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FIVE MINUTES!

the present turbulent times, when no man is alive in his correspondence, the present plan of Communication is invaluable, and ought to be in the possession of every man. It is so simple that any person may learn it in five minutes, whatever be the nature of the business, and whether he write in the ordinary way or not.

Published solely by Abel Heywood, 60, Oldham Street, Manchester, and may be had at the *Northern Echo*.

INSOLVENTS' STOCK, bought by W. MASON, of 60, Briggate, which he is now selling at 100 per cent, below cost, consisting of LACE, HOSIERY, HATS, JASPERY, &c., &c., &c.

GREGORY takes this Opportunity of returning sincere Thanks to his Friends and the public, for the very liberal Support he has received, by keeping good Articles and Selling at the lowest Prices; he shall insure a Continuation of the same Favours.

BLINDNESS.

W. C. CHILD, Junr., who has been performing such extraordinary cures in Halifax, Manchester, and the North of England, begs to announce that he is again visiting the following Towns, on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 26th, 28th, 30th August. Snaf-Yellow Lion, Haymarket, Saturday, Monday, 12th August. Barnsley, King's Head, Tuesday, 13th, 15th August. Wakefield, 16th, 18th August. Leeds, 19th, 21st August. West Bar, Monday, Tuesday, 19th, 20th August.

W. C. CHILD will renew his visits every Eight Weeks, gratis. Hours of Attendance from 10 to 4.

PUBLISHED, THE PEOPLE'S KEY
BECAUSE OF OPPRESSION, being the substance of a SERMON preached by the Rev. WILLIAM BAKER, of Stockport, at the Reading of a Chancery Bill, in the Court of Chancery, on the 21st of June, 1839, by the Rev. J. R. STEPHENS, June 30, 1839, supported by WILLIAM GRIFFIN, an Operative Workman.

Stockport: Published and Sold by Wm. GRIFFIN, Angel Pool. All Booksellers may be supplied on application to him.

LANCASHIRE DISTRICT BANK.

The General Board of DIRECTORS having declared a DIVIDEND for the Half Year ending on the 30th June last, at the Rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum will be payable on Friday, the 18th Inst., at the Bank Office or Branches, as may be most convenient for the Shareholders.

In order to prepare the Dividend Warrants, the after-mentioned will be closed from this Date until dividend is payable.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES SCARTHE,
General Manager.

Leeds, August 2, 1839.

BRANCHES.

BLACKBURN	MATT. MURRAY, Manager.
BURNLEY	WM. HEY DIXES
HELFIELD	EDWARD LIDDELL
LIVERPOOL	ANDREW McKEAN
MANCHESTER	WILLIAM COOPER
ROCHDALE	JOB. DODGSON
ROSKILL	HENRY DRESSER
STOCKPORT	RICHARD BEADMONT
THORNTON	WM. DUCKITT
WARRINGTON	RICHARD CHAMBERS
WIDEBURN	JOSEPH HART
WIDEN	WM. HAWKES
WIDENSFIELD	RICHARD HIRST
WIDEN	JOSEPH LAMBERT
WIDEN	JOS. WALKER
WIDEN	JARVIS BRADY
WIDEN	JOHN DODGSON
WIDEN	JOHN GIBBINS

Extensive Sale of Valuable Woollen Machinery,
Dyeing Vessels, Finishing Utensils, Power Looms, Farming Stock, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. JOHN LANCASTER,
the Premises, at Spring Head, in Saddleworth, in the County of York, lately occupied by Messrs. Taylor, Son, and Gibb, Mercers and Manufacturers, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of August, 1839,

Ten o'Clock in the Morning of each Day precisely.

THE VALUABLE WOOLLEN MACHINERY, Dyeing Vessels, Finishing Utensils, Power Looms, Tenter, Farming Stock, Crops, and other Miscellaneous Effects, comprising—**Foury** Single and Double Looms, with Stacking Frames, clothed with Cards, and on the most modern improvements; Twenty Pair of Woollen Looms, run upwards of 10,000 Spindles; Sixteen Slab-Billies, of 120, 70, and 60 Spindles each; many Warping Looms and Greaves; Two Willows; Two Teazels; Eighteen Cards, Gaps, and Rods; and on Double and Single Looms, Stock, and other; Four Scouring and Wash-machines; and on Double and Single Looms; Raising Nalikes; and Boards; Winding Machines; Pressing Frames; Two Hundred and Fifty Pair of Broad and Narrow Looms, with Cards; and Gearing; and on Wet and Dry Dyeing Mills; and on Steam Locomotives; One Thousand Yards of Broad and Iron and Woollen Tenter; Five Iron Pile Mills, complete; Twelve Iron, Block Pin, and per Day Pans; Indigo Vats; Washing and Dyeing Cisterns; Three Hydraulic Pressing and Squeezing Frames; Two Hundred Iron Presses; Five Hundred Dozen Press Papers, Iron Paper Bunches, Papering Tables, and Licker; Two Screw Presses, with Clogs and Paper; One Lewis's and Davis's Cross-Cutting Machines; One Sizing-mill, made by Davis; Set of Girthing Tools and Boxes; Three Hand and Iron Axes for Dying Wool; One Singing Frame; One Dressing Frame for Silk; Nine Beaming Frames; Three Twisting Frames; Three Thousand Spinning Frames; Eight Hundred Sets of Heads and Bobs; Two Hundred Brass Slays; Two Warming Machines; One Brass Machine; Sixteen of various Bores; Water Pipes and Taps; and Apparatus; Two Patent Weaving Machines; and Brass Weights; Large Beams and Scales; Laying Tables; 200 Sorting Boards; Four Hundred Yards of 20 Yards Sizing; Six Ovens and Pans; Laying Tools; Warehouse Tables and Cloths; and Double and Single Counting House; Decks Stools; Copying Machine; Joiner's Benches; Tools; Smith's Bellows, and Anvils; Bench Vices; Blacksmith and Carpenter's Tools; One Iron, Brass, and other Metal.

FARMING STOCK.

Six powerful Draught Horses; One useful Pony; Three Waggon; Eight Broad and Narrow-wheeled carts; Two Water Barrels and Frames; Gearing; Eight Horses; Two Sets of Gilt Harness; Saddle and Bridles; Two Straw Banners; One Pair of Harrows; One Roller; Two Pumps; One Pair of Harrows; One Drag; Sundry Farming Implements; Three excellent Milch Cows; a Mow of excellent Old Hay; Ten Acres of New Hay; a large quantity of useful Wood.

Together with about Six Thousand Pounds' weight of Coloured Silk, Silk Nails, and Waste, with other Articles, Every Straw Banner, connected with the Business of an extensive Mill, and the Manufacturer, too numerous for insertion in the limits of an Advertisement.

The whole of the MACHINERY is in excellent condition, and well worth Public Attention, and will be sold in Lots to suit the Convenience of purchasers; and the same may be inspected, Three or four days previous to the Sale, by Application on the premises.

The Woollen Machinery, Stocks, Finishing Utensils, and Looms, will form part of the first and second day's Sale. The Dyeing Utensils, Cisterns, Warehouse and Counting House Effects will be the Third day, and the Farming Stock, Waggon, and other Articles, the remaining Effects, the Fourth day's Sale, and should the whole of the Property not then be sold, the Sale will be continued on the following Days of Business, until the whole is sold.

ing their defence; because he might afterwards be told that he had appeared for the defence, without doing them any good. Without he (Mr. C.) was allowed to conduct the case in his own way.

must leave his clients to their fate.

Clerk.—But what is the question you were going to ask?

Mr. Cobbett—I do not know now—in fact I had hardly begun my examination. You know that, Mr. Clerk?

Clerk.—No; I do not know.

Mr. Cobbett.—But you ought to know by taking it upon yourself to answer me every question I put to the Bench. If you would leave the matter with the Bench I could do.

Clerk.—Well, but Mr. Cobbett, in order to give the Magistrates some idea of the property of the questions you intend to ask, will you let them know what you wish to put to the witnesses.

Mr. Cobbett.—I tell you again, I do not know what I may put, except—We may be a couple of hundred and there may not.

P. E. Marsland, Esq.—We decide against that question, then, as a waste of time.

Mr. Cobbett.—Why, we should have got through by this time, if I had not been interrupted.

Clerk.—Put a question.

Mr. Cobbett.—Well, now, Joseph Sadler, were you not in 1829 a member of a Trades' Union?

Witness.—No, I was not.

Mr. Cobbett.—Were you a member in any year?

Witness.—Never a member of a Trades' Union.

Mr. Cobbett.—Of any Union?

Witness.—Not of any Union.

Mr. Cobbett.—Did you ever go to London as a delegate?

Witness.—Yes, I did.

Mr. Cobbett.—What for?

Witness.—On account of the Short Time Bill introduced by the late Mr. Sadler.

Mr. Cobbett.—Were you sent by the Spinners' Union?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Cobbett.—Did you go on your own expense?

Witness.—No, I was paid in part.

Mr. Cobbett.—By some union?

Witness.—Not by any union.

Mr. Cobbett.—By any body of men?

Witness.—By the working classes.

Mr. Cobbett.—Did you give evidence?

Witness.—I did, Sir.

Mr. Cobbett.—Before whom?

Witness.—Before a Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Cobbett.—After giving that evidence as freely to the trades, did you ever go to Derby for the purpose of raising money to support the turn-out?

Witness.—I did.

Mr. Cobbett.—You are now alluding to the spinners and their support?

Witness.—Both to spinners and other branches.

Mr. Cobbett.—Did you raise the money you wanted?

Witness.—I did.

Mr. Cobbett.—Did you ever take round a collecting book?

Witness.—No, I never did.

Mr. Cobbett.—Then did you go without?

Witness.—No, we went round with collecting books; if you mean that of going from house to house.

Mr. Cobbett.—Did you ever go to Leeds?

Witness.—I did.

Mr. Cobbett.—Let me see, were you ever robbed at Leeds?

Witness.—No, I was not.

Mr. Cobbett.—What time did you go to Mitchell's house.

Witness.—About eleven o'clock on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Cobbett.—Had you a search warrant?

Clerk.—(to Sadler, the witness).—You need no answer that.

Witness.—(to Mr. Cobbett).—I am not going to answer that.

Mr. Cobbett.—Must I have an answer, Sir, or not?—either way will do for me, only let me have your answer.

Clerk.—(to the Bench).—Must Sadler answer that?

Sir Salisbury.—(to Sadler).—You are not bound to answer the question.

The witness having declined to satisfy the question.

Mr. Cobbett, said—Did you go of your own accord?

Clerk.—He is not bound to answer that either.

The witness declined to answer.

Mr. Cobbett.—Very well, I'll put another question.—Before you went had any interview with any one?

Clerk.—A police officer is only answerable for his own act and deed; and is not bound to tell who directed him to perform that act.

Mr. Cobbett was surprised at these interruptions.

The witness ought to give an answer either one way or the other.

He never saw such proceedings in his life before.

The Clerk replied, the Bench decided in his favour, and Mr. Cobbett, seeing the determination against him, gave up this and other points which he raised in a continuance of his cross-examination relative to the seizure, and Burton's, and the Army tactics. Nothing materially interesting transpired.

William Hough, a constable of police, said he was on the night in question to the prisoner Davies' house, in search of arms. He found a pistol of the same make and pattern as those in the possession of the prisoner Mitchell, and a new bullet-mould. He also found a quantity of papers, letters, pamphlets, &c., belonging to the Chartists, which were read. They were inflammatory, seditious documents, some of which will be found useful in the hands of the police. He also found two collecting-books, one of which was written "The hearer is authorized to collect for the National Rent." Witness then took the prisoner Davies into custody.

Another constable, whose name we did not state, deposed that he, with other constables, went out on the night in question, to the prisoner George Wareham's house, and informed him that they were come to search for arms. In the house they found a large quantity of seditious papers, and also a shorter one. The latter was written "The hearer is authorized to collect for the National Rent." The witness then took the prisoner into another long dagger. In the habit of attending their meetings. Witness, and the constables with him, then proceeded to the prisoner's wife's house, and found him, and his wife, and a child, in bed. On searching, they found a quantity of seditious papers, papers, &c., and a collecting-book, on which was written, "A number of the seditious pamphlets, similar to all the others which had been perused."

It being now nearly eight o'clock, the Bench adjourned for some short consultation, agreed to adjourn the examination until nine o'clock on Friday morning. The prisoners complained of want of food and of being unable to sleep. The Magistrate, for this purpose, requested Mr. Sadler to attend, and see that they had plenty to eat and drink; but as to the latter, he could not hear that a complaint, observing, at the same time, that some of the magistrates had not been able to sleep, and that at all, on account of the state into which the town had been thrown. The Court then adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING.

CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION.

Shortly after nine o'clock the Mayor entered court, accompanied by several magistrates, when the examination of the prisoners was resumed. The attendance of persons in court was very thin, for the Magistrate had taken especial care to keep out of the court all persons who were not of the class of "disfranchised persons." The prisoners, for this purpose, two sentinels were placed at the street-door; although a considerable number of persons were congregated in the neighbourhood, there appeared to be no disposition to riot. The first witness called was

Henry Bowers, policeman, who said he went with the magistrates to disperse the meeting of Chartists at St. Mary's Avenue, on the 30th ult. They found a great number of persons in the large room on the stairs. On orders being given to close the doors, search the prisoners, I laid hold of the prisoner Dakin, and found, in his breeches-pocket, a pistol the one now produced. On further searching, I found letters (produced); he said he had found the letters, and was not his own. I took him into custody and held with three other persons, were taken to lock-up, under an escort of cavalry.

Abraham Longest, another police constable, being sworn, said he accompanied his Superior

APPREHENSION OF FOURTEEN CHAR- TISTS

Thursday, August 1.

In continuance of the announcement which we last week gave, we give the following:—

The examination of the prisoners was fixed for two o'clock; but the assembling in the forenoon of special constables occupied that time till past four o'clock. Great excitement took place; and loud were the complaints of the populace, who had congregated outside the Court House, at this unusual delay. A spirit of discontent manifested itself in the course of the afternoon, and the specials were called upon to disperse the crowd; but several of the people declining to obey the directions of the authorities, a strong effort was made to remove, and ultimately a number were lodged in "Sadler's Well." They were immediately taken before a Magistrate, and liberated on their own bail to keep the peace. A small party of the 20th Infantry, stationed in the town, occupied some of the ante-rooms of the Court House, others paraded in front, and sentinels were placed at the door, to prevent any further specials from entering the room.

The crowd of people, and the special constables as they entered the street from the court-room, another effort was made about noon to clear the passage in front, when Wm. Wareham, an operative, (brother to one of the prisoners) doggedly declined, and asserting his right to be in the street in the day-time, threatened to protect his person from the aggression of any peace officer, at the same time drawing out of his pocket a knife, and threatening to attack him; and during the policeman to attack him under the circumstances. He was, however, speedily surrounded, the knife was taken from him by the police, and, after an ineffectual attempt at rescue, he was taken before a magistrate at the moment, and was committed to Knutsford for three months, on a charge of threatening to stab a police officer.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, the Mayor (Mr. Pendlebury) followed by Jonathan Thornhill Esq., G. E. Marsland, Esq., Apelles Howard, Esq., and Sir Salisbury Davenport, Bart, made their appearance on the Bench. Mr. COBBETT, who was engaged for the accused, and had been waiting during the whole of the day at the bar, was

FRIDAY MORNING.

Mr. COBBETT—The whole question is—have I a right to examine a witness as to his credibility? and, if I have a right to be here at all, I have a right to ask that question.

Clerk—Put your question, that the magistrates may judge of its nature.

Mr. COBBETT—I do not know what questions I may put before I sit down. That will depend upon the answers given. Am I to proceed in my cross-examination?

Clerk—The magistrates say you must confine yourself to the facts.

Mr. Cobbett—What do they call facts? My course is material to the case.

Clerk—Of course, Mr. Cobbett, you will not reply to the Magistrate's decision.

Mr. Cobbett—Am I allowed to continue my cross-examination?

Clerk—As to the credibility?

Mr. Cobbett—I cannot tell; it is to examine of course.

The Clerk said that Mr. Cobbett's position was not a correct one in a court of inquiry; and, therefore, must see the necessity of confining himself to the facts of the case.

THE MAYOR—Mr. Cobbett, your cross-examination

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Henry Bowers, policeman, who said he went with the magistrates to disperse the meeting of Chartists at the Stanley Arms, on the 30th ult. They found a great number of persons in the large room below stairs. On ordering them to clear the doors, to search the prisoners, I laid hold of the prisoner, Dakin, and found, in his breeches-pocket, a document now produced. On further searching, I found letters (produced); he said he had found them and they were not his own. I took him into custody, and with the other prisoners, were taken to lock-up, under an escort of police.

Abraham Longson, another police constable, being sworn, said he accompanied his Superintendent

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W. P. B. L.

YOUTH, MANHOOD, AND OLD AGE.

BY CAROLINE HOWLES.

River! River! little River!
Bright you sparkle on your way,
O'er the yellow pebbles dancing,
Through the flowers and foliage glancing,
Like a child at play.

River! River! swelling River!
Do you rush or saunter and smooth—
Louder, faster, braving, leaping
Over rocks, by rose-banks sweeping,
Like impetuous youth.

River! River! brimming River!
Broad and deep and still as Time,
Seeming still—yet still in motion,

leading onward to the ocean,
 Fast like mortal prime.
 River! River! rapid River!
 Swift now you slip away;
 Swift and silent as an arrow,
 Through a channel dark and narrow,
 Like life's fleeting day.
 River! River! headlong River!
 Down you dash into the sea!
 Sea, that line hath never sounded,
 Sea, that voyage hath never rounded,
 Like eternity.

HOW FARE THE DEAD?
 BY THE REV. H. ALFORD.

How fare the Dead?
 The Dead alone are great
 While Heavenly plants abide on earth,
 The soil is one of dewless death;
 When they die a mourning shower
 Comes down and makes their memories flower
 With odours sweet though late.

How fare the Dead?
 The Dead alone are fair!
 While that are-circles

With us, strange lines they play
 Before our eyes, and chase away
 God's light; but let them pale and die,
 And swell the stores of memory—
 There is no envy there.

How fare the Dead?
 The Dead alone are dear!
 While they are here, long shadows fall
 From our own forms, and darken all;
 But when they leave us, in the shade
 Around our own and footsteps made,
 And they are bright and clear.

How fare the Dead?
 The Dead alone are blest!
 While they are here clouds cover the day,
 And bitter snow falls up their way;
 But when their tempest-time is done,
 The light and heat of Heaven's own Sun
 Broods on their land of rest.

THE TONIES in Aberdeen are proposing to start Sir George Murray as a candidate for its representation at the next election.

IT APPEARS by a return laid before the House of Commons, that the House has expended for printing Parliamentary Papers, within the last eight Sessions only, no less a sum than £237,116 5s. 2d.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.—Besides the Old Bailey which is now in course of paving, the Strand, Piccadilly, and Berkeley Square, are to be similarly treated.

ASSAULT.—A woman who brought her husband before the Kensington Magistrate, the other day, on a charge of assault, was asked if her spouse had beaten her with his fists? "Oh yes, the brute (she replied), he had not humanity enough to strike with his open hand."

VAN AMBURGH, the "lion tamer," has been severely scolded by one of his vassals, at Bristol. By the way, one of this gentleman's lions, purchased for the Surrey Gardens, was, on examination, found to have its claws cut, and its teeth filed!

MEETINGS HAVE BEEN HELD both in Nottingham and in Derby to address the railway proprietors to put an end to Sunday travelling. At the Derby meeting, which was held in the morning and in the evening of Sunday, and not between the hours of ten and six.

IN AN ASSAULT CASE, heard at Hutton Garden Office on Monday, in which complainant and defendant were sturdy female beggars, it came out that one of them was formerly in the habit of making 12s. a day by her vocation, but that since she had got twins to breed, her income had badly reached one pound.

A GENTLEMAN residing in Perth wrote, the other day, to a person in Edinburgh, regarding some matter of business; and the individual to whom the letter was addressed, instead of replying through the same channel, (the Post Office) came to Perth in person to Perth by the steamers, the result of which amounted to sevenpence, while the postage of a letter would have cost a halfpenny more!—*Perthshire Advertiser*.

AT THE NOTTINGHAM ASSIZES, John Driver, an ignorant, boorish countryman, who could not read a word, was found guilty of robbing and murdering in the most brutal manner, an old widow living at Canton. He was hanged on Wednesday, and was exhibited to the last a sullen indifference to his fate. A man was also hanged for picking pockets within ten yards of the gallows, and sent to the House of Correction.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—SHOCKING CASE.—An inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Cumberland Head, City-road, on Wednesday, upon a married woman, aged forty-two years, named Lydia Baker, and her infant, aged nine months. They had been found drowned in the Regent's Canal, the deceased mother even then pressing closely to her breast the poor infant, which still had the nipple in its mouth. The circumstance had excited the

interest in the neighbourhood. Mr. Alexander much regretted that he had not been able to do more for the poor, as he appeared, had been abandoned by her husband, and had for a length of time past lodged near the City-road, and kept a mangle; but she had latterly been very much reduced, and would frequently have been without food but for the kindness of her landlady, Mrs. Sheen. She had told the latter that her husband was improperly intimate with his own sister, and had turned her and her child out to perish, and reports of that nature had in consequence been spread in the neighbourhood. The Jury, after much inquiry into the facts, and having no previous evidence as to how the deceased came into the water, returned a verdict of Found Drowned.

DEATH OF ABRAHAM SAUNDERS, THE CELEBRATED SHOWMAN. This celebrated showman, who for three quarters of a century has afforded the means of enjoyment and amusement by his equestrian and other scenic exhibitions, to the greater part of the population of England, died a few days ago, at his residence in Mill-street, Lambeth-way.

at the advanced age of 91 years. Saunders from his youth, was brought up to the profession which he followed with a life of alternate successions of good and ill fortune, being brought up to the art of horsemanship in prosperous circumstances, and at another, so far as the material of his property consisted, in the greatest distress. The father of Saunders attended fairs, and his son assisted him in his rounds about the country. His father Saunders obtained great celebrity and was well considered as an expert in the art as a voliegur and rider. His figure and appearance were at that time much in his favour. At his father's death he took up his line of business, and his first attempts were exhibitions in vans and carts, and he was so great, that his troop of horses and company became so numerous, that he was sent to the country, as is well known to many of the rising generation. His misfortune, however, was numerous. He suffered a heavy loss upon the destruction by fire of the theatre at Wellclose-quare. When he was on his way to Ireland, at the time of the rebellion, he was in Dublin, upon which occasion he had the honour to be invited to the conveyance of the Hanoverian horses, and which were safely landed, he lost his entire company and splendid stock of horses, which were shipwrecked.

Wrecked in a dreadful storm in the Irish Channel, and, under such adverse circumstances in his speculations, by which his property was reduced to great extremities. Finally, he obtained generous assistance by penny exhibitions (commonly called gaffs). These, however, he was eventually compelled to give up, he having been called up by some of the police-offices for transgressing the law by having lived in a retired way: he was attended by his lawyer for 30 years of age; and to whom he was married about 1830. He was the possessor of credit of having fostered into life some of the greatest stars who have since adorned the stage, some of whom are still living. Edmund Keane, when he was a boy, was adopted by Saunders, and from his peculiar aptitude, played clown in his company for some years. He aspired to higher fame and left Saunders to engage in the business of a comedian. West, the comedian, husband of the celebrated tragic actress of that name, was brought into notice by Saunders. Mr. Ducrow was originally also his *cleve* and *protégé*. During the period of his eminence, he would never allow his daughter, who was a fine singer, and possessed a refinement of manner, and great powers of performance, to be seen to be seen placed in front of his theatrical theatre at fairs, he considering that a sufficient attraction. A singular good fortune attended the young lady. She married a highly respectable man, who became enamoured of her from seeing

