

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR-
THERN STAM OFFICE, LEEDS
"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

"Gentlemen,—You will oblige by forwarding, at
"Your earliest convenience, the same quantity
of **PARR'S LIFE PILLS** as last sent. While I
am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the
flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are
doing in one mail, and an equal number of letters
a great error to find fault with a medicine merely
because it is a patent one; and more especially
since its use has contributed so largely to the public
health. The fact is, however, prejudice is fast
giving way to reason, and the pills are doing
good in a few cases in point may serve to confirm
and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a
box, who stated that they had done her immense
good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so
bad that no one could hear her speak; but having
taken a few boxes of **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**, she was
completely restored, as was evident by the way she
spoke.

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have
occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and
female. In one mail, an equal number of letters
disease and debilitated by premature old age, had
become almost past work; they were persuaded to
try a few boxes of **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**, and in a
week were restored and strengthened, so that they
could now do as much work as the younger men and
profit; so much so, that from being unable to get
at their calling more than two days in the week, and
this with great physical difficulty and languor, they
can now not only do a full week's work, but over-
haul many of their neighbours who before had been
being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to
get as much employment as they can do, which has
excited the envy of those younger persons who had
been looking on with jealousy at the success of Man and
his wife. **PARR'S PILLS** come in for a share of their
rancour. The old people continue to take the pills
regularly in small quantities, and find them as neces-
sary to their health and prosperity as their daily
food.

"The next and last case which I shall mention at
this time, is one of the most extraordinary nature. I
have not seen the individual myself, and it is laugh-
able to me to receive from some employers and
from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him
since his convalescence. The man is a working
mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last
year on his medical expenses, and in the end he had
other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no
purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of
nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take
anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated
and he was unable to do any work. He was then
filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he
returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told
by his medical adviser that should he be restored a
little, his disorder would have its periodical return;
but being desirous of trying your **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**,
he bought a few boxes, which have completely re-
moved his disease, and enabled him to return to his
work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr.
Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steak
with great gusto, and to whom he rendered thanks
and gratitude the cause of his then healthy con-
dition, together with a long history of his past
affliction.

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy
of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make
what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
"WILLIAM HICK.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court
Fleet-street, London."

MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE
PILLS.
Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors
from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's
Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,—I have the utmost pleasure in for-
warding you this my own case of cure, effected solely
by the use of your pills, and which I have already
Before having recourse to them, I had been for up-
wards of five years afflicted with a most distressing
malady, which the different medical men who at-
tended me, and whose prospects I had seen, all told
me was incurable. I was told that I should die, and
hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared
there was no other chance of either relief or cure
than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus
driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise
written by you on the subject of the **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**,
and was enabled to try them, and I am glad to say
the operation is generally attended with considerable
danger. I therefore determined not to risk so pain-
ful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to
leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortu-
nately, I heard of the great fame of **PARR'S LIFE**
PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I con-
sequently took them for some time without perceiv-
ing any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I
was at length enabled to try them, and I am glad to
say I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed,
together with a scroebatic affection, which I had been
much troubled with since my return from India in
1827; and now there is not a swelling of the scro-
tum, and my whole system, and in a word, my health
and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I
feel certain you would have accounts of far more
cures, if people would persevere in the use of the
pills, and now there is not a swelling of the scro-
tum, and my whole system, and in a word, my health
and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I
give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to pub-
lish this letter, and will gladly answer any applica-
tions either personally or by letter, and remain your
grateful and obliged servant. (Signed)
"W. MOAT.

"Witness—John Hough, Chebster, carrier.
"Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we
are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of
your pills, and I am glad to hear that you have
been a task too formidable for me, and which has
prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can
hardly tell of life before. One man said he wanted
a box of **PARR'S LIFE PILLS** for his wife, and he
said that he was so much better, and in relieving him
of an obstinate cough and asthma.

"Another said they were worth their weight in
gold! as he was not like the same man since he had
taken them.

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for
years, but after taking one small box, which was
recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much
better, and when she had taken the second box, it
was quite as well as the other.

"A very respectable female said her husband had
been afflicted about two years, and had tried many
things, but since he had taken **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**
he was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's
wagon, 56 dozen boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 6 dozen
at 2s. 2d.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
"JOHN HEATON.

"7, Brigatade, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.

"To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court,
Fleet-street, London."

Another most extraordinary case of cure, com-
municated by Mr. Moxon, of York, to Mr. J. Moxon,
of that city, had for many years been afflicted with
a most inveterate disease, which her medical atten-
dants pronounced to be cancer. It originated in her
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owner, respectively, and on that of the operatives.

reduction is reduced entirely to wages. His first care is to reduce the rate of these as low as he can, so as to diminish the aggregate per centage which they represent, or the cost (to him) of production. He finds that the difference between the cost of production and the sale price is increased by the cost of the plant, buildings, and machinery (the concern, &c.), and the returns he realises, except an average profit—being a certain per centage on capital so invested. It occurs to him, that by paying a given proportion of the wages of his workmen to the proprietors, he will be able to purchase the raw materials and stores and supplies, instead of money, he may make a twofold profit; that is, that he may purchase the raw materials and supplies wholesale, and at first hand, with a considerable profit from the discounts that he will receive from the merchants for the short bills that he will send them; and that he will sell them to his workmen at some advance on the retail prices which they would have to pay to their tradesmen. But by this mode of proceeding he puts out of the power of the operative to get the best market for his labour, and he puts out of the power of the man's power to disperse (as he is called) his labour, and to put it to the best use. He desires to do, with the view of hoarding up a little advance for some contemplated purchase or deposit, at the year's end, and will sell any such commodity at a low price, and will not allow it to be sold off together. For if he had labourers who were to be paid by the day, he would now in every man's hand have a power to sell his labour to the manager or overseer, he dares not to discontinue it in another. There would be an inference drawn against him, immediately, that he had supplied himself with it in some other quarter. And here we see the necessity of the man's selling his labour daily, every day exercise of his own free will in a private matter of this kind, to the labourer or artisan con-

ted with a concern thus manifested. 'There is,' writes the writer in the *Halifax Guardian*, 'a colliery in the neighbourhood of Halifax, where the workmen keep a shop, and all the hands who work at the colliery are forced to purchase provisions at the shop kept by the manager, or they must have no work. One of the operatives reside two miles from the shop, and yet nearly the whole of the wages are paid in the shape of fifteen or twenty per cent. higher prices than they could obtain elsewhere. The manager's shop is carried on to no alarming extent, both among colliery strikers and manufacturers.' Yet, in the face of facts like these, there have been found advocates of this atrocious and grinding device even within the walls of Parliament, who would have perverted the public, if they could, that no manufacturers, and no tradesmen, are to be accounted for, except on the ground of a desire to accommodate their workmen with the best supplies at the cheapest prices. Amiable multitude of amiable men! Thus at the dicta of the East, from the most enlightened of empires, the Pacha of Egypt, to his own provinces of wheat, corn, or rye, or corn, or rye, or cotton in dominions—then declares by firmness that he is

the only dealer in such commodities, and will pay all for them, and at such prices, and, lastly, sets up an agency for the purpose of buying his goods from the producers' granaries and warehouses of the stores of all such refractory contributors—down to the petty agriculturists and Rajas of Pidor, or the Solo Archipelago, and Sumatra—who being bent on trading with European capitalists, are glad to sell at the prices of the market, and at the prices annexed, requiring their people to atones themselves for the loss of their property, and, in the mean time, the Sultans and Rajas in question, without any delay, of their sales of pepper, their betel nut, and other goods, and, in the end, to be able to purchase the same, and the trade of trafficking in which they are so ready and prepared to take entirely off the hands of their independent subjects. Thank God! the day for such transparent trucking-system (we know of no other term for it) has all but passed away, and we are glad to see it at England. Truck-system capitalists may talk of their actuated, in this sort of scheme for making the workmen disgorge a portion of his wretched wages because he is not a free man, but he is not a free man, and he is not his part and a desire to consult his private interests, alone—to their steam boilers or their furnaces, and such professions are not more substantial than the trucking-system, which is the same thing, and is the same provincial journal from which we have been quoted, supplies us with one other illustration of the results which the comprehensive truck 'system' includes,

To this it is scarcely necessary to add another word. The "points" respecting Truck are strongly

at by the Sun. We trust *his* readers will duly
reigh and profit by them! If so, *some* of the
humbugging" he so forcibly describes, and so
earnestly denounces, will be put an end to.

Last week we intimated, in a Note to Correspondents, that this thieving practice of Truck had

manifested itself in a most unusual and unlooked-for place ; on the Railway belonging to the *North Midland Railway Company*. SUCH IS THE FACT. It has been introduced there ; though not by the Directors of the Company. STILL IT IS THERE ; and if the Directors, after this public "direction" of their

The facts of the case are these :—The repairing of the North Midland Line, from Leeds to Mashbo', is contracted for by one JOSEPH PICKERING, who resides at Oakenshaw, near Wakefield. His contract is for seven years ; two and a half years of which are now expired. He employs at the present time about 200 men, as plate layers and labourers. As a matter of course, they are on all parts of the line.

These men, when in employ, earn 2s. 6d. a day. That is the rate at which they are paid; but as they are not allowed to work in rainy or frosty weather their earnings will not reach more than 10s. a week on the average.

Well, this PICKERING, not content with the profits

returned from his contract, has determined to procure
 at the wages the men earn under him shall be
 content at his rocky shore, that he may get the profit
 which of right belongs to the numerous shopkeepers
 at all the places where the men live. He has
 accordingly issued a list of articles he deals in, hav-
 ing bought a store at Oakeshaws; which list he has
 ordered to be distributed to "his men" on all parts of
 the line, as far as his "take" extends. One of these
 it is in his possession; it sets forth the prices
 for stone, per pound, and per ounce of tea, of coffees,
 of sugars, of soap, of tobacco, of fruit, and of spices;
 as well as of "sundries;" the latter comprehensive
 ad including all sorts of things, from flour and
 down down to black lead and epsom salts.

When the lists had been distributed, the "clerk of
 the works" went round to the men, to "seek for
 orders." CANNING ISAAC! No breach of the law
 here! PICKENING thinks he is driving a coach-
 and-d-six through it in fine style; or rather a "heavy
 baggage train." "Seek for orders" indeed! The
 ten-shilling-a-week men know the meaning of
 ad dodge. No "prog," no work; no work, no
 work; so "orders" were given. Now for the
 result:—

Sir,—We see by your valuable journal that you have got the scent of the TRUCK SHOP on the North Midland railway. Knowing that you are an enemy to tyranny,

sent you the particulars of the barefaced robbery
perpetrated on us.
On the 8th of this month we were requested to order
from the clerk of the works what we wanted from the
crack shop. Against our will we ordered a little;
knowing if we did not we should have no more work-
ing goods were 'ordered' on the 9th inst. and received
the 11th. When the goods came, we found to our
astonishment and dismay that *more than half* of the
orders for A. As much more than we had ordered.
Sir, you should have seen us poor men trucking
along the line to our homes with bags on our backs,
unembarrassed, and with PICKERING'S name in fail on
them. We have to work hard; but it is doubly hard
when we have to go to the market to spend our money.
We have sampled the goods we received, with what we
have bought at other markets; and according to the
decision of other dealers, we are paying from twenty-
five to thirty per cent. above the market price. When
we bought our own goods previous to this Trust Shop,
we had the advantage to us from one to two shillings
or more.
Please, Sir, give this publicity, and you will oblige,
THOSE WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE HAND
OF OPPRESSION.

Come that is pretty good ! One or two shillings
more, however out of ten ! and that from men em-
ployed on the North Midland Railway. We believe
our representation to be perfectly correct. The 'List
prices sets flour forth at 2s. 5d. per stone; this
is selling in Leeds at 2s. 2d. Bacon is set forth
7d. per lb. in Leeds it can be had at 4 1/2d. good
5d.; and 'shoulder-pieces' at 6d. So that we can
readily believe that the things are from 25 to 30 per
cent. above the market price.

But how are the DIRECTORS of the Railway to in-
terfere ! What have they to do with this matter !

After the prosecution of ROBINSON, "the man PATERSON" went down from London, and opened a shop in Edinburgh; where he publicly announced the sale of the works, for the vending of which ROBINSON was under the ban of the law. The consequence was, that PATERSON was seized likewise. In the meantime ROBINSON had been brought up for trial; when it was found that the indictment against him was wretchedly defective; that it could not be sustained. The consequence was that the trial was then abandoned, ROBINSON being bound over on another warrant to meet another trial! On the 8th of November the trial came off, when PATERSON was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen calendar months, and ROBINSON to twelve months.

His "Lordship" had a great deal to say about MORALITY in connection with religion, in the course of his address. Now we've a question or two to put to his "Lordship"; not as *Load Justice* to *CLERK*, but plain JOHN HORE. We want to know whether JOHN HORE believes in that passage in the Scriptures, which tells us that "Fornicators and Adulterers shall have their portion in the lake that burneth for ever and ever"? We want to know whether, when he was Dean of Faculty, and *before marriage*; before he donned the Bachelors' jacket for the gown of the Benedict; whether he was not *extra-intimately-acquainted* with his house-keeper? Whether such intimacy did not draw down upon him the censure of his family! And whether he was not glad to gloss over the "sin" by making of the said housekeeper an *honest woman*? We have heard of such things, and we should be glad to hear of others of the same kind. And whether JOHN HORE "prayed" as fervently then, as he assured PATERSON he had just done before sentencing him to fifteen months' imprisonment for "immoral" and "immoral" conduct, in connection and "morality" answer these queries! We pause for a reply!

OPENING OF THE NEW CHARTIST HALL.
The Leeds Chartists having for a long time past

o'clock; and to an excellent and plentiful provision set out on three long tables, capable of seating comfortably many hundred persons, a very large and respectable company of both sexes sat down. In the orchard was a large number of benches, where some of the good things having been freely partaken of, the tables were specially cleared away; and the large room was soon afterwards crowded—numbers being admitted after tea on payment of twopenence each. Previous to the tea being partook of, the Councilors J. Gosnor and L. Adams, Mr. B. and Mr. C. Jones, Mr. W. H. Haeford, entered the room together, and were loudly cheered both on their entrance and on taking their seats at the table appropriated for them.

In commencing the business of the evening, Mr. JOSEPH BENT, of Holbeck, was called upon to deliver the address, which he did by the distinction which had been conferred upon him. When he saw the array of talent by which he was surrounded, and reflected upon the anxiety that existed to hear the addresses which would be delivered, he was assured he should be spared the necessity of making

cheers.) They had only got in the small point—the thin end of the wedge; but so sure as that thin end

o'clock; and to an excellent and plentiful provision of set out on three long tables, capable of seating comfortably many hundred persons, a very large and respectable company of both sexes, sat down. In the orchard was a large and commodious building, the roof of the gables having been freely parkened over, the tables were quickly cleared away; and the large room was soon afterwards crowded—numbers being admitted after tea on payment of twopenence each. Previous to the tea being partook of, the Councils of the Mayor and Aldermen, the Mayor, the Mayor and Aldermen, the Mayor and Aldermen, entered the room together, and were loudly cheered both on their entrance and on taking their seats at the table appropriated for them.

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my my appearance? Why? even to satisfy and assuage my
my my respectability? All this is false, and right, and
satisfy my mind on a legal point; when I pursue the
course that my friends point out, before I exercise the
trust reposed in me; when I do this, I am assailed by
on all hands, and a loud cry is raised about my
(taste), and feeling, and manner. I am reproached
"pretensions," "affectation," and "affectation," and
"pretensions," and that by some who had been my friends
to me. Because of my want of "respectability" I
had acted on *their* grounds; had been prompted
by motives as *low* as their own, I should certainly
have been justified in repelling, I should have
to me and to my respectability in the canvass
for "respectability," by assuming the "re-
spectable" man's position, and by assuming the
respectability" in choosing from their own ranks
a man to preside as Mayor who had not
twenty sittings in the pews, and who had
creditors sitting under him as Councilors, who had
not respected their full divalene. Had I
respected their "taste" and "feeling," of some people

and two in the afternoon.

THE CHARITISTS of Thompson's Housses will meet on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, in their rooms.

LESSONS.—Mr. David Ross will deliver two lectures to the ladies, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, in the Bazarist, Brigante, to commence at half-past two and half-past six o'clock.

ILKSTON.—The Chartist Association of this town will commence their weekly meetings on November 27th, at seven in the evening, and every subsequent Monday, for the purpose of raising the *Northamptonshire* Chartist Bazaar. The *Refuter, Chartist Circular*, and other democratic publications, in their Room, at Mr. Stooks, Ball-street, Ilkston.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Mr. Wm. Bell, of Haywood will lecture in the Chartist Association Room, Cavendish-street, on Sunday, 26th inst. at six o'clock in the evening.

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60 feet long, nearly 800 feet wide—contains eight
and staircases and 200 smaller ones. 20 courts and

VOLUNTEER.—DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Great alarm prevailed in this place on Monday morning last, in consequence of a report having reached the inhabitants that seven of the colliers had been burnt in a shocking manner at Owen Colliery, and the consequence was that every attention was paid them by the surgeon of the works, Mr. White, and his assistant, which we hope will be the means of saving the poor fellows' lives. Many of them have large families depending on them for subsistence.—*Monmouth Mercury.*

THE MINISTRY.—Sir Robert Peel arrived in town this morning from Windsor, to attend a Cabinet Council, appointed to be held at one o'clock this afternoon, at the Foreign-office, Downing-street. The Duke

DESPERATE CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO TIGERS.—The Zoological Society has recently experienced a severe loss in their collection of carnivorous animals. On the completion of the new range of the Regent's Park, the tiger of the Regent's Park, three fine Bengal tigers were turned into one of the cages, where they lived most amicably together for two or three days until the

tigress suddenly conceiving some cause of offence against one of her male companions, seized him by the throat with her powerful jaws and held him firmly, in spite of his fearful struggles, until the poor beast expired in that deadly embrace. It was with great difficulty that a keeper, who came up at the time and endeavoured to prevent the catastrophe, could extricate the mangled carcass from the gripe of the ferocious beast.

HEARTLESS BRUTALITY.—On Saturday an inquest was held on board the Thames East Indian, now

lying in the East India Docks, on the body of a LASCAR seaman, named Mamvao, aged thirty-six, alleged to have died from want of medical assistance. The stenist emitted from the cabin in which the body lay, and in which the Lascar slept during the voyage, was so great, that the jury were unable to remain in it more than a few seconds. The Thames Co. the property of Mr. Greck, of Bristol, who had chartered the ship, and the crew, to go to the coast of Africa, had twenty-five had died from scurvy and dysentery on the voyage homewards. The surgeon on board left the ship along with the captain on her reaching Margate, without providing medical treatment for any of the crew who might be sick.

The Lascars lived on fish, rice, and split peas, but had no meat. The deceased had been ill about four days, and on Friday was found dead in bed. Several of the Jury severely admonished on the treatment the Lascar seamen received, and the Coroner said it was the duty of the owners to provide medical assistance, and should death ensue in consequence of not having it, they were guilty of manslaughter. The chief mate, in reply to the question, said there were twenty Lascars now ill on board without medical attendance, and it was not unusual for a great many

Lascars to die during the voyage. They have no hamlets to live upon, but only rugs, which they and themselves. Mr. H. Bloomfield, surgeon, said he had been on board the vessel, and had seen the body. He was of opinion that consumption was the cause of death. He had examined all the crew, but there was no evidence of dysentery being prevalent on board. With the exception of about four, nearly the whole were suffering from scurvy, four or five of them so bad that he could remove their teeth with the greatest ease. This, he should say, was caused by diet. The request was adjourned till the afternoon of the following day, when the vessel was to be christened and sailed.

natural death, by the visitation of God; but the jurors considered there was a great degree of inattention on the part of the managers of the ship, in not providing medical attendance on the arrival of the ship at the East India Docks, and also a place distinct from the part of the ship occupied by the deceased and other Lascars, which was found to be in an unwholesome and filthy state."

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE MONDAY, NOV. 20.

The returns of English Wheat in the past week show very moderate arrivals, while the supplies of all other Grain have been limited. The number of samples of home-grown Wheat fresh up from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, being comparatively trifling, and the attendance of both London and country millers good; the demand for that article, particularly for selected qualities of both red and white (which formed but a small portion of the supply) was steady, at prices fully equal to, but at nothing beyond those obtained on this day week, but the demand for the inferior grades was suspended.

The few transactions in fine foreign Wheat were concluded at late rates, but that in grain was a mere

drug, though not cheaper. The supply of Barley being more than adequate to meet the wants of the dealers, the sale for all kinds was heavy, and prices had a downward tendency. The Malt trade was again inactive, yet we can notice no alteration in the quotation. From all quarters, especially from Ireland, the arrivals of Oats have been scanty. Good Corn was in demand at fall prices, but other qualities commanded very little attention. New Beans moved off freely; old qualities slowly, and at lower rates. Peas and Flour were dull, at last week's figures.

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY 20.—

Notwithstanding the attendance of buyers was on the large side, numerous, the trade was in a very sluggish state. The prices obtained for the best Scotch muttons were 3s 10d per 8lbs, and much difficulty was experienced in effecting a clearance. The number of Sheep amounted to a full average, but there was a scarcity of really prime old Downs amongst them. That description sold, though slowly, at last Monday's quotations, of from 4s to 4s 4s per 8lbs; but all other breeds were 2d per 8lbs lower. Calves came rather firmly to hand, while the Veal trade fell dull at a depression of 2d per 8lbs. Prime small Porkers were in demand; but all other

proved, beyond a doubt, that foreign stock cannot be profitably imported, the attention of those entrusted in the market is now scarcely ever directed to such imports. We may remark, however, that a few sheep and beasts have arrived since our last, from Spain and Germany, but they have been mostly disposed of in some of the country fairs. We have not seen a single head here for some weeks.

BURHOUGH HOP MARKET.—The supplies of yearling Hops are still tolerably extensive, yet the demand, owing to the low duty officially declared, is active, and,

in some instances, further advanced prices have been obtained for fine colour samples. Old Hops are in season, and are selling at full prices.—**World of Card Pockets**—*Best* 15s 12s to £2; *Mid Kent*, 15s 10s to 12s 6s; *Best Kent*, £2 to £7; *choice ditto*, £8 to £10 15s; *Sussex ditto*, £5 5s to £5 16s; *Yearling Kent*, £5 to £5 8s; *Ditto Sussex*, £4 5s to £4 18s.

BURGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—The arrivals of putcases at the water-side since Monday last have been considerably good. The best samples maintain their previous value; but all other qualities command little attention.

TALLOW.—This market continues firm, although the demand is not very encouraging. There are buyers, for all the year, at 41s 8d on the spot, and 52s for Feb and March at 42s 9d. The stock is heavy, but this arises from the circumstance of the vessels, generally, having been ordered to discharge their cargoes of tallow, was lately closed at St. Petersburg on the 15th inst. The quantity of Tallow actually on board vessels to this date was 120 191 casks, against 102,847 last year, and 128,661 in 1841. Town Tallow is plentiful, and the net price for cash is 43s.

WOOL MARKETS.—Very limited imports of either foreign or colonial Wools have taken place in the last

week. We are without the declaration of any public sales; while the demand, by private contract, is steady, at fully previous rates.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET—SATURDAY, NOV. 18.—The corn feeling was as depressed as the trade during the week, and, rather a better demand for Flour in consequence, at about the previous currency. There was also an improved inquiry for Oatmeal without change in value. At our market this morning, holders of Irish Wheat demanded an advance of 1d to 2d per 70lbs., which was generally complied with. There was a fair demand for Flour, at former prices, which could not,

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET—**MONDAY, NOV. 29.**—The supply of Cattle at market to-day has been much the same as last week, the greater portion of inferior quality. Beef 44d to 54d, Mutton 5d to 54d per lb.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, NOV. 29.—During the last seven days we have received upwards of 17,000 loads of Oatmeal, with a good supply of Flour, a moderate quantity of Wheat and Oats, from Ireland and

thence, there are reported from Canada 877 tons of Wheat, 4768 bins of Flour, and 170 bins of Rye. In the early part of the week the Wheat graded was dull, but on Friday the market showed good attendance of town and country millers, and a fair extent of business was transacted, principally in Irish new, of which some parcels were taken for the inferior, and for which 1d to 2d per bushel advance on Tuesday's rates was obtained. Foreign Wheat steady in value. Several parcels of the best brands of Canadian Flour have been sold at 31s. per 196 lbs. Suck Flour has met rather more inquiry, and is held at previous rates. A few lots of Oats have been taken on country account at 2s. 6d. and 3s.

to 25 3/4 p^r 45 lbs. for best Irish meal. A fair quantity of Oatmeal has been sold at 30 64 to 21s per 240 lbs. The market has continued bare of Barley; a little Irish new, suitable for malting, has been sold at 4s 6d per 60 lbs. No change as regards Barley, Beans, or Peas. A few hundred b^{rs}. of United States Flour have been sold in bond at 22s to 22s 6 1/2 per barrel.

Science and Art.

LIGHTING BY THE ELECTRIC FLUID.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the Globe.)

I have mentioned to you the discovery of the means of rendering continuous, and fixing at a given point, the electric fluid, and making it applicable to the general purposes of lighting. It is now, after years since the first experiment on this subject was made in my laboratory, but the discovery was not able to induce any value to advance even 1,000, for an apparatus on a sufficiently large scale for a public experiment. Yesterday evening, the public experiment took place in the Place de la Concorde, in the presence of several of the authorities, and from four to five thousand of the inhabitants of Paris. On one of the bases of the statues called the Pavillon de l'Éclair, a glass globe, of apparently twelve or thirteen inches diameter, with a movable reflector, was fixed in connection with a voltaic battery, and, at a little before nine o'clock, the electric fluid was made to issue from the globe. At this time all the gas lights of the Place, about 100 in number, were burning. As soon as the electric fluid appeared, the nearest gas lights had the same dull, thick, and heavy appearance as the gas lights of the side of the gas. Soon afterwards the gas lights were extinguished, and the electric light shone forth in all its brilliancy. Within one hundred yards of the light it was easy to read the smallest print; it was, in fact, equal to the light of the sun. The experiment performed last night was with a voltaic battery of two hundred pairs, composed as follows:—A, an outer globe of glass; B, in the space of this globe of charcoal, open at both ends and placed in a nitric acid contained in the outer globe; C, in the cylinder of charcoal, a porous porcelain vase, containing acidulated water. The pile was on the Pavillon de l'Éclair, the two copper plates of the battery were placed and pointed with charcoal, lead to an empty globe from which the air has been exhausted. The two fluids on meeting produce a soft but intense light. I understand that the experiment will be repeated in the near future by the authorities who were present, and that it is to be repeated on a larger scale. Should the thing work as well in a general way as it did last night, and should be repeated on a larger scale, it will be a great step towards the general use of electricity in lighting. A company for the supply of the electric fluid would realize a handsome profit on charging only a sixth of what is now paid for gas.

ANOTHER AMONGST the many wonderful discoveries made by the mission to the court of Shoa, in Abyssinia, one of the most extraordinary is that of a magnificent salt lake, some distance inland. It is seven hundred feet below the level of the sea, and is of which it has at one time overflowed, and has been having been cut off by the elevation of an enormous mass of volcanic matter which now separates it from the brine. The shore is covered with one thick sheet of crystalline salt, and the water is so pure and clear that it has been used for drinking water. It is probable that, in a few years more, its waters will have disappeared—the brine forming an immense mass of rock salt. The lake is situated in the south of Shoa, and the temperature is so mild, that it was always used, and the travellers slept under blankets. The capital is upwards of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.

THE WATERMANS. The watermains brought from Scotland and Bosphorus a magnificent Pagan sarcophagus, and the entire frieze of the Temple of Diana. These relics of Grecian art, which are the eyes of the conservators of our museums; but they have been suffered to lie for six months rotting at the foot of the colonnade of the Louvre, on the ground which served as the burying-place for the victims of the Revolution, and in the inhospitable climate of Paris, they have endured more fog and rain than during their long attacks in their native soil. When the first attacks came, nothing was done; when the second came, they were left to rot; and when the third came, they were left to rot. The sarcophagus was found in the ruins of a temple, and the frieze was found in the ruins of a temple. The sarcophagus was found in the ruins of a temple, and the frieze was found in the ruins of a temple.

EXPERIMENTAL FLOWERS.—At a late meeting of the London Society, N. Brown, Esq., in the chair, Professor Forbes exhibited some specimens of orchids, and flowers which had been destroyed, and which had been recently re-created. The process, however, had not the effect of altering the shape or character of the specimens submitted to it, as they all retain their form in a remarkably perfect manner.

THE SEA.—The mean depth of the sea, according to the latest measurements, is five miles. If the existing waters were increased only one-fourth, it would double the earth, with the exception of some high mountains. If the volume of the water were increased only one-eighth, considerable portions of the present continents would be submerged, and the seasons would be changed all over the globe. Evaporation would be so much extended, that rain would fall continually, and the harvests would be destroyed. The whole economy of nature, then, is, perhaps, nothing more beautiful in our whole system than the process by which the fields are irrigated from the skies; and, if the volume of the water were increased only one-eighth, the whole system would be destroyed. The process, however, had not the effect of altering the shape or character of the specimens submitted to it, as they all retain their form in a remarkably perfect manner.

"NEW LIGHTS."—Monday week a private exhibition took place, at the Adelaide Gallery, of Bunsen's carbolic battery. The novelty of the principle upon which this battery is constructed is this, that plates of zinc are used instead of copper, and the electrolyte is a solution of carbolic acid. By this means a much stronger current of electric fluid is obtained, and being brought to bear through the agency of a thin wire upon quick lime placed in an exhausted receiver, a light is produced of a much more intense than any which has yet been obtained by the oxygen-hydrogen or other apparatus. Previously to the battery's being put in operation Mr. Jones delivered a short lecture on the principles of the carbolic battery, and for the plates in order to prevent its being too liable or too pliable; and stated that although this invention was claimed by Bunsen, he believed it would be found that we were indebted for the discovery of the principle to an Englishman, Mr. J. T. Cooper. In confirmation of his statement, he referred his auditors to the Philosophical Transactions for 1840. The practical use of the battery was shown by the exhibition of a gas light, and other interesting experiments were performed by means of the new light, all with perfect success.

NEW FAN.—A mechanic at Bristol of the name of Bacon, has invented a pump and fan engine, which, for compactness and power, is unique. It draws water at twenty feet from the surface, and discharges it to a great distance. Its cost is £25, and it possesses the hydraulic power of a pump, and is worth £270 or £280. An experiment was made in the presence of several scientific men, and gave general satisfaction.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING SUB-SWERS AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST THE RISK OF A FLOOD.

These sewers may be constructed of cast-iron pipes, being laid at any given point previous to its getting from the surface, the whole so formed as to key into one another without screws or bolts.

The sub-sewers are to run along and beneath the north and south sides of the river Thames, at a little above low water mark, and proceed down the river to the lower part of Essex and Kent into receptacles or reservoirs formed of cast-iron plates (something similar to gasometers), and water partitions having grates or meshes, of the proper size, for the purpose of separating the silt from the liquid, which will run into the last chamber, and be allowed to stand to settle. Now, if a column of pulverized quick-lime is run into the sewer at any given point previous to its getting from the surface, the whole so formed as to key into one another without screws or bolts.

The Chinese are particularly ingenious in their manners; but I question whether the proposed administration would not be superior to any. Messrs. Rennie

and Telford stated, in their evidence delivered before the London Bridge Committee, "that there were several thousand tons of the most valuable manure running into the river Thames, and that it was being lost, hour, thereby polluting the water to that excessive degree, that it was fast approaching an immense ditch, and so excessively filthy that no tea-table laboratory could be used for the purpose of the water for domestic purposes." As to the capability of the sewer, it is "says George Stephenson, the eminent engineer," "my decided conviction, founded upon close study of the personal character, that the soil of England, if properly treated, will produce four times the amount of human food that it yields under the present system." Upon the most moderate supposition, by adopting these sub-sewers, there would be an actual saving of the country annually of upwards of two millions of tons of the most valuable manure, containing all the wastes (animal and vegetable), which, if sold to the end-holders and farmers at 10s per ton, would materially raise the price of manure, and, in consequence, the price of food. Besides, the iron trade of this great nation is in a depressed state, at all times fluctuating; the government, by constructing these sub-sewers, would permanently raise the price of iron, because Bristol, Hull, Liverpool, and other towns would at once adopt similar measures for husbanding the manure. From a rough calculation, I presume these metropolitan sub-sewers would cost £1,000,000, and would annually produce a revenue of £1,000,000. And if the whole of the Commissioners of Sewers were merged or consolidated into one board, they ought to be, and not to remain irresponsible bodies, as they now are, in the receipt of enormous sums of money, not accountable for the same, and continually fighting at cross purposes with each other, the power that is collected would amply suffice to liquidate the construction thereof. It is within the power of calculation the immense benefits that would result from the government or country adopting these sub-sewers.

At Edinburgh, the workmen, at six o'clock in the morning, turn on the fire, or rather water, cock in the streets, and sweep all before them down the gratings; they cannot come to the door of the sub-sewer, which is the healthiest and cleanest city in the world, and its vast extensive river rolling through it kept free from all impurities polluting it, by the legislative compulsion of the Government, and the water companies, by lamp-post a water or fire-pipe, the same to be kept always charged (the water companies would above get an equivalent in the shape of pure water); an enactment that every house, manufactory, or premises, should have a good and sufficient outlet from their privies and drains into the common sewers; all the streets to be thoroughly washed every twenty-four hours; the graveyards to be kept free from all refuse, and the streets of clay laid thereon, and planted with trees. Bishop Limerick, in his days, said: "That it was an eternal disgrace to the clergy to allow the burials to go on in the open streets, and to be seen by the people to a alarming extent; what would he have said at this time of day, mixing up 45,000 dead annually amidst the living? By washing the streets once every day, the streets would be kept free from all refuse, and the streets of clay laid thereon, and planted with trees. Bishop Limerick, in his days, said: "That it was an eternal disgrace to the clergy to allow the burials to go on in the open streets, and to be seen by the people to a alarming extent; what would he have said at this time of day, mixing up 45,000 dead annually amidst the living? By washing the streets once every day, the streets would be kept free from all refuse, and the streets of clay laid thereon, and planted with trees.

Promoter of the Health of Towns.
No. 7, Stanhope-place,
St. James's-square, London.

"The Condition of England Awaiting."

"Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law."

APPEALING DESTINY.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, went to a very protracted inquiry at the Drum, Snow-Bells, Bermondsey, respecting the death of Ann Galt, aged forty-three, who died on the 10th inst. at her residence, 3, White Lion Court, Bermondsey-street, where she, her husband, and son, aged about nineteen, lived and slept in a small room. There was no bed in the room, nor furniture, nor anything but a few old clothes. When found dead, she was lying with her son in her wretched abode on a heap of feathers, which had been strewn over her almost naked person, for neither coverlet, sheet, nor blanket could be found. From the wretched state in which the woman was, the feathers had become so fastened over her person that the parish-surgeon could make no examination until she had been cleansed, and then the body presented the most extraordinary appearance. She was considerably emaciated, and actually covered from the head to the feet with numerous small red spots, which were found to be the result of a skin disease. She was found lying on her back, with her arms and legs extended, and her head resting on a pillow. She was found lying on her back, with her arms and legs extended, and her head resting on a pillow.

Mr. J. Slow, one of the relieving officers of Bermondsey parish.—The only article of furniture in the deceased's room was a small bedstead, and a few small drawers. There were two pieces of bread and a basin of coffee mixed with the feathers. There was no bedding of any kind, and she was quite dead. They never applied for parish relief, nor did he know them. Margaret Shea, of 28, Magdalen-court, Tooley-street, deposed that the deceased was her sister. The last time she saw her was on the 10th inst., when she was found dead in her room. She was lying on her back, with her arms and legs extended, and her head resting on a pillow. She was found lying on her back, with her arms and legs extended, and her head resting on a pillow.

The Coroner.—No one has laughed at this frightful tale, and no one shall. It was only the name of a bed, and a small bedstead, and a few small drawers. There were two pieces of bread and a basin of coffee mixed with the feathers. There was no bedding of any kind, and she was quite dead. They never applied for parish relief, nor did he know them. Margaret Shea, of 28, Magdalen-court, Tooley-street, deposed that the deceased was her sister. The last time she saw her was on the 10th inst., when she was found dead in her room. She was lying on her back, with her arms and legs extended, and her head resting on a pillow. She was found lying on her back, with her arms and legs extended, and her head resting on a pillow.

After some additional evidence had been given, the Coroner said, the inquiry was of permanent importance to the public, and he would therefore call for the names of all the persons who had been in the room at the time of the deceased's death. It was due to the parish that it should be ascertained whether starvation had been the cause of death; and it was also due to the husband and son, who were charged with the care of the deceased, to know the truth. He would therefore call for the names of all the persons who had been in the room at the time of the deceased's death. It was due to the parish that it should be ascertained whether starvation had been the cause of death; and it was also due to the husband and son, who were charged with the care of the deceased, to know the truth. He would therefore call for the names of all the persons who had been in the room at the time of the deceased's death.

POOR LAW REFORMERS. LAMBETH-STREET.—On Thursday, Mrs. Clayton, a respectable woman, who had been married for many years a ratepayer of the parish of Whitechapel, applied to Mr. Norton for an order to see her sister, who was either confined, or on the point of confinement, in Whitechapel-street. She was not recalled, and on the morning of that day week, the applicant had, in the first instance, made application at the workhouse, and requested to see her sister, but the gate-keeper refused her admittance. She then went to the workhouse, and made application to the gate-keeper, who refused her admittance. She then went to the workhouse, and made application to the gate-keeper, who refused her admittance. She then went to the workhouse, and made application to the gate-keeper, who refused her admittance.

the inquiry into their conduct was appointed for a future day.

Mr. Norton received the following donations for the poor:—Mr. X. Y. Z., £20; Mr. John Twissell, £5; Mr. A. B. C., £10; Mr. D. E. F., £10; Mr. G. H. I., £10; Mr. J. K. L., £10; Mr. M. N. O., £10; Mr. P. Q. R., £10; Mr. S. T. U., £10; Mr. V. W. X., £10; Mr. Y. Z. A., £10; Mr. B. C. D., £10; Mr. E. F. G., £10; Mr. H. I. J., £10; Mr. K. L. M., £10; Mr. N. O. P., £10; Mr. Q. R. S., £10; Mr. T. U. V., £10; Mr. W. X. Y., £10; Mr. Z. A. B., £10; Mr. C. D. E., £10; Mr. F. G. H., £10; Mr. I. J. K., £10; Mr. L. M. N., £10; Mr. O. P. Q., £10; Mr. R. S. T., £10; Mr. U. V. W., £10; Mr. X. Y. Z., £10; Mr. A. B. C., £10; Mr. D. E. F., £10; Mr. G. H. I., £10; Mr. J. K. L., £10; Mr. M. N. O., £10; Mr. P. Q. R., £10; Mr. S. T. U., £10; Mr. V. W. X., £10; Mr. Y. Z. A., £10; Mr. B. C. D., £10; Mr. E. F. G., £10; Mr. H. I. J., £10; Mr. K. L. M., £10; Mr. N. O. P., £10; Mr. Q. R. S., £10; Mr. T. U. V., £10; Mr. W. X. Y., £10; Mr. Z. A. B., £10; Mr. C. D. E., £10; Mr. F. G. H., £10; Mr. I. J. K., £10; Mr. L. M. N., £10; Mr. O. P. Q., £10; Mr. R. S. T., £10; Mr. U. V. W., £10; Mr. X. Y. Z., £10; Mr. A. B. C., £10; Mr. D. E. F., £10; Mr. G. H. I., £10; Mr. J. K. L., £10; Mr. M. N. O., £10; Mr. P. Q. R., £10; Mr. S. T. U., £10; Mr. V. W. X., £10; Mr. Y. Z. A., £10; Mr. B. C. D., £10; Mr. E. F. G., £10; Mr. H. I. J., £10; Mr. K. L. M., £10; Mr. N. O. P., £10; Mr. Q. R. S., £10; Mr. T. U. V., £10; Mr. W. X. Y., £10; Mr. Z. A. B., £10; Mr. C. D. E., £10; Mr. F. G. H., £10; Mr. I. J. K., £10; Mr. L. M. N., £10; Mr. O. P. Q., £10; Mr. R. S. T., £10; Mr. U. V. W., £10; Mr. X. Y. Z., £10; Mr. A. B. C., £10; Mr. D. E. F., £10; Mr. G. H. I., £10; Mr. J. K. L., £10; Mr. M. N. O., £10; Mr. P. Q. R., £10; Mr. S. T. U., £10; Mr. V. W. X., £10; Mr. Y. Z. A., £10; Mr. B. C. D., £10; Mr. E. F. G., £10; Mr. H. I. J., £10; Mr. K. L. M., £10; Mr. N. O. P., £10; Mr. Q. R. S., £10; Mr. T. U. V., £10; Mr. W. X. Y., £10; Mr. Z. A. B., £10; Mr. C. D. E., £10; Mr. F. G. H., £10; Mr. I. J. K., £10; Mr. L. M. N., £10; Mr. O. P. Q., £10; Mr. R. S. T., £10; Mr. U. V. W., £10; Mr. X. Y. Z., £10; Mr. A. B. C., £10; Mr. D. E. F., £10; Mr. G. H. I., £10; Mr. J. K. L., £10; Mr. M. N. O., £10; Mr. P. Q. R., £10; Mr. S. T. U., £10; Mr. V. W. X., £10; Mr. Y. Z. A., £10; Mr. B. C. D., £10; Mr. E. F. G., £10; Mr. H. I. J., £10; Mr. K. L. M., £10; Mr. N. O. P., £10; Mr. Q. R. S., £10; Mr. T. U. V., £10; Mr. W. X. Y., £10; Mr. Z. A. B., £10; Mr. C. D. E., £10; Mr. F. G. H., £10; Mr. I. J. K., £10; Mr. L. M. N., £10; Mr. O. P. Q., £10; Mr. R. S. T., £10; Mr. U. V. W., £10; Mr. X. Y. Z., £10; Mr. A. B. C., £10; Mr. D. E. F., £10; Mr. G. H. I., £10; Mr. J. K. L., £10; Mr. M. N. O., £10; Mr. P. Q. R., £10; Mr. S. T. U., £10; Mr. V. W. X., £10; Mr. Y. Z. A., £10; Mr. B. C. D., £10; Mr. E. F. G., £10; Mr. H. I. J., £10; Mr. K. L. M., £10; Mr. N. O. P., £10; Mr. Q. R. S., £10; Mr. T. U. V., £10; Mr. W. X. Y., £10; Mr. Z. A. B., £10; Mr. C. D. E., £10; Mr. F. G. H., £10; Mr. I. J. K., £10; Mr. L. M. 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