOSTATE

MINISTER THERE is no greater inducement to the public in tructor to persevere in his course than the reward that public opinion bestows upon his exertions. From the first appearance of the Northern Star, to the present day, we have seized every practical opportunity of rousing the Trades of England to a knowledge of their power, a sense of their duty, and a feeling of their degradation. The assaults of faction on the unprotected Dorchester labourers, on the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, and on the Dublin Trades, through Mr. O'Connell, as well as the several side-blows aimed at Trades' Unions generally, furnish the ful that we have been blessed with an amount of body with a sample of the will of the Capitalists, could they only discover the way of giving it effect. Recently we have observed a growing and a general disposition in the Trades to revive their old institutions on reformed principles: and in consequence we have aided their endeavours by such suggestions as we considered necessary is well for their protection as for the accomplishment of their object.

> The communications that we continue to receive from almost every district in England give us fresh nerve and courage in the assurance that our labour has not been lost; and, as a proof, we beg to direct especial attention to the report of the proceedings of the Trades' Delegate Meeting recently held in Sheffield; the most important feature in the proceedings being the communication made by Mr. Duncombe, in his letter to Mr. Drury, and the reception of Mr. Drury's assertion, that "location on the land should constitute one grand feature in their move-

The irresistible use made by Mr. Duncombe in the grinder; prayerful or prayerless,—shall receive no House of Commons of the system of restriction resorted quarter. For the trafficking politician, the aposta- to by the Trades of Sheffield was one of the strongest Ten Hours' Bill, and a principle which, from its justice and efficiency, has been partially adopted, and is about to be universally enforced, by the Colliers and other Trades; and to the objections-to the strained objections-adduced by the Sheffield Independent to the wholesome principle, we would offer a few observations.

The Sheffield Independent has done all that we could require, and more than we could have expected, to place the questions of controversy between the Trades and their masters in a fair, impartial, and honorable light before the country; and, therefore, our comments upon a very Journalist, we throw ourselves thus entirely and able and extremely well-written article upon the meeting unreservedly on the people. They have given us to which we refer, shall be characterised by a similar power to be of use in our old position: it is THEY amicable spirit. The Independent acknowledges the who can make us be felt and feared now. Labour's principle of restriction, but would fritter it away in deorgan with the labourers at its back can organize gree by making it only applicable to times of prosperous Labour against the organization of Capital: labour's trade. He holds that it is not only inapplicable, but inorgan without the people would be a scoff and a jurious in times of slackness. Here we differ in toto from scorn. The people we have: the organization we our contemporary, believing that the principle of restricwill have; for out of it only can the "EMANCI- tion is merely protective when trade is prosperous, and be-PATION OF INDUSTRY" come. To that end shall our comes indispensable when trade is bad. If political efforts be constantly directed; to that end shall we truths ripen by repetition, we cannot too often repeat the as constantly endeavour to direct the efforts of maxim that has been laid down for the regulation of demand and supply in the Labour market. Take an illus-With a heart full of hope-with aspirations as pure tration : if 1000 hands were the required number to perand as holy as ever animated the breast of a conform all the work to be done in Sheffield,—or any other it false pride,—of placing industry in rags in contrast with dence called was John Titley, a cowman, who deposed ductor of the press-with determination never yet district, it matters not; and if those thousand hands unworthily subdued—and with every confidence in were kept in full employment, they would receive full working classes at that period led to thin congregations; nightsoil in Mr. Quinton's outhouse. The prisoners the success of the cause of Universal Progress, but if a depression in the trade in which they are and now that that odious distinction has been in part recommitted to Stafford, Miss Railton for concealing the success of the cause of Universal I months of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her shows a commence anew our career. May it be employed should reduce the masters' requirement to moved, "Old England" would introduce a comparison the birth of her child, and the other prisoners as achief the cause of Universal I months of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her child, and the other prisoners as achief the cause of Universal I months of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her child, and the other prisoners as achief the cause of Universal I months of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her child, and the other prisoners as achief the cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her child, and the other prisoners as achief the cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her child, and the other prisoners as achief the cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her child, and the other prisoners as achief the cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her child, and the other prisoners as achief the cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her child, and the other prisoners are called the castle of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her cause of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her castle and the castle and

made surplus, should sit down idle, or lie down and sleep, and be supported by the 750 who are at work, than they should constitute an idle competitive reserve for the masters to fall back upon; thereby compelling all to submit to a larger reduction in the wages of each.

Now the Independent, in reasoning the question of bad trade, has fallen into the error of acquiescing in the "prescriptive right" of the masters to make all the profits they can in times of prosperous trade, conferring upon them also the right and privilege of holding their own. abstaining from loss, and of being satisfied with ordinary profits in times of depression. Now, it is to this uniust mode of book-keeping that we have always objected. It is against this one-sided manner of bestowing sympathy that we have set our face. The system enables been established, and the details for its enforcement ratified and agreed to-after a sufficient amount of Royal of brisk trade; and if Capital as well as Land has its visits, fulsome exchange of Royal compliments, and ex- "duties" as well as its "rights," what we demand is a fair change of Royal presents made at the expense of their debtor and creditor account, instead of the masters taking 0 0 6 starving people—the Tory press, ever ready to offer a pay- their stand upon the highest pinnacle of profit, and coning and harmless defence in behalf of the "rights of sidering that every farthing abstracted from that is so 0 Labour, and as harmless an opposition to the aggressions much unjustly plundered from them. There clearly of Capital, is horrified, and stands aghast, at the news of ought to be a fair calculation and a balancing between the masters' profits and the profits of their hands for a

The Independent has seized the admissions made in several of the speakers as to the improved course now to and very naturally asserts that a combination of all those moral elements, now to be enlisted in the Trades' Movement should make it irresistible. We admit it. They while violent language and daring atrocities may furnish the masters with a pretext for resisting the demands of the offensive, and persuasive means, will, under the present system, as signally fail to rescue Labour's neck from Capital's tread. If the Trades are violent, resistance is calm, and argumentative, the masterss ee no more danger The great value of the American triumph will be found in them than Lord Howick did in that antipathy to the Poor Law Amendment Act that was not manifested in the blazing rick or burning mansion. The more we consider this all-important subject, the more strongly are we confirmed in the impression that Trades, to be protected, must be united: and that their union must be NATIONAL and The letter of Mr. DUNCOMBE is ominous and portentous

It bespeaks the will of the Minister, which will be aided by all the powers at the command of Capital: and those powers can be only met by the powers of the people's What we propose then-and let our remonstrance not pass by unheeded-is, that each Trade shall quickly, and with oss of time, "put its own house in order; and that a Conference of Thades' Delegates, constituting a fair representation of the whole body, shall be elected and ready, on the introduction of any measure threaten ing further danger to Labour, to assemble in London to aid Mr. Duncombe in that manly resistance which he pledges himself to offer to any such measure that Sir James Graham shall propose. This plan is safe and inexpensive; and if required to be put into operation, musbe protective. There can be no harm in being prepared with the machinery; for although we were enabled to rally Those who rely on our want of union, and on the a hurried opposition against the Masters and Servants slumber, let them unite, marshal, decide, and rally MARY WILLIS, ONE OF THE UNSTAMPED VICTIMS.—We was la sucking dove, compared to the present Secretary his old associates. We must prive him from officebecause there is no secresy in correspondence; no security in the prison; no tenderness in mercy; no justice in the law; no comfort in the cottage; no clemency in the basof the poor man, so long as all remain under his guardian.

Of this, the country has had but too much reason to be convinced; and if the "concoctions" of the recess are allowed to become the realities of the session, every Trade in its collective capacity, and every labourer as an individual, will have bitter cause to regret that the warning vote of DUNCOMBE was unheeded, and the protective power of Labour's Parliament unsought for. Let, therefore, the Trades of England look to it. Let them read with attention the doings of their brethren at Sheffield; and let them 'rouse to energetic action while the day is, and while, by proper exertion, the day may remain, their own. Their fate is in their own hands.

#### THE OFFERTORY. YOUNG ENGLAND PUSEYISM v. OLD ENGLAND PUSEYISM

No one will deny that the Church has ever been the most impudent beggar, and the most daring robber; and, just now, when the public mind is bent upon the belief that Mother Church has become contemptible by the neglect of her most important duties, the Old Dame seeks to shelter herself from well-merited national reproach by the revival of one of her most obnoxious practices. In olden times, when each parish was a kind of common pasturage for its own flock, and the homely Catholic priest was the single shepherd of the flock, the custom of collecting alms from those who could spare to relieve those who were in want, existed, and the responsibility of distribution was cheerfully vested in the shepherd. On the enactment of the 43rd of Elizabeth, the necessity for the system of pewegging ceased; and since then the practice of begging alms in the church for the relief of the poor has fallen into disuse. Young England has hit on the expedient of reviving the poor man's "stake in the hedge," by means of allotments of land; and OLD ENGLAND, that is, THE STATE CHURCH HIERARCHY, thinks of reviving his "stake" on the platter; and a great war consequently rages between the Times, as the representative of "Young England Puseyism," and the Bishop of London, as the representative of "OLD ENGLAND Puseyism." In this dispute the Times has out-mastered its opponent at fearful odds: while, if anything was wanting to complete the victory over the Right Reverend Father in God, a letter in the Times of Wednesday, under the signature of "SILVESTER," has clenched the business. "SILVESTER" very properly without perplexing himself much about the period at which the system of pew-begging existed, or whether it ever existed or not, comes to the rational conclusion that the offering cannot be voluntary, but must be compulsory He shows how all the feelings of shame, sensibility, ostentation, and even dread, are calculated to extract wha perhaps prudence would otherwise have withheld; and the writer further adds, that even if the revival of the system was necessary, he doubts the fitness of State-Church parsons to give it effect.

The beggar in Gil Blas solicited alms with a gun in on hand and a plate in the other; while, with less boldness but not less threat to the non-contributor, the Right Rev. Prelate would make his appeal with damnation in one hand and the platter in the other. If this OFFERTORY liation of begging. We very much doubt that the poor in of "OLD ENGLAND's" new project.

by a timely juggle.

God knows the rich Church has gone far to exclude Stafford on the night of his commitment, and Miss the shame, --- some, when religion is in question, may call

If this offerfory was all the emolument that the Church sought for its support, and if the donations were illustrative of the estimation in which the flock held their shepherd, we should have no objection to the practice; but when it is presented to us as a fresh pimple upon a body already ulcerated all over, we the more object to it. It is fortunate, perhaps, that the disease has gone so far as to render these trifling fresh eruptions insignificant. We have written briefly on the subject, that our readers may attach to it its proper importance, and no more; hoping that it may stimulate them to demand the overthrow of a system which requires counter-irritants to pre-

serve even the semblance of life in the putrid patient. This offeren Bow is one of the grounds on which the dreadful battles hereafter to be fought between "OLD ENGLAND" Puseyism and "Young England" Puseyism is to come off. As yet the skirmish between the respective outposts tell well for Young England. If we were allowed to pun upon so serious a subject, we should say the term "Puseyism," was a compound of PEW and SCHISM (Pew-schism). When will Old Mother Church cease to be a propagator of her own dishonour and of the nation's folly When the fashion of prejudice shall have passed away and when man, seeing with his own eyes, hearing with his own ears, and reasoning with his own judgment, shall not be afraid to speak his own thoughts with his own tongue.

A CARD.

THE unwashed present their compliments to the dirty club; and while they highly appreciate the value of cleanliness, their principle is. EVERY MAN HIS OWN WASHERWOMAN.

Signed on behalf of the unwashed. Waters Soap Scrub

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATA .- In the Report of the Manchester Aggregate Trades' Meeting, inserted last week, the statement in Mr. M'Ghee's speech, that "the painters worked from day-light in the morning till seven at night," should have been " worked from light in the morning till dark at night." In the list of subscriptions for the Oldham Tailors, the 10s. from Bolton should have been £1 10s. : and from Manchester, for James Clark, £5.

INQUIRER .- The Poor Man's Companion for 1845 will be published. The major portion of it is in type; and, but for the demand on Mr. Hobson's time, consequent on the preparations for the removal of the Star to London, would have been published ere this. In a fortnight, or so, we expect to have it ready. It will be found to be the most important number yet publishedcontaining, as it will, a full expose of the Paper money sustem, and show its tremendous effects, for evil, or the producing millions.

JOSEPH HARTLEY, BRADFORD .- We cannot afford room for the address to Mr. Etzler. Pretty fair if we give short notices of meetings of the Tropical Emigration Society. Those from Bingley shall have attention. Schibe. - We fear the members he speaks of have no remedy against the holder of their funds, as the society is not enrolled, and consequently not under the protection of the law. To denounce him as a "swindler" is all at once discovered that his lordship had sustained they can do; and if they do this, they must be prepared some internal injury, and had fractured three of his to take the legal consequences. John Smith, Kennington.—We will try what can be done

for him next week. The "facts" he narrates, if authentic, will surely make the tailors, as a trade, stir,

MR. J. SWEET, OF NOTTINGHAM, begs to acknowledge the

receipt of 2s. 6d. from Southwell, per C. Merchant, for the Duncombe Testimonial Fund. more honour to her heart than her head. It would be

no service to her to print it. It would only expose her to the scoff and scorn of the jeering and unfeeling. are desired to announce that a meeting of the friends of this poor woman, who was one who boldly took part in the struggle for "cheap knowledge," and who is now an inmate of St. Luke's Workhouse, in a very precarious cause any alarm to his family. state of health, will take place at the Butchers' Arms, Pear-tree-court, Clerkenwell, on Wednesday evening. Dec. 4th, when some articles will be disposed of for her 75th year, feels a horror of a "workhouse funeral," and she earnestly calls on her friends to save her from that degradation. We trust her appeal will be responded to. ONE OF THE OPPRESSED, EXETER, does not set forth what description of labourers they were who have been treated as he describes by the Earl of Fortescue. A FRIEND TO THE POOR MAN. - We have not been able to

peruse his communication. A FRIEND TO THE TRADE. - We cannot insert such a comshould at least be authenticated by the signatures of

the officers of the society. STEONGBOW DUNDEE. We have seen worse "poetry," but yet our friend's effusion not reaching our standard

THE YEOMANRY CAVALRY .- A song referring to the doings of these worthies in 1820 is out of date.

JENKIN MORGAN. - Mr. Cleave has received 17s 8d, being the proceeds (per Mr. Farrer) of a concert for the benefit of Jenkin Morgan, held at the 'Feathers,' War-

THOMAS BATTY, Wakefield, shall not be forgotten. KOBERT KIDD, Dundee, sends us particulars of a most painful case, which we trust will excite the sympathy and exertions of those to whom it is addressedsays, It is well known that at the last strike John Duncan was apprehended and cited to answer for a long list of crimes which he never committed. I need harassed, and his mind kept in a state of suspense concerning his trial for a considerable time. The trial was ultimately abandoned; but the persecutors have accomplished their end,-poor John Duncan's destrucnow, I am sorry to say, in a condition which leaves little to hope for. Mrs. Duncan, his amiable wife, is, with Roman courage and virtue, struggling to mainone may know the difficulties she has to contend with. with a shop-rent of £12, besides taxes, and all to be made from the needle and the sale of a few pamphlets. arise from having a beloved husband in a state of living death; for Duncan does not even know his own wife when she goes to call upon him. I need say no more to awaken your sympathy. Who that knows John Duncan (the honest John Duncan, as our champion Feargus O'Connor used to call him) would refuse to contribute a mite to aid his wife and little babes, and to add one comfort to her desolate and widowed hearth? Of his virtues I need not speak. His was a heart in which the milk of human kindness flowed, he felt for all mankind. Those who knew him best can best aptold me that she had not had even an inquiry after his humanity. She did not even ask for any help. I be. have escaped with slight bruises. lieve hers is a spirit that could not brook that, but it is our duty to come forward and endeavour to give her that assistance which, as the wife of John Duncan, she so well deserves. I trust, my friends, I need say no more to arouse you to a sense of your duty; but that his recovery. The extent of injury cannot at present you will speedily meet in your various localities, more be ascertained, as, besides being sadly bruised, it is especially those which Mr. Duncan visited, and where his worth was known, -and collect a small sum each, and send it either to Mrs. Duncan ;-(her address is, Duncan and Drummond, Catherine-street, Edinburgh,") or to me. I am, Brother Democrates, your's truly, ROBERT KIDD, No. 7, Wellgate, Dundee.'

# Accidents. Offences, Enquests, &c.

THE CASE OF INFANTICIDE AT WOLVERHAMPTON .has again become necessary, the best way to destroy the THE INQUEST .- The inquest was resumed and hurt. necessity for its revival is to restore the 43d of Elizabeth, brought to a conclusion on Friday, when the following the minister of the cospel was spared the humiliowing verdict was returned:—"That the said jured. unknown female child was born alive in the month | Robert Thornhill, lace-manufacturer, slightly of October, in the year aforesaid, and died immedi-crushed. any one parish would be one iota benefitted by the success ately after her birth, and was found dead on the 28th day of the same month, in the same year, in broken. the night soil of a certain privy situate in the parish When the Church is in danger "the noble army of aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, and that her death Martyrs" are ever ready to appear as warriors in arms, or was caused by extravasation of blood upon the brain, ugglers with pea and thimble; either to preserve a pious the result of external violence, but how or by whom ascendancy through blood, or to allay rising discontent such violence was caused sufficient evidence does not had actually the sole of her shoe torn off. appear to the said jurors.'

[Mr. Sheriff was removed from the police-station to naked pauperism from the sanctuary, without further Railton and Mr. Hildreth early on the following endeavouring to thin its audience by manifest poverty or morning; but Mrs. Hildreth has remained in the reluctance to contribute to the relief of others when the town, in consequence of the ill state of her health. donors themselves may stand in need of alms, or at least THE INFANTICIDE AT WOLVERHAMPTON.—The pridonors themselves may stand in need of aims, or at least soners, Miss Railton, Mr. Sheriff, and Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth, were again brought before the coroner's ininconvenience. Our defence of the working classes against quest on Thursday, but no further evidence of any the charge of "infidelity," and the non-observence of their importance was adduced, and the inquest was again religious duties in 1839, when, as Coninossy would say, the adjourned until Tuesday. On Friday the prisoners Tories "wanted a good cry," was their nakedness, and were placed at the bar of the public office before Mr. Iill, Mr. Barker, Dr. Deliane, and Dr. Briscoe,

magistrates of the county. The only additional eviidleness and splendour. The impoverished state of the that he found the body of a female infant in the declining to say anything in their defence, were each : cessories.

BODY OF A GIRL FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Early on Sunday morning the body of a girl of the age of fifteen or sixteen was found off Limehouse. From its appearance it had not been in the water more than three or four hours, the suspicion being that in the course of the night the girl committed suicide, and that the body was borne from some distant part by the tide. The following description of the person and dress has been circulated :- About four feet six inches in height, fifteen or sixteen years of age, hair plaited, fair complexion, artichoke coloured and figured cotton gown, tippet of the same, half of a black shawl with figured border, white stockings, no stays, linen marked E. L. E. No. 3.

MURDER AT MUNICH.—A letter from Munich, of the 15th, says:—"A dreadful crime was committed here yesterday. While Captain N—— was attending his duties at the Ministry of War, his wife only twenty years of age, and the female servant of the house in which she resided, were murdered. A razor, with which the crime was perpetrated, was found near them, and all the closets and drawers had been plundered of their most valuable contents. The man servant of Captain N-, who is suspected of being the murderer, has fled."

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—Since Thursday last, not less than seventy-seven persons have been admitted into the workhouse of the Banbury Union; and we believe we are not mistaken when we state that an equal number are ready to present themselves for a like purpose, Of the seventy-seven, forty-one are from the parish of Bloxham, and they entered together on Friday last, passing through our town in melancholy procession.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER,-Wednesday evening, Mr. Payne held an inquest at the Crown, Westminster-road, on the body of Richard James, aged 52, a shoemaker, of 8, Duke-street Westminster-road. The deceased, it appeared, had for many years been afflicted with fits of epilepsy. having as many as three in the day, and was of very eccentric habits, never allowing his window to be shut, summer or winter, always sleeping with it open. On Sunday night he was found lying with his head on the floor and his legs on the bed, quite dead. Mr. Newcome, surgeon, said the deceased died from apoplexy. Verdict—" Natural Death,"

ACCIDENT FROM THE INCULTIOUS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.—Wednesday after a dreadful accident occurred on board a fishing-smack lying off Billingsgate, to a lad named John Carrier, aged 16, belonging to the vessel. The poor fellow, it appears, had been cleaning a fowling-piece, and had broken a piece of wood which he used for the purpose in the barrel, in order to move which he poured some powder into the gun, and then foolishly dropped on to it a hot cinder. The explosion which took place shattered his right hand to pieces, and dreadfully lacerated the arm. He was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, and was immediately attended by Mr. Edward Cock, who performed amputation at the wrist joint. The lad is in a fair way of recovery.

ACCIDENT TO LORD NUGENT .- Lord Nugent met with a serious accident, whilst riding from Twickenham, on Saturday last. His lordship was cantering along the road, and riding loose at the same time. when his horse fell, and rolled completely over him. His lordship, although much shaken by his fall, remounted his horse, and rode on to town, On arriving at Hathway's hotel. Mr. Travers was sent for, and he ribs. We are happy to find that the noble lord is rapidly recovering.

EXTRAORDINARY SUDDEN DEATHS OF THE EDITORS OF THE "NORFOLK CHRONICLE" AND "NORWICH MERand place themselves in a position to defeat the curr."—In the obituary of the last week's papers in Norwich the death of Mr. David Irwin was an-THOMAS LAGO, DODWORTH.—We should apprehend that a mounced. This gentleman had for upwards of forty minor could attest the signature to a will as well as one years filled a confidential situation in the office of the who had attained his majority, if he be of age and Conservative newspaper, the Norfolk Chronicle. His knowledge to understand the nature and obligation of death was peculiarly sudden, and, from his high chaan oath, so as to be eligible as a witness in a court of racter, was the theme of general conversation for several days. On Sunday last, only five days after his death, great was the astonishment, and deep was the regret, at the announcement of the equally sudden death of Jonathan Matchett, Esq., the senior partner ANN HABRISON, SHEFFIELD.—Her communication does and editor of the same paper, which capacity that more honour to her heart than her head. It would be gentleman had filled upwards of half a century. On Wednesday morning still greater was the astonishment, and deeper the regret, at another awful visita-tion in the nearly as sudden death of R. M. Bacon. Esq., the senior partner and editor of the Liberal paper the Norwich Mercury, who had been unwell for the last few weeks, but not to such an extent as to

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On Thursday night the 21st inst., a fireman, named Maywood, was killed, within four miles of Birmingham, on the Birbenefit. The poor old creature, who has attained her mingham and Gloucester Railway. The train was passing under Cleeve-bridge, and the unfortunate man not being sufficiently on his guard, his head came in contact with one of the iron pillars which support the bridge, and he was instantly killed. DREADFUL AND FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- OR

Thursday afternoon, the 21st inst., a collision, at-

tended with fatal and appalling consequences, took place on the Midland Counties Railway. In consequence of a tender having got off the rails, the Derby munication, as he has sent, on annoymous authority. If | train, which should have left Nottingham at three the facts are true, and their publication desired, they o'clock, was delayed, and was at length compelled to proceed along the down line, instead of the proper line; a messenger having been despatched to stop an expected down train at Beeston, about three miles off, for fear of collision. The messenger either did not arrive at Beeston in time for the train, or he did not deliver his message properly. However, to whatever cause it may be ascribed, the train to Nottingham had left the Beeston station before the train to Nottingham had arrived; and the engineer either not knowing or not regarding the message that had been forwarded, drove the train at its usual rapid pace, and a tremendous collision took place. In consequence of the down train being driven at a much more rapid pace than the train from Nottingham, and being much heavier, and having a powerful and very heavy engine, the up-train from Nottingham sustained the principal the Chartists of Fife and Forfarshire. Mr. Kidd | part of the damage. The up-train consisted of an engine and tender, a second-class carriage, containing parcels, but no passengers; then two second-class carriages, with passengers; followed by a first-class carriage, not go into details. Suffice it to say, that he was with passengers; and then a third-class carriage. So great was the force with which the down-train met the up-train, that the engine of the latter was actually driven from its position downwards, and the boiler was elevated to the height of many feet above it, the tender tion. His mind gave way under his trials, and he is of the engine was driven through the parcel-carriage. and the two passenger second-class conveyances were as completely smashed to pieces as a nutshell when trodden under foot. The unfortunate passengers in h herself and children without a murmur; but every the two carriages were dreadfully crushed and mutilated. Considering the number of passengers, and the terrific force of the concussion, it appears miraculous that no more persons were injured, and that I here say nothing of the heartfelt misery that must only two individuals met with their deaths. Those persons are Mr. Dean, commission agent, Hound'sgate, Nottingham, who died in a few minutes after the accident, in a field by the side of the railway; and Mr. Varnill, Derwent Bank, Derby. Mr. Varnill was taken to Lenton in a cart, and implored Mr. Godfrey, of the White Hart Inn, to take him into his house, exclaiming, "For God's sake, take me in, or I shall burst." To the disgrace of Mr. Godfrey, he refused to admit the dying man. Mr. Lee, the tlorist, immediately had the sufferer conveyed into his own house, where Mr. Varnill died in two or three minutes. preciate his virtues, and bewail his loss. My dear He had a leg completely smashed; but the immediate friends, had you seen the look of Mrs. Duncan when she cause of his death was severe internal injuries. No less than twenty persons are named who were moreor welfare from a single locality except Dundee, you less injured, some of them having been severely would have blushed for Chartism, to say nothing of crushed; some had their limbs fractured, while others

FURTHER PARTICULARS .- LIST OF KILLED AND Wounded .- Mr. Dean, Hound's-gate, dead. Mr. John Neep, of middle age, of Retford, lies at the General Hospital, but hopes are entertained of feared some of his ribs are broken. George Burley, about thirty years of age, stoker, seriously scalded and burnt, the fire and boiling water having fallen upon him from the engine, when forced

upwards by the collision. Mr. John Bowlestridge, landlord of the Three Horse Shoes, Derby-road, and Miss Ann Gretton, of Dove Cliff, Staffordshire, much bruised. Mr. Gretton, Burton-on-Trent, severely crushed.

Mr. Bradley, Southwell, farmer, leg broken. Mr. Varnill, formerly butler at Colwick-hall, dead. Mr. Arnold, medical instrument-maker, serious Mr. Garratt, surgeon, of London, extensively in-

David Fox, employed at Mr. Gill's silk-mill, arm

Misses Ann and Maria Lewis, of Sneinton, serious ly hurt, owing to the violence of the concussion, were thrown out of the carriage, and their dresses becoming entangled, they were nearly stripped. One of them

We regret to say that the conduct of the inhabit tants of the village was characterised by anything rather than humanity; the Misses Lewis, who were close to the unfortunate Mr. Dean in the railway carriage, were permitted to remain in almost a state of nudity in a field for upwards of an hour before they were removed. At length they were taken in 8 baker's cart to Mr. Hammond's, to whom they were paying a visit, and were afterwards convered to their Mr. Dean was also treated with similar

Mr. Robinson, traveller-very much bruised

Mr. Thistlewood, of Lincoln-ditto. Mr. Nixon-ditto, and tooth broken out. Mr. George Baker-slightly bruised.

Mr. John Wildey-bruised. Mr. Tutin, sen.-bruised.

Miss Surplice, of Beeston, escaped injury by leaping out of the carriage. Mrs. Dean, sister-in-law to the deceased, and landlady of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with her

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR LEICESTER.—An inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Edward Jowett, the unfortunate man killed on the railway near this place on Thursday night, took place on Friday, at six o'clock. From the evidence of the two principal witnesses, the driver and stoker of a coal train, which left Leicester for Rugby, about seven clock on Thursday night, it appeared that the depeased acted as breaksman to the same train, and accompanied them on that occasion. After passing through the Knighton-hill Tunnel, which is little more than a mile from Leicester, one of the coupling chains connecting the coal trucks broke, and the train was stopped to remedy the accident. This having been done, the engine was again set in motion, but awing to the humid state of the atmosphere, and consequent slipperiness of the rails, the wheels did not "bite," and the deceased got down off the truck on which he was riding, and taking a small spade or shovel with him, crossed the line for the purpose of obtaining a little sand to throw upon the rails. While in the act of doing this the second goods train from London came along the down line at a rapid pace, but, from the fog which prevailed at the the frightful wound over the right temple, from which face. He was immediately placed on one of the gered until ten o'clock, and then expired. In the abin consequence of the noise from the engine of the the approach of the down train, the connecting bar between the wheels of the locomotive attached to which appears to have struck his head, and inflieted the wound above described. After hearing evidence to this effect, the jury expressed themselves satisfied. and returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

ANOTHER RAILWAY Accident.—Another accident occurred on Thursday betwixt Leicester and Rugby. Two statements have reached us, but the one most generally credited is, that a luggage-train could not get along, in consequence of the slippery state of the rails; that the guard or stoker got off to scatter sand mpon the rails, and that another train overtook them. but was not observed in consequence of the dense fog, and the poor fellow's brains were dashed out. These events have caused great excitement.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN Rankway.—On Thursday morning, a dreadful and fatal accident took place on the line of the Great Western railway, near the station at West Drayton. Middlesex, by which two men, named Samuel Brooks and William Tuckwell, have lost their lives. It appears from inquiries made on the spot, that about half-past eight o'clock six men, including the two men killed, were engaged in repairing that portion of the railway westward of the West Drayton station. nearly on the confines of Buckinghamshire, when the sound of an approaching up-train was heard in the distance. Four of the men immediately got off the line altogether; but the two men. Brooks and Tuckwell, instead of following their example, moved only from the up line to the down line. At the time there objects could not be seen beyond a very short distance. I bodies presented a most frightful spectacle, and that the watch of one of the unfortunate sufferers was driven into his body. An inquest on the bodies was held on Saturday last, when a verdict was returned

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND COUN-TIES RAILWAY. - Another accident, fatal in its results to one individual, on this line of railway, occurred on Wednesday morning. The deceased, named Joseph Woodford, a married man without family, was a guard in the employ of the Midland Counties Railway Company, and left Rugby on Wednesday morning in charge of the seven o'clock train. On arriving at the Syston station, some luggage was handed up to him on the top of the carriage upon which he was seated, that he might arrange it in the usual manner. He gave the signal to the driver to start the train, while he was so engaged, and Mr. Withers, the superintendent, handed him a note, and the train moved off. The deceased being still in an erect position on the top of the carriage, was observed for some distance down the line, and was only missed on the arrival of the train at Sileby, by the superintendent of that station, and on a search being made he was discovered on the top of one of the carriages with his brains dashed out and quite dead. There is but one bridge between Syston and Sileby. It is situated about midway, and there can be no doubt that the accident occurred by the deceased's head, while he was still engaged on the the deceased's cap has been discovered, reducing the and seven children. mode of his death to a certainty.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREENWICH RAILWAY .- On Sunday night, about eight o'clock, on the arrival of the with her opened the door and jumped out. She, beplatform. In falling she broke her right thigh, by coming in contact with the steps of the carriage.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SUNDEBLAND .- On Saturday last a little boy named George Crowther, of Hendonterrace, near Sunderland, was killed on the Durham and Sunderland Railway, by being run over by two waggons as they were passing on the line near Hendon. It appears the little fellow was attempting to get on to one of the waggons, when he fell down, and both waggons passed over him, breaking his legs, and injuring him severely in other parts of his body. He died shortly after from exhaustion, his remains presenting a shocking spectacle. It is rather remarkable that about a year and a half ago he escaped miracolously from being killed on the same spot by a train of waggons, at which time he was knocked down and his head laid open, and the greater part of his face much mutilated. On another occasion he narrowly escaped drowning, and was rescued from under a ship's bottom when all hope of his recovery was given up.

instant. It appeared he had been in a low state of nursemaid, after having supped with deceased, who with a large quantity of the stolen ribbons in her The jury returned a verdict of "Committed suicide whilst in a fit of temporary insanity."

STOCKPORT.—BRUTAL MANSLAUGHTER.—On Tuesday afternoon, at five o'clock, an inquest was held at the coroner's office, Vernon-street, before Mr. Hudson, on the body of Eliza Jones, aged between 30 and 40, whose husband, Henry Jones, is a bricklayer. It appeared, from the evidence of John Hadfield, that the husband had been drinking all day at a beer-shop, and that the deceased came to him about mid-day endeavouring to get him home. The woman was Reveral times, "Lord, save me! Lord, help me!" several persons and animals. It appears that on He said, "Are you going home? do you think I am Wednesday week, the 20th inst,, a small Scotch going to have you following me up and down the terrier dog, the property of Mr. George Battersbee, lad taken ashore, reported the case to the constables, lable as the first-class, they may be as safe. And they town?" She said, "I can't go home, my love," and the landlord of the Prince of Wales public-house, he again hit her in the side. She changed her place Turnham-green, which was 18 months old, and had to the front of a table; and, after she had prayed been in his possession from a puppy, was observed to once or twice more, he got hold of her head and be in a very strange and excited state. Nothing was, "jowed" [bear] it violently against the window bot- however, thought of it, and the dog was allowed to tom. The master came and separated them, and range about during the day, and it has since been astold the prisoner to go out of the house. The de-certained that he has bitten several dogs at Chiswick, beased could not walk, but went and sat down on Hammersmith, and Brentford, and also a donkey. some steps opposite. Prisoner got hold of her arm; belonging to a water carrier, named Clark, at Chis he said, "Come, Eliza, will you go?" She said, "I wick. About 12 o'clock on that day (Wednesday can't, love." He heaved her up, and went off in the the dog followed home from his master's house direction of the town. Jane Langton deposed to young man named Fowler, in the employ of Mr. beeing the prisoner strike the deceased, and kick her Dean, a market-gardener at Strand-on-the-Green. under the chin, after leaving the beer-shop. Ann who resides nearly opposite the Prince of Wales, and Lewis deposed that she saw the prisoner dragging the there flew at him, and bit him severely on the thumb deceased along the street. She sat down on the edge of the right hand. Fowler shortly afterwards comof the flag. He asked her to get up. She did not plained to Mr. Battersbee of the dog having bitten do so; and he took his foot, and he took a "run-bar him, and laid his thumb open, but nothing serious Pune:" [a running kick] and kicked her with his foot was thought of it at the time. About an hour in the belly, very heavily. He ran back about two after; however, a little boy, between four and five Tards to do it. She fell back insensible by the force years of age, the son of Mr. King, a tailor, living of the kick, and I asked him how he could for shame. two doors from the Prince of Wales, was bitten in both He said, if I meddled with his wife and him, he legs by the dog, and subsequently, on the same afterworld serve me the same. I did not speak more, but noon. Mr. G. Battersbee himself, while sitting in the legs her home. She never spoke after the kick har was bitten by the animal in the middle finger after the prisoner had kicked the deceased. he of the right hand; a woman named Brown, a dealer hands round her waist. He left her on the mass was bitten in the leg; Mr. ('. Battersbee (brother of Deposite the public-house. He went off, singing, the landlord, in the right thumb; a man named bore down the street. She was dead before we got Stowell, in the employ of Mr. J. Cloud, liveryman. Affect diet of manslaughter.

placing over her face a pitch plaster. The singularity of the means used in the committal of this crime, and the fact of the prisoner's having immediately afterwards gone and delivered himself into custody, contributed to lend a certain interest to this case. It appeared from the act of accusation that the prisoner tending up his arm, has since become a patient at had, on the evening of the murder, come to the St. George's Hospital. guard-house of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, and declared that he had just killed a woman who lived with him as his wife. He had met with the deceased, he said, in the street, a month before, and Monday, upon the fact being made known that a proposed to her to go home and pass the night with robber, had taken place, during the course of the

to die together by means of charcoal. They got some over its safety during the day, and another to perbrandy on credit, and drank it to give them courage, form the like duty during the night. One of the time, it was not observed by the driver of the coal and, having stopped the key-hole and windows care-train until within a few yards' distance. When the fully, placed the charcoal near the bed, ready to be asked permission to go out for a few hours, which train had swept past, the driver called out to de lit when they pleased. The brandy rapidly took was granted. At the accustomed hour in the evenceased, and, obtaining no answer, commenced a effect on the senses of the deceased, and she was ing the other clerk came, and remained during the search for him. In a very few moments he was ois obliged to lie down on the bed. Finding that night; but when business was resumed on Monday, covered in a senseless state by the road side, with a she lay quiet, the idea occurred to him to melt and the iron safe opened with the ordinary key, it some shoe-makers' wax, and spreading it on a piece was found entirely empty; and yet no force whatthe brains protruded, and other contusions about the of rag to place it over her face. He did this, and ever had been used in the employment of the means after holding it on the woman's features for a short adopted to rid the chest of its valuable contents. Of trucks and conveyed back to Leicester, where he lin- time, found that she was dead. He then thought, he course, all is conjecture upon the subject. Notes to and, as good luck would have it, the same moment said, of lighting the charcoal, but his courage failed, the amount of £40,710 have been stopped at the sence of all positive knowledge, it is conjectured that, and he determined to give himself up to justice. The Bank; and Forrester, the active City police officer, of the most respectable inhabitants of the city saw her and he determined to give himself up to justice. The soldiers at the guard-house at first imagined that the prisoner intended some hoax, but on some of them proceeding to his lodging in the Rue Aumaire, they found the woman Bronn lying dead, with the pitch-mask on her face. On the trial a number of circumcoal train, the deceased was altogether unaware of prisoner intended some hoax, but on some of them of this daring crime. stances came out which very materially impugned the veracity of the prisoner's statement relative to his intention to die with the deceased. It appeared that the prisoner was always of a morose, taciturn work of some excitement, under existing circum- I went down to our Post-office, and there proved bedissipation, dissatisfied with his wages as a journeyman shoemaker (50 sons a day), and still wanting energy to better his condition. In appearance he bore all the marks of an ill-regulated life, being sallow, thin, and undergrown. He was fond of reading, but the books which he generally perused were of a lascivious character. He was also said to be fond of poetry, and to have written some verses himself. but this fact only rests on his own assertion. The deceased was also said to have occasionally produced

some short pieces in verse. The quantity of wax used for the plaster was so much more considerable than a journeyman generally had by him, that inquiries were made on this point, from which it appeared that the prisoner had the evening the author of the firm, now advanced in age, is well known as of a respectable witness. Now, sir, what was the preceding the murder gone out and purchased two sous' worth. This quantity, and even more, had been all used, which would seem to imply that the prisoner had previously formed the idea of murdering the woman. It was proved, too, that when he came to the guard-house he was perfectly sober, whereas, by his own acknowledgment, he had given the deceased so considerable a quantity of thieves having started for the continent. Mr. Hobler, brandy as to intoxicate her. This was more easy for who has been employed by the firm, started immehim to do, as the deceased was known to be fond of diately the robbery was discovered, for the continent, was a very thick and dense fog prevailing, so that spirituous liquors, and had been repeatedly seen in a from which place he returned last night, and it is state of intoxication during the time she was living believed from the information he there obtained in consequence of which the men were not aware of with Chevreuil. The question of the prisoner's mental that the guilty parties had not started for France; the approach also of the down train, which leaves the tal intelligence was raised by his counsel. A person and this assurance is further confirmed by the fact Paddington terminus at eight o'clock, until it was so named Oreillard, one of his most intimate acquaint- that Daniel Forrester is in town. The supposition close to them that all chance of escape was hopeless, ances, swore that he was weak in intellect, and the now entertained is, that the produce of the robbery and they were instantly knocked down and passed person for whom be worked seemed inclined to the is secreted, and that the notes will not be put in stances of the case, said there was no doubt that the over by the train. The persons having charge of the same opinion: but, on the other hand, there was circulation for the present. A full account, contrain were not aware of the accident until their brought forward a written account of the crime, and arrival at the Slongh station, when some of the rail- of the circumstances which led to if, drawn up by the way officers observing blood on the tender of the great cities on the continent, which, way officers observing blood on the tender of the great cities on the continent, which, bright forward a written account of the present. A full account, continent was insane, and he had been reported with the numbers of the Secretary of State to a criminal of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Secretary of State to a criminal of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order of the Fairfield, whose name is Carrington, unless moved by order engine, communicated the fact to the guard, when himself into custody. This paper, which is curious them being passed; but whether they might not be to the Court to discharge the recognisances of the house broker, in Limekiln-lane, Rock Ferry. The of Islington will be held at the Swan Tavern, Highpersons were immediately sent along the line to as- from the minuteness of its details, shows no want of negotiated amongst the South American States is witnesses who had been bound over, and to order that cask was put into an out-house along with the powcertain the cause, who found the bodies of the two intelligence. It is filled with faults of orthography, worthy of consideration. One of the superior officers the money and other valuables taken from the person der in the paper, and on Friday morning the youngest deceased lying in a frightfully mutilated state on the but is not devoid of occasional force of expression. down line between the Slough and West Drayton After a great number of witnesses had been examined, stations. Both bodies were promptly removed to a shed the Advocate-General addressed the Court at great perty which was stolen from Messrs. Rogers' bankingthe West Drayton station. It is stated that the length in support of the accusation, declaring that house was deposited in a house in the neighbourhood

but that, on the contrary, every thing led to the be- all the appearance of a hoax in the eyes of experienced hef that the prisoner had first intoxicated the de- men. The latter was anonymous, and written in a reased, and then murdered her, according to a plan wretched manner; but so ready are people to grasp which he had previously determined on. The pri- at any hope in a desperate case, that it was speedily soner's counsel having replied, the jury retired for reported amongst the police that all the money would half an hour, and then returned a verdict of "Guilty be, by six or seven o'clock, certainly in the custody of murder." The Court passed sentence of death on of the City commissioner or the Lord Mayor. The the prisoner, who did not manifest the slightest concern, and walked away in custody with a firm step. ANOTHER FEMALE DROWNED .- On Monday morning

unfortunate woman, who was about sixty years of age, had been quarrelling on Saturday night last with he is not aware how he could have provoked the ania daughter of hers, who bears a bad character. After this circumstance she disappeared. She was searched for in vain on Sunday, and was not discovered till Monday morning. The deceased was a bread-baker. and a most industrious woman.

MELANCHOLT AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- About seven o'clock on Tuesday morning a most frightful accident occurred at the mills of the Messrs. Martin, adjoining Killileagh. While a man of the name of John Crosbey was attending the fires, by some madvertence his clothes were caught by one of the belts, which carried him round the drum attached to the engine. roof of the carriage, coming in contact with the When he was taken out life was extinct. He was bridge. Near the centre of the arch some fur from dreadfully mangled. The poor man has left a wife

LIFE UNDER EXTRAORDINARY AFFLICTIONS. - Mr. Higgs held an inquest on Monday, at the workhouse, Poland-street, on the body of Richard Redding, aged up-train from Greenwich, an accident occurred to an twenty-two, an inniate, who for the last nineteen in the hands of one of the Forresters. The amount years laboured under tetanics (lock jaw). Charlotte of sovereigns taken is not by any means so large as elderly woman, named Ellen Donaghoe, aged 69, the vears laboured under tetants (lock jaw). Charlotte wife of a Greenwich pensioner, which is likely to Clarke said that on Friday the deceased, while talkprove fatal to her. Previous to the train arriving at | ing to a female in what is termed the quarantine the regular platform, a man in the same carriage ward, suddenly fell down in a fit, and died in a few attracting observation, with 3,000 or 4,000 soveminutes. Mr. French, the parish surgeon, said he lieving that the train was at its destination, followed arrived when the deceased was at the point of death. him, when she fell between the carriage and the stone and witness thought he died from the bursting of some large blood-vessel. In his infancy deceased had some disease of the jaw, which caused the union of the two jaw bones, and in consequence of this the only way to satisfy him with food was through an aperture made by extracting two of his teeth. This had the effect of weakening his constitution, and he was almost always in ill health. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

SINGULAR CASE. - Monday afternoon Mr. Wakley held an adjourned inquest at the Pembroke Arms Tavern, Pembroke-square, Kensington, on the body of Mary Garfield. It appeared, on the opening of the inquiry on Friday last, that the deceased had been living for the last twelve months as cook in the service of Mr. Collett, a gentleman holding an official situation in the House of Commons, and residing at No. 28, Pembroke-square. During the whole time of her living there she was never known to go to bed, Mr. Brown, the efficient officer of the Gorbals but she would sleep sitting in a chair in the kitchen. and her manners were in all respects most eccentric, the thieves—three men and three women—along the other servants scarcely speaking to her, on ac- with a considerable portion of the stolen goods, in a Ber-Sticide.—An inquest was held at the Buck count of her crossness and snappish manner of an-house in Clyde-terrace. About seven o'clock the Inn, Holcome, on the body of Richard Dearden, far- swering them. On the night of Wednesday last, mer, aged 47 years, who cut his throat on the 15th about half-past eleven o'clock, Rose Jackson, the mind for several weeks. He died on Sunday last. during the evening appeared in her usual good state of health and spirits, took the candle off the table to go up to bed, when the deceased called her back, and asked her to leave the candle. She did so, and on Tuesday last, been much excited by the report of a unanimously expressed their high satisfaction at coming down again into the kitchen the next morning, about seven o'clock, she found the deceased in master of a Danish vessel, misnamed Christian Chris- pany had acted. The jury adjourned for half-an-hour. the kitchen, dressed as she had left her on the pre-tensen, towards a boy named Wilhelm Ferdinand At eight o'clock the jury again took their seats, vious night, lying on the floor, and quite insensible. Flinher, aged seventeen, who belonged to the crew of and the coroner occupied an hour and a half in sum-The inquiry was then adjourned for a post mortem ex- the brig Daisy, of Gottenburgh. The poor boy, who ming up. The room was then cleared, and at one amination of the body to be made. This was done, was on his first voyage, appears to have been sub-and, in accordance with the medical testimony, the jected to the combined ill-treatment of starvation, "The jury, after a long and patient investigation

Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

LONDON.—GREAT ROBBERT AT A BANKING HOUSE. -Great excitement prevailed in the City on him. She consented, and remained with him at his request for some days. He then wished to get rid of her, but she positively refused to quit the place. Having scarcely any money to pay his rent and other expenses, and being besides in debt, they had agreed to distensively refused to distensively had taken place, during the course of the previous day, in the house of Messrs. Rogers, Oldinge and Co., St. Clement's-lane, and that property to the amount of upwards of £40,000 had been stolen. I appears that the money was deposited in the iron expenses, and being besides in debt, they had agreed to distance the refused had a clerk was appointed to waten

city; but, as was the case on Monday, it is deemed a her father, and there is no stoppage between the matter of prudence to conceal certain particulars, the Post-office of Lichfield and that of Wolseley-bridge. publication of which would probably militate against the apprehension of the offenders. It has been a ther, she wrote to him; he brought the letter to me. stances, for the clerks of Messrs. Rogers and Co. to | youd a doubt, that on the day the letter ought to have make up the heavy list of missing notes; but on come to hand, the post-bag being opened in the pre-Tuesday morning the whole were completed, and sence of a third indifferent person, there was no letter placarded extensively throughout the metropolis. of any sort in the bag! I then told the father to go The house of Rogers and Co. is situated in Clement's off to Lichfield. He did. He got no redress; and I lane, rather a quiet thoroughfare, and, on Sundays wrote to the General Post-office Inspector living in been taken into custody; the former being suspected especially, comparatively deserted, the houses being chiefly let out as offices, and occupied in other than business hours merely by the male or female keepers.

This would so for afficilities for the number of the General Post-office Inspector living in North Wales, who came up, and what he called "investigated" it. I saw him myself, and had a long this suspicion being that a quarrel had existed betalk with him, and I demanded the letter—(I said tween deceased and Hannan, who is a lad of only This would so far afford facilities for the unobserved approach of the thieves, a court running also within two doors of the bank. The house of Rogers and Co. has always been considered one of decided property, though doing a very private business; and the head the author of the Pleasures of Memory. Business appears to be proceeding in the establishment in the usual quiet way.

THE LATE ROBBERY AT MESSRS. ROGERS .- LONDON, WEDNESDAY NIGHT .- Not the slightest clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of this extra-ordinary robbery. All idea is now abandoned of the thieves having started for the continent. Mr. Hobler, of the City police received a letter in the course of of the deceased gentleman at the time of the discoyesterday, informing him that the whole of the pro- very of the murder might be delivered to his friends. no proof existed that any agreement had been made of Walworth; and off two of the force were sent in a cab between the deceased and the prisoner to die together; to act upon the premises, although the information had cabman was the only one who gained by the report, for the poor man who owned the house, upon being shewn the warrant, expressed the greatest surprise last, the body of an elderly woman, the wife of James and indignation at the calumny, and invited the Hall, a resident in Lord-street, Oldham, was found drowned in a lodge of water in the Intack Field. The who was subjected to this annoyance declares that mosity of any living being to so unkind an act. The missing notes and gold alone amount to 40,0001.. and there is besides, it is stated, a large amount in bills of exchange. The mode in which the robbery was effected is pretty well ascertained; and as the locks of bankers' safes are generally on the patent principle, the probability is that the keys had on some occasion been mislaid, and that advantage was taken of that ircumstance to prepare for the robbery. There are me or two points that may be stated with certainty, from what has transpired. First, that a successful ruse was planned to get possession of the keys of the strong chest; secondly, that the party delinquent has on a former occasion not stood A 1-and, thirdly, that there is a clue to the retreat of the delinquent.

> the opening of the strong room, and the principal party being fairly on "the road"—occupied less than three quarters of an hour. of a very daring and extensive character was perpatrated in the drapery warehouse of Mr. William stockings, along with £9 in single notes, and £16 in silver and copper. The proprietor of the warehouse. who resides above the premises, fortunately heard the noise caused by the depredators, and immediately proceeded to inspect his shop, just as one of the thieves was climbing over an adjoining wall. Of course, an alarm was soon given, and in a short time afterwards, criminal department, succeeded in capturing six of same morning, a woman belonging to the party was also apprehended at the Edinburgh Railway Station,

There was something like a run upon the bank on

Monday; but on Tuesday business resumed its ordin-

ary current. It is not at all improbable that within

eight and forty hours the principal delinquent will be

stated in many quarters. A very strong man must

he be who can conveniently walk away, and without

reigns. The transaction—the possession of the keys,

possession. DREADFUL CRUELTY.-The public mind has, since case of almost unheard-of cruelty practised by the the very ready manner with which the Railway Comconfinement, and blows. The crew of the schooner of the circumstances, feel compelled by their duty Prince, Captain Sohier, Bristol trader, having wit- to return a verdict of MANSLAUGHTER against top, and also kept four days without food, stated the ling more secure, and especially of second-class circumstance to Mr. P. Le Conteur, who had the carriages; and though they may not be so comfortand observing that the responsibility of the boy's life also intimate, that passengers ought not to be taken was now in their hands, left them to bring the matter along the wrong line of rails without their consent. before the court. Well, the constables had the poor The jury further suggest, that much more safety lad's case in hand—they had him under their protection of tion; they brought him, it appears, as far as the electrical telegraphs. There is also another point court-house-and what did they do ! They sent him | which the jury think ought to be attended to, and that on board again! What was the consequence? A is, that in future great care should be taken to ascerrenewal of ill-treatment in an aggravated form. The tain that all the company's servants are intimately monster Christensen, on Saturday night, had the and perfectly acquainted in their social duties; and poor boy's hands and feet made fast, so that he could the jury cannot too strongly express their conviction not use these limbs; and, this being done, he had that Jonathan Raven has not sworn to the truth in him fastened tight across the groin to the winch at his depositions, and that he is utterly unworthy of the foot of the mast, exposed to the cold and rain, the confidence of the Railway Campany and the service where some of the pilots seeing him on Sunday morn- of the public. There was a point on which the jury ing, went to one of the assistant-constables, Mr. wished to remark, respecting Mr. Lightfoot, and Payne, who, finding the boy unable to stand through ill-treatment and want of food, had him conveyed to of the many favourable circumstances in his favour, the hospital, where he now lies in the greatest dan- to place him in the painful situation in which they ger, the doctors scarcely entertaining a hope of his have done; and nothing but a paramount sense of recovery. The brute of a master was put into gaol on duty had compelled them to do so. The coroner Monday evening, and the court on Tuesday took the wished to join also with every individual of the jury, boy's deposition, in presence of the master, who now awaits the issue in gaol. Of course, should the boy die, he will be tried for a capital offence, but a share of the responsibility must fall on those members of Mrs. Dean, who, in the prime of life, had been for several debts and judgments, but no money, durdiagred her as far as the King's Arms, having his in fish, living at Chiswick, while passing the house, and did not immediately rescue him from it.—Guernof the police who were aware of the boy's situation suddenly, and in a moment, deprived of the stay of ing these last eight or nine years, and that he had always

AFFECTING EVENT.—We have received intelligence her home. The prisoner declined saying any thing, and Mr. Battersbee, sen., in the thick part of the of the almost sudden demise of Mr. William Hetherbut called witnesses to prove the previous indispathich. Still no suspicion was entertained that the ington, a fine promising young gentleman of eighteen Stion of his wife. The jury at once returned a ver- dog was in a rabid state until the evening of the same | years of are, son of the late W. Hetherington, Esq., day, when the dog was seen to bite the door-posts; of Birkenhead, and recently appointed a second lieuand it becoming known that several persons as well tenant in the 60th Riffes. Last summer he had been Liverpool from the United States on Thursday night A GAMELEPPER Shot.—Saturday might last. Mr. as animals had been bitten by him. Mr. Battersbee engaged in a rowing match, and, from the exertion at last, letters have come to hand with the inclausibility. Green, camekeeper to J. S. Lescher, Esq., of South directed that the dog should be fied up in the stable, the oar, his hands becoming blistered, he incautiously, intelligence of the total loss of the ship Elizabeth, was wounded by a gunshot, in an atwhich was done. From that time until Sunday last whilst in a state of perspiration, dipped them into Captain Painham, commander, belonging to Liverpool, with, it is much apprehended, the sacrifice of twenty-

time, resolved to return to the military college at Brussels, where he had before studied, to make the best use of his time in professional acquirements. On his arrival there he was congratulated by his former companions, to whom he was much endeared; dinner with them, he suddenly remarked that he felt extraordinary sensations, and could eat nothing. Being observed to be ill, and afterwards to faint, he was immediately carried to bed, and received every possible attention; but, to the grief of all around him, he expired early the following morning.

Post-Office Robberies .- Sir, -The Postmaster-

General, I perceive, has re-issued a notice on the

subject of "missing newspaper," wherein he states the law against either the "Stealing, embezzling, secreting, or destroying the said newspapers," and the punishment "on conviction." It is on the twe last words, "on conviction," that I take the liberty of saying a few words, and laying before the public a fact which shall speak for itself, and show, by the 'screening" system, how unlikely the public are to get redress. A poor girl, my gamekeeper's daughter, got a place at Lichfield; at the end of the first quarter she enclosed two sovereigns in a letter, put two seals on it, took it to the Post-office in Lichfield, she arrived at the office window to pay the postage, one nothing about its contents)—the letter with two seals seventeen years of age, and who had been heard on on it, post-paid, 2d.; and I told him it never arrived the previous evening to declare that he would "do at the Wolseley Post-office, by proof positive, as for him"—meaning the murdered man. above, and therefore the postmaster of Lichfield must MURDER OF DR. THORN.—The trial produce the letter in question, put in in the presence result? Nothing :- I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. Wolseley. Home Circuit.—Maidstone, Wednesday, Nov. 27. -The commission of gaol delivery for the county of Kent was opened on Tuesday last by Mr. Justice Williams, and this morning the business of the assizes commenced. There are forty-two prisoners for trial, seven of whom are charged with murder. There

are also several other serious offences. THE CASE OF RICHARD DADD, THE PARRICIDE .-Mr. Bodkin made an application to the Court in reference to the above prisoner, who, it will be rementbered, after having murdered his father, made his way to France, and was eventually brought back to this country and committed for trial. The learned Counsel, after having briefly alluded to the circumunhappy young man was insane, and he had been re-—The Court made the order.

## SATURDAY'S NEWS.

Mansion-House.—Examination of William Burgess, the Bank Clerk .- The Lord Mayor sat at ten o'clock. After a number of the ordinary charges had been disposed of, William Burgess, the Bank clerk, who had been brought back from America by John Forrester, on the charge of forging a transfer of £8,000 Three per Cent. Consols, and absconding with the proceeds of the same, was brought in and placed at the bar. The prisoner is a well-dressed and respectable looking man, of about six-and-twenty; and although of a healthful and ruddy complexion, appeared to be suffering severely from trepidation and anxiety of mind. He walked lame, and stooped forward as if from weakness, and at first leant upon the front of the bar: but he was immediately afterwards accommodated with a chair. Mr. Freshfield, the solicitor to the Bank of England, then proceeded to state that the officer. John Forrester, had just arrived in town with the prisoner at the bar, whom he apprehended at Boston, n America, under a warrant granted by Sir William Magnay, on the charge of uttering a forged transfer of £8,000 Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, belonging to a gentleman named William Oxenford. The prisoner had arrived in town only this morning, and he (Mr. Freshfield) thought, under these circumstances, that his lordship would probably think it proper to remand him to a future day. But if the prisoner wished it he was ready to proceed with the case, and thought he could probably conclude it at once .- John Forrester: "He wishes to be remanded, my lord."-Mr. W Oxenford stated that he resided at John-street. Bedford-row, and was an official agent in the Long-room at the Custom-house. He had £8,000 Three per Cent. Consols in the Bank of England. On looking at the transfer-book now produced, he could distinctly state that he had never executed any transfer of that stock. Neither of the signatures pointed out were his. Mr. Thomas Ingall stated that he was a clerk in the Bank of England, and attested the signature of the supposed Mr. Oxenford to each of the trans-EXTENSIVE HOUSEBREAKING AND ROBBERT AT GLAS- fers. The prisoner at the bar was the person who of a very daring and extensive character was perpagentleman. The Lord Mayor, looking towards the prisoner, told him that he proposed to remand open the back windows, and succeeded in carrying Central Criminal Court, he had no objection off three hundred bolts of silk ribbons, a quantity to fix any other day which the prisoner preof silk handherchiefs, sewed muslin collars, and ferred. The prisoner spoke to Forrester in so low a tone of voice that his reply could not be heard, but exchange, accepted by defendant, who, among several Messrs. Tyler and Lane, South-square, Gray's-inn; official the officer stated that he had no objection to that or other pleas, had pleaded that he lost money in gambling assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane. any other day his lordship might think proper to being again brought up, when he will, in all

probability, be fully committed for trial. VERDICT OF THE JURY IN THE CASE OF THE NOT-TINGHAM RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - The adjourned inquest upon Mr. John Dean was resumed on Friday. at ten o'clock. The room was crowded, and amongst those present were G. B. Paget, Esq.; W. C. Hutchinson, Esq.; and J. Ellis, Esqr., Directors; Mr. Clarke, superintendent; and Mr. J. Kirtley, manager of the locomotive engines. After a very lengthened examination of several witnesses, Mr. Campbell addressed the jury on behalf of Mr. Lightfoot, 'The jury "The jury, after a long and patient investigation to express his sorrow on the occasion. There was another thing which was desired to be recommended to the Railway Company, and that was the situation her existence, and of her support; and the jury hope that provision will be made for her by the Railway plied, the learned judge summed up, stating that the ques-Company, so as to prevent her feeling, in addition to her heavy loss, the sorrows of destitution and pri-

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.—TWELVE VESSELS LOST .-By the Hibernia mail steamer, which arrived at tempt to apprehend a peacher, who escaped. Mr. the dog refused either food or drink, but feature in the cold water. Eruption and gathering ensued, the sacrifice of twenty-the mouth, and gnawed the straw on which he was

saved. The brig Picton, belonging to Padstow, was with some other lecturer of the Anti-Corn League.

quent on the explosion, and the noxious effluvia, only | dent. our bodies on that day had been taken out. Our information as to details, considering the distance we Robert M'Arthur and Co. have unanimously struck write from the fatal spot, cannot be copious; but of the painful truth of the frightful catastrophe there in various parts of the town, is their being asked to is, we regret to state, no room to doubt.—Monmouthshire Merlin of Friday. BARBAROUS MURDER AT TYNINGHAME.—The small and quiet village of Tyninghame, in East Lothian, was on Saturday thtown into a state of great excitement, from the report that John Hobert, coachman to the Earl of Haddington, had been murdered within the precints of Tyninghame House. The report was unfortunately correct. The unhappy man was found lying on a grass walk within the demesne, between two and three o'clock on Saturday morn-

MURDER OF DR. THORN. The trial of Monsieur

ing. He died about twelve o'clock on that day.

Sallier, at St. Omer, for the assassination of Dr. Thorn, an English surgeon, took place on Thursday, evening, Dec. 2nd. and the accused was acquitted. Explosion of Gunpowder at Liverpool.—A se-

rious explosion of gunpowder occurred in Limekiln-

lane, Rock Ferry, about half-past eight o'clock on

Friday morning, It appears that the ship Fairfield, belonging to Messis. Charles Lawrence and Son, of this town, arrived from Ichaboe on Thursday morning, and was towed into the river by one of the steamtugs. She had on board one barrel of gunpowder. weighing about 20lb., and also 4lb. loosely wrapped in paper. One of the laws for the regulation of the port enacts, that no vessel shall be allowed to enter the river or docks with any gunpowder on board, but shall deposit it at the magazines. The boat which should have waited on the Fairfield, for the purpose of taking the powder to the magazines, did not come, and consequently it was put on board the tug and landed at Birkenhead; the mate child, a fine boy, between seven and eight years old, est to it and it is supposed that by some means he whitechapel.—Mr. Wheeler will lecture at the got to it, and it is supposed that by some means he

hurt, and a servant girl was also injured. CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

SATURDAY.—MANSLAUGHTER—A young man, named | at 23, Totton Street, Stepney Church-yard, on Sun-Samuel Simms, was indicted for having, while in day, at half-past eight. command of the Waterman steamer, No. 6, improperly run down a small boat, rowed by Edward pected to deliver two lectures next Sunday, at the Everett, a licensed waterman, and containing four passengers, by which the said Edward Everett and another person were drowned. The body of the firstnamed person was afterwards found, and these proceedings were instituted in consequence. The evidence ceedings were instituted in consequence. The evidence Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda ex-of the witnesses occupied some length of time, at the pired at her mansion on Blackheath, on Friday conclusion of which the jury retired, but not being morning, after a short illness. Her Royal Highness able to agree upon a verdict were locked up.

A Dangerous "Spree." A respectable-looking young man, named Alexander Webb, was indicted for born on the 23d of May, 1773, and was sister to the tealing a coat and waistcoat, the property of William Dickson, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that the prosecutor and the prisoner had been drinking together during the whole of the evening. when, both parties being drunk, the former about twelve o'clock invited the prisoner, as he alleged in his defence, for a "spree," who put on the articles named in the indictment, with which he walked out of the door. He was, however, followed by some friends to the prosecutor, who gave him into custody. The 10, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Ward. jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

STEALING SUGAR. - Edward Warren, Philip Roberts and George Bowers, were indicted for stealing one hogshead of sugar, the property of the London Dock Company. The prisoner Warren pleaded guilty to rupts' Court: solicitors, Messrs. Yonge and Hancock, the indictment. Evidence having been adduced at Tokenhouse-yard; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Basinggreat length in support of the prosecution, Mr. Clarkson took a technical objection to the indictment. which having been allowed by the Learned Recorder, the jury, by the direction of the Court, acquitted the prisoners Roberts and Bowers. Edmund Warren was nee, Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. then placed at the bar for judgment, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

EXTRAORDINARY GAMBLING TRANSACTIONS .- COURT OF

QUEEN'S BENCH, SATURDAY. - (Before Lord Denmar

defendant, Mr. Hugh Stratford Stratford, son of the Rev.

Hugh Hanmer Morgan, a canon of Hereford. The action

other pleas, had pleaded that he lost money in gambling assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane. at one sitting to a greater extent than £100, and that the appoint. The Lord Mayor accordingly fixed Wed- plaintiff, when he discounted the bills, knew they had been 20, at 2 o'clock, at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Court nesday next, at twelve o'clock, for the prisoner's given for such losses. Mr. F. Kelly, with Mr. Willes, of Bankruptcy : solicitors, Mr. Moss, Cloak-lane; and Mr. appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jervis, with whom was Brown, Sunderland; official assignee, Mr Baker, New-Mr. Sergeant Shea, and another learned gentleman, for castle-upon-Tyne. the defendant. The hand-writing of defendant having been proved, Mr. Jervis addressed the jury at some length for the defence, stating that plaintiff, who was formerly District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Messrs. Tilson only a waiter, afterwards sold fish, and ultimately be- and Squance, Coleman-street; and Mr. Allison, Darlingcame an agent for betting on commission. It would ton; official assignee, Mr. Wakley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. appear that a person named Coglilan got, through plaintiff, three £1,000 notes for the bills, and afterwards, meetting a Mr. Willingale, paid him therefrom a debt of mingham District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Mr. honour of upwards of £2,000, and who, by good fortune, happened at the time to have the exact sum of £840 in his | Smith, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Birpocket to give change. The whole appeared like a plant. mingham. John Wynde Cooke was then examined; he stated that he was a prisoner in the Queen's prison, but was formerly an attorney in Clifford-street, Bond-street. Knew defendant. both being from Herefordshire. Acted as Mr. Stratford's attorney in 1842, by conducting two suits in Chancery against a Captain Page and Dr. Bernard, which were arranged by paying Captain Page £3,500, and about £700 to Dr. Bernard in lieu of the whole amount claimed, amount ing to £23,000. Afterwards became on intimate terms at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, hand to go home. The prisoner came to the deceased, and Hadfield saw him strike her in the breast. She cout the neighbourhood of Turnham-green and Chisteried out, "Don't strike me, my love!" and prayed times "Lord bold many and prayed to return a verdict of MANSLAUGHTER against ing to £23,000. Afterwards became on intimate terms in the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, with defendant, and played with him at vingt-et-un at his greatest alarm and excitement has existed through without expressing their belief, that notwithstanding lodgings several times. Objected to say what he won, the management for general transition by railroad, or whether he won at all. Witness went to Cheltenham moreover confined in a cost with nation of the management for general transition by railroad, or whether he won at all. Witness went to Cheltenham moreover confined in a cost with nation of the management for general transition by railroad, or whether he won at all. Witness went to Cheltenham moreover confined in a cost with nation of the barbarity practised towards this poor boy with defendant, and played with him at vingt-et-un at his messed the barbarity practised towards this poor boy with defendant, and played with him at vingt-et-un at his Mr. Whittaker, Lincoln's-in-fields; Messrs. Fry and Pain, he with defendant, and played with him at vingt-et-un at his Mr. Whittaker, Lincoln's-in-fields; Messrs. Fry and Pain, he with defendant, and played with him at vingt-et-un at his Mr. Whittaker, Lincoln's-in-fields; Messrs. Fry and Pain, he with defendant, and played with him at vingt-et-un at his Mr. Whittaker, Lincoln's-in-fields; Messrs. Fry and Pain, he with defendant, and played with him at vingt-et-un at his Mr. Whittaker, Lincoln's-in-fields; Messrs. Fry and Pain, he with defendant, and played with him at vingt-et-un at his Mr. Whittaker, Lincoln's-in of £3,500 for money which he had acknowledged to be lers, Dec. 10, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the Liverpool Disdue. Stratford often met defendant, and also Mr. trict Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors. Messrs. Willis. Coghlan, Mrs. Coghlan, and Mr. Evans at the Wellington Bower, and Willis. Tokenhouse-yard; and Mr. Mason. Arms, Strathfield Turgis, Strathfieldsaye, and on the 27th Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Morgan, Liverpool. April they (lady and all) played at "blind hookey." The William Cross, Chester, lead merchant, Dec. 13, Jan. 3, play was kept up till about twelve or one o'clock. Began at 12 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankafter dinner with silver, but afterwards played for a large ruptcy : solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co.. Bedford-row : amount, and Mr. Stratford rose from the table a loser of and Mr. Carter, Liverpool : official assignee, Mr. Cazenove, between £10,000 and £11,000. The next day all went to Liverpool. Reading; stamps were bought, and the bills drawn chiefly by witness, and made payable at his office in Cliffordstreet; the total amount of the bills accepted was £10.849. The next day the bills were divided between witness and The next day the bills were divided between witness and Coghlan. On the 6th of May an injunction was served at the office in Clifford-street. Mrs. Hannah Howard, landlady DYSON, 231, SHOREDITCH (late LLOYD'S). Country of the Coach and Horses, Down-street, Piccadilly George White, her waiter; William Tatton, the waiter at Hatchett's and other witnesses, proved the intimacy subsisting between plaintiff and Coghlan. It was also found that the money had passed from plaintiff's bankers to Cohglan, and that plaintiff's balance two days before had been only £728, but had been drafted the very day that the alleged discount took place. The three £1,000 notes were exchanged at the bank on the 10th of May, 1843, for Mr. Willingale, for six five hundreds. A sheriffs' officer and two or three attornies proved that Mr. Charles William Francis Coghlan had been sued

contrived to keep out of the way. Mr. Kelly having re-

MURDER AT PARIS BY SUFFOCATION.—The Court of placed, and even the bricks underneath; and on ing for a considerable time, he went to London, and, several of the crew, and many passengers. The THE LEAGUE AND ANTI-LEAGUE AT HOLMEREN Assizes of the Seine was occupied on Saturday with the trial of Etienne Chevreuil, aged 24, a journeyman dered a woman named Celina Bronn, aged 33, by placing over her face a mitch places. The court of the bricks underneath; and on ing for a considerable time, he went to London, and, several of the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath; and on ing for a considerable time, he went to London, and, several of the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath; and on ing for a considerable time, he went to London, and, several of the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath; and on ing for a considerable time, he went to London, and, several of the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath; and on ing for a considerable time, he went to London, and, several of the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath; and on ing for a considerable time, he went to London, and, several of the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath; and on ing for a considerable time, he went to London, and, several of the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath; and on ing for a considerable time, he went to London, and, several of the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath; and on the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath; and on the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath; and on the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath; and on the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath; and on the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath; and on the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath it is apprehended, took unskilful advice, by which, below to the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath it is apprehended, took unskilful advice, by which, below to the bricks underneath; and on the crew, and many passengers. The bricks underneath it is apprehended, took unskilful advice, by which, below to the bricks underneath it is apprehended, took unskilful advice, by which, below to the bricks underneath it is apprehended, took unskilfu parently quite recovered, and, after remaining a short ship, of Liverpool, has been totally lost in the China the body of the hall, named Nathan Littlewood, a Seas. The particulars as to the manner in whichshe was shop-keeper. He mounted the orchestra twice for wrecked have not yet come to hand. On the afternoon of the 11th inst., a brig, reported to be the Wilbut never before was there such a specimen of liam, of Boston, foundered off the Lincolnshire coast, middle-class ignorance. He denied this, and denied about 18 miles S.S.W. of the Humber, and all hands that; but when he had the chance to refute the but, alas! on Wednesday week, when he sat down to perished. The British brig Pearl, has been totally arguments, he completely forgot to mention them. ost near Nova Scotia. The brig Star (Captain In fact, he was a complete clown for the audience. Davidson) from London, was totally destroyed by fire, At the conclusion of the lecture, another leaguer, on Friday night last, off Augra Peguena, on the coast named Beardsell, tried his hand, but to little effect. of Ireland. The crew were saved. On Thursday Finding that the question of "protection to labour," week last the smack Paul was wrecked on the shore, was to be crowned with victory, the leaguers thought near Paulton (Isle of Man). She had 11 passengers proper to try another plan; that of a public discuson board; two of whom, young females, and the sion. This is to come off on Thursday, betwixt Mr. master and mate, were drowned, the others were Harper and Mr. Ackland, if he can be got; if not, totally lost on the 18th inst., about five miles from ROCHDALE.—I am requested by some of the factory the Dungeon Light, and being run down by the Ack- operatives to inform you that there seems to be a am. another brig of Stockton, the crew had barely move amongst the different employers to advance time to get on board of the latter before the ship wages. One firm, of the name of Butterworth, at foundered. We hear of two other vessels being Spotland-bridge, gave an advance yesterday to a wrecked in the course of the week, on the Irish coast. portion of their operatives; as they did not advance FATAL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT. -FIFTY LIVES LOST. - all, the doffers turned out, and they were obliged to We regret to have to record this week, the loss of stop the engine. When the bell rang on Wednesday fifty lives, by the terrible agency of fire-damp, at the evening, the "hands" mustered in front of the fac-Cwm Avon Colliery, Neath I on Wednesday last. On tory and gave three cheers. As there was "no advance," the mill has been shut all day -Corresponaccount of the shattered state of the works conse-

> work for a sum which could barely keep existence in them, and besides, at a third less than other employers were paying for the same work.

## Forthcoming Chartist Meeting.

CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, TURNAGAIN LANE.—A general meeting of shareholders will be held, at halfpast ten o'clock, on Sunday morning, Dec. 1st. The public discussion will be resumed in the Hall at the same time. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the Metropolitan Delegate Council will meet. In the Two young men named Hannan and Dudgeon have evening, at seven, Mr. Skelton will lecture.

SAINT GEORGE'S TEMPERANCE HALL, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.—Mr. Farrer will lecture on Sunday evening. Dec. 1st.

Westminster.—A public meeting will be held at the Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Sunday evening, Dec. 1st.

An Harmonic Meeting will be held at the Feathers. Lower Warner-street, Fitzroy-square, on Monday

Tower Hamlets .- Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Sunday evening, 8 p.m., Dec. 1, at the White Horse, Mary-street, Whitechapel. FROST; WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—A public meeting will be held in the Riding School, Bidborough-street, Burton-crescent, on Monday evening, Dec. 2nd.

Feargus O'Connor, Esq., will attend. CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.-A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, on Monday evening,

Dec. 2nd. HAMMERSMITH.—A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow. Brook Green-lane, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3rd. Tower Hamlets .- The General Councillors residing in the Tower Hamlets are requested to meet at

the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green. on Sunday evening next. SPITALFIELDS.—At the Standard of Liberty. Brickbury, on Monday evening next, December 2nd, on behalf of the Duncombe Testimonial, G. Rogers.

was the cause of its ignition. A terrific explosion took place, by which the out-house was entirely levelled to the ground, and the back and front windows ing will be held at the Belgrave Tavern, Ebury of the house totally destroyed, besides doing consider-able damage in other respects. The boy, who is suppast seven, to memorialise Her Majesty to restore able damage in other respects. The boy, who is supposed to have caused the explosion, was seriously Frost, Williams, and Jones to their country, families and friends. Feargus O'Connor, Esq. and other talented individuals will address the meeting. LIMEHOUSE LOCALITY.—The members lately meet-

ing at the Marquis of Granby, are requested to meet ROCHDALE.-Mr. Donovon, of Manchester, is ex-

Association Room, Mill-street, at two and six. ~ DEATH.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA.—Her had been unwell at intervals for some time past. The Princess was in the 72d year of her age, having been late Duke of Gloucester.

BIRTH. On Monday, 25th inst., at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. the wife of W. P. Roberts, Esq., of a son.

BANKRUPTS.

From Friday's Gazette.

Cecil Sober Taylor Walker, Oxford-street, artificial florist, to surrender Dec. 6, at half-past 12 o'clock, Jan. Essex-street : official assignee, Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-

John North, Map's-row, Stepney-green, licensed victualler. Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock, Jan. 10, at 11, at the Bankhall-street. Richard Tucker, Dean-street, Westminster, farrier,

Dec 10, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitor, Mr. Blackmore, Trafalgar-square; official assig-Lucy Williams, Oxford, woollen draper, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock, Jan. 7, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitors, Messrs. Dixon and Overbury, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry: official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

Joseph Harwar, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, pianoorte-manufacturer, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock, at the Patrick, Clyde-terrace, Gorbals. The thieves, it him until Wednesday next, but as there was and a Special Jury.)—Hill v. Stratford.—The plaintiff, Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Messrs. Willis, Bower, and appears, effected an entrance by forcibly breaking plenty of time before the next session of the Mr. Henry Hill, is well known in the sporting world. The Willis, Tokenhouse-yard; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Robert Marshall, Deptford, stonemason, Dec. 17, at 2 was brought to recover the sum of £3,599, in six bills of o'clock, Jan. 8, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitors. William Henderson, Sunderland, mercer, Dec. 9, Jan.

William Oliver, Darlington, Durham, printer, Dec. 9, Jan. 20, at half-past 2 o'clock, at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Edward Potter Worth, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire. victualler, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 10, at 1, at the Bir-Noble, Henley-in-Arden; and Messrs. Harrison and

Matthew and John Ibbotson, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, paper manufacturers, Dec 10 Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Mr. Tattershall, Great James-street; Mr. Marshall, Sheffield; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Freeman,

William Rees and George Edwards, Wells, Somerset shire, seedsmen, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock, Jan. 10, at 11,

TO BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSVENDERS.

Agents may know terms on application as above, prepaid, enclosing a stamp. A. D. has just printed a New Edition of the People's Charter. Ask for Dyson's "Conference"

EDWIN WOODHAM, BOOKSELLER AND NEWS. AGENT, SISTER-GATE, NOTTINGHAM. TAKES this opportunity of informing the readers of the "NORTHERN STAR," that owing to its removal to London, he will be enabled to supply it every Saturday morning with the other London weekly newspapers.

The Broadsheets and Periodicals for the current week

are received by him, and ready for delivery every Tuesd

TMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN of 30,000,000 Florins, guaranteed by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. tion was, whether plaintiff knew for what the bills had been given when he discounted them. In the transaction there was nothing commercial; Coghlan appeared to be nothing but a pauper No inquiry was proved to have dend £50-Price of one scrip £3, six scrips £15, thirteen been made by plaintiff previous to discounting the bills. only a fifth part of the Dividend. As the greater part of If Corblan told plaintiff nothing about the bills, Coghlan) the scrips are already applied for, immediate application

If Coghlan told plaintin nothing about the box to prove it. If the is necessary, might have been called into the box to prove it. If the Prospectuses, with full particulars and lists of the dispression to A. Jatribution, promptly forwarded on application to A. JA-coss and Co., Bankers, Frankfort-on-Maine. plaintiff, he was entitled to the verdict, but otherwise de-Letters addressed A. Jacobs, 3t, Wellclose-square, London, will be promptly forwarded.

## Foreign Mobements.

FRANCE. SUICIDE AND MURDER.—The Gazette des Tribunaus states that on Wednesday last a deplorable event caused a considerable excitement amongst the inhabitants of the house No. 2, in the Rue des Fillesdu-Calvaire. Two young persons, lately married, were found dead from suffocation in their bed-chamber. The husband, who was a clockmaker, sent his apprentice with a message to a distant part of the town in order to have time to carry his project into execution. When the apprentice returned, he found the door closed, and after having in vain knocked for some time he determined to apply to a locksmith. When the door was opened the unfortunate couple were found dead on their bed, locked in each others's arms. A large chafing dish, containing the remains of a been ascertained. Their furniture showed that they states that a considerable multitude assembled on Saturday last at the Court of Assive of Melun. The Saturday last at the Court of Assize of Melun. The serious nature of the charge to be investigated, the

ger, who had remained at home alone with the widow on the day of her death, and who was known the condemnation of General Prim to an imprison-to have purchased pocket pistols, which fact he dement of six years in a fortress out of the Peninsula. nied. A long chain of circumstantial evidence The result of an appeal to the Suprem having been established. Merger the younger was War and Marine was anxiously awaited. found guilty of the murder of the widow Neven, and sentenced to hard labour for life. He- was removed from court uttering the most solemn protestations of at the approach of winter the Parisian operatives declared in a state of siege—the bandos of divers suffer severely, and this year the rigorous season is Captains-General, decreeing the penalty of death to be announced by facts which ought to awaken the soli- enforced at their will and pleasure—the cruel and op-

great distress, SPAIN. PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

The advices from Spain fully confirm the intelligence which we were enabled to give last week of the to state that the insurrection is rapidly extending. armed 200 troops of the line, in addition to the carbirations in the Chamber, to diminish its importance, lits movement. Narvaez stated, in reply to questions addressed to him, that Zurbano was merely at the head of a few on the 21st instant :brigands, and that he expected a few hours would terminate tile rebel s career

of Saturday, contains all that was known at Paris, or of the province of Soria, as I am told, and finding, on on the frontier, of the proceedings of Zuriano: General of Burgos marched at the head of two battalions. ral, or, if taken alive, to shoot him within an hour, Zur-Zurbano had assembled his followers to the number of 50 bano went immediately to the resident of the political, ar-

or 60, in the environs of Legrone, on the south bank of rested him, and applying to him the lextellionic had him the Ebro, and had suddenly entered the little town of shot within the hour. I am also informed that the Najera, between Logrono and Santo Domingo de la troops in the city of Soria have joined the insurrection : Calzada.

having advanced in all haste on Najera, Zurbano evacu- Zurbano, has passed in a body over to his cause. No one ated it, after having received a sum of 50 douros (250f.) as | can tell at what point this terrible and indefatigable leader part of a contribution which he had levied on the place. may appear on the morrow. A letter from St. Sebastian He here added about 12 or 15 horsemen to his band, has been communicated to me, which states that General together with a few young men whom he compelled to Iturbe, who inhabited Guipuscoa, has declared himself, jein his troop, which he designated by the title "Army for and drawn with him the towns of Aspeitia and Ascoitia. the restoration of the constitution." During his stay at Movements are also said to have been made in Galicia and Najera, he proclaimed the government of Espartero, and Andalusia; and, according to reports from travellers arshot the agent of public security, an office-newly created, rived from Spain, the fidelity of the Queen's troops is totand which answers to our commissary of police.

different authorities, and established a new municipality the troops have made common cause with the insurreccomposed of Esparterists and republicans. All the young tion. In fine, I am enabled to assure you that the report men who could effect their escape from his forced recruit | published here in the ministerial journal, that the movement, sought refuge at Logrono, or in the mountains, ment is made in the name of Espartero, is completely false. where they soon spread the alarm of what had taken Zurbano, and those who second him, raise no other cries place. The province of Legrono has been declared in a than "The Constitution of 1837." "Down with the tystate of siege. The same step has been pursued with rants!" The flags of the liberating army bear these regard to Santander, but the reason of this has not words, "Isabella II. and the Constitution!" Some sol-

any other delay than that required to confirm his identity. racter of nationality in which men act from principle. The following is the proclamation issued by Zurbano on his taking up arms against the Spanish

Government: tism for the fourth time! Let us rise to beat to the earth for ever that scourge of humanity, a thousand hold is a nation chained to the earth and groaning under | the most deadly oppression, without rights, without liwhich, at the cost of streams o. blood, it pleased Heaven to grant you. A vile and bastard faction is now the arbiter of the destinies and interests of this magnificent sons, because you have been deceived, and that you have been used as instruments in their liberticide plans? No. Shall I say that you are not aware of belonging to that oppressed people whose rights you are charged to defend? No! I shall not do you so much injustice. To you belongs that liberty of which you have been deprived; to you it belongs to regain and protect that constitution, now wounded to death, which, with solemn oaths, you have so often sworn to defend. On it depends the security of your families and your interests. If you allow it to perish, you are forging the chains of your country, and in favour of the most detestable of monopolies. The choice between the slavery and liberty of your fatherland cannot be doubtful. A slight effort is only required, because tyrants are always cowards; and tyrants are not worthy of ruling a nation so noble and so valiant as yours—that nation of which your oppressors became possessed by means of the blackest infamy, by abusing in the most infamous manner your credulity, your generosity, and your good faith.

Soldiers and Nationals!-Come and join my ranks; where you know that I have been, and shall be, ever the | and that it was believed that disturbances had again foremost in the hour of danger. Come! and I shall soon occurred there. The inmates of the prison Brieg. in proudly lead you to victory; and our watchword, our ral. Silesia, made a desperate attempt to escape on the lying sign shall be, as in the other provinces—" Vira la 19th. At the request of the governor a battalion of Constitution!" "Viva Isabella II. Constitucional!" "Viva infantry was sent by railway to the above-named la Junta Central:" " Viva General Espartero!" " Viva la town from Breslau, Independence National!"

#### Your General and Comrade. MARTIN ZURBANO.

Junta to grant immediate promotion to every chief and offi-to give or to refuse his sanction to projects of law cer who, being recognised as such, may join the ranks of the adopted by the states during the sitting of the diet. army of liberty; as also to diminish by two years of ser- The suppression of all distinctions of nobility amongst shall present themselves to me; whilst the whole of of the right of suspending the publication of journals those of the present conscription, on account of its illegality, shall be sent to their homes, because the usurping Government had no faculty to raise them, as it had not the authority of the Cortes.

duced an extraordinary sensation in that liberal and the triumphs of Shamil Bey have, this campaign, town. The inhabitants openly sympathised with the been to an extent hitherto unknown. An individual revolters, and on the 16th the public excitement rose from that country, just arrived from Daghestan, says, to such an extent that General Breton declared the that during the last spring and summer no less than place to be in a state of siege, and distributed his seven or eight severe battles had been fought, in the political chief issued a bando, directing every of men, no less than forty-five places or positions. citizen to deliver up, within twenty-four hours, all So reduced were they, that the bonds of discipline the arms, offensive or defensive, in his possession, were loosened; and at a place called Bassil Bay, two under pain of severe penalties. Several domiciliary generals, with all their troops, came over to Schamil! visits were made in the course of the 17th. On the evening of that day (the time of the departure of my of war, which was held at the baths of Sidjak Sou pronounce for the constitution of 1837.

General Breton has applied to his Government for reinforcements.

On the 15th the two villages of Castillo de Echo armed without any difficulty by the insurgents.

visits in search of arms, most of the infi-hitants who had retained any had taken alarm, and night after one would have been more likely to give credit to the one would have been more likely to give credit to the night muskets, pistols, &c., were thrown into the night muskets, pistols, &c., were thrown into the assertion. Certain it is, that the forces of Russia streets. Seven persons were arrested at Rues, on the laws been concentred in the neighbourhood of Daglith, on a charge of conspiracy, and removed to have been concentred in the neighbourhood of Daglith, on a charge of conspiracy, and removed to have been concentred in the neighbourhood of Daglith, on a charge of conspiracy, and removed to

different points for imprisonment. the 21st. fully confirm the previous accounts of the ing Russan villages, and bearing off rich spoils in rapid progress making by Zurbano in Upper and slaves, horses, cattle sheep, and other property.

Lower Arragon, and give the lie completely to the stories circulated by the Spanish Consul at Bayonne, of his having taken refuge in Navarre, On the 18th General Zurbano and his troops entered the town of General Zurbano and his troops entered the town of natives of Poland are prohibited from marrying Soria, where he was well received by the inhabitants. till they have completed their thirtieth year. He, however, found that previous to his arrival the political chief of the place had issued a bando, ordering that Zurbano should be shot, if taken prisoner, upon his simple identity being proved. Zurbano, upon this, ordered the political chief himself to be shot, as an example to all persons in authority not to publish such atrocious and sanguinary mandates. These orders were at once carried into execution. A battalion of the regiment of Saragossa has pronounced,

example will be followed by more of the troops. Information has also been received that a rising has taken place in the province of Guipuscoa in quantity of charcoal, was found in the centre of the favour of the constitutional cause. Two towns, Aschamber. The cause of this double suicide has not cotia and Aspetia, have pronounced, and General Iturbide has placed himself at the head of the movewere both affluent and orderly. The same journal ment. It is reported that a further rising has taken

and gone over to Zurbano, and it is expected that the

Madrid, Nov. 19.—General Araoz, a distinguished talent of the public prosecutor, and the number of officer, has been arrested and thrown into prison, for objects which were to be produced in evidence no other apparent reason than that he was some years amongst the rest a large earthen dish, in which ago the commanding officer of General Prim; General was preserved the head of the victim-stimulated the Ramirez, though with the weight of eighty years curiosity of the inhabitants of Melun. The facts, as upon his shoulders, is ordered off to the Canary States, Native Americanism, and other minor matstated by the Attorney-General, were as follows: Islands, and, on his remonstrating, is arrested, thrust An aged woman, named Neven, a widow, without into a coach, and carried to the castle of St. Catalina, children, having conceived a warm affection for a at Cadiz, till an opportunity offers of sending him family named Merger, sold her property and divided beyond the seas. Even ill health is no protection it amongst them, reserving for her own use an an-against such men as the agents of Narvaez in Madrid. nuity of 200f, and a capital of 500f. About eight General Espinoza, in the face of a medical report months after the whow Neven went to reside with that he is untit to be removed, is sent off under an at least, nothing can be done effectually as regards months after the whow Neven went to reside with that he is unnu to be removed, is sent on analy an interest, nothing can be done encetually as regards the family of the Mergers, enriching the family with escort to Porto Rico, while General Arristazabal is that matter for some time to come. This journal her money; and by her attention to their affairs, she sent in a similar summary manner to Cuba. Such regards the Whig party as utterly and for ever disperished, the victim of a horrible murder. On the proceedings would, in any case, be harsh and arbi-19th of July last the lifeless body of the widow Neven trary; but in the present instances, there being in up the American Republicans. In another article was found in a well, attached to the house of the fact no charge against the officers in question, and no Mergers. At first it was considered that her death reason for their arrest and banishment, but a vague was the effect of accident, but on a closer examina- and guilty fear on the part of the Government, their tion it was discovered that she had been shot through | deportation can only be looked upon as the grossest the head. Suspicions then fell upon the son of Mer. tyranny and oppression.

Print.—The greatest attention was still excited by The result of an appeal to the Supreme Council of

STATE OF THE INSURRECTION.—The silence of the French telegraph in regard to Zurbano's movements The false intelligence propagated by the Paris Ministerial journals, and notably by the Debats, Globe, and Press.—It would seem that every year and Press—the fact of seven provinces in Spain being citude of the Administration. The withdrawal of so pressive conduct of the French authorities at the fronlarge a proportion of the deposits lodged in the tiers towards all liberal Spaniards—all these matters, savings'-banks; the state of the hospitals, which are we say, indicate pretty clearly that the insurrection encumbered with sick; the extraordinary number of is progressing, and that the cause of liberty is gaining children, women, and even operatives, seeking for strength. The more Narvaez boasts of being able to employment, who are found begging in the streets of put down the revolt, the more are we satisfied that Paris; all these facts demonstrate the existence of the reign of his power is at an end. We cannot forget the significant language of Mendizabel when addressing recently one of the attachés of the Spanish Legation in Paris-" In three months' time you will receive your orders from me.'

The Sentinelle des Purences, in announcing the rising of Zurbano in Old Castile. Subsequent ac- movement of the two towns, Castillo de Echo, and counts, though they are by no means full, enable us Castillo de Anso, adds that the insurgents had dis-The news produced a great sensation in Madrid, neers and Custom-house officers. The same journal though the Government had endeavoured by decla- lalso declares that the valley of Tena has also made

The Bayonne correspondent of the National writes

"While Zurbano was believed to be in the hands of his enemies or a solitary wanderer on the mountains, the The following article, from the Journal des Interes intrepid chief has by a bold mano-uvre got into the capital entering, a proclamation of the political chief posted up At the first news of the march of Zurbano, the Captain in the streets, giving orders to fire on the insurgent Geneand it is likewise given to me as a positive fact that a bat-On the 14th, the Commandant General of Lorrono, Italion of the Saragossa regiment, sent out in pursuit of tering in all parts. An official account has arrived here, During his short stay Zurbano took possession of all announcing that the whole of Upper Arragon has prothe horses which were in a state for service, dismissed the nounced itself, and that the carabineers and other parts of diers, on joining Zurbano, have cried, "Long live Espar-By a Royal decree, counter signed by Narvaez, General tero." but this was a souvenir, and not a political act. It Zurbano is deprived of his rank, his honours, and his is faise that Espartero has been proclaimed. The insurdecorations, as guilty of high treason. An order has been rection is made in the name of the Constitution, and in given that if caught he shall be immediately shot, without hatred of the violent counter-revolution, and has a cha-

disturbed and undismayed, continued to proceed right on in the morning—and a beautiful morning it was on the fourth time! Let us rise to beat to the pears, and as I believe I already anticipated, he inspiriting—and as they encountered each other, there times more infamous than that which, at the cost of the in the neighbourhood of Tudela, close to the Arra- -a debate-a comparison of votes-and all that variety blood of the lovers of freedom, you crushed on the plains gonese frontier, at the head of 500 infantry and of gesture and commotion which indicated unsettled of Navarre! Believe it, soldiers, that what you now be- 200 horse. He had sent a messenger to Saragossa, minds in both parties after going through the discussion. to inform his friends there of his intention to move berty, without a future; with venerable code effaced, and shot by order of the Captain-General. A person was the fact, that immense sums of money were pending who arrived here last night, on foot, brought the on the result in the State of New York, and also on the above account to those much interested in the movenation, in which the spark of life that yet remains is more here last evening, one within an hour or two after the the result of local elections, and also of the general elecsad than death itself. Shall I say that you are not her other, with despatches from some of the military tion; and if we include in this estimate the probable authorities in that part of the country to the Minisvernment has not published them up to the present or ten millions were to change hands in a few days on the hour—and it is now half-past eight o'clock P.M. This general result being ascertained. This is, perhaps, one nour—and it is now half-past eight o'clock P.M. This general result being ascertained. This is, perhaps, one house Burgess stopped, received 300 dollars reward of itself looks as if news were not of an encouraging of the weightiest reasons which can be assigned for the on the spot. We subjoin the following particulars:—

> It is added that Narvaez, after perusing the despatches, sent for the couriers who brought them: and using the very significative sign of placing his finger on his lips, and drawing his hand across his throat, intimated to them the danger they would incur by blabbing.

The fact, however, that despatches have been received, and that the Gazette, Heraldo, and other official and semi-official organs are silent, is in itself venerable gentleman with grey hairs, but a bright eye, length, after having been tossed about, he landed, most suspicious.

GERMANY. DISTURBANCES.—Berlin papers of the 20th., state that troops were despatched from Schneidnitz on the preceding night to the weaving districts of Silesia,

Reforms.—The King of Sweden has approved of all the modifications by the states in the fundamental Addition.—I am authorized by the Supreme Central of the diet every three years. The right of the king law. The principal modifications are :—Convocation

CIRCASSIA AND GEORGIA. GLORIOUS TRIUMPHS OF THE MOUNTAINEERS,-The flying reports which during the last few months have Saragossa.—The intelligence of Zurbano's revolt successively reached Constantinople from Daghestan reached Saragossa on the night of the 14th, and protroops in commanding positions. On the same day which the Russians lost, besides an immense number On this, the Russian general-in-chief called a council advices) Saragossa was in a very agitated state, and (this was probably early in September). It was there there is little doubt that if Zurbano can maintain proposed, that the whole army should make a grand athimself a few days longer the capital of Aragon will tack upon the mountaineers; but many of the officers asserted that their men could not be trusted, and it was finally determined that overtures should be made to the grate of the some parts of Broadway, at the hotels, and in many quarks of Broadway are of limited amount. The window of the room of the graph window of the graph window of the room of the gr asserted that their men could not be trusted, and it was finally determined that overtures should be made and Castillo de Ans, between the valley of Roncal, Russians should furnish his camp with food; and on Upper Aragon, and the Pyrenees, compelled their these terms an armistice was concluded up to the day ayuntamientos to reign, and pronounced for the constitution of 1837. Some troops and the Custom Honse officers in the neighbourhood have been distillation of the world states, that the letter from that part of the world states, that the letter from that part of the world states, that the losses of the Russians, between killed, wounded, and missing, amount to 60,000 men; whilst those of the mountaineers amount to 12,000. This may possibly mountaineers amount to 12,000. This may possibly mountaineers are not to 12,000. This may possibly men had addressed as the rose up to heaven as we never before heard—some cursting of the sect in New York, and, after a long, ramining the contents, and discovering that they and Uatmeal each quite as well sold. No change they consisted of upwards of £120, immediately went to the value of Barley. Irish new Beans have sold at consult the Rev. Mr. D., who kindly ascertained that a few loss of Baltic white Peas have been taken for the treasure belonged to a gentleman who, on crossing a few lots of Baltic white Peas have been taken for the treasure belonged to a gentleman who, on crossing a few lots of Baltic white Peas have been taken for the rose up to heaven as well sold. No change and unscovering that they and discovering that they and discovering that they and discovering that they are consisted of upwards of £120, immediately went to the value of Barley. Irish new Beans have sold at consisted of upwards of £120, immediately went to the value of Barley. Irish new Beans have sold at consisted of upwards of £120, immediately went to the value of Barley. Irish new Beans have sold at consisted of upwards of £120, immediately went to the value of Barley. Irish new Beans have sold at the value of Barley. Irish new Beans have sold at the value of Barley. Irish new Beans have sold at the value of Barley. Irish new Beans have sold at the value of Barley. Irish new Beans have sold at the value of Barley. Irish new Beans have sold at the value of Barley. Irish new Beans have sold at the value of Barley and the BARCKIONA.—A Barcelona lever of the 16th. states that the authorities having made several domiciliary mountaineers amount to 12,000. This may possibly mountaineers amount to 12,000. This may possibly

POLAND. More Russian Tyranny.—It is said that the Em-

## UNITED STATES.

CRACY.-ELECTION OF MR. POLK AS PRESI-LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY. — The steam-ship Great Western, Captain Matthews, arrived in the Mersey shortly before noon. She left the wharf at New York at fifteen minutes past two o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and made this port in thirteen days sixteen hours and a half, the shortest passage she has accomplished during the season. She brought thirty-one passengers.

The contest for the Presidency, esteemed so doubtful, is decided in favour of Polk, foremost in whose policy are the annexation of Texas to the United States, the support of the institution of slavery, and, to use his own words, "such a tariff for revenue as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury as will defray the expenses of Government, economically administered." Other questions are likewise involved in this decision given by the citizens of the United States—the bank question, the distribution of the surplus revenue, affecting the repudiating ters. According to the New York Herald, the tariff may be somewhat modified at the next session, though it never can be essentially altered; no bank, no distribution can take place for the present; new negociations may be opened for the annexation of

Texas, but as the Senate will be Whig for two years banded, and conceives that on their ruins will spring it reviews the effect of the election upon the repudiating States in respect of the settlement in the negative of the question of distributing the surplus revenue among the States-a measure of great imortance both to this country and to the United States; and considers it a result most fortunate for the character of the country and the prospects of the stockholders, as compelling them to depend solely upon themselves in order to redeem their character. The days on which the several elections took place

November 1st, Pennsylvania 26 electors, Ohio 23. November 4th, New Hampshire 6, Connecticut 6, irginia 17, North Carolina 11, Georgia 10, Maryland 8,

Arkansas 3, Rhode Island 4. November 4th and 5th, Mississippi 6. November 5th, New York 36, Louisiana 6, Tennessee 13.

Pennsylvania ...... 0

Ohio ..... 28

Connecticut ...... 6

Rhode Island ...... 4

entitled:—

November 5th and 6th, New Jersey 7. November 11th, Massachussetts 12, Main & Alabama 9. November 12th, Vermont 6. Delaware 3. December 1st, South Carolina 2, by the legislature.

Of these, news from the following States has dready arrived to an extent sufficient to ascertain the result in each. The figures denote the number of electoral votes to which they are respectively

иет патрянге	U	• • •	Ū
Maryland	8		0
New York	U		36
Virginia	U		17
New Jersey	7	• • •	0
	_		
	48		หอ
STATES NOT ASCERTAINED, BUT	, COF	CEDED.	
Massachusetts	12	• • •	G
Vermont	6		0
Kentucky	12		0
Maine	0		9
South Carolina	0		9
Alabama	()		y
Illinois	Ü	• • •	9
Missouri	U	• • •	7
Arkanga-	ø		3
	_		
	78	•••	131
STATES NOT ASCERTAINED, NOR	CON	CEDED.	
Delaware	· • • • •	<b></b>	. 3

Mississipi Louisiana ...... 6

the number necessary to elect 138. If, therefore, the from the Whig New York journals), Polk but re- discharge of his official duties, when called upon by the quires to carry one State of not less than seven votes, people to exercise them. I should say the most promiand there are four such, and he is elected. James K. Polk was 49 years of age on the 2d inst.

We take the following from the New York Herald of the 8th inst.:— A DAY OF EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK. - Yesterday was one of the most extraordinary days ever seen in New York. All the principal streets exhibited a popular excitement, which had a character of anxiety more than anything else, to a degree altogether unexampled. In the morning the Whig papers came out very boldly, and claimed the State of New York for Mr. Clay, thereby giving him the Presidency. Side by side with these journals the ultra-democratic journals also came out, and claimed MADRID, Nov. 20 .- The correspondent of the Times the State in the same way, by their invincible figuring for says, "I have it from a good source that Zurbano, un- Mr. Polk. The respective readers of those journals salintended, towards Saragossa; and that he had arrived | could be at once seen a difference of opinion—a discussion What gave edge and interest to the speculations and on that place. The messenger was, however, taken discussions of many on the all-absorbing topic of the day, general question. At a very low estimate it may be ment. One fact is certain, that two expresses arrived reckoned that several millions are pending in this city on amounts pending in the various cities and towns throughters of War and for the Interior; and that the Go- out the country, we should not be at all surprised if eight

> excitement differing altogether from that which precedes anelection, when all is hope and buoyancy. In the streets the scenes were often indescribably amusing. Throughout the whole morning, at every corner, groups were collected, listening to two or three pracles debating the probabilities of Clay or Polk carrying the State of New York. At one corner you would see a State, and again that it was very probable that Mr. Polk would get it! In another corner some attache of a news-

intense anxiety which characterizes the present excitement

-an excitement visible in the countenances of all; an

that morning. by their own man instead of voting for Mr. Clay. All 300 dollars—to give him up to the police. sorts of vengeance were indeed vowed by the Whigs against the abolitionists, because they had thrown away of Burgess and Elder, after their arrival in America, such a glorious "feller" as Henry Clay.

we made a long time before the election, that whoever articles of furniture.

got the vote of New York would get the Presidency. Up to a late hour in the afternoon the same doubt—the same Mr. Pratt at Boston, and it was stated before the to a late hour in the afternoon the same doubt—the same Mr. Pratt at Boston, and it was stated before the discussion—the same anxiety—the same care-worn aspect jury that the deceased was found dead in the gaol by —and the same immense number of groups were visible, strangling himself with his silk handkerchief, the

fiends themselves.

test for the Presidency in America has filled the countenance fell." from that moment. The elder Tory press of England with loud mouthings against went on to argue that Joe's death was ordained of peror of Russia has issued an order by which all popular rights; and as foul practices of every descripthe Lord, on account of his transgressions—that he did partisans. We extract the following from the Demo-

cratic Campaign of the 2nd November :-GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE AMERICAN DEMO-IMPORTANT DETECTION. -- We stop the press to an. nounce the astounding discovery which has just been made of a plot of the Whigs to carry the State by a system of DOUBLE BALLOTS. We have a package of them before us, printed on thin

paper, procured from their central source of supply, with leaf to catch together, so as to appear but a single ballot, and to part when thrown down into the ballot box. They would deceive all but the most vigilant scrutiny. The law is, that when an excess of ballots is found in the box above the number of names on the poll-list, an equi-

which, in such a case, the Democratic party alone must These have been sent uniformly all over the State: and in counties where the tickets had been already printed, the latter are destroyed, and the fraudulent

The same system is doubtless extended to other states. It may, perhaps, be too late now to counteract this vile treason; but wherever this paper may reach in season guard, and to insist that the inspectors shall examine each ballot before it goes into the box. If the Whigs should cheat the democracy out of the

the consequences. That it would be patiently submitted to, may well be doubted. CHARACTER OF MR. POLK. - As the character of James K. Polk, the Chartist President of America, is of value, and consequently has been violently well as by their English colleagues" on 'Change," we cratic Campaign, American paper, of the 2nd No-

Columbia, Maury Co., Tennessee, Oct. 16, 1844.

vember :—

I reached this town yesterday, in the stage coach from Nashville, forty miles, on a good turnpike road. This is one of the finest counties of land in the State, and inhabited by an intelligent and wealthy class of people. As you are aware, Gov. Polk, the Democratic candidate for President, resides in this place. I had the honour of taking tea at his house last evening, and of enjoying the society of himself and his amiable and splendid lady. His Kentucky 12, Indiana 12, Illinois 9, Missouri 7, Michigan blandness, firmness, and benevolence. His head would features are strongly marked by evidences of intellect, be esteemed a splendid model by phrenologists, in which the intellectual and moral faculties are largely predominant. His forehead is high, broad, and full, and perpendicular, if not projecting. The upper part of the head rises high above the ears. The organs of benevolence, veneration, and firmness are prominently developed. Col. Polk's character, through a long public life, is known to correspond with these characteristics of his mind.

He represented the Congressional district in which he lives, for fourteen years. While he has at all times had Tennessee, eved the Whigs cried out, "Shame,—oh! for and five wounded. shame." Of all the slanders ever started against him, · has, consist of families, many of them small, having inherited them principally through his lady. He has parted with some of his best servants to gratify their wish to be with their wives. In other instances he has purchased at high rates the wives of his men from other part promenade concerts, for a month. ties, and also the husbands of his women, in order, as far !

as possible, to keep families together, and by that means to make them more comfortable and happy. His lady is both beautiful and accomplished, and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. There is not a human being living that is an enemy of hers. It is painful to find that a man like Colonel Polk, whose whole life has been pure and without reproach, should be so shamefully assailed as he has been.

During his whole life he has been strictly a temperance man in everything; in liquor, tobacco, in eating, and in all respects. He never gambled. In all his life he never gave or accepted a challenge to fight a duel. He is an anti-duellist on Christian principles. He believes duelling to be morally wrong, and has the moral courage to put in practice the moral principles he professes. He is a much The total number of electoral votes is 275; and greater man, and a much better man, than the world, and especially his opponents, have ever given him credit for. figures of the above table are correct (and we take it | He is a modest and retiring man, but bold and firm in the nent trait of his mind was that of moral courage—a rare and valuable trait of character.

He made a good and faithful representative, an able and efficient Governor, a prompt, able, and impartial 1843, upwards of 230 millions. Speaker of the House of Representatives; and, if elected, will make an able, judicious, sound and safe President of the United States; one that will aim to maintain the rights and honour of the country in our foreign relations, and secure, as far as practicable, the peace and prosperity of our people at home. I have not had time as yet to call on Gen. Jackson

but am happy to learn that the old patriot enjoys better health of late, exhibiting tokens of a calm and contented ennessee, is tremendous. The whole country is studded I for a similar attempt on a citizen of that city. with hickory and ash poles. Whatever may be said of AT Tours, one of the finest of its historical monu-Tennessee, it certainly produces the tallest bickory poles ments, the Abbey Church of Saint Julien, of the date

At Clarkesville, I saw one continuous stick, 75 fee high. At Shelbyville, I saw one stick 105 feet high, and at Lyuchburg, Bedford, I saw one single stick 117 feet high!! being 12 inches in diameter near the base. It was drawn into the vilage by 37 yoke of oxen, escorted by a uniform company called the Bedford Hickories. The low state of water in the Western rivers, combined

with the political excitement about the Presidential election, has almost suspended business. CAPTURE OF BURGESS, THE BRITISH FORGER .- This villain was captured on Light-house Island, in Boston harbour, and was safely lodged in Levant-street gaøl, ready for delivery to the British authorities. Neville, an Irishman, living on the island, and at whose Burgess, who was apprehended soon after Elder strangled hunself in the gaol of Boston, in a most miserable condition, in a small island 15 miles from

Boston, is now on his return, in the custody of John

Forester, the officer, to England.

It appears that when Burgess escaped from the hotel at Nahant, a small peninsula joined to the main land by a neck of land about four miles in length, he rowed in the dark for a considerable time, and at leaning on his crutch, weighing the probabilities of the and made the best of his way to a small cottage in Paris and umber, both of which are used in the adulcase, as if he were a judge of the Supreme Court, and de- which a poor Irishman and his wife and three chilciding with the most consummate dignity in the world dren resided. From thence he sent to the waiter of that it was highly probable that Mr. Clay would get the the hotel at Nahant his keys, with directions to take of umber mixed with five cwt. of Peruvian guano possession of the money contained in his bags, and makes a fine-looking article. convey it to him. John Forester, who managed the paper—some half-and-half editor would be arrested on whole business, with the ready assistance of the offihis way and asked what his opinion was, and what was cers granted by the authorities, with consummate rage against the "natives," for cheating them out of a pocket, and half naked, the unhappy Burgess, after Brussels free of postage. large majority in New York, after they had manfully and great exertion, reached another cottage, at the disdecently abandoned their own ticket and gone for the tance of about eight miles across the water, and there 'natives." It appears that the Whigs had calculated on remained under shelter for nearly a night and day. creanis, and rogues, for not veting—as they had given and robbery of the Bank of England, immediately the Whigs reason to suppose—for Mr. Clay. On the other gave the information where it could be made most hand, others of the same party were equally loud and in- available, and the person who knew the place of confanatics"-" the egregious blockheads," who were sticking without a great deal of persuasion, and a reward of

their votes on such a man as Birney, astead of electing that they looked with the utmost confidence to per-Throughout the afternoon it was generally agreed that lodging about a fortnight at the hotel at Nahant, and the vote of the State of New York for Mr. Clay would had purchased a piece of ground of Mr. Drew, the depend on the abolition vote in the western counties; but landlord, on which he was about to build a house, and

particularly in Wall-street, in the business districts, in same handkerchief being fastened to the grate of the imprisonment in consequence.

tion have been charged upon the Chartist supporters | not apostatize, but he "wrought abominations," and of Polk, we beg to present the enemy with the following account of the manœuvres of their American and share in its triumphs. The transgression was in

that Sidney Rigdon had taken a separate stand. Elder Winchester called on all the faithful to come peculiar marks, and ingeniously folded with a little fly- out and separate themselves at once from their cor- cult, if the gentry were wisely liberal, to extend the rupt brethren at Nauvoo, which was, he said, doomed growth of flax to every district in Ireland. One acre to destruction, and was fast falling into decay on ac- of the fine alluvial soil of Tipperary or Limerick count of its iniquities. The "Twelve Apostles," as would yield a more profitable return, with good mathey call themselves, were very busy at Nauvoo in nagement, than three under a wheat crop. The prethe very delectable business of defaming and slandervalent number shall be drawn out by lot-a process by ing one another. It is estimated that the recent ment. Railways will soon connect the most distant Mormon war will cost the state of Illinois 20,000 dols., and that the aggregate expense incurred during the year on account of the Mormons would not fall short

tial election, the elections in Canada were going on at the same time. The result has been the triumph of is only necessary to say, in praise of Mr. Genty's subefore the election, we summon our friends to be en their the Covernor-General's party. From the latest returns we are enabled to state, that 42 Conservatives hips is 102lbs., and that of twelve carrots 20lbs. Mr. are elected, 23 Radicals, and 9 doubtful. This leaves | Genty had forty-seven tons of the turnips per Irish 10 more returns to come in, but whatever be their acre, and of the carrots twenty tons per ditto. The lection by such means as this, we would not answer for ! mature they cannot affect the general dicision. THE WINTER seems to be setting in very early this season in Canada. A heavy fall of snow had occur-

of 50,000 dollars.

red, and in many districts the roads were impassable. A letter from Buffalo states that the sbock of an earthquake, which had extended into Canada, had acre, the latter forty-one tons per ditto. We feel assailed by the Clay money-mongers of America, as been felt, and is described by all who heard it as peculiar pleasure in giving the above statement—first. resembling the noise made by a heavy waggon driven as we are happy agriculture is advancing so rapidly deem it right to give the following from the Demo-rapidly over frozen ground; the rumbling preceding and following the shock, it says, was smart enough to shake windows, stores, and crockery upon the shelves. In one instance, it threw down a store, and in another, it cracked the walls of a brick building. It was noticed by persons residing in various places over a territory of at least 100 square miles, and how much further I have not learned. MEXICO.

Our Mexican advices are very scanty. President Santa Anna was married to Senora Dona Dolores Fostang Gomes, on the 2nd ult., in the National Palace, with all the solemnity due to the occasion. TAHIŤI.

More Fighting.—We have received intelligence rom Tahiti, by way of the United States, to July 15. It appears, by a report given by the captain of the whale-ship Martha, which had arrived at Rhode Island, that, on the 20th of June, a body of natives having assembled at Point Venus, and their proximity being considered too near for safety, Governor Bruat had marched against them at the head of 400 French. The natives, having received intelligence of lives, for fourteen years. While he has at all times had strong political opponents in Tennessee, he is without a personal enemy in the State. All, with one accord, declared that they know of no spot on blomich on Calendary in the English mission-house, clare, that they know of no spot or blemish on Colonel they opened their fire upon them in a direct line with Polk's whole private life; that a better neighbour, a the house, and Mr. M'Kean, one of the missionaries, kinder master, a more indulgent and faithful husband, or who was walking on his verandah, was struck by a a more upright, honest, benevolent and moral man, they ball, and instantly killed. The native loss is unnever knew. When the Roorback slander reached known. The French loss amounted to three killed

At the same time, on the south side, another this was the most unlike the truth. All his opponents in action took place, in which the natives were routed. Tennessee admit that there is not a kinder man to his ser- In this action five French were killed and seven vants to be found in the State. Col. Polk is not rich. He wounded. The native loss on this occasition is also has a moderate property, and owing nothing, is independunknown; but the day following the natives again dent. He doet not own forty slaves in the world. What advanced upon the town, and succeeded in burning the French mission-house, chapel, &c.

> JULIER has of ened Covent Garden Theatre, for Many counterfeit sovereigns, bearing the image of Queen Victoria, are in circulation in Brussels; they are dated 1837.

> RETURN OF EMIGRANTS .- By the last outward-bound packet-ship from Philadelphia, 200 Irish emigrants returned to Ireland. LORD DUNDONALD'S PATENT for his rotatory steam engines has been extended for the further term of

> Public Baths.—The town council of Hull have granted 500l. to make public baths, adjoining the new water-works.

Population.—According to the last census, the population of Bohemia amounts to 4,467,120 souls. Poland.-A letter from Warsaw says, that four fortresses in Russian Poland have cost 300,000,000

Byron's Statue.—Thorwaldsden's statue of Byron, excluded from Westminster, is about to be erected in the Cemetery of Kensal Green, POSTAGE.—The total number of letters despatched

through the Post Office in 1838, was 75 millions; in QUEER MEMORIAL. -- It is proposed to erect a lunatic week are supported for best dry qualities; damp and asylum for Cumberland and Westmoreland, by way of a memorial to the late Earl of Lonsdale.

Electro-Magnetism. — A new electro-magnetic light has been invented at Cincinati, of such power, that one of them, at a height of 200 feet, is expected to illumine the whole city. FRANCIS QUENISSET, the bravo, who, as our readers

will recollect, attempted to assassinate King Louis The political excitement in the West, and especially in | Philippe, was arrested on the 22d ult. in New Orleans,

> of the twelfth century, and in perfect preservation, though serving just now as coach-house and stables, is offered for sale or hire. A GHOST THRASHED.—Last week, a fellow who had terrified some of the inhabitants of Handsworth by

> personating a ghost, was waylaid by six men, who thrashed him so severely that he had to be taken to WILD BOARS.—The Journal des Debats states, that

> for some time past troops of wild boars have appeared in the forests of St. Aime and De Fossard, in the Vosges, and have committed much injury in the surrounding country. What's IN A Name?-Chloronaphthalohyposulphu-

> ric and chloronaphalosohyposulphuric are names proposed by M. le Dr. N. Sinin, for two acids formed by the action of sulphuric acid on corresponding combinations of napthaline with chlorine! SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.—The Revue de Paris, commenting on the system of solitary confinement, says, that practical experiment is not favourable to the

system; and that, during the six months it has been pursued in the prison of Senlis, two suicides have een committed. INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—Some merchants have despatched ships to Ichaboe, ballasted with plaster of and the best malting barley, are nearly worth the

teration of guano. The cost of loading and detention | qr. lower. Oats have declined one farthing per stone, to get a full cargo is thus saved. About fifteen cwt. and beans 6d. per load. New Mode of Defrauding the Revenue. - A. new

system of defrauding the revenue has been discovered on the Belgian frontier. The officers of the customs the character of the returns which he had in his pocket skill, took care to cut off the means of escape by land, at Verviers, who, it seems, are always wide awake, and met the bearer of the money on his way to a having conceived some suspicions of thirteen terrines, Throughout the day both parties continued to claim place of appointment. The bag, which contained the State most manfully; but both admitted that the vote £126 in gold, and in dollars and notes £468, was taining pates de fois gras, from Strasbourg, and even was extremely close, and that the probability was, that a directly sent back to the hotel, while the pursuit was smeared outside with that appetising confection, few hundreds would determine it either way. In some continued. In the most wretched condition, with no opened them, and found them to be filled with 980 quarters the Whigs were blazing away, in paroxysms of more than a half-crown or a couple of shillings in his sealed letters, which, it was hoped, would arrive at A BRIDE REMINDED OF HER DUTY.—During the so-

lemnization of a marriage, at a parish church, in the out any alteration in value. For barley the trade at least from six to nine thousand majority in this city, in He then sent the owner of the cottage with a note to vice those soldiers of the conscription of 41 and 42 who the members of the supreme tribunal. The abolition with the "natives," and they have by uttering the lacenies of the finest malting qualities, lower prices must have by uttering the lacenies of the finest malting qualities, lower prices must have by uttering the lacenies of the finest malting qualities, lower prices must have by uttering the lacenies of the finest malting qualities, lower prices must have consequence of the coalition with the "natives," and they a Mr. Grant, who had had some transactions with are now extremely furious in their abuse of their rechim in a pecuniary way, requesting money. Mr. love, honour, &c., by uttering the laconic sentence, "I been submitted to. Oats were in good supply, and will," the bridgeroom, who resides in the semi-civi-command late rates. Malt must be quoted a shade lised district of Marton Moss, emphatically exclaimed, lower. In rye we had very little passing. Beans and See as ta does." The officiating minister very peas were taken off on similar terms to last week ustly rebuked him for his untimely remark, when dignant in their denunciations of the abolitionists—" the cealment of the fugitive was prevailed upon—but not the boor replied, "he bod wonted to remind her for fear hoo should forget." TRIAL BY JURY .- Not a hundred miles from Peter-

borough, at a late quarter sessions held in an ancient town-hall, it is said that a remarkable circumstance occurred. On the trial of a prisoner charged with robbing his master of various articles, the business had proceeded so far as to leave the matter in the hands of the jury; and that body not being able to on that of middling and inferior manufactures a forcome to a satisfactory determination whether the pri- ther reduction would have been made had buyers whoever got the State, it was agreed that it would be by only a thousand or two—thereby realizing the prediction we made a long time before the election, that whoever was held upon the body of Elder before the foundation was laid the foreman proposed, in order to shorten the question, that whoever articles of furniture.

Soner was guilty or not, and not being locked up, come torward. In the value of the foreman proposed, in order to shorten the question, that the poker from the fireplace should be articles of furniture.

Soner was guilty or not, and not being locked up, come torward. In the value of the foreman proposed, in order to shorten the question, that the poker from the fireplace should be placed exactly upright, and that if it fell to the right not much inquiry for Beans, and the tendency of whoever got the State, it was agreed that it would be by it was odd enough that before the foundation was laid soner was guilty or not, and not being locked up, the foreign the foundation was laid soner was guilty or not, and not being locked up, the foreign the foreign

scene of great throngs, waiting for the arrival of the steamer from Albany with the decisive intelligence. About half-past six our messengers arrived at the office with the intelligence. It was announced to the crowd that the setablished his branch of the State of had retained any had taken alarm, and neght after one would have been more moderate, one would have been this has been a much more interesting and the mumbers been this has been a much more interestion and one being rescued from his accident the tends of the moderate, and the mumbers been would have been concentred in the decision of the leave went out, being more more would have been concentred in the more interesting and the mumbers been more been that the country bling, and rather incoherent narration, descriptive of the Mersey, at Liverpool, on the 9th inst., was nearly the country at fully last week's rates.

Agriculture.

IRISH FLAX.—At a late meeting of the Roscommon Agricultural Society, Mr. Hogg stated that he prepared forty-five acres of worn-out stubble for a flaxwas therefore deemed untit to direct "the kingdom, and share in its triumphs. The transgression was in introducing the "spiritual wife system." On this subject it was expected that the "elder" would have gone into the details, and exposed it fully. But he contented himself with a general denunciation of it—said that it was universally prevalent at Nauvoo—and that it was to free "the Church" from that evil that Sidney Rigdon had taken a separate stand.

Fider Winchester called on all the faithful to come Agricultural Society as a centre, it would not be diffisent time is peculiarly favourable to its encouragepoints of the island with the Belfast market, affording cheapness, facility, and safety in the conveyance. -Tralee Chronicle.

There is no deception nor mistake in this information. The States were aging the same system is doubtless extended to other states.

CANADA.

The Flections—Victory of the Government of the States were aging the may, perhaps, be too late now to make the states. Extraordinary Agricultural Produce.—Mesers. Murray, near Mullingar, county of Westmeath. It latter are now selling for three pounds per ton in Dublin. Mr. G. states in his letter, that he "obtained the prize for the best mangold wurzel and Ahesden turnip, at the Westmeath Agricultural Show." The former he had sixty-one tons per Irish in our native country; and secondly, that Irish educated farmers (to which class we are informed Mr. Genty belongs) are so successful.—Evening Packet.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE AND SHEEP. The Ocean steamer, Captain Hast, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, arrived from Rotterdam, at the Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, on Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, and landed 24 head of cattle and 195 sheep, all in fine order. Captain Hast reports that a brig, with 45 head of cattle, had left the Brill for the same wharf, and might be expected shortly.

CATTLE IMPORTS.—The arrivals of foreign cattle by the steamers at Hull this week consist of forty-six head of very fat bullocks by the Leeds, and twentyseven head by the Victoria, both from Hamburgh with sixty sheep by the Emerald Isle. The Queen of Scotland yesterday arrived with thirty-one cattle. Eastern Counties Herald.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.—The Rotterdam steamer has this week brought to Hull 100 ors. of garden beans for seed, with about 940 bushels onions; sheep, swan-geese, and wild ducks—the birds, be believe, for the Zoological Gardens, and a quantity of dead ducks, in hampers, for the market.—Eastern Counties Herald.

THE DURE OF MARLBOROUGH.—This noble Duke. t Lady-day last, let some land of his at Waddesdon. in allotments for spade husbandry. It had been "done bad" for years, and had "done up" the tenants instead of their doing that for the best. The lowest of it is let at 48s, per acre. It is rather a stiff rent for such stiff land, but still it is very desirable to working men, and will do them good. The parties did not take to their land till after Lady-day, and yet the duke sent his steward up this Michaelmas-day, who demanded of each tenant 12 months' rent. Sharp practice this, for poor men to pay six months in advance -Aylesbury News.

THOROUGH DRAINING .-- An agricultural meeting and dinner took place in Gloucestershire the other day, which exhibited nothing beyond the usual routine of such affairs—a good show of stock, and a strong desire on the part of landlords that nothing should be said or done to "offend" the political feelings of our Conservative Ministers. There was, however, one exception to this line of conduct, which, coming from a practical man, shows that the shoe is beginning to pinch:-

"Mr. PETER MATHEWS said, if the landlords would drain the land as completely as the farmers had been drained during the past year or two, it would be most effectually

done." (Great laughter and cheers.) " Captain WALTERS-Is that what you call thorough draining, Peter Mathews? (Bursts of laughter.) "Mr. MATHEWS-Thorough draining it is, and no mis-

take. (Continued laughter.") It is satisfactory to think that thorough draining principles are now understood by at least two agriculturists in the country.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, Tuesday, Nov. 26.—Our supplies are good of all grain this week; wheat is not in great demand to-day, but the prices of last secondary descriptions slow sale at rather lower prices. The barley trade continues in a dull inactive state, more particularly for bad qualities, which are difficult to work off except at a further decline in value. Beans, both old and new, as well as oats, are now offering more freely, and are the turn lower.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 26. 1844.

Wheat. Oats. Rye. Beans. Barley. $\mathbf{Qrs.}$ Qrs.  $\mathbf{Qrs.} \quad \cdot \quad$ 3731137 £ s. d. 2 6 31 1 14 22 1 2 02 0 0 0 2 1 31 1 19 0 LUEDS CLOTH MARKET, Thursday.—There appears to be a shade of improvement in the cloth markets, though the stocks in the cloth halls are much greater than they were a few weeks ago, indicating a falling

STATE OF TRADE.—Owing to the advance of the season, the demand for varn (which has been so exceedingly active during the last few weeks) has now somewhat abated, and rather lower prices were yesterday accepted for certain descriptions of warp and of cop-west, which had previously commanded higher relative prices than other sorts. For all the ordinary shipping numbers and qualities, however, the price remain quite as high as heretofore. For goods, the demand is still limited, with a slight tendency to 2 decline in prices, in some few fabrics.—Manchester Guardian of Wednesday.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Nov. 23.—We had a very heavy corn market to-day of all kinds of grain Wheat sold from 5s. to 7s.; oats, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; barley, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s. YORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 23 .- There is great bustle

and noise, owing to the fair-day; but the business transacting in grain is trifling. Wheat, in condition, rates of last week, but inferior qualities are ls. per

Malton Corn Market, Nov. 23.—We had only short supply of all kinds of grain offering to this day's market. Fine wheat and barley sold on much the same terms as last week; inferior rather lower. In oats no material alteration.—Red wheat, new, 445. to 48s.; old ditto, 50s. to 52s.; ditto white, new, 50s. to 54s.; old ditto, 52s. to 56s. per qr. of 40 stone. Barley, 28s. to 33s. per qr. of 32 stone. Oats, 91d to 101d per stone. NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday, Nov. 23.

We had again a large supply of wheat at market today from the growers, as well as a fair show of samples coastwise, and the business transacted was at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per qr. on last Saturday's rates; but duty-paid foreign met a moderate demand, with-The arrivals of flour are large, and prices 6d. to 15.

per sack cheaper.

Manchester Corn Market, Saturday, Nov. 23. At our market this morning Wheat met an extremely limited sale, and we repeat, nominally, the quotations of this dayse'nnight. There continues to be an absence of all activity in the demand for every description of sack Flour, and on even the best qualities 3 decline of fully 1s. per sack was submitted to, whilst

prices was towards a decline. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. MONDAY, Nov. 25. With the exception of Flour and Oatmeal, of which we have had good supplies, the imports of Grain, &c.

ON THE REMOVAL OF THE "STAR" TO LONDON.

Mr. Editor.—Allow me to add my feeble note to the merry chorus of popular voices that welcome La- THE following communications have been forwarded to bour's organ to the metropolis. As a simple unit of me upon behalf of the Rechabite Association. The letthat heteogeneous mass of which our motley population is composed, my communications will appear but one man's opinion. When we consider that classes are influenced and led by individual conceptions. I desire no more prominency than the value of my suggestions may achieve; while, if I can turn error into the course of truth, and aid knowledge in the accomplishment of its greatest object—the redemption of the working classes from the slavery to which ignorance, disunion, and neglect has consigned them-I shall, stimulated by a proper vanity and leudable ambition, struggle for that place in fame's record to which my services may entitle it.

The first step towards reclamation is repentance for past offences; and the greatest protection that can he thrown round a public man is to be able to discriminate between his friends and his foes. You have commenced the work of reclamation well, by closing the columns of an organ which should create and represent the harmony and union of its supporters dressed "to the Acting Secretary of the Loyal National against selfish complaint and interested denunciation: while, by its removal to the Capital, you manifest a manly disposition of submitting your actions to a more vigilant popular controll. To enable you to approaching to contempt; believing that your object is to distinguish between your friends and your foes, shall be the object of this, my first communication.

Mixing in all societies, I have frequent opportuni ties of learning the sentiments of each. The aristogracy believe that the Northern Star promulgates "medition," and aims at plunder through anarchy; while ther affect to believe that but for its influence over the working classes they would be yet able to resist their great enemy—the League—without detriment to their own interests. The middle classes deny the capability of the people to achieve any great political charge by their own strength, and therefore deherald of hopes and anticipations that cannot be realised; while the dependency of a large portion of the working classes upon the aristocracy and the middle classes induces the leaders of those sections to mater for an easy livelihood by subscribing to the dogmas and carrying out the plans of their respective masters.

In truth, it is curious to see how both the aristogracy and middle classes are, after all, compelled to seek supporters for their own crotchets from the ranks of the working classes. And this I take to be the greatest proof that it is not the power of either, or power which they derive from the working class, that constitutes their strength. Hence we may come to the legitimate conclusion that the strength of the aristocracy and the middle class is a consequence, not of the soundness of their plans, or belief in their inlegrity, but of the effect of their money upon the easy chemes and theories.

Those two powerful classes are, then, your bitter, untiring, and irreconcilable enemies; and their enmity is augmented and perpetuated by the interest which the working men in their employ have in misrepresenting you, whereby the value of their own services in opposing you may be enhanced. Your friends, your only friends, are those who labour for their daily bread; and in order to prove the fallacy of those who deny the capability of the working classes to work out their own salvation, it will now become your greatest duty and most constant care to organise and unite the sons of labour, so as to make them inaccessible to the threats, the gold, and the persuasion of the seducer.

The real meaning of the assertion that the working stasses of themselves are not able to effect any great political change will be found in the determination of the other classes to resist that union by which alone the proposed change can be effected. In illustration of my position, allow me to put the question guilty of a transportable offence. thus: suppose the working classes, as a body, were thoroughly united, and suppose the body to have lecturers, spies, and disturbers; what possible obstade could they offer to the accomplishment of any rational object upon which the national will had deided? The middle classes who deny the efficiency of popular combination are prophets with a power of fulfilling their own predictions. Instead of saying of society being remodelled." the people, "you cannot of yourselves work any great change," they should say "you shall not-ue will not

The reader may erroneously suppose that the will propounded by themselves; whereas the power ema- possesses all the force of truth. nates from popular subserviency, and not from the Parliament of 1843 the Independent Order of Rechabites will, or the ability of the middle classes to resist it. antiring in their promulgation of the error that the Working classes cannot do without them, their every move proves the reverse—that they cannot do withbut the working classes. Not only do we see their weakness strikingly developed by as much of union ther discover that they see the necessity of sinking Il minor differences, and of uniting all those elements of discord which would otherwise present themselves, from very fear of that popular combination, which, Ingathered and disjointed as it now is, rejects any and all the nostrums that the selfish and the sordid ppressor offers to poverty as the price of its support.

I am free to admit that the Northern Star has to a preat extent prevented a union between the middle and the working classes; but then, upon the part of those who are modestly asked to surrender all-to thandon the field, and leave the command to others-I ask, first, what invitation the middle classes, as I body, have ever offered the people, that justice Mudence, or honour would suggest the propriety of Movepting? And, secondly, I ask if it is rational. reasonable, or even natural to suppose, that those The plunder will protect the plundered from the asthe legitimate distributors and appropriators of the inemiters of the order of Rechabites.

While your removal to the Capital will be hailed with gladness by thousands and tens of thousands. Jou must not suppose that faction will leave a single tione unturned that can be rolled as an obstacle in Jour way. On the contrary, accustomed as you are to contend against the rising aspirations of the en Tions and jealous; practised as you are in subduing prepared for another and a greater struggle. Here is the money; here is the will to spend it; and here bold and daring; and believe me that your way is thewed with thorns that will require a bold and firm kep to tread. Here you will meet capital, interest, and power, which never lack agency when their will is to be done; and stout howsoever you may be, you must rally your friends round you to meet the asbalts of interested capital, and to protect you from join the Rechabite Association, assured it would do them the assassin's stab of disappointed and interested good. Magabonda.

To this end, as I stated in the outset, it should be your duty and your care to unite your friends in Indicious management, whereby the union of labour does not approve, because Le does not join. According mar, at one and the same time, be enabled to not bet its friends from the assaults of their enemies, and make each triumph a "rung" in Labour's ladder. We have heard of so many flattering and fascination themes for energing and preserving a wholesome med profitable union amongst the working classes, that the subject in my first letter, promising in my next to desclope a plan so plain, so simple, so cheap, and thether Chartism is " to be, or, not to be!"

YOUNG ENGLAND.

## Correspondence.

ter of Grimshaw is admirable, able, and convincing; but the bye-laws are not what I required as the ground-work of the establishment. I wanted the rules and objects of the Society, as an illegal society may have perfectly legal bye-laws. From all I can collect I can come to no other conclusion than that the rules and objects of the Rechabites, being protective of the interests of the labour ing classes, has made them an object of attack by Mr. O'Connell, who has never lost an opportunity of striking a dastardly blow at Unions, and Societies of the Working Classes, which were calculated to manifest their strength and to yield them protection. What I now desire is, that the rules and objects of this excellent society may be forthwith transmitted to me, so that if legal, the nervous and timid may be saved from the treachery of the reckless and daring. I cannot banish the fact from my mind that every prosecution of the English working classes has been preceded by an invitation from O'Connell to the Whig Attorney. General to strain the law against them. PEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES TO DANIEL O'CONNELL ESQ., M.P.

RESPECTED SIR,-Your letter of the 23th ultimo, ad-Association," and containing your opinion, that the Order of Rechabites is an unlawful, vicious, and worthless institution, has been received with fear by some, with surprise by others, but by far the majority with feelings prevent that union between Irishmen and Englishmen which the Rechabite Association has a tendency to create, and which every right-thinking man, instead of seeking to destroy, would endeavour to promote. I am not, however, about to impugn your motives, but to show that your opinion is erroneous, and leave it for your countrymen and mine to surmise whether you have suffered your judgment to be warped by prejudice, or have been misled, or have decided in ignorance, or have been actuated by sinister motives. Your letter contains four capital charges against the order of Rechabites, which are couched in the following terms :--

1st.-You say it is your opinion that every individual member of the Rechabite Society is guilty of a transportable offence.

2d.—That this order of Rechabites is calculated to do nounce the Northern Star as a false light—as the very great mischief, and to introduce a very bad spirit extreme. They prove you a tyrant, in the very worst sense among the working classes. 3d.—That Father Mathew does not approve of the

> Rechabite Association, because he keeps himself clear of any society, tents or orders, save the Temperance So-4th.—That the order of Rechabites is a vicious and a

Upon the first charge, I presume you to have given your opinion as a lawyer, which opinion I unhesitatingly affirm to be founded in error, and that, therefore, the judgment must be reversed. My opinions are grounded upon the following facts:-The Independent Order of Rechabites ranks in law with a class of societies, comprising the Odd Fellows, Foresters, Druids, Shepherds, Gardeners, and others. Any law, or other thing, which applies to any one of these orders, affects the whole; and as some of of both unitedly, within their own ranks—but the them have existed for more than half a century, and in times when it was dangerous to unite together for any purpose, without being interfered with by Government, lawyer, or common informer, it affords a presumptive proof that they are not of that unlawful character which you appear to believe them to be. There is no law directly affecting these societies; and, therefore, to make them unlawful, some law, passed for another purpose, will have to be construed so as to make it apply to them. consciences of the working-class propounders of their You believe there is a law that will bear this construction: I differ with you in opinion; and were I unsupported by any facts, circumstances, or opinions, your assertions would have no weight with me, as I have no confidence whatever in you as a constructive lawyer.

Whether those orders are consistent with law has not et been tried in any court, but circumstances have arisen, and opinions have been given by an eminent lawyer, Sir Fin Campbell, which to my mind, and to thousands of others, confirms the lawfulness of such societies. You will here note, that whatever affects the order of

Odd Fellows in law, affects the order of Rechabites, they being analagous in their constitutions; except so far as the Rechabites having dispensed with their secret signs and pass word, they are much farther removed from any approximation to the unlawful than the Odd Pellows, who

On the accession of his Majesty George the Pourth, and again on the accession of his Majesty William the Fourth, addresses were presented to their Majesties by the Independent Order of Odd Pellows, and on both occasions their Majesties were "graciously pleased to receive the same in the most gracious manner." The first letter, acknowledging the address, is signed "Sidmouth." The second, "Sir Robert Peel." Now I cannot believe that these Ministers would have presented or their Majesties have received, an address from a society of an unlawful character, every member of which, according to you, is

In January, 1837, Sir John Campbell, then Attorney General, was consulted upon the lawfulness of the order of Odd Fellows, and upon what was necessary to be adopted Tirtue enough to resist the soft persuasions of the to render it a legal society. His reply was, " Some little other classes, leaving them to their own resources for doubt may be entertained whether the society of Odd Fellows may not be considered as coming within the letter of the prorisions of the stabiles respecting affiliated societies; but it appears to be a very loyal, moral, useful, and praiseworthy institution, and I think the members may continue to meet according to the rules of the order, as they have so long done, without any danger of being called in question for a breach of

You see, sir, from the foregoing, that Sir John Campbell is of a different opinion to you; he does not believe the society needs remodelling, but which he most assuredly would have done had he deemed the members guilty of a transportable offence. Now comes the question, whose assertion is most entitled to credit, Daniel O'Conof those classes thus interposed would offer an irresis- nell's or Sir John Campbell's! The latter undoubtedly; tible and legitimate barrier in the way of any scheme for, supported as it is by corroborative circumstances, it

You are probably not aware, sir, that in the session of applied for an Act to confer upon their association all the And, although the wealthier orders are incessant and privileges possessed by isolated societies under the Act relating to friendly societies. At this time the laws of the order were before the present Government, and founded on the same principles as ours, only they have although communications were received from them, they gave no intimation of the unlawful character of the institution; and it is my firm conviction that the order would lity of the Odd Fellows, gave as his decided opinion that now have been protected by an Act of Parliament of its own had not some persons surreptitiously corresponded 28 does exist in the ranks of the people, but we fur- with Government, stating that the Rechabites were not unanimous in their desire for an Act of Parliament.

That the order of Rechabites is not under the law, I admit, but that does not make it an unlawful society. There are many hundreds of benefit societies, trade societies, and others, in a similar position, and yet their acts are perfectly lawful.

An unlawful society, whose members are liable to be transported for uniting together, cannot by any existing Act of Parliament, without being remodelled, be made a lawful society. Now the order of Rechabites can at any time when they choose have the protection of the law. They can enrol each tent singly, or each district, or they could enrol the executive council, and thus have the protection of the law for the whole order, which I take to be a demonstrative proof that the society of Rechabites is not unlawful in its character.

Hit is not a proof of error, it is a reason why your pimon is of little weight, that you do not seem to have iscovered that, if the Rechabite Society is unlawful, the Report Association is unlawful also, and every member of it is guilty of a transportable offence. The Repeal Association, and the order of Rechabites are perfectly analogous in those characteristics, which, if anything does, renders them unlawful, and as you have no fears for the members thats and ravages of those who consider themselves of the Repeal Association, there need be none for the

> I think the facts and circumstances above quoted are sufficient to prove that the class of societies to which the order of Rechabites belong are not of an unlawful character; and that Sir John Campbell was right, when he said they might "continue to meet according to the ales of the order, without any danger of being called in question for a breach of the law."

Inally.-You say "the order of Rechabites is calculated do very great mischief, and to introduce a very bad spirit among the working dasses. Never was assertion more at variance with truth than this; age has either weakened the clamour of provincial discontent, you must be your perceptive faculties, or you have been grossly misinformed. Rechabitism demands from members perfect sobriety, and good moral conduct; it teaches them to be provident, and to assist each other in times of distress. the result of its power will be tried. Your attempt | it tenches men of all creeds, and of all political opinions, that they are brethren, and ought to dwell together in harmony. This, sir, is what is inculcated in the orders, this is what its members practise; and could you but extend its provision over England, Scotland, and Wales, then the benignant influence of Rechabitism would retract your libellous insinuations, conceived in ignorance; and if a spark of genuine philanthrophy burns within your bosom, you would call upon your countrymen to

> order .- You say " Father Mathew does not approve of the Rechabite Association, because he keeps himself char of any ecciety, texts, or order, our the Temperance Society. here are few schoolboys who would not have detected the erroneous logic of this paragraph. Father Mathew to this, Danel O'Cornell does not approve of the Temperance morement, because he has not joined. Every hods the has not joined in the Repeal movement disaperiores, and no man can approx of the missionary, or any other cause he has not i and , which is to use it what

The state of although state. La reference to Pather M. thew's approval, if it had not seen asserted it would an and to nothing; though it is tall abstain from entering into any consideration of the total good society to have the approval of all good to h. But Falter Matuen has appr a d, and has unemirorally stated his application of the principles. cheets, and tendencies of the eder of Rechabites. In a beauly worked out, as at once to decide the question | conversation I had with him, on his first arrival in Manthester, the Res. Patter stried, "that he had first become acquainted with the order of Rechabites in Glasgon, that he highly approved of the institution, and he much

in the newspapers, that he reiterated the same sentinents at a large public meeting, held in Manchester, in July, 1843. Thus, it is evident that Daniel O'Connell knows nothing of the opinions of Father Mathew upon this subject, and is not justified in using the Rev. Sentleman's name to assist him in effecting his present

4thly-You say "the order of Rechabites is a vicious and orthless society. Again, I condemn your logic as very bad. ou speak of "the charitable works that constitute a portion f the business of the Rechabites." I cannot suppress a smile, s I ask you, did you ever before hear tell of the charitable works of a vicious and worthless society? You never did, sir! You never can! The thing is as impossible as for you establish your own infallibility. The Rechabite instiution is neither vicious nor worthless. It is valuable to Teetotallers, as it enables them to make investments for sickness and death, without the temptations incidental to sick societies held in public houses. It is valuable to Teerotallers, because it enables them, when they travel to seek employment, to receive assistance by the way, and to find friends who own them, wherever there is a tent, and should they fall sick in a town at a distance from home, they meet with sympathy, and are provided for with as much care as if they were in the bosom of their own family. Rechabitism is invaluable to the Temperance novement, as it keeps bound together a number of men whose interest it is to push forward the Temperance cause; and to Rechabitism it will be indebted for its permanency. Rechabitism teaches how men of all countries and persuasions may dwell together in harmony, and how their happiness may be increased by the annihilation of those exclusive feelings which make the inhabitants of the four parts of the united kingdom look with jealousy upon each other. These are only a small portion of the beauties, the benefits, the virtuous principles of Rechabitism, but they are quite sufficient to show that you have not truly sketched its picture, and that it is neither a vicious nor a worthless institution. I am at a loss to conceive why you so repeatedly attack

he order of Rechabites. And in the absence of explanation, I cannot but think that you fear something from the progress of its soberizing influence. I know that for one of your countrymen who unite with the Rechabites. there are ten who join other societies similarly organised but who hold their meetings at public houses, yet of these you are comparatively silent. This is a paradox which î nust leave for solution to yourself, or to those who may be inclined to speculate upon your desires, your views, or your objects. The requirements of your letter are derogatory to the character of man, and degrading in the of the word. You will not allow your countrymen, or repealers, to think for themselves, or to act upon their own judgment. They must obey your dictates, or their names must be blotted from the list of Ireland's patriots; and it now remains to be seen how many will become your slaves, and obey your mandate. For the honour of the intelligence of English, Irish, and Scotch Repealers, I hope there will not be many, for if they succumb to you, the effect will be most pernicious. Mind will never grow under such discipline; patriotism will never conquer under slavish adherence to the views of any leader; the expansion of intellect, caused by the union of kindred souls in friendly compact will be arrested, and you, sir, while you profess to be the friend of your country and its people, are doing the work of an enemy, by attempting to force a submission, which would be condemned even in the Grand Turk. You do wrong, sir, when you bid them leave the order of Rechabites, in which they have enjoyed many pleasures, and from which they may derive many benefits they cannot at present obtain from holy guilds. You do wrong, sir, to bid them leave an order, having a tendency to unite together in one holy bond, Catholics and Protestants. Churchmen and Dissenters, with men of all grades or shades of politics, and show to the world that it is possible for all to meet together and act together in perfect harmony and peace. Such an union is a glorious consummation; it will make men more happy, more intelligent, and better members of society, and as the Rechabite association promotes concord and unity, I sincerely hope the Repealers will pause, and think, before they give up, or stand aloof from it, seeing that besides being an unobjectionable Benefit Society, it is so closely identified with the heaven-born Temperance cause.

I remain, dear Sir, Yours respectfully,

WM. GRIMSHAW, C. S. Offices of the Order, 22, Dale Street, Manchester, Nov. 12th, 1844.

86, Burlington-street, Liverpool. ESTEEMED SIR,—I have no doubt but you have seen Dan O'Connell's malicious representation of the Independent Order of Rechabites in a letter addressed to the Irish Repealers in Scotland, and also the answer he re-

ceived from Mr. Grimshaw, the Corresponding Secretary of cording to the provision of 45th general law. the Rechabite Order, 22, Dale-street, Manchester, through the medium of the Preston Guardian. And knowing you to have a thorough knowledge of the law, and a friend of the working classes, I trust you will not remain silent while the "wolf in sheep's clothing" is attempting to make such ravages as might be calculated to destroy the harmony which exists among the members of our society, whose object is to promote the well-being of each other, by providing, in case of sickness or death, with all due spect to every sect of religious or political opinions.

Our society is composed of men who differ widely it heir religious, also in their political opinions; yet we do not allow any religious or political opinions to interrupt our meetings. Persons are received in the society from the age of sixteen to forty-five, providing they are sound in health and of good moral character, and those who have subscribed their names to the Temperance pledge. Our payments are 1s, per fortnight. When a member has been twelve months in the society, and clear upon the the Luc."-" I DO NOT SEE ANY NECESSITY FOR THE per week, with medicine and medical attendance. In case of death, his widow, or his pearest relative, receives the sum of £12 to bear his funeral expenses. Should a member be married, he shall also receive, at the death of his wife, the sum of £10. Members out of employment, and who are necessitated to leave their homes in search of work, are provided with 1s. 6d. and a bed for one night, in every town they enter where there is a Rechabite

Society. The mode of obtaining admission is by a quarterly an Methodists, and all other societies emanating from the Wesleyan body, must be illegal also, and liable to seven vears' transportation, according to Dan's letter. The which have been in existence for the last half century) are the secret signs and pass-word, and we have not. Sir John Campbell, when applied to in reference to the legathey might continue as they are constituted at present. without being considered an illegal society. I have no doubt, sir, that you are aware that our rules and regulations were placed before the House of Commons in the year 1843, and it by no means pronounced us to be illegal. therefore trust that you will take up your pen and rebut, through the medium of your highly-valued paper, the vile and malicious, false and slanderous attack which has been nade upon this useful institution.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant, J. A. BENNETT.

To Peargus O'Connor, Esq.

BYE LAWS.

2.—That the representatives of tents to the district ouncil be elected annually on the first tent night of the espective tents, in the month of September, and that they meet on the last Thursday evening in September, at adding-"I wish, if you know where it is, you would

1.-That this district be constituted as per 68th general

ouncil holds its meetings, to elect their officers for the ensuing twelve months. 3.—That this council meet on the first Thursday in each month, at eight o'clock, p.m., and in no case shall is sittings be extended beyond eleven c'clock. 4.—That the appointment of representatives to this district council be certified by the officers of the tent, and sealed with the tent seal, and that the certificate be pre-

sented before the elected representative takes his seat. 5.—District officers neglecting to attend at the hour appointed, to be fined one shilling for each offence; repreNally replied—that ugly devil is my wife, and don't you was wounded by a stone on the back of the head. sentatives sixpence each, unless a satisfactory reason can think my honour is safe while I'm on circuit? be assigned in either case. All fines to be charged to the tent to which the brother belongs. The fines to be to the contingent fund.

council shall be placed in the hands of the D. C. R. at modating, didn't like some of the intrusive questions put least three days before the council meeting, unless it relate to matters of most urgent importance; and unless it shall also be shown that it could not by possibility have west, and where the stranger was perfectly bewildered, he been so placed in the hands of the district chief ruler. 7.—That no motion having for its object the rescinding

of any of its established usages, be entertained, unless man I ever met. But how did you find out my name? notice of the same shall have been given at the previous monthly meeting of the council. 8.—That no member of the council be allowed to speak

more than once on any motion, or occupy more than ten plinutes, except the mover, who may occupy fifteen ninutes, to be used as he may think proper, either in his pening address or in his reply.

henm	g addr	ess or i	in his r	epry.				
9.—	The cl	arge fo	or initi	ation shall be as	follor	rs :-	_	
]6 ai	n <mark>d un</mark> d	ler 25 ye	ears of	age	£0	5	0	
25	44	30	**	***********	0	7	6	
30	66	35	**	*************	0	10	0	
35		36	44	***********	0	12	υ	
36	••	37	4.4		0	14	0	
37	**	38	44	**********	0	16	0	
33	٤.	39	6.6		0	18	0	
39	4.	40	4.	•••••	1	0	0	
49	4+	41	4.	********	1	3	0	
11	••	42	4.	*************	1	6	0	
42	••	43	• •	**********	1	9	0	
<u>‡</u> ;}	••	41	••	***************************************	1	12	0	
44	••	45	••		1	15	0	
4.5					.,	1.5	Λ	

nembers be paid with the June returns. 11.-That the funeral gift of this district, for all memers who have been admitted twelve months, shall be £12: and all members' wives who have been duly registered, and on whose account the annual shilling has een paid, the sum of £10; and in all cases, where probelonged shall be examined by the D. S., and a certifi-

regretted that the present state of Ireland precluded cate of the correctness, or otherwise, of the claim, shall him from being instrumental in introducing so noble an be furnished by him to the D. C. R., who shall not make a tour to London, and being anxous to see everything, and signee, 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and Messrs. institution into his own country;" and I find, by reports out an order on the D. T. for the amount claimed, until being wealthy, to pay for peep, amongst other places of he have received such certificate from the D. S.

12.—That the widow of a deceased free brother, shall be entitled to the funeral gift, on the payment of 6d. per quarter (payable with the quarterly returns), provided she be entered a member of a Total Abstinence Society previous to the brother's death, and continue a consistent member afterwards; but should she marry, or break the Abstinence pledge, she shall forfeit her claim.

13.—No tent shall be entitled to claim on account the death of the wife of any member admitted into such tent after the date of these laws, unless the wife of such member shall have been examined by a surgeon, and certified by him to be in a sound state of health at the time of her registration; and any tent registering the wife a member without such certificate from a surgeon shall be fined for every such offence the sum of 20s.

14.—That the stewards receive the sum of 2s. for attendance at funerals, provided such funeral take place or

15.—That in order to meet the demands of the funers fund, a levy be made on the quarterly returns as fol lows:--On a return of 560 members, a levy of 52d, each death.

800 3 d. 3d. 23d 2½d. 1200 16.—That the overplus arising from levies for funerals

with the usual registrations for members and their vives, be placed to account of Contingent Fund. 17.-That a contingent fund be established to assist depressed tents; but no tent shall be entitled to relie

which shall be proved to have used its funds improvidently, or which has not lowered its sick gift in propor tion as the funds have declined.\* 18.—That the half overage-money be placed to accoun of contingent fund, and that the contingent fund accumu

ate until it amount to £100. 19.—That the sum of £50., when at all practicable shall be kept in the hands of the Treasurer.

20.—That all incidental expenses beyond those of computation adopted in levying for the funeral fund. 21.—That the D. S. shall receive such sum per annum council, at its first sitting, or afterwards, may determine.

22.—That there shall be a large and small set of disrict account books. The small set to be kept by the ter; and that the Secretary's accounts shall be so transcribed, and a balance sheet of the accounts presented, the district council.

23.—That a statement of the receipts and disburse monthly meeting of the council, at any time from half-past that she had said her grace before and after his honour nine to ten o'clock.

24.—That two auditors be appointed every quarter by each tent in rotation, according to the unity number, who at Sleaford, and we believe correctly so, that a wellshall examine the district accounts, and declare as to known millwright (a working man) of that place, by a their correctness or otherwise; and that the salary of the recent decision in the High Court of Chancery, imme-D. S. be not paid until such declaration be made. Such auditors not to be members of the district council. The London, of the annual value of £13,000, as well as ar-D. S. shall give due notice to the officers of the tent when rears of rent for the same foa he last twenty years, t is their turn to provide auditors.

printed every half year, in the months of April and October, for each brother in the district. All notices of expulsion which the D. S. may have received; all alterations in or additions to the by-laws of this district, as also into a rat's cave, where he discovered two pecks and a the residences of the district officers shall, be inserted in half of beans carefully packed up. They had been such half-yearly statement. 26.—That the D. S. shall not be allowed to hold office

in any tent in the district. 27.—That no person be appointed medical attendant to any tent in this district unless he produce a properly authorised diploma, or a certificate showing him to have medical attendant contrary to this law shall be fined £1. week. He was latterly employed in pumping water payment of all monies, and for the delivery of goods, on He was a remarkably early riser to his very last o'clock, p.m., at the house where the district council holds

either by members of the council or by tents (except for neglecting to pay the quarterly funeral levy), shall go to the contingent fund. Payment of such fines to be ac-

30.—That any brother Rechabite coming to Liverpool in distress, or seeking employment, shall, on application receive one shilling and sixpence and a bed one night, or two shillings without a bed, if he prefer it. He must, however, produce a certificate of his having been in the order twelve months. If such brother have been relieved in any branch of the order on the day he makes application here, he shall not be relieved unless he stop the night, in which case he shall be relieved the following morning; and on arriving or stopping on a Sunday, he shall be provided with a bed only.

31.—That no brother be relieved a second time under three months from the date of being last relieved; and any brother obtaining employment here for one month, to 32.—That no brother who shall not have been in the order twelve months shall receive more than a bed, or, if

he prefer it, the sum of sixpence. 33.—That any resident brother desirous of leaving the town in search of employment, shall, on application, receive two shillings and sixpence, with a recommendation from the relieving officer to the brethren of the order, provided he procure a satisfactory certificate from the officers of his tent. 34.—That brother Edward Lovelady is duly appointed

the relieving officer of this district.

\* The following scale is recommended as a guide by which, in the opinion of the district council, a tent may prudently regulate its payments: - When the funds of the tent, after all debts are paid, amount to £1 per member, the sick gift may be 12s. per week; to 15s. per member, 9s per week; to 10s. per member, 6s. per week. In no case ought there to be less than 6s. per week paid to the sick, whatever may be the state of the fund.

# Tit Bits.

An IRISH LAWYER once so tormented a witness with questions, that he declared he could answer no more with. out a drink of water; upon which the judge interposed, observing to the cross-examining lawyer-" hthink, sir. you may let the witness down now, you appear to have pumped him dry."

A LANDLORD threatened a poor Irishman that he would put a distress into his house, if he didn't pay his rent. Put a distress into the house, is it? Yerra, by Jasus, but you had better take the distress that's in out of it." A TUTOR, endeavouring to make a pupil understand the meaning of a passive verb, said—" A passive verb is expressive of the nature of receiving an action as, Peter is beaten. Now, what did Peter do?" The boy replied. sharply-"Well, I'm sure I don't know, without he hollo'd, or gave him a dig in return."

A PAFIENT, who thought he had been too long in the doctor's hands, began to grumble at his doses, declaring that after all he had taken they didn't touch his complaint, his cane and smashed a decanter of whiskey that stood on

A STRANGER who met Mac Nally, the celebrated criminal woman was. My eldest daughter, sir; was the reply. No, no, I don't mean her; the next. My second eldest daughter, sir. God bless me, not her, that one; pointing hand, all more or less injured, particularly his to the third. My third eldest daughter, sir. And so it went on, till the stranger came to the seventh, when Mac other, Robert Simpson, mason, belonging to Leith,

An Inisuman once acted as guide for a long day to a English traveller, whom he conducted through the intri-6.—That every communication intended for the district cacies of the Kerry mountains. Paddy, though accomto him by his companion, and when parting at a cross, It appeared from the evidence, that he (deceased) had said, in takingleave of his companion-" Well, Paddy, now we'll part; which is the road to Killarney?" "Wisha! reof any previous resolution of the district, or the alteration | plied Paddy, but upon my sowl you're the quairest jintlefor its Paddy, sure enough." "Oh, Paddy, sure I guessed it, I'd guess anything." "Would ye—then upon my sowl you may guess the road now," taking to his heels across the of which being unfortunately but ill-secured, it gave country, to the great dismay of the astonished and benighted traveller.

> MOBAL. -Thuse who are dependent upon others should learn to keep a civil tongue.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, wishing to discover the religion of an Irish guide, and not wishing to put the question of faith plump to him, inquired-" Paddy, what's your belief?" To which Pat replied-" Wisha, then, upon my sowl, yer honour, but I am of my landlady's belief." "What's that, Paddy?" "Wisha, and I'll tell you; but Lowe her five half-years' rent, and she believes that I'll never pay her, and upon my soul but that's my belief too." IRISH POLITENESS. - The late Lord Norbary, the Iri h hanging judge, was about to close the assize at Ennis broker, Dec. 4 and Jan. 19, at the Court of Bankruptcy, without passing sentence upon one Michael Doolan, found | London. Mr. William Whitmore, official assignee, 2. guilty of sheepstealing, and upon rising the gaoler observed-"My lord, you have forgotten Doolan." oh!" replied his lordship; "I am sure I beg his pardon a thousand times : put' him forward. Doolan, I beg your dead, and the Lord have merey on your soul!"

A SETTLER,-An old lady who had been reading the famous moon story very attentively, remarked, with em- 19 and Jan. 21, at the Court of Bankrupte, London. Mr. phasis, that the idea of the moon's being inhabited was incredible. "For," says she, "what becomes of the curable, the books of the tent to which the deceased party | people in the new moon, when there is but a little streak

musement, he visited a celebrated gambling house. Hazard was the game, and the rules of the Society not tolerating the presence of idlers, when the box came to the squire upon which he threw £5 into the ring, which was speedily lost, and another as speedily followed. This gave the squire enough, and, upon leaving the room he discovered that he had lost fifty pounds from his pocketbook, upon which he returned, and was engaged in looking very anxiously in the place where he sat for the lost treasure, when a servant in livery, witnessing his anxiety, stepped up and said,—"Sir. did you lose anything?" "Yes, sir," replied the squire, modestly, "I dropped a £50 note." "Oh, sir," responded the servant, "then this is yours; here it is." "Thank you, sir, thank you, sir," rejoined the squire; "how devilish lucky for me

that it was not one of the gentlemen that found it " A PUZZLE.—There were at the railway station on Sa urday last, a grandfather, a father, two daughters, and a grandson—two aunts and a nephew—an old man and new man, and yet there were but four persons!!

BOOK-BORROWING .- Lord Eldon, speaking of persons who borrow books, but do not return them, observes, "that though backward in accounting, they seem to be practiced in book-keeping."

A VISIBLE SIGN.—At a Sunday examination, a few days since, a little girl being asked by her catechizer. 'What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?" innocently replied, "Please sir, the baby.

APPLICATION OF TECHNICAL TERMS .- What do you call an impression?" asked a young lady of a typo-"This," said he, kissing her, "beautifully registered too," Then take that as a token of thanks," she replied, slapping him in the face .- " Pray don't batter my form," begged poor typo.—"Then keep it locked up," retorted the miss.—Troy Whig (American paper).

An Ingenious Postmaster. It is said that there is a postmaster in Arkansas who cannot read; and when the mail comes, he is under the necessity of measuring it! He sends three pecks to Little Rock, two pecks to Bates. ville, and dwindles down to a gallon to the out-countries.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, when last in Ireland visiting his estates, was struck with the beauty of one of his upon taking leave of her mother his grace suggested the propriety of sending pretty Ellen to Chatsworth to learn burying the dead, be levied for separately, the amount of the art of housekeeping. The invitation was accepted. evy per member to be determined according to the mode and the period till Ellen's departure was made the most of by the mother who instructed her in good manners, and, as "your honour" is considered the most distinfor his services (payable quarterly) as each district guished mode of salutation in Ireland, Ellen's mother wishing her to observe the rules of etiquette, dinned it into her ears-now Nelly, mind when you speak to his honour, always say "your grace." Nelly was accustomed D. S., who shall transcribe his accounts into the large set to say grace before and after dinner, and when she had (which shall be kept in the district bureau) every quar- arrived at Chatsworth, upon her first meeting with his honour, his grace taking Nelly under the chin was about to kiss her, when turning her head round she said, "stop, with the auditors' signatures attached, every quarter, to your honour—God bless us and what's provided for us;" and after the ceremony was performed, wiping her mouth, she exclaimed, "Thank God for what we have renents of the district during the month be read at each ceived." And Nelly wrote to her mother and told her assignee, Birmingham; Mr. Mash, solicitor, Lutterworth;

A FORTUNATE MILLWRIGHT.—It is currently reported diately comes into the possession of a large estate near amounting to the sum of £260,000 .- Lincolnshire Chro-25.—That a statement of the district accounts shall be i nicle,

Instruct of Rats .- An old man named Turner, living on Cotton's Common, while gripping last week in a piece of land belonging to Mr. Reeve, of Bardelph parish, cut carried, no doubt, one by one, and hoarded up for the winter. He took home his prize for his pig. - Stamford

"OLD MICHAEL BOWEN, OF NEATH."-An old man well known at Neath, both by high and low, under been in possession of a diploma. Any tent appointing a the above designation, died in the course of the past 28.—That the district officers meet for the receipt and for publicans, going errands, and doing other jobs. every Priday evening, from half-past eight until ten illness, being in the habit of calling up servants at three or four o'clock in the morning, if requested to do so. Though blind from his birth, he could travel 29.-All fines, for whatever breach of law or order, to every nook and corner of Neath, while his recollection and power of discriminating sounds were so good, that he has been known to recognise the voices of persons whom he had not met with for fifteen or twenty years.

A ROTHSCHILD IN WANT OF SIX Sous .- The Charivari gives a pleasant anecdote of M. de Rothschild which it affirms is founded on fact. The day was very wet. A thick fog, dark as a prologue, overspread the streets and overshadowed a splendid house at the corner of the Rue Laffitte. Then a cloud burst, and down came torrents of rain. At this moment a gentleman emerged from the pavement-he was as wet as Dutch soup. He looked for a hackney-coach, and saw nothing but gutters. The gateways were crowded with persons seeking shelter. The gentleman hesitated an instant-saw an omnibus-dashed into it like lightning, and took his seat, bathed like a Triton. He looked less like a man than a duck. The vehicle pursued its course, and the gentleman wrapped in a tweed and a pelisse, seemed to dry himself. At

length, however, the shower stopped, and the omnibus reached the Rue de Richelieu, opposite the Exchange. The gentleman made a sign to the conductor, rose from his seat, and got out, and was passing away. "And my six sous?" said the conductor. "Your six sous," replied the gentleman with a German accent,

"I forgot." The gentleman, thrust his hands into his pockets, tried what was there, and found nothing. Come, come," said the conductor, getting impatient, "look sharp." patient, "look sharp." "Parblue," said the gentleman, "I have got no change." "You "Insolent are a farceur," said the conductor. fellow," rejoined the gentleman, "I am Monsieur de Give me my six sous." At the name of the illustrious banker the passengers all turned round, whispered, and laughed. "Go to the d-l," said the banker; "I have important business at the Exchange, and must go. There is my card." "Give me my six sous," groaned the conductor. M. de Rothschild became exasperated. The conductor persisted, and there seemed every chance of M. de Rothschild being taken into custody for six sous. "Fury," said the this, half laughing, half furious, the banker drew from his pocket-book a coupon of 50,000f. of rentes of 5 per cent., and presented it to the conductor. The conductor stared, and at this moment an agent de change came by "Oh, my friend," said Rothschild, "how lucky. I am a prisoner for debt, Lend me six sons." The agent turned round, and threw a 5f.-piece to the conductor. "The d—l," said the man. "This must be some one;" and then, as if struck with remorse, he turned to M. Rothschild, and said, "If you want ten francs, Sir, I don't mind

lending them to you.' Serious Accident at Edinburgh.—Thursday afternoon, a rather dangerous accident occurred at the side of the Calton-hill, which is being bored for the tunnel of the North British Railway. The charge, which, if not too strong, had at all events not been sufficiently covered, on being fired exploded with the hour of eight o'clock, at the house where the district strike the cause at once;" whereupon the doctor took up weighing several pounds, being carried to a great distance in the direction of the North Back of the Cannongate. A crow-bar, which was lying on the brushwood, and weighing 11 cwt., was thrown to the awyer, at a party, was struck with the ugliness of one of distance of seventy yards. Unfortunately, two men the fair sex, and asked Mac Nally who the devil that ugly who were standing in New-street were struck by pieces of the rock. One of them, Alexander Keppy, a brassfounder, had his head, left knee, ancle, and

knee, the bone of which was splintered. The The person in charge of the blast was apprehended, and awaits the investigation of the authorities.

held an inquest at the London Hospital, on view of the body of William Hopewell, aged twenty years. from which the road diverged north, south, east, and a resin oil factory, situate near the Bridge, Bow west, and where the stranger was perfectly bewildered, he (common. On the 13th September last, deceased, was employed at work in the distillation of resin. whon having occasion to walk across to a distant part of the premises, having a lighted candle in his hand stumbled over something lying on the floor, and falling, knocked against a large barrel containing a quantity of distilled spirits, the bung in the middle way, and the spirit flowing on the floor, the candle caused its immediate ignition, severely burning the and of 191, Piccadilly, wine merchant, December 17deceased and two other persons. The building itself. together with the whole of the contents, was com- linen draper, December 17-William Yuill, of 74, Cornhill, pletely destroyed. Verdict "Accidental death."

# BANKRUPTS, &c.

John Burgess, of Cratfield, Suffolk, farmer, Nov. 29, Jan. 3, at the Court of Bankrupter, London. Mr. Belcher, official assignee : and Messrs. Wilde and Co., solicitors, College-hill, Loadon. James Tomhu, of St. Michael's-alley. Cornhill, City, ship

Businghall-street; and Messrs, Desborough and Young, solicitors, Stee-Later Bartholomew Vanderplank of Love-I ne. City, woollen

warehouseman, Dec. 5 and Jan. 13, at the Court of Bank-10 .- That the annual registration shilling for wives of pardon for having detained you so long; the sentence of ruptcy. London. Mr. William Whitmore, official assignment the Court is, that you be hanged by the neck until you are nee, 2, Basinghall-stree and Mr. W. B. Jam's, solicitor. 5. Basinghall-street. Robert Watt, of 43, Lime street, City, merchant, Dec.

Mr. Sharpe, solicitor, Verulam-buildings,

AN IBISH COUNTRY SQUIBE, about 50 years ago, made Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Edwards, official as-Malton and Trollope, solicitors, 60, Carey-street, Lincoln's-

> Peter Joseph Meugens, of 43, Dunster-court, Mincinglane, City, broker, Dec. 11 and Jan. 7, at the Court of Bankruptey, London. Mr. Edward Edwards, official assignee, 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and Messrs. Nicolson and Parker, solicitors, 23, Throgmorton-street. John Cooper White, of Canterbury, Kent, draper, Dec. 11 and Jan. 7, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. James F. Groom, official assignee, 12, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street; and H. W. and W. O. Sole, solicitors, 68. Aldermaubury.

John Quincy Harris, of Winchester-place. Southwark. hat-manufacturer, Dec. 6 and Jan 8, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Bell, official assignee, 3, Coleman-street-buildings; and Mr. Thomas Parker, solicitor, 6 Lincoln's inn-fields

George Stephen, of 4, Skinner's-place, Sise-lane, City, and 7. William-street, Knightsbridge, scrivener, Dec. 5, and Jan. 7, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. W. Pennell, official assignee, 31, Basinghall-street; and Mr. George Cox, solicitor, Sise-lane.

William Cox, of Crown-street, Soho, general dealer, Dec. 5 and Jan. 7, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Belcher, official assignee, 3, King's Arms-yard; and Messrs. Pain and Hatherly, solicitors, 5, Great-Marlborough-street, and 83. Basinghall-street.

James Johnson, of 6, North-place. Gray's-inn-lane, apothecary, Dec. 10 and Jan. 8. at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. P. Johnson, official assignee. 20. Basinghall-street; and Messrs, Lindsay and Mason, soli-John Frederick Figge, of 3, Dunster-court, Mincing-

ane, merchant, Dec. 5, and Jan. 9, at the Court of Bankruptey, London. Mr. William Turquand, official assignee, 13, Old Jewry-chambers; and Messrs, Nichol son and Parker, solicitors. Throgmorton-street William Clarke, of Sheffield, builder, Dec. 10, and Jan. 16, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr. George Young, official assignee, Leeds; Mr. Moss, solicitor, Cloak-lane, London; and Mr. John Blackburn, so-

licitor. Leeds.

John Humble, of Ossett, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist, Dec. 10 and Jan. 6, at the Court of Bankruptey. Leeds. Mr. Charles Fearne, official assignee, Leeds; tenants daughters, about seventeen pears of age, and Messrs. Gregory and Co., solicitors, Bedford-row, London; Mr. Wavell, solicitor, Halifax; and Mr. Courtnay, solicitor, Leeds. James Haselden, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton

spinner, December 7, and December 30, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester. Mr. John Fraser, official assignee, Manchester; Messrs. Milne, Parry, and Co., solicitors, Temple, London; and Messrs. Winder and Broadbent, solicitors, Bolton. John Hall, of Wallsend, Northumberland, cowkeeper.

December 5, and January 7, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. James Wakley, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Robert Wilson, solicitor, Sunderland; and Messrs, Bell, Brodrick, and Bell, solicitors, Bow Churchyard, London.

Eleanor Robinson and William Robinson, of Swinford, Leicestershire, bankers, Dec. 6, and Jan. 10, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Richard Valpy, official Mr. Smith, solicitor, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. James

Motteram, solicitor, Birmingham. John Brown, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire, painter. Dec. 11 and 31, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Thomas Bittleston, official assignee, Birmingham; Messrs. Harrison and Smith, solicitors, Birmingham; and Mr. Wm. Windall Jackson, solicitor. 2. Field-court, Gray's-inn, London.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED. John Cecil, Thomas Dennison, James Benson, and Michael Dennison, of Liverpool, merchants, second dividend of 9d. in the pound, payable at 1, Liver-court, Liverpool, on Dec. 7, or any subsequent Saturday.

Edward Hipkins, of Liverpool, commission agent, first dividend of 4d. in the pound, payable at 1, Liver-ccurt, Liverpool, on Dec. 7, or any subsequent Saturday. shire, lime burner, first dividend of 13s. 4d. in the pound, payable at 14, Bishopgate-street, Leeds, on the 25th inst., and any day after.

William Monk, jun., of Nottingham, currier, first dividend of 9s. 3d. in the pound, payable at 7, Waterloostreet, Birmingham, on Nov. 26, or any subsequent Tuesday. R. D. Sothern, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, ship builder,

second dividend of 41d, in the pound, payable at 12, Cookstreet, Liverpool, on Nov. 27, or any subsequent Wednes-Denver and Nixey, of Liverpool, woollen drapers, dividend of 6s. 3d. on account of first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the

pound, payable at 12, Cook-street, Liverpool, on Nov. 27. or any subsequent Wednesday. George Harwood, of Chester, draper, first dividend of s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 1, Liver-court, Liverpool, n Nov. 27, or any subsequent Saturday.

Walters and Llewellyn, of Neath, timber merchants,

econd dividend of 3d. in the pound, payable at 19, St.

Augustine's-place, Bristol, on Nov. 27, or any subsequent Wednesday. Thomas Gregory, of Poulshott, Wiltshire, miller, first and final dividend of 28, 6d, in the pound, payable at 2, Nicholas-street, Bristol, any Wednesday. Samual Brothers, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire, currier, first dividend of 5s. 6d. in the pound: and

payable at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.
Thomas Williams and Edward Williams, of Liverpool, linen drapers, first dividend of 20s. in the pound, payable at Barned's-buildings: North, Sweeting-street, Castlestreet, Liverpool, any Thursday.

on the joint estate a first dividend of Is. 10d. in the pound,

Richard Rimmer, of Liverpool, tailor, second dividend of 5d, in the pound, payable at 24, Barned-buildings North, Sweeting-street, Castle-street, Liverpool, any

Thursday. Mary Warren and Harriette Cardinal, of Hereford, milliners-Joseph Hull and James Sykes, of Cox-green. near Sunderland, ship builders-John Perrin and Peter Perrin, of Liverpool, slaters-William George Lavino, Joseph George Lavino, and James Hervey, of Salford, sizers (so far as regards James James Hervey)-Francis Wood Pritchard and Edwin Pritchard, of Hodnet, Shropshire, drapers-Thomas Moring and William Moyes, of Rothschild." "Never heard of you," said the man; 31. Camomile-street, City, carmen-John Binns and Francis Binns, of Sowerby-bridge, Halifax, Yorkshire, millwrights-James Cheetham, James Collings, John Lancashire, and Edward A. Wright, of Moor-hey-mills, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinners-John Sharp, Henry Ridley, and Jane Ridley, of Carlisle, wine merchants-William Lewis Gill and Lewis Foss, of Crewkerne, Somersetshire, linen drapers-Joseph Haines and James Thomas, of 20, Wingrove-place. St. John's-street-road. wholesale milliners-Thomas Hanson and George Purdy, banker, "I shall miss a splendid coup. I have only an order for a million. Give me my change." Saying of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, wine merchants—William Sissison, Robert Gould, and Charles Hebblewhite, of Kingston-upon-Hull, curriers-John Clark and Samuel Robert Toms, of 5, Sise-lane, City, refined sugar manufacturers-

> Harrison Chilton, of Liverpool, ship brokers. DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED. At the Court of Bankruptcy, London. James Nutter, of Cambridge, miller, Dec. 19, at halfpast eleven-George Field, of 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, City, packer, Dec. 18, at twelve-Charles Deane, of Southampton, coach builder, Dec. 18, at half-past two-William Frederick Mills, of Hart-street, Mark-lane, City, and 120,

High Holborn, merchant, Dec. 17, at half-past one.

IN THE COUNTRY.

Thomas Bourne Pearson and John Anderson, of New-

castle-upon-Tyne, ship brokers-George Simpson and

John Dyson, of Sheffield, scythe manufacturer, Dec. 19 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds-John Dixon, of Sheffield, linendraper, Dec. 19, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds-John Prior and Henry Brady, of Kingstonupon-Hull, brush manufacturers, Dec. 20, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds-James Naylor, junior, of Kingston-upon-Hull, boat builder, Dec. 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds-Wm. Hall and Robert Rainbow, of Tredington and Stratford-upon-Avon, corn perchants. Dec. 19. at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Birmingham-William Waddell, of Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 20, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Liverpool-William Brown, of Liverpool, millwright, Dec. 20, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool-Andrew Leighton, of Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 20, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool-Swanwick Boult and Thomas Addison, of Liverpool, stock-FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Tuesday, Mr. Baker Liverpool—Richard Warren, of Liverpool, druggist, Dec. 20, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool-Thomas Lediard, of Circucester, money scrivener, Dec. 27. at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol-Timothy Bulmer and Richard Bulmer, of South Shields, rope manufacturers, Dec. 19, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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

Henry Charles York, of 12 and 13, Cheltenham-place, Westminster-road, lodging housekeeper, December 19-Edward Edwards, of 36, City-road, draper, December 17-Edmund Thomas Craufurd, of Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, John Pim, of Clapham-common and Stoke Newington, City, tailor, December 19-Thomas Bailey and John Bailey, of King's-cliffe, Northamptonshire, toy dealers. December 19-William Robert Read, of 30, Winchesterstreet, King's-cross, builder, December 19-Edward Gill Flight, of 1: Adam-street, Adelphi, publisher, December 19-George Rossiter, of Bridgewater, jeweller, December 19-Frederick Henry West, of 197, High-street. Shoreditch. licensed victualier, December 91-Nicholas Wanostrocht, of Blackheath, boarding house-keeper December 23-John Johnson, of Liverpool, merchant December 18-John Goudie, of Liverpool, merchant, December 19-John Metcalf, of Macclesfield, silk manufactur -r. December 19.

CERTIFICATES to the granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before December 17.

Francis Charles Hopkins, of 11 A. Tottenham-courtout, commision agent-Nicholas Roskell, of Liverpool, perchant-Tromas Kemp and Richard Davies, of Ason nigh-Birr ingham. Warwickshire. builders-Horatio Rodd, of Great Newport-street, Long-acre, commission 6. J. Graham, official assignee. 25, Coleman-street; and agent—Ann Tregear and Thomas Crump Lewis, of 96, Cheapside City, pianoforte seller-Thomas Loram Gor-Charles Henry Hambleton, late of Northampton-street, dou, of Exeter, cabinet maker-William Alexander Bethnal-green, victualler, Dec. 11 and Jan. 7, at the of Brooks, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, quarryman.

## Metropolitan Police Intelligence.

## GUILDHALL.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23.—Begoing.—John King, 18, and John Scott, 23, two wretched-looking objects, were placed at the bar, charged with begging in the streets. The prisoners were sentenced to one month's imprisomment, with hard labour.

"MAD MADGE," THE WINDOW-SMASHER.—AS SOON as the last case was disposed of, Matilda Barton, about 25 years of age, pushed her way through the other handcuffed, and placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, that it was considered advisable to have him immeprisoners, and entered the dock, exclaiming, "I'm not going to stop here all day—it's my turn now." The prisoner was brought up on Thursday last,

charged with breaking the windows in the shop of Mr. Scratchley, chemist and druggist, Fleet-street; also, with assaulting that gentleman. On being taken into custody she flung herself down on the "stretcher." and said she would "have a comfortable ride." but becoming violent, her legs were tied, and it required the assistance of three policemen to take her to the office. She was remanded till Saturday.

Alderman Humphrey.—What do you do for a living! Prisoner.—Why sometimes one thing and some-times another. It's no use relling a lie about it. (Laughter.)

Alderman Humphrey.-You had better go into the plainant, who was in the witness box, she exclaimed mediately captured. (Lond laughter.) Alderman Humphrey.—What home have you to go

to make the inspector and policemen pay for a new clock, for the payment of the nearths' acreses. suit of clothes for me, for having ill-treated me in . It appeared that the defendants were, is a managed to tying my legs up. You know it would, alderman. the dock exclaimed with a chuckle, "Where's his; which they were scratched.

of. Madge again appeared, and, on advancing to the payment by instalments. table, addressed Alderman Farebrother, who had taken Alderman Humphrey's seat, as follows:—"Sir Peter—no, I beg pardon. Mr. Farebrother—excuse my friendly manner-I was discharged this morning by your brother magistrate, and the only clothes possess is the prison dress at my back. Besides, how am I to get my living? I wish to do so honestly if I

Alderman Farebrother.-Have you no parish to Madge.—Yes, in Gloucestershire; but how am to get there? Alderman Farebrother.-You were only relieved

last Monday. food until Thursday. Now, only fancy yourself kept been convicted five times of begging. Healy had also in board and lodging for four days for 1s. But I been convicted. complain very much for being brought here at all. Alderman Farebrother.—Then you should not have committed an assault.

Madge.—I had just cause for it. Suppose I were to go up and strike you on one cheek, would it not be lawful for you to strike me on the other? (Loud laughter.)

Alderman Farebrother.—By no means. Madge.—So saith the Scriptures.

Alderman Parebrother.—If you complain so much of the treatment of the City police, why don't you leave the City? Madge.-Why, you see, there is a "sneaking re-

gard" which causes me to come into it. Now, if I could persuade that to leave also, you should hear no more of me in the City. (Laughter.) Alderman Farebreiher.—I can only allow you 1s.

What is Is.? I must pay Is, for rent, and I owe hay for sale. 2s., therefore what am I to do for food !

Stuart, was placed at the bar.

A cabman stated that the prisoner engaged his Mr. Child -How do you know that your cook was vehicle in Aldersgate-street that morning, and di- | correct | rected him to drive to "Salt House," Goswell-road. Witness drove along Goswell-road, but could not find any place of that name, and on arriving at the Angel, at Islington, prisoner called out "Go on, go on." He then proceeded along St. John's Wood-road. but not finding the place, he returned with his "customer" to Aldersgate-street, where he was given into custody on refusing to pay the fare. Alderman Humphrev inquired who and what he

Prisoner.-My dear sir, I am not ashamed of my birth. I am descended from the old Royal family of Scotland (laughter). been on a visit to the Worship-street Police-office, he was remanded till Monday.

a packing-case maker, carrying on business at the was sold. corner of Distaff-lane, was brought before Aldermen Hughes and Hooper, charged with indecently assaulting Sarah Crisp, a girl belonging to the Queenhitheward School for Girls, in Old Fish-street. Mr. Deputy Goss stated that he was the treasurer of the ward school, and it having come to his knowledge to pay the penalty of £10, or, in default, to be imprisoned that the defendant had enticed half a dozen of the three months. school children into his premises by giving them a | Defendant gave notice of appeal, and jut in the necesfew halfpence, and had taken the opportunity to be- sury survies. have indecently to them, he thought it was his duty to bring the matter before the magistrate. He had carried this practice on for some time; but on ac- nineteen years of age who has been in custody ten days. count of the tender age of the children it was desira- was again brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with matile, perhaps, that they should be spared a public belously cutting and wounding Anne Male, with out of to to an assault on one of the children belonging to it, a several other persons. Sarah Crise, aged ten years, then stated that her: The procedurity who is four or five mentles advanced father is dead, and sac is maintained by her mother. in pregnancy, and has been in the London Hospital same for six years past. She first went into the defends appeared in a very weak condition. school before dinner.

The defendant asserted his innocence. whole of the children whom he had assaulted would be wards conveyed to the hospital. amination. He believed all the girl had stated, for the prosecutrix. There was a serious wound on her left children and fools generally spoke the truth. They cheek two inches in length. It divided the cheek through adjudged him to pay a fine of 5l. for the assault. The defendant paid the fine.

# CLERKENWELL.

MONDAY, Nov. 25 .- THE WOES OF THE POOR .-Elizabeth White, a poor girl, aged about 18, sickly- harm. looking, and shivering with cold, was brought up by police-constable 158 E, charged with having been found destitute on the steps of a door in Tavistock-The constable deposed to the facts of the case.

She had come up from Circnester in search of employment. Mr. Greenwood.—What did you do with her? the last occasion he threw her on the floor, and beat l'oliceman.—I took her to St. Paneras workhouse, her with his fists over the body. She knew of no

as I found her in that parish, but they refused to receive her there, so I was forced to take her back and Position. lock her up in the cell.

Who did you see at the workhouse ?- I saw Mr. I es, the governor, and he refused to receive her. He 500 or 600 people about the streets. The prisoner said she was destitute; she had slept

in Carrier-street, St. Gibs's, on the previous night. Mr. Greenwood to the constables.—Take up the her. gul to St. Paneras's workhouse, and, if the authorities there refuse to receive her, you may tell their from me that the magistrate is determined to do his duty. There is no such law as that which the overseers attempt to set up, of the necessity of the paupers sleeping on the previous night in the parish to which they apply for relief; it is entirely an in-police on I riday morning made at attack on a house, vention of theirs. Wherever a party is found desti- No. 64. St. James's-street, in the occupation of Mr. tute, there she is entitled to relief.

drews, Greaves, Grantham, Brucken, Green, and chanies, named Matthews, Birch, Williams, Hall, An-Wright, were charged with loitering about, on susp.cion of intending to commit felony.

three o'clock, when I saw the prisoners walking along the street, and knowing them to be companions of thieves and housebreakers, !Mr. Greenwood.—But what were they doing?-Sanders: Lurking about the street.

Mr. Greenwood.—I must say it is not the proper way to begin your evidence by giving the prisoners a bad character.

The sergeant proceeded to say that he followed the prisoners into Islington, where, with the assistance of other consiables, he took them into en tody, and at Walworth, that his life is despaired of the Court of Queen's Bench told him he was bound to conveyed them to the station, where they we're locked up. Had dogged them along for two hours. Mr. Greenwood.—And during those two cours did at the Montpelier Tavern, in the Walworth-road, at proceeding was of a most extraordinary character, and the offence of rape upon Sarah Alice Nott, on the 21st lities. We insert them without any attempt at classical states and the offence of rape upon Sarah Alice Nott, on the 21st lities.

you see them do any harm-any illegal act : The sergeant owned he had not. Police-constable 197, Lee, corroborated San do any harm,

might be, conducted themselves with perfect deco-

rum, were then set at liberty.

MARYLEBONE. MONDAY .- BURGLARY .- A tall thin young man, who gave his name George Cook, was brought up to the court charged with having stolen plate of different descriptions diately conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he at pre-

to a considerable amount, the property of Mr. Thomas Sydenham Clarke, a barrister, residing at 36, Gloucester-place, Portman-square. He was also charged with stealing a watch belonging to the footman, Mr. Clarke deposed that on the same morning, at a quarter past nine, his servants came up as usual into the dining-room to prayers, and were there about twenty minutes; soon after they had gone down stairs the cook

ran up in a great flurry, informing him that there had! been a robbery in the house, and that the thief had made of a friend of his, named Emmett, who gave the ball, his escape up the area steps. John Hempstock, a beershop-keeper, stated that as he while he was engaged in the performance of that was passing along Gloucester-place, he saw the prisoner duty, hearing a noise, and seeing his friend in a scuffle come out of the prosecutor's area-gate, having evidently below, he ran down to his assistance, and that while something bulky concealed under his coat. Witness he was below the banisters gave way, and the deceased

The Prisoner.—Not exactly! (Turning to the com- lowed the prisoner, crying, "Stop thief" and he was im- scribed; that he was the first to pick up the deceased -"Now, Mr. Witness, let's have your evidence." The prisoner who had nothing to see was fally con-

Trespay - Important Dicision - Secural persons Belonging to the United Britists Birmangham Benefit Prisoner. - Why, it's no use seming the home with- Society, A. M. or the Horse and Grown, Gressestreet, the parties, and that after the accident occurred her out clothes, and it would only be justice on your part. Rathbon place, were summered by Thomas Poyne, the

The prisoner was then discharged, and on leaving and that they had refused to pay up to the period at at the time it was alleged he had by violence caused The Magistrate decided in favour of the club, and the another as to preclude the hope of his recovery. After the whole of the business had been disposed clerk entered into an arrangement with the parties for

> Haggerty and Mary Healy were charged with begging of Star-court. Fenchurch-street, who, it was alleged, in Cavendish-square, and with attempting to pick a had caused the death of a young man named Slade, gentleman's pocket.

A policeman in private clothes said he saw the defendant begging of ladies and gentlemen in Portman- day last, was brought up for re-examination, he hav- As you have had a good character, the sentence is only square. Knowing them to be old offenders, he felt it ing been confined in the county gool since the unforthree months' imprisonment; but should you come again, his duty to watch them. They left Portman-square tunate occurrence. and went into Oxford-street, where he lost sight of them. Afterwards, about ten o'clock, he met them in Mortimer-street, following a gentleman. After and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned. The head-dress, five rings, and other articles, value £30 and Haggerty had followed him some distance she drew back a few paces, and he distinctly saw her lift up Passmore and discharged him. his coat tail and put her hand into his pocket several Madge.—Yes, I got a shilling, which kept me in times. He took them into custody. Haggerty had

been convicted. The defendants denied that they were begging, or that they intended to rob the gentleman. They were committed for a month

QUEEN SQUARE. Tresday .- A Wonderful Clock .- William Butler, of Hatton, near Hounslow, was charged with hawking hay without a licence. Mr. Child attended for the body of shopkeepers in the orn and hay trade, who are said to have sustained severe losses through the practice of hawking hay about

the streets. Skinner, an officer of Stamps and Taxes, said that on the 19th instant, at twenty minutes to eleven in the forenoon, he saw defendant in Sloane-square, and watched him until five minutes to twelve, during which time he saw him go to several courses, and other sixteen trusses of

Defindant deried the charge, and said he could pro-

dant was gim-

Witness - It's always right by Hammersontia.

Mr. Child.-A good check, ch : Witness.-Lord bless you, Sir, it is it's a most wallyble time-keeper. More correct than I am. (Laughter) Mr. Child.-Never wrong !

clock. (Much laughter.) Mr. Child.—The horse, you say, was lame. I suppose. now, you did it a great deal of good? Witness.-It couldn't be expected on a -udden, unless it was a sort of charm.

it might. It being hinted that the prisoner had previously in charms. (Noch laughter) Witness, in answer to but the object of the society in question was to instruct the parents of the lawful care of such child. WEDNESDAY .- DISGUSTING CASE .- Mr. John Smith, to purchase one that day, but defendant said his load

Mr. Bond.-Do you keep a horse? Witness-No. Sir. Mr. Bond,-Then what did you want with hay? Wirness,-My cow ears hay. (Much laughter.)

After some other evidence, Mr. Bond ordered defendant

THAMES POLICE OFFICE. Trespar .- Savage Assault .- Charles William Glover.

She had been clothed and educated in the ward-school, the outrus crame from that place to give evidence. She ant's shop with some other children about a year ago. The prosecutrix stated, that on the 10th inst. she had when he gave them some half-pence. He did not take just come out of a shop in the Whitechapel-road, and was any liberties with her then, nor at any time when any waiting for her husband on the footpath, when she obof her schoolieliows were with her. But he had be served the prisoner, who was very drunk, thourishing a

haved indecently to her on several occasions. The trowel. She missed him, and thought no nore of it, but last time was a fortnight ago, when she came out of in a minute or two afterwards she received a tremendous blow on the left cheek, which cut through her bonnet, and she was knocked down and became insensible. Two fe-Mr. Alderman Hughes said, if the defendant did males came to her assistance, and she was taken into a not choose to submit to a summary conviction, he doctor's shop, and when she recovered she found her face might be comitted for trial at the sessions, and the cut open, and she was bleeding profusely. She was aftercalled. He would take the consequence of that ex- | Mr. O. Winstanley, surgeon, stated that he had attended

> The prisoner now offered no defence. Mr. Broderip said this was a very bad case, and committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial, for cutting and wounding Mrs. Neale, with intent to do grievous bodily

MARLBOROUGH STREET. TUESDAY .- DOMESTIC JARS .- Henry Farmer was charged with beating his wife, Mary Farmer. The wife, a well-dressed woman, said she lived at No. 8, Duke-street, St. James's. She had been married about nine years, and since that period her husband had ill-used her at least a hundred times. On the last occasion he threw her on the floor, and beat

cause for this brutal conduct, except his vicious dis-The defendant said he was a postman. When he came home, on the evening of the assault, he found his wife absent. His wife did not come home until said that if he admitted her, he might as well admit, past 12 that night, and then she went up stairs and slept with the female servant. The next morning he

asked her where she had been, and as she refused to give any account of her absence, he certainly did beat The wife said she was read: to prove that she was

at her sister's the whole of the time. of payment, six weeks imprisonment. The detendant immediately paul the money

FRIDAY, -ATTACK ON A GAMBLING BOOST, -The Hunt, billiard-table maker, and took into custody a The girl was again removed to the workhouse, and number of persons on suspicion of being found in a was on this occasion admitted without any cavil or house which was used as a common gambling-house. Their names as they appeared on the police sheet were. POLICE DESPOTISM — THE LIBERTY OF THE SUB- John Lewis, John Nicholls, Thomas Howard, George John Lewis, John Michons, Thomas Houry Jack-Shaw, Alexander Vincent, George Jones, Henry Jackson, William Johnson, George Jones, Thomas Wood, and John Fitzwilliam. Many of the names were as-

Police Sergeant Saunders, 25 N, deposed: I was on that Mr. Hardwick decided that there was no legal that Mr. Hardwick decided that there was no legal expressed an opinion to the effect that there had been unproof that the house in question had been used as a common gambling-house; he therefore dismissed the by the bench. complaint and discharged the defendants.

UNION HALL. living in the Albany-road, Camberwell, and also with had convicted to sign the commitment; and he (Mr. being the cause of such a serious accident occurring Adams) entirely differed from him on that point, and

A young man of the name of Tompkins stated, do so. that on the preceding night a masked ball took place The Chairman expressed his opinion that the whole which a large number of persons were present. That that the present application ought not to have been made. between one and two o'clock that morning, witness, It turned out in the course of the proceedings, that the turned a verdict of "Not Guilty." with several other persons, male and female, were in police were in the habit of being engaged as informers in testimony. Had followed them, but did not see them the act of ascending a staircase which led to the ball-cases where they actually knew nothing of the circum- aged 26, pleaded "Guilty" to the charge of uttering. Tom Steele. ......... Ward. Green Man, Berwick-street, froom, when the person at the head of the stairs stances.

a wound on the back of his head. Both the gentle- the public. men were immediately carried into one of the rooms in the tavern, where Mr. Slade soon expired: and his fellow-sufferer was in such a dangerous condition sent lies in a most precarious state. Other witnesses spoke to the same effect. They

they had or had not tickets. The prisoner, having been cautioned by the Magisstrate, said that he was desirous of giving an explanation of the unfortunate occurrence himself. He then proceeded to describe that, on the night in question ne attended at the Montpelier Tavern at the request to take tickets at the entrance of the room; that feeling satisfied that a robbery had been committed, fol. and Mr. King fell from the landing as already dehimself, and was busily engaged in holding up his head to keep him from being suffocated with the blood which was pouring from his nose, mouth, and ear matilized lical assistance arrived, when the deceased expired. He declared that he never laid hands on theory, made be attempt to esc, pc.

Mr. Trail aid that he should remand the prisoner until Friday, in order to give him an opportunity of ment of their money, crased from the books of the dab producing witnesses to prove that he was down stairs the death of one individual and such injuries to Bail was refused for the accused.

THUESDAY.—WORKING OF THE SYSTEM.—Margaret Frederick Thomas Passmore, the commission-agent a merchant in the City.

The constable informed the magistrate that a coro-

GREENWICH. Monday, Nov. 25. - An Ill-used Wife. - Mary reson, the wife of a master bricklayer, residing in Lambeth, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jeremy, charged with felony under the following singular cir-

Elizabeth Verrall, a very pretty and well-dressed young woman, deposed that she lives in Wellington-place, East Greenwich, and keeps a lodging house. On Thursday last she had occasion to leave home, and during her absence the prisoner came and plundered her apartments of four blankets, two counterpanes, two shirts, two workboxes, and some chimney ornaments. Witness met prisoner coming away from the house, and on going in doors she missed the

The prisoner said that her husband had sold out £350 Bank of England stock, left her, and deserted his family, and had since been cohabiting with the complainant, by whom he had an infant now on the outside of the court. She had in consequence been Naughan, and returned a verdiet of Guilly of a arty, of Philadelphia, whom he regretted to see in place in Burrowgate and Sandgate, when one poor obliged to go into the workhouse. The parish had computed assists Clow recommendate bits. this country Personally he minimal to constitute the follow was knowledded from and kink and bounded. duce two witnesses, the first of about would prove that consollhin to be committed to Brixton for not make

property.

## Law Entelligence.

QUEEN'S BENCH. trates of Yorkshire to show cause why a mandamus should offence was proved, and the prisoner sentenced to not be directed to them commanding them to issue a dis- transportation for life. Witness.-Never. It's most wallyble-It's a Dutch made and duly published, and a demand had been made "it is, that I'm as innocent as that board." on the Huddersfield Philosophical Society; they did not & Gross Deprayity by a Servant.—Ann M'Cormick, pay, and did not appeal to the quarter sessions, but went, aged 23, was indicted upon swo separate indictments, before the justices in petty sessions, and submitted that the first charging her with stealing one sovereign, the Mr. Child.—Then if it was a sort of charm, you think they were not liable to be rated under the statute of the property of Leah Aarons, and the second with unlaw-6th and 7th Victoria, c. 36, which exempted all societies Witness —I have that, you see, to them that believes for the purpose of science, literature, and the fine arts: ten, and under eleven years, with intent to deprive other inquiries from Mr. Child, said that he had occa- all classes of the community in every branch of science,

tute.-Rule granted. TRIAL FOR RAPE IN AUSTRALIA. (From the Australian Daily Journal). .

years of age. that, being accompanied by her little brother, they were some time in one of the common brothels in that going to look after their cows, also it halt a mile from court, when she found an opportunity of writing pri-home, and is the reighbourhood where the prisoner Vately to inform her sister, who at once came, and ble, perhaps, that they should be spared a public inclusive entring and wearoung and also with a smaller of the process formed, there, and proceeded more the examination, and that the charge should be limited do her grations body harm, and also with a smaller burd; the process formed, there is no the process formed to the proces fired; the priories joines, there, and proceeded into the fortunately took her away before she was subjected to gross for publication, but not sufficiently clear to show, a verdict of Guilty, that the capitel offers (and beca committed.) She stated. The Common-Sergeant said it was most essential

> mother and Dr. Boot. this might have arisen from other causes as well as the Seven years.

offence for which the prisoner stood charged. prisoner guilty of a common assault. being dead, and his mother resident in England. happy to say, was about to be altered in this respect, the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." when it would enable justice to meet the crime.

in Parramatta Gaol for three years, the first week in

very month to be in solitary confinement.

THE GAME LAWS. EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS .- At the usual weekly meeting of the Croydon Bench of Magistrates, at the anything of her, he thought he was justified in mar-Town Hall, on Saturday, Mr. Richards, solicitor, of Croy- rying a second time. don, attended before Messrs. Reid, Adams, Lucas, and A. I A verdiet of "Guilty" was returned against the pri-K. Barclay, the presiding magistrates, to apply for a war-soner, and he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonrant of commitment against a labourer, named Robert ment and hard labour. Campbell, for an offence against the Game Laws. The circumstances under which the application was made were these .- The defendant was charged upon an information, in February last, with shooting a partridge penalty and costs. The application was made to Mr. ago, but his mind had been wandering since that pe- an impressive strain, calling on those present to rally the son and brother-in-law of Zurbano, by the troops Adams and other justices, who were not parties to the riod, and for some time before this occurrence took around the Repeal standard, and victory was certain. of the Covernment, on the 20th inst. original conviction, and they, on that ground, refused to place he had been in a very low and desponding state. Several were chrolled, grant the warrant. Another application was subsequently made to Messrs. Reid and Lucas, who had conlook for work, but being unsuccessful in obtaining victed in the first instance, but the person who was then it his despondency increased, and passing by the place crowded to excess; Mr. Poole, R.W., presided on the with a project of law for prolonging the law of the produced by Mr. Richards to prove the demand of the at the time of the fire, he was induced, in a moment occasion. Mr. J. S. O'Gornan, in an elaborate 31st of May, 1843, relative to the import, export, and amount from the defendant failed to satisfy the bench of delirium, to make this groundless charge against speech, dwelt at great length on the late opinions of transit duties, till the Chamber shall have agreed to

in Star-court, Fenchurch-street, was charged at to take care that proper legal steps were taken. Mr. Ri-Union-hall Police Court, with causing the death of chards on the former occasion had expressed an opinion John Slade, a young man, the son of a gentleman, that it was not necessary for the same magistrates who

Mr. Greenwood said if the men were the very worst standing on the landing pushed the crowd back. He The application was refused, and Mr. Adams, at the simple-looking mechanic, had received a letter from Farringdon. characters that could be-if they were all returned (witness) was near the bottom of the stairs at the conclusion of the proceedings, said he thought that the his mother enclosing an order on the Bristol post-office convicts—they should not have been arrested and imprisoned on such slight grounds. The men must be sains at the concinence of the banisters giving bench, after what had passed that day, ought to make for 5s., when, unconscious of the counter-check depoposition of the banisters giving bench, after what had passed that day, ought to make for 5s., when, unconscious of the counter-check depoposition. Ditto Mitter are still below that the moment saw two gentlemen fall some rule with regard to making the police appear as instited with the office by the person transmitting the backwards from the landing above to the pavement formers in cases they had nothing to do with, and of the amount, the prisoner added the sum of £2 to both or-The prisoners, who, whatever their characters at the bottom, on their heads, one of whom (Mr. facts of which they were entirely ignorant. It was calder and letter, and applied at the office for the 45s. and ears; and the other individual was bleeding from also likely to bring them into very undeserved odium with suspicion, and occasioned his apprehension. "Guilty."

> CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. TUESDAY .- HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Alfred Pratt, aged twenty-four, a painter, at Clapham, was indicted for stealing, on the Queen's highway, five sovereigns, from the

person of S. Groves. The prosecutor, who has long known the prisoner, was in his company on the day named, from morning till past said the prisoner pushed all persons alike, whether nine at night. They were drinking together till three P.M., and went to Clapham, where they reside, and there they regaled themselves with ale and cigars until nine o'clock, when witness left, to go home. The prisoner followed, and thrust him down, and put his hand in his trousers pocket, and drew out his purse, which he afterwards returned. Witness found the next day that three sovereigns out of five had been abstracted. Quite sure his sovereigns were safe when he was at the public-house. The jury, after retiring from the court forty minutes. returned with a verdict of "Acquittal." There were symptoms of approbation manifested in the Court on the return of the verdict, in which one of the

The learned Judge looked at the offender with indicators

astonishment at this breach of duty and decorum, and ad-

dressed him as follows .- "I do not know what you mean,

THE SWELL MOB .- John Andrews, aged twenty-three . was indicted for stealing a gold breast pin, value 30s., the the property of William Spear, from his person, The jury found him " builty," and the Common Sergeant observed that he was an active thief-one of the swell mob-and must leave the country. The judgment was, that he be transported for the term of ten years, Thomas Harden, a stylishly-dressed youth like the last, was indicted for stealing, in Cornhill, on the day of the Quden's visiting the Royal Exchange, two gold breast-pins and chain, value 50s., from the person of A. Delgardo, Esq.,

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Common Serjeant .- Prisoner, I see how it is. You are and seriously injuring another individual named a new beginner in this dangerous pursuit, and were prac-King, at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Mon- tising under the more experienced thief, who covered you your fate will be the same as his who last left the dock. George William Moon, a clerk, respectably attired, and ner's inquest had been held on the body of Mr. Slade, twenty-three years of age, was indicted for stealing a pearl magistrate addressed a few admonishing remarks to upwards, the property of Francis Omanney, his master. Also, for stealing a bank note, value £5, the property of his said master; and a third indictment charged him with embezzling, secreting, and stealing £11 5s., the property of George Frederick Prince Sutton, his master. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty" to all the charges, and cast himself on the clemency of the Court.

To be transported for seven years. Wednesday .- Cutting and Maiming .- William Sadd, aged 17, labourer, Henry Clow, aged 22, porter, indicted, charged for feloniously cutting and wounding John Augustus Lock with intent to disfigure him. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor, who is a police constable, on the 21st of October, knocked down and otherwise severely injured, from the effects of which his life was endangered.

from previous good character, to the mercy of the

jury returned a verdict of Guilty of a common assault.

Sentence as in the preceding case.

the township of Huddersfield. The rate had been claimed with great vehemence-" All I can say agin fully, by fraud, enticing away Julia Silva, aged about

It appeared by the evidence, that the prisoner was sionally bought a truss of hay of defendant, and wanted literature, and the useful arts, which the learned counsel in the service of the child's father, Mr. Silva, and contended did not come within the conception of the sta- Leah Aarons was her fellow-servant, in whose box was ing, and alluding to the Philadelphia riots, said :placed a sovereign and some silver, the former of which the prisoner stole by breaking the lock. No doubt could be entertained but the object she had in view in in the public streets of Philadelphia. (Loud cries of one of the present members for Finbury, intends WEDNESDAY, 3rd JULY, 1844. - William Henry Eyes was taking the money was to promote, more successfully. inducted for having on the 22nd day of April last, at Wol. her abominable designs upon the child Julia Silva, longons in the Colony of New South Wales, carnally, and whom she induced the next day to go out for a walk, with force, made an assault on one Rosina Thomas, and, when, after buying her some cakes and other trifling against her will, rasished her, she being a child under ten things, she placed her in a cab and caused her to be driven to Charles-court, in the Strand, a locality Rosida Thomas, an impresting child about 9 years of well-known as the resort of the most profligate and age, was then examined. Her evidence went to show infamous characters. The poor child remained there

> that she had been examined the following day by herein this case, in which was displayed so much depravity, that a severe example should be made of the Edward Boot, surgion at Broulee; had not undergone offender, for the protection of the public and the ge-

> any professional examination in this colony but was a heral cause of morality. In the eyes of the Court, member of the College of Surgeons in London; the child independent of the robbery, nothing could be more external swelling and inflammation had taken place; that the prisoner be transported beyond the seas for

FRIDAY, Nov. 29th .- MURDER. - Alfred Edwards, a The jury, without retiring from the box, found the man of very respectable appearance, and who was The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say and his age to be 24 years, was placed at the bar, ten statement as to his want of moral and religious ob- ministering to her a large quantity of sugar of lead. servation, having been nearly the whole time, since his The decased it appeared was a womanof the town, whom arrival in this colony, resident in the bush; his father; the prisoner was in the habit of visiting. The night horrence of the crime the prisoner had committed, and to have contained the poison described in the indict- at heart. his regret at the inadequacy of the law as it now stood, ment. The deceased exhibited before and after death there being no medium between transportation for life, symptoms of having been poisoned, but the medical for the capital offence, and that of imprisonment for the evidence on the trial shewed that this was at least assault, however gross it may be; but the law, he was a matter of great doubt. Under these circumstances The sentence of the court was, that he be imprisoned

BIGAMY.-Henry Hamilton, aged 68, was indicted for unlawfully and feloniously intermarrying with Anne Wilson, his wife by a former marriage being then and now alive.

The prisoner stated that having made some inquiries about his first wife, and being unable to hear

WINTER ASSIZES. HOME CIRCUIT. ration, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mr. Adams denied, on the part of himself or his brother Dover. The deceased was a policeman, who was magistrate, that they had any intention to throw obstavery brutally killed in endeavouring to quell a street Tresday. -Loss of Life at a Masquerabe. - Franches in the way of the proceeding. The object sought for riot. The actual slayer of Couchman, it appeared Mr. Greenwood repeated the question, and the cis Thomas Passmore, a young man of respectable was to deprive a poor man of his liberty many months witness answered by saving. They were standing appearance, described as a commission agent, residing after the conviction, and it was the duty of the magistrates after a consultation of nearly two hours, returned a to take care that proper legal steps were taken. Mr. Riverdict of "Not Guilty." OXFORD CIRCUIT.

GLOUCESTER, Nov. 27.—The commission for these assizes was opened at 5 o'clock vesterday afternoon. The calendar contains the names of 58 prisoners. RAPE.-Edward Faithful, a young man of highly respectable appearance, surrendered in discharge of his bail to answer an indictment charging him wit- such as may wish to visit them in the different locaof October last. After a lengthy trial the jury resification. GLOUCESTER, Nov. 28. - FORGERY .- J. Richards,

at Bristol, a forged Post-office order. The prisoner, a

to be transported for ten years."

STABBING.-Richard Young, aged 45, was charged with having, at Cheltenham, on the 11th of October, feloniously and maliciously stabbed Elizabeth Young, his wife. The prisoner, a coal-dealer in Cheltenham, was in October very much affected in mind, labouring under the supposition that he was pursued by "a thousand evil spirits." These fits of abberation were of frequent recurrence, and productive of much violence to his family, towards whom at other times he displayed the utmost affection and kindness. On the 10th of October he awoke his wife in the middle of the night to "wipe away the blood from a thousand spears which had penetrated his side," and called up the children and his wife to look at the wretches who persecuted him, and whom he described to be standng at the foot of the bed—there being, in fact, no Lambeth ...... blood nor person visible except to his own disordered stabbed his wife with a penknife, and afterwards cut recovered. The jury acquitted the prisoner of the time when he was not in his right mind.

MIDLAND CIRCLIT. Sir; I ought to put you into the dock, this is no matter of Wikwick, Nov. 27 .- The Hon, Justice Patteson arrived in this town at 4 o'clock vesterday, and opened the special commission for the Warwick division of this county. The calendar contains the names of 51 prisoners for trial. John Smith was indicted for stealing at Birmingham, on the 27th of June last, a gelding, of the value

of £5, the property of Thomas Howell Merridew. The Jury having returned a verdict of Guilto, the prisoner was transported for the term of 10 years. IRELAND.—REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26TH .- The usual weekly meeting of this association took place to-day in the Conciliationhall, which, as is usual on Mr. O'Connell's re-appearance, was densely crowded in every part, not excepting the ladies' galleries. Shortly before one o'clock the Hon, and Learned Gentleman made his bow amidst the most enthusiastic applause, when, upon the motion of Lord Ference, Mr. M. O'Connell, M.P., was called to the chair.

After the minutes of the last day's proceedings had been read, Mr. O'Connell invested himself with a new crown-shaped cap of green velvet, richly decorated with golden wreaths of shamrocks. When the Liberators ........Ditto ... Temperance and Repeal Hall, cheering which he thereby produced had subsided, he said, that before entering into the immediate business John O'Connell's ... Ditto ... Temperance and Repeal Hall, of the day, he wished to offer his most hearty congratulations to the Repealers of Dublin on the triuming day. The Irish people had been heretofore kept in subjection by their disunion among themselves, Brentford ...... but a better day was dawning upon them. The Reand George Henry Vaughan, aged 29, porter, were pealers had behaved in the noblest manner on the day before, and the effect must be most salutary on the cause of Ireland. It would show that professing Liberals who joined the Tory party in their efforts to strike out the Reveal voters from the roll could have whilst on duty in Thames-street, took a drunken man no chance of succeeding in their object. He proof the name of Corney into custody; that the pri- claimed such conduct as treason against the people; soners endeavoured to rescue Corney, when another and he would not have interfered in the election in town of Penrith, Cumberland, was thrown into an policeman interfered. Lock was, however, ultimately the Linen-hall Ward against Mr. Ex-Alderman Grace unusual degree of exitement and alarm on Monday if it had not been adopted there.

The jury, after some time, acquitted Sadd and hand in 11., the subscription of the Rev. Mr. Mori- navigators. A general and desperate affray took common assault against Clow, recommending him, this country. Personally, he rejoiced to see him, but fellow was knocked down, and kicked in such a brutal The shilling was then given to her, and she left the court expressing her determination of "having a drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced of his traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced drop of can" as Is, was of "no other, are at the tan non-traced out, the can state that the traced out, the can state that the during drop of can" as Is, was of the can the traced out, the can state the traced out, the can the can the traced out, the can the can the can the can the can the can the he recretted exceedingly the cause that had brought manner, that but faint hopes are entertained of his him there it was to raise money to rebuild the receivery. One of his eyes was nearly knocked out, wounding theorge Higgens, a police-constable, with Irish were allowing them to proceed peaceably, they woman who kept the house if she offered to open the intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The moved an adjournment into the Irish quarter. They door. By this time a number of constables had went looking for a riot, and the person who went arrived, who demanded entrance, which was refused, amongst Irishmen for such a purpose was not likely 'when the door was broken open, and three of them. Monion — The Queen v. the Justices of Yorkshire. — Thursday.—Rape.—Timothy Conner, la labourer, to be disappointed, or, if he were, he could easily get who used every resistance, were handcuffed and taken —Mr Pashley moved for a rule calling upon three magis—aged 29, was indicted for a rape on Ann Bolen. The up a riot himself. They destroyed two Catholic to prison. On Tuesday the prisoners were taken bechurches, and on the 4th of July, the anniversary of fore the magistrates; but in consequence of the man American independence, that brutal and barbarous who was so much injured not being able to attend to tress warrant to enforce the payment of a poor-rate for . The prisoner struck the front of the dock, and ex- mob got the authorities to disarm the Catholies give evidence, the prisoners were remanded till Thursunder the pretence that they should be protected, day. and then attacked them, until they were driven back by a superior military or militia force. Such was night, shortly after twelve o'clock, the warehouse of the origin of this horrible instance of bigotry and fanaticism. (Hear, hear.) It was from the system! of miscreant murder, that his rev. friend had returned, and he trusted that his introduction of him to and it was nearly six o'clock in the morning before that association would not be injurious to him in his it was got under. The whole of the extensive wareeffort to collect subscriptions for the erection of these

churches. (Cheers, and "Hear, hear.") The Rev. Mr. Moviarry then addressed the meet-the stone staircase, only standing. Their houses had been laid waste, their churches burnt—his own life had been three times attempted reported in well-informed circles that Mr. Wakley, his protection but his own fearlessness, and he did the re-assembling of Parliament, the delicate state not doubt but that he and his fellow-countrymen in America would again raise up the cross to be encir- Legislative duties. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., J. cled by a wreath of shamrocks. (Loud cheers.) He Sturge, Esq., and Colonel T. Perrionet Thompson trusted that these words would be heard across the are each spoken of as his probable successor. No Atlantic. The design of these parties was to exter- mere Whig Corn Law Repealer will do for Radical minate or frighten them. (Cheers.) He trusted no Finsbury. Irishman would leave America. It was intended to The LATE RAILWAY Accedents .- On Wednesday

way than he had at first anticipated.

but could not be heard.

Mr. O'Connell's speech at the Limerick banquet of human life, although we are sorry to hear the enhas given great satisfaction to the Repealers of this gine-driver had his right foot seriously injured, and described in the calendar as being by trade an oilman, metropolis. Now that he professes to have eschewed the passengers were well shaken. Serious damage Whiggism and Federalism, it is expected that he will has been done to the engine and carriages. why sentence should not be passed on him, put in a writ- charged with the wilful murder of Jane Gregory, by ad- for the future unswervingly adhere to the path of The LATE FATAL OCCURRENCE AT A MASQUERADE. simple Repeal. His experiment, of trying to give to On Thursday evening, at six o'clock, Mr. Payne, Federalism "a locality and a name" having failed, the ('ity coroner, and a most respectable jury, assemis a cause of much gratulation to the ardent Antibefore deceased's death she had partaken of some Unionists, who are now more sanguine than ever of pital, to inquire concerning the death of Mr. William His Honor then, with great feeling, expressed his ab- brandy bitters with the prisoner, which was supposed the ultimate success of the cause they have so much

> done the better. The castigation given in the Star of last week to of "Accidental Death," the Jury expressed regret, the tergiversation of the Nation—its pandering to that as there was nothing moving to the cause of Whig notions one week, and denouncing them the death, they could not return a deodand. The inquiry next—though considered to be rather severe, is ad- lasted upwards of three hours. mitted to be but too well merited. The triumph of Repeal over Federalism is another instance of the right views taken by the great bulk of the operatives. The time is coming, nay, now is

the motto, "Measures, not men."

-At a late meeting of this Ward, Mr. Philip Tuntble, R. W. and V., presided. The meeting was ably the Hibernia fully confirm the intelligence of Mr. addressed by Messes Dunne, O'Maley, and Lally, and Polk's election to the Presidency. 150 persons enrolled themselves as associates. Maiostone, Thursday, Nov. 28.—Ixcendiarism.— Clerkenweigh Word.—On Sunday evening last, a Metcalfe is determined not to be kept long in susat of season, and not having a game certificate. He did John Wilson, alias Rowland Howell, aged 30, de- large meeting was held at the "Horse and Groom," pense as to the political character of the new Parlianot appear to the information, and the bench fined him, scribed as a tailor, was indicted for feloniously setting. Turnpull-street. Mr. O'Keefe in the chair. The ment, having issued his proclamation that that body Mr. Lardwick fined the defendant \$5, or in default in his absence five pounds and costs. The defendant fire to a stack of hay, the property of John Stephens, speech sof the Liberator at Limerick were read, and meet for despatch of business on the 28th of the prewas at this time living in the service of a gentleman at at Farnborough. The prisoner was undefended, Mr. Nolan addressed the assembly at great length on sont month. theisham, where the effence was committed, but he ab- but read an excellently written defence, in which he the present prosperous aspect of Repeal, and s' owed sconded, and was away for several months, when he re- stated that poverty prevented him calling any wit- that it was to the hard working Irishmen, and not turned to his service, and Mr. Richards then applied for a nesses, that he had been confined in a lunatic asylum to the wealthy classes, that Ireland had to look to intelligence from Spain contained in the Bayonne and warrant to commit him to gaol in default of paying the for two years, and was only liberated about a year alone. Mr. Calanan next addressed the meeting in Paris papers just received, is the alleged capture of

> that he had done so, and they again refused to commit himself, and for which he declared there was not the the French press on Repeal, which had been copiously a new tariff of duties. the party, and the application was now renewed a third slightest foundation. The jury, after a short delibe- extracted by the London press. He said that the Journal des Debats had said that Repeal would be the cause of separating the aristocracy from the demo- this month a fire broke out at Sisier, which destroyed cracy. He then most ably argued that, instead of the dwelling and out-buildings of M. Von Vlotin, necessary obstacles thrown in the way of the prosecutor William Smith, 23, were indicted for the murder of firmly than before. Mr. O'Gornan was loudly ration of coffee. As the building was chiefly of bamcausing a separation, it would unite together more junior, contractor with the Government for the prepa-

> > GRATTAN WARD, WHITE LION, DRURY-LANE. - Mr. Kennedy was in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Furlong and Messrs. O'Niel and Horraghan. Thirty were enrolled. Nearly the hundred native bamboo buildings, and extending to whole of Sunday evening was occupied on the various the Chinese camp, destroyed thirty-two store-houses; speeches of the Liberator at Limerick. THE "NORTHERN STAR" ON REPEAL.-Now that the

Star appears in London, its connexion with Repealers will no doubt be increased; and it may not be improper here to insert a list of all the Repeal wards in and about London, in order to afford facilities to

The following Wards hold their meetings on a Sunday evening: Oxford-street.

.Ditto ... Union Arms, Union-court, Holborn-hill Drury Lane......Ditto ... Craven Head, Drury lane. Slade) was picked up bleeding from the nose, mouth, culated to create inconvenience in many ways, and was The variance between the documents at once created T. S. Duncombe.....Ditto ... Two Brewers, Vine-street. Hatton-garden. Lord French ...... Ditto ... Fountain and Still, Golden. lane, St. Luke's. Dr. Gray's ..... .Ditto ... British Queen, Whitecross. street. Moorfields ..... .Ditto ... Brown Bear, Eldon-street. Moorfields. St. John's Wood.....Ditto ... Phænix, North-street, St. John's-wood. Maze ......Ditto ...Red Lion Maze, Tooley-street. Sarsfield ......Ditto ... Duke of Sussex, Grange-walk, Bermondsey. Finsbury......Ditto ... Three Hats, Islington-green. Aldersgate ...... Ditto ... Sun, London-wall. Inspector-General ... Ditto ... Prince's Head, Prince's-street Westminster. Westminster ..... .Ditto ... Star and Garter, Peter street, Westminster. Ditto ... Angel, Lambeth-walk. imagination. In one of these fits of insanity he had St. George's ........Ditto ... Temperance Coffee Hou Webber-row, Waterloo his own throat in three places. The wound given to smith o'Brien's ..... Ditto ... Crown. Holland-street, Blac friar's-road. felony, but found him "Guilty" of an assendt at a F. B. Becke ........Ditto ... Cheshire Cicese, Grosvenorrow. Pindico. Rederbith ...... Duto ... Six Bells, Millpond-bridge. Lincoln's I. v. ...... Dirto ... Temperance Wall, St. Clement's lane, Strand. Nation ..... Ditto ... Temperance Coffee House, High-street, Cainden-town. High-street, Camden-town. Clerkenwell . ...... Ditto ... Herse and Groem, 3, Turnmill-street. Shore litch .......... Ditto ... Union Coffee House, Unionstreet Shortditch Franklin.........Ditto ... Coachmakers' Arms. Long. acre. . Washington .......Ditto ... Temperance Hall, Cablestreet, Wellclose-square. Depetford ........... Ditto ... Navy Arms, High-street, Deptford. Kensington...... Ditto ... Coach and Horses, Kensing. ton. Greenwich .........Ditto ...Opposite the Hospital, Greenwich. . Woolwich ..........Ditto ... Duke of Wellington, Woolwich. ..Ditto ... Walham-green, Fulham. Wards that hold their meetings on Monday evening :-St. Patrick's .......Ward...Temperance and Repeal Hall, 8, Rose-street, Greek-street, Soho-square.

> Love-lane, Shadwell. 125, Seymour-street, Newroad. phant result of the municipal elections on the preced- Harp Temperance ... Ditto ... Coffee House, 48, King-street, Borough. .. Ditto ... Drum Inn, Old Brentford. On Tuesday evening. O'Conneil ...........Ward...Temperance Repeal Hall, Mews, at the bottom of · Marylebone-lane, Oxford-

> > sweet.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT PENRITH.—The quiet little afternoon last, by reason of a tumultuous disturbance Mr. O'Universe again rose, and said be had to created amongst a number of drunken and disorderly

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SHEFFIELD. - On Tuesday Messrs. Wilson, Hawksworth, and Moss, of Arundellane, merchants, was discovered to be on fire. The fire was discovered about a quarter past twelve o'clock, house, to which portion of the premises the fire was confined, is entirely destroyed, the outer walls, with

REPRESENTATION OF FINSBURY. - It is currently Oh! oh!") He had nothing to depend upon for applying for the Chiltern Hundreds immediately on of his health precluding the due performance of his

frighten clergy and laity out of that country; but evening the adjourned inquest on the body of William they were not to be frightened. (Loud cheers.) They Muer a roal, the stoker employed by the Birmingham might be exterminated, but it would only be while an acioucester Railway Company, took place at the with their dying breath they cried aloud for their Navigation Inn, King's Norton. The jury returned cross and for their abrious fatherland. (Cheers) a verdict of "Accidental Death," with a deedand of Mr. O'Coxyett said he would postpone his motion. Is, upon the engine. The inquests on the bodies of for the appointment of a preservative society of 300, Mr. Varnills, and Mr. Dean, killed in the late dreadas he found there were more legal difficulties in the ful accident on the Midland Counties Railway, are not yet concluded. A searching investigation into A Mr. Lowry attempted to address the meeting, the cause of this shocking affair is being instituted. ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On Thursday after-Mr. O'Convern announced the rent for the week to moon, at Derby, about 5 o'clock, as the London train was brought to him the day after the occurrence took deserving of the severest punishment than to entice be £311 28. 80., and place, and on examination of it he was quite satisfied a child of tender age from the protection of its pa-1 Lord French having been called to the chair, the heing made (joining the lines from the South with the North Midland), the engine got off the line, and there stuck, through the plates being negligently left Repeal in London.—Thursday, Nov. 28, 1844.— open, which, providentially, did not end in a sacrifice

> Henry Slade, aged 23, the unfortunate gentleman who lost his life in consequence of injuries received It is expected that a remodelling of the Warden- at a masquerade, at the Montpelier Tavern, Walmote will shortly take place, and the sooner this is worth, on the night of Monday last. After a lengthy examination of witnesses the jury returned a verdict

LATEST FROM AMERICA.
LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY MORNING.—The British and at hand, when strong minds will prevail over names, North American Royal Mail Steam-ship Hibernia, however great. There is, after all, much justice in Captain Judkins, arrived in the river at a late hour last night, making the run from Boston in little Finshury Ward—Three Hats, Islandton-Green, last night, making the more than twelve days. UNITED STATES .- Letters and papers received by

CANADA.—From Canada we learn that Sir Charles

Loydon. -- Friday .-- The only important article of HOLLAND.

We have received Java papers to the 10th August BATAVIA, JULY 26.—In the evening of the 6th of cheered throughout his speech. Twenty were en- boo and wood, the fire spread so rapidly that nothing could be saved. The mills, the warehouses, and their

contents, happily escaped. There was also a fire in the capital of Socracartoe in the night of the 16th, which reduced to ashes a the damage is estimated at 70,000 florins.

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Saturday, November 30th, 1844.