

BACUP.—A Tea Party, Concert and Ball was held on Saturday and Sunday, in honour of the liberation of Messrs. Tagg and Stott, from Preston House of Correction, when the Chartists exerted themselves by their presence in their power to welcome their erstwhile captives. The room was splendidly decorated with evergreens, flags and political pictures, which have been given with the "Star." The meeting was addressed respectively by Messrs. Beesley, of Acreington, and Thomas, of Bacup, and the singing of the hymn, "The noblest ship," was the order of the day. At the close, ten members enrolled their names, and a female society was formed, which consists at present of thirty members.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Edwin Gill lectured on Sunday evening, in the Fittie-lane Room, he delivered an eloquent and instructive address, which was warmly applauded to the end, and was long.

THE EXECUTIVE.—At the Monday evening's meeting, the following five persons, all of London, were unanimously nominated as a committee to investigate the books and accounts of the Executive, Messrs. Cooper, Skins, Ruffy, Ridley, and Wheeler, J. G. Dromey, and J. G. Dromey.

MR. COOPER'S proposed plan of organization was then read, and an article on the same subject from the *North British Star* the discussion thereon was adjourned.

SOME DISTURBANCES took place, on January 10, in the prison of Epinal. The prisoners being denied the use of tobacco, began to cry out for it.

CHAS UP ENJOYMENT.—At the Liverpool police office on Friday, Mr. Reshton, while adjudicating upon a case involving the keeping of a disorderly house, remarked that it was "one of those houses which was a kind of ale, and a game of cards, all the same pipe." The master of the house proceeded to explain the meaning of his words as follows:—"It was one of them."

EXTRAORDINARY PENALTIES.—One of the most extraordinary instances of a ship's crew supporting themselves without water for twenty-one days has occurred during the late gales. On the 18th inst. the Reform, from Montrose to Glasgow, put into Grimsby road. The master, Collins, stated proceedings as follows:—"On the last day I left Montrose, and on the day following they were caught in a violent

Norway. Having unfortunately lost their water,
 not falling in with any vessel, and being unable to
 make out the coast, the commandant and his crew
 went ashore. At that date, when about twenty
 leagues from Flamborough-head, they saw a vessel,
 which they signalled; it proved to be the *Eliza*,
 Captain Reid, from Montrose, who immedi-
 ately gave the *Kormorant* what water and provisions
 she wanted. The *Kormorant* then continued to
 coast, but the coast without being able
 to procure any more water or provisions, and but for
 the providential appearance of the *Eliza* Swan, Capt.
 Reid is fully of opinion that he and the crew must
 have perished, had they not been there in a
 dreadful state of exhaustion.

DEATH OF A MISED NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—An old
 man, aged sixty-eight, named WILLIAM ASHES, re-
 siding at the village of Costock, and well known in
 the neighbourhood, was a man of a very eccentric
 character, having gone some distance from his
 house on Saturday last to fetch calves in a bar-
 row, because he got them at halfpenny cheaper
 than in the village, became so fatigued that he fell
 down, and was unable to rise. He was found by
 some of his neighbours, got into his house, washed his
 face, and then died.

ould find nothing. His nearest relations employed him to go over the house with them; and the result of his search was that he had discovered a large quantity of banknotes, amounting to £1,300 worth of property in notes, securities, and plate. To describe the singular spots in which the property was secreted would be an endless task: a silver watch was found in a malt-mill mouth—a silver watch, and money in holes and crannies that would be passed even by Bow-street officers. Deeds, denoting his title to land, houses, &c., which he kept in a box, were found to the value of £2,000. On the 24th of February, a very alarming disturbance broke out in the upper school of the Royal Asylum, Greenwich. It appears that Lieutenant Aspin, R.N.,

It is said, without the sanction of the superior authorities) restricted the intercourse between the boys and their friends, which so irritated the pupils that they commenced a general row, smashing the windows with slates, rules, bricksbats, and other missiles, and breaking upwards of 1,000 panes of glass. Five of the ring-leaders of the disturbance have been placed in confinement. A strict investigation is going on under the orders of the Governor, Mr. John Robert Gordon, and Mr. B. J. Macdonald, Mr. H. C. Huskisson, R. L. one of the principal officers of the institution. There are nearly 800 boys, the sons of the commission and warrant officers, in the upper school, and many of them are fifteen or sixteen years of age, who, on a former occasion, expelled the police

AMID ALL HIS PUBLIC VOCATIONS the Premier has found time to maintain a controversy with the currency-men of Birmingham, represented by the Chamber of Commerce of that town; who publish the correspondence. It is carried on by memorials and letters in the name of the Chamber on the one side, and in letters from Sir Robert Peel, addressed to Mr. G. F. Munz, M.P., and Mr. Richard Wood, M.P., on the other. The subject is the resolutions passed by the Chamber, and transmitted to the Minister, calling his attention to the depressed state of trade and the condition of the people; and the Chamber soon hint that the establishment of a new paper currency issued by the Government is

the only remedy. Sir Robert at first seems to hold out hope that the House cannot resist the opening made for palpable bias, and that the House will be able to do so. But in their essays: Sir Robert's replies are more comprehensive, frank, and very neat—insisting at essential points; except that he is betrayed into a subordinate controversy as to what are the opinions of Locke, whom he recommends to be read. The publication of the correspondence, he requests his antagonists to append to it a definition of the sense in which the word "pound" will be used in their nonconvertible paper—what it will represent, to what it will be equivalent, and what it will imply? The

FATAL RENCONTRÉ.—NEWENT, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—(From a Correspondent.)—I am sorry to have to state that a fatal rencontre took place on the 23rd inst., which occurred in the early part of last Sunday evening, in the sequestered parish of Tibberton, in this county. Joseph Bevan, an agricultural labourer, aged 37, is at this moment in custody at the police-station in this town, charged with having caused the death of his wife, Mary Bevan, aged 23, by striking her in the breast with a dispenking knife. It appears that Bevan married the mother of the unfortunate deceased, a widow, several years ago—that he and his wife have had frequent quarrels for some

ears past—that on the evening of Friday last, the 18th instant, Bevan had words with his wife, which terminated in a quarrel, and in a violent and unprovoked assault, from an irritable and unhappy temper in the woman, and from an excessive indulgence in the baneful practice of drinking on the part of the man—that whilst the man and his wife were engaged in this unseemly warfare, Wilkes took part with his mother, upon which a scuffle ensued, and several blows were given, and the result was, that Bevan, having drawn a knife (a large claspknife), struck his adversary on the breast, and inflicted a deadly wound, from the effects of which he died almost instantly. An inquest was held on the body of Wilkes on Monday last, at which the coroner, Mr. G. J. Smith, presided. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and gave Bevan a free custody. Bevan is a young, powerful man, of a very different character, being much addicted to poaching, drinking, and fighting.

RURAL POLICE.—We learn from the best authorities that the Government are about to send a detachment of British troops to the mountainous districts of the North-western Provinces, taking advantage of the present impoverished state of the mining districts, the impoverished state of the country, and particularly contemplated reduction of wages that is to be immediately attempted by the mining and coal-masters, have taken the usual means of sending a detachment of British troops to the district for the purpose of raising a police force for the protection of property, in the neighbourhood of Airdrie, Coatbridge, &c., where the principal works are situated. We need scarcely inform our readers, that if the Government of the country is once given for the purpose of sending a detachment of British troops to the district for the purpose of raising a police force for the protection of property, in the neighbourhood of Airdrie, Coatbridge, &c., where the principal works are situated. We need scarcely inform our readers, that if the Government of the country is once given for the purpose of sending a detachment of British troops to the district for the purpose of raising a police force for the protection of property, in the neighbourhood of Airdrie, Coatbridge, &c., where the principal works are situated.

the tax-payers; therefore, in the county should be in the alert, if they wish to keep down a charge that will every year increase in amount, without in the slightest degree affording any benefit, the county should be as prepared as the counties of England, where the rural police force was first established, and most extensively tried, the greatest dissatisfaction has been manifested towards the force, which, in addition to often acting in the most unconstitutional manner, has become quite intolerable on account of the expense. It is not, however, in Scotland that what was at first thought sufficient, and all this without affording any efficient additional protection in some of the English counties the force has been broken up and disbanded, and in others active measures are in progress for the same purpose. In short, we may say, that it is time to come to the help of the rural police, and we may say the same for Scotland as elsewhere, the most populous country in it has not

It had a single rural policeman within its bounds, and we trust never will. In some of the neighbouring counties, where the force has been introduced, they are informed, on undoubted authority, that the same force will be made at the next assizes meet- ing, and that the same will be made at the next assizes meeting. The independent ratepayers of Lanarkshire have only, therefore, to be firm, and they are sure to prevent the introduction of this most useless and expensive force. We intended to say to have said a great deal more on this subject, but will again refer to the matter to the mean time, and say merely that the police force shall be made at the next assizes meeting. We intended to say to have said a great deal more on this subject, but will again refer to the matter to the mean time, and say merely that the police force shall be made at the next assizes meeting. We intended to say to have said a great deal more on this subject, but will again refer to the matter to the mean time, and say merely that the police force shall be made at the next assizes meeting.

all very well for proprietors or public houses, gentlemen who preserve their game, to have a police force at their command, but what is this to the rate-payers who have neither public works nor game to preserve? It is nothing. If rural police must be had, let the parties who require them pay the expense themselves, and not burden the already over-taxed small proprietors in the county.—*Glasgow Journal.*

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JAN. 21.—There was only a moderate supply of Wheat at market this morning from the country, and the arrivals from the coast are very trifling, nevertheless the trade is full of dull, and all foreign Wheat must be noted fully at a heavy price. The foreign Wheat is held with great hesitancy, but the business transactions are somewhat limited. In Rye there is little doing. The arrivals of Barley this week are very light, and our customers being mostly bare of stock, the trade is firm in advance of 1s. 6d. per qr. on all descriptions. For Oats and Peas there is no inquiry. Mail is the only demand for these commodities, and the arrivals are met to a heavy sale at rather under the rates of last week. Flour, although in limited supply is a sale at 1s. per sack decline.

