
opposite the Custom-house, in the presence of
drads of agonizing spectators, both sufferers
caused a considerable sensation, and the loss of
brave soldier who sacrificed his life in the chivalrous
attempt to save the life of a fellow creature was the
topic of universal regret. What renders this
tragedy all the more calamitous is the fact that
he has left a wife (advanced in pregnancy) and
children to deplore his untimely fate. He belongs
to Major Rawnsley's regiment, was twelve years
old when he was taken into the army, and has
well-conducted man.—*Lancet, Chronicle.*

THE POACHER AT APPEAL AT CROOME.—Worcester
Sunday Night.—The unfortunate gamekeeper
was brought to the Worcester infirmary on Friday
with a fractured skull and other injuries, inflicted
by a bang of a gun fired at him by a poacher
in the preserves of the Earl of Coventry, in
parish of Croome, still lies at the hospital in a

PREVIOUS CONVICTION. His name is Thomas Slade, a colored man, who was seriously injured by the poachers' shooting party at Kempsey, between this city and Cromwell, and is in a fair way of recovery. I have just heard one of the poachers, named Turvey, has been captured by the police. A reward of £50 has been offered by the Earl of Coventry's steward for the apprehension and conviction of the parties concerned in the shooting party. It is described as follows: To effect it is intimated that an application will be made to the Secretary of State for a free pardon for a accomplice who may be the means of bringing his confederate to justice.

THE MURDER IN TOWTHER PARK.—In our last gave the particulars of a murderous attack which had been made on two policemen on Sunday morning the 15th instant, by a man named William Jones. On Monday afternoon poor Fairclough (officer) was described as the victim of the most recent murder, died in the Southern Hospital. On Tuesday Jones was examined before Mr. Rushton, and mandated till Wednesday, when he was committed

take his trial for murder at the next assizes. Wednesday, and by adjournment on Thursday, inquest was held on view of the body of Fairclough, which was returned as a case of natural death. William Jones, Fairclough was a well known man, and an excellent officer. He has left a wife advanced in pregnancy, and three children. Liverpool Albion.

LIVERPOOL DEPRAVITY.—On Tuesday afternoon a was discovered proceeding from a stable in the occupation of an aged widow, named Gaistford, at Burton, about five miles from Devizes, and the farmer communicating to the dwelling-house adjoining, where, who had been in the space of two hours, may be remembered that some alarm was excited, this place about a year and a half ago, in consequence of the demolition of nearly the whole of the windmill of Mrs. Gaistford's house, and of a great portion

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for crockery, apparently without hands. Mrs. G. lives at the corner of the street, and, living at the time) could not be persuaded but that it proceeded from some supernatural power—that it was, in fact, the freaks of a ghost. Upon no other point did the witnesses agree, however, and it is not to be doubted that it was that of the grandeur of the people, an artful urchin, there, there only a line of age; and circumstances have transpired to confirm the fact. The boy, has since gone by the name of the "Bulkington Ghost," and has been quelled on Tuesday, suspicions were excited that "the Bulkington Ghost" had been to it again. Superintendent Haines, who had been informed of the matter, and who had seen the flames produced, discovered, upon inquiry, that the boy had a day or two previously purchased some lucifer matches; and as he had been seen at the dwelling-house, there being no other persons in the neighborhood but the boy and his grandmother—the boy had been absent about five minutes before the fire occurred—he felt it his duty to apprehend him, and to take him to the station, where, in front of the stable, which fronts the yard, was fastened at the time—clearly showing that the fire must

tree had been one in the noise. The boy, at that moment, was in the act of passing the door, and had not been there long before he became greatly alarmed, and entreated to be allowed to go to grandmother. The constable who had charge of the party, however, refused to let him go, saying that the boy asked whether, if he crossed the threshold, he would not? Without any promise being made to him, afterwards confessed—that he had taken the cow water, and that on his return he went into the stable, and found the straw in the rack, and, seeing burnt, went into the kitchen and sat down by the side of his grandmother, as if nothing had happened. The constable, however, did not believe the boy's story, and, after a few minutes afterwards, a person seemed issuing from the stable, endeavoured to open the door to go out, finding it fastened, broke it open, when the flame of the fire was seen to be burning brightly, and the body of the boy was taken before Mr. Ludlow Broder, the Rev. Mr. Crawley, when, in the most hard manner, he had not only denied committing the offence, but also said that he did not even know upon what charge he was taken up. The constable, however, said he had no doubt that the boy had made the confession in the blind-house under the impression that

The means of liberating him. From the circumstances and the situation of the tender age of the boy, the magistrates did not justify in committing him; he was therefore set free. He readily acknowledged to the superior court that he had been in the habit of robbing a crockery in his grandmother's house. He stated among other freaks, that his grandmother had him to bed one night, and he had lain just in the middle of the bed, and when she had jumped out of bed, ran into her room, closed the hands through the window, and was back into his room, in bed, and again apparently asleep, before he could come up to stairs and see what he heard. "His language is shocking, and although I have heard of his language, and although I have only a little more than ten years of age, he is the terror of the village,"—*Devizes Gazette*.

LIVERPOOL.—EMBEZZLEMENT.—HOWARD. A Monday of very respectable appearance named BLOOM, a man of about 40 years of age, a charge of having embezzled money, the property of his employer, Mr. John Lane, brewer. It appeared that he was employed in the office, and that on the 10th inst. he had been sent to the office of Mr. Hartley, for grain, and that he had only

to the credit of his (Mr. Hartley's) account. Kustion ordered the prisoner to be remanded.—
George Hughes, a colored man, named George Robinson and George Hughes, were brought up at the Police court on a charge of having broken and entered the premises of Mr. Jonathan Webster, of No. 22, Hioratio-street, and of having stolen the goods therein. Webster went out on his return at 10 o'clock, and that on his return, about nine, he found that the house had been entered by the kitchen window. His housekeeper made a search and found two boxes, one containing a pair of shoes, a long, silver watch and an American dollar had been taken from a bed-room and deposited in the attic apartment. The policemen were then called, and after a diligent search of the premises, the following articles were found in two bed-rooms, secreted between the bedsteads and under the mattress. On the way to Bridewell, Hughes was taken away two skeleton keys. The prisoners were committed to the County Jail.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On Sunday evening last, a colored man, named John Smith, of Brookhaven, Lancashire, was found dead in a room which had been partaking rather freely of liquor at a public house in the village, and was accompanied to the County Jail.

loadings, about ten o'clock, by the landlord, who told him that he and his wife, and having taken the key to a table in the middle of the room, he told him that he could do very well, and accordingly he laid him good night. Next morning the occupier, who was ailing, ailing, saw a usual light in the middle of the room, and on getting there he found the light burning, and he found him stretched on the bed, quite dead, and with both his feet burnt off. It is conjectured that the light had fallen across the bed, and the lighted candle in the middle of the room, and to the bed clothes, which, from the peculiar nature of the materials of which they were composed, preserved the fire the room with smoke, and suffocated him, and the occupier, who was lying on the bed, was killed by the fire.

— Lancaster Guardian.

ALARMING FIRE AT A COTTON FACTORY.—Monday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, information was brought to the Police Yard, by a police officer who had been sent to the factory occupied by Messrs. Waterhouse & Co., of the fact that a fire had broken out in the mill. Medlock, was on fire. On the arrival of the engine, the flames were issuing from the windows of the second and third stories of a building containing 100,000 yards of cotton, and the building was in flames, and the fire was spreading to the other stories, high and low, and was rapidly spreading.

belonging to the same firm. Appearances for some time were very alarming; but water-having been quickly obtained, and the engines got into play, the flames were extinguished, and the fire was completely extinguished. The building, which belongs to the firm, is of the fire-proof construction; and not received any considerable damage. The principal cause was due to the cotton on the premises, a considerable quantity of which was consumed, and other portions sustained damage from the water used in extinguishing the fire. The fire originated through the carelessness of the workmen, who were engaged in blowing machine in the lower story, and thereby causing the cotton to ignite, and the flames afterwards ascended through the "well-holes," so that the roof of the building was consumed. No personal injury was glad to say, was received.

FRUITS OF THE REVENUE.—In consequence of gross irregularities which have been recently discovered in the St. Katharine's docks, four officers connected with the vaulting and delivery department have been suspended, and it is going forward, it is expected, will lead to important closures.

DEATH II.

“I will think for rent,” said Sir Joseph, brought from Alderman Cute, apprises Sir Joseph of the arrival in London of one William Fern, a labourer on the estate, seeking employment; and that he (the Alderman) will engage to “put down” this obnoxious personage if Sir Joseph desires it. Sir Joseph, of course, desires it; and Trotty is sent back with a reply to that effect. Having discharged his commission, he is returning home, when he accidentally stumbles up against this veritable Will Fern, who is carrying a little girl, his niece, in his arms, and inquiring for the residence of Alderman Cute.

"No motive,?" "Princely circumstances!"

"Circumstances!" exclaimed the Alderman. "A man of noble fortune. One of the most respectable of men. Suicide, Mr. Fish! By his own hand!"

"This very morning," returned Mr. Fish.

"O, the brain," exclaimed the pious Alderman, lifting up his hands. "O, the nerves, the nerves of the system of this machine called Man! O, the little that unmingles it! Poor creatures that we are! Perhaps a dinner, Mr. Fish. Perhaps the conduct of his son, who, I have heard, ran very wild, and was in the habit of drawing hills upon him without the least

At length, despair's complete victim, she turns—proceeds down the dark street—and hastens to the river's brink : a true picture of MARY FULLEY, and too many hapless ones who, like her, have been driven to destruction.

THE LOST MOTHER.

In her own sear'd hands she wrapped the babe warm. With her fever'd hands she smother'd its limbs, composed its face, arranged its mean attire. In her wasted arms she folded it, as though she never would resign it more. And with her dry lips kissed it in a final pang, and lo!—long years of joy.

THE MANT shall judge, and be toss'd no more
Like shifting sands on the wild sea shore ;
Tools of a party—their new waked power
Shall have noble aims in the coming hour—
True and trustful shall each unite,
Calm in their own *acknowledg'd* might—
Land of the bold, the *wise*, the free !
Bright shall thy name amid nations be.
Knowledge and freedom shall guard the still,
For strong is the might of the Grey Goose Quill.

We closed Wreath I, with a call to our readers to drink the health of France and France's met-

handles. It does not matter about the carpet being wide open at both sides, so as it is closed with a padlock in the middle.

HOWS FOR SHOPPING.—If you want to purchase a new tape, go to Waterloo House, and ask to look at everything new in dresses, cardinals, cloaks, hats, and feathers. Having fixed upon what you would purchase if you had the money, say, "I have nothing to suit you, buy your tape, and relieve, by future rigid economy in the house-keeping, the squeeze that duck of a polka jacket out of the pie and puddings."

boy's dream: "If any one knows as much as I do about the punishment which these two should be assigned together let them declare it," "I forbid the banishment," said the boy. "Why so?" said the Doctor. "Because the parties are not agreed," replied the boy; which answer so pleased the Doctor, who loved to find readiness of wit in his scholars, that he ordered the boy to be let down.

thus dry a ocean!" "I only own," said the Doctor, "that this impediment why these two should not be joined together let them decide it." "I forbid the ban," cried the boy. "Why so?" said the Doctor. "Because the parties are not agreed," replied the boy; which answer so pleased the Doctor, who loved to find any readiness or wit in his scholars, that he ordered the boy to be let down.

AN AWWARD THERAT.—Charles Fox told an insolent fellow he would kick him to hell. "If you do," said the other, "I will tell your father how you are squandering his money."

dies for her manifold evils.
 completing their acts of the
 day yet do so, as a few copio
 us
 none, Fleet street, London, by al
 the Star in town and country
 1840. 1277
 1840. 1277

LABOUR PLEADING ITS OWN CAUSE

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mounted by a roof of a pointed form of almost any shape, and thatched with plain leaves of any tribe, has been owned by the natives of the family its own plantation. The natives of Guiana, while yet infants, are betrothed. The youthful lord is bound as soon as he is able to assist the family of his intended until she becomes his wife. The natives of the West Indies, on the other hand, or conjure, who performs certain mystic ceremonies in a dark hut on the occasion, the duration of them depending upon the amount of the fee which is presented to him. On verging from childhood the natives of the West Indies are subjected to severe trials: the boys, as a test of their courage, are made to stand upon the stinging ants, or are lacerated about their breasts with the teeth of the wild hog, or the beak of the toucan; the girls are deprived of their long hair, and are slung in their hammock over an incessant smoky fire. Characteristic drawings by Mr. Goddall, the artist to the expedition, ornamented the walls of the meeting room; and there was a living illustration in the person of a Maecsi.—From "The Institute": a new

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN NINEVEH.—The news of the progress of M. Botta's excavations at Khorsabad, near Mosul, Palestine, are always interesting. There are at present one hundred and sixty workmen engaged thereon, and besides the walls, which are decorated with sculptures and inscriptions, many antiquities of various kinds have been discovered. The large chambers are met with. For example, under the large chambers, of which the floor consists, are stone repositories, which are filled with small clay enameled figures of men and beasts, without anything on the walls. In another place they discovered great numbers of earthen vessels of a remarkable size, placed on a brick floor and filled with human bones, and similar to those found at Nineveh. At Khorsabad, and at Balahaz, and other places in Southern Babylonia, the destruction, for neither jewels, nor instruments, nor even the small cylinders, so numerous in the neighbourhood of Nineveh, nor even the small bronze images of beads (for instance, a very fine lion) have been discovered, as also a part of the bronze wheel of a war chariot. But the most incomprehensible circumstance is, that the alabaster slabs with which the walls are decorated, and on which are inscribed inscriptions and sculptures, bear on the back, likewise, inscriptions in arrow-headed characters, and in a language. As it is naturally not to be presumed that the Assyrians had any knowledge of the language in which these inscriptions were written, no one could have seen them without pulling down the wall, it must be presumed that the slabs have been carved twice, first belonging to a Babylonian palace, and afterwards to an Assyrian one. At present no sculptures have been found on the back, which would, indeed, be of the greatest interest, no Babylonian sculptures having ever yet been discovered. Some of the inscriptions, indicating the exact date, are simply built on an anvil, one representing the siege of a town situated on an island: the sea is covered with ships, the fore part of which form a horse's head, and which are occupied in bringing the trunks of trees for the purification of the city. The Assyrians, on the other hand, all kinds of marine animals—fishes, crabs, and winged sea-horses. The richness of the details, and the mass of sculpture which the palace contains, are amazing, and it is incomprehensible how so magnificent a monument could have been erected in the north of the earth. The French Ambassador at Constantinople has not yet obtained permission from the Porte to send to Paris those articles of antiquity which will bear transport, which says little for their value. The French Ambassador at Constantinople is removing whole cargoes of antiquities from Lesser Asia to London.—*Augustus Gazette.*

NEW NAUTICAL INVENTION.—A useful invention is now in the act of being applied to one of our men-of-war. It is called a "manœuvrer." It is the proposition of a Frenchman, an Archibald Campbell, to cut a circular fitted through the dead wood of a ship's stern, at right angles with the keel, and set in motion by a capstan, for the purpose of turning the ship round when, from calm weather, the helm has no effect on the ship. It is a device, in any degree, so as to impede the ship's way, thrown in the way, must be highly useful in the case of a ship being attacked by steamers or gun-boats, in bringing tilting astern to bear on them; and it may even assist a ship in the act of saving.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

HORTICULTURE.—It is a common opinion, though a very fallacious one, that recently planted trees, and shrubs, are liable to injury by frost, and that, therefore, after the winter has been past, and to have seed sown, all planting operations should cease till spring. Plants of a very delicate habit, and under any circumstances liable to be injured by frost, it is perhaps better to plant in the autumn, and to have them in the case of fruit trees, and the general run of shrubs and shrubs, planting may be carried on with perfect safety during intervals of fine weather, and the plants will thrive much better than if left unprotected. In the case of fruit trees, and shrubs, if the weather has been unfavourable, by reason of the long-continued absence of the sun, the greenhouse is by no means destitute of flowers. The early plants of pink, blue and purple cinerarias are in full flower, as are also the early plants of the same kind, and not a few of the tulips and other Dutch plants. If the weather continues damp, it is essential during these short days to have a little fire heat occasionally, and water must be all but withheld.—*The Gardener's Magazine.*

The cauliflower and lettuce plants in frames should be covered with mats, and the frames should be covered by constant exposure to the air to render them as hardy as possible, and to prevent them from being drawn up.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

SAGO PALMIST.—Of all the palm-trees which are natives of Asia, the sago palmist is one of the most useful. It is a tree of the size of a date tree, and is made in its trunk, which readily ferments, and is made into a salutary and agreeable for drinking. The marrow or pith of the tree, after undergoing a slight preparation, is the substance known by the name of sago in Europe, and is extremely useful in the list of alimentary food for the sick. The trunk and large leaves of the sago palmist are highly useful in the construction of buildings: the first furnishes plants for the carpenter, and the second is used for covering the roof, and the third is also made into matting, and other articles of domestic use.

SPADE HUSBANDRY.—A correspondent writes as follows:—"As the 'alloyment system' has become more common of late, I beg leave to let the public know what may be done by 'spade husbandry.' I have known two plots of ground which had been broken up two years, measuring together 248 yards—six yards more than the twentieth part of an acre—which he sowed with carrot seed last March and reaped the harvest in good order. I have also seen a plot of ground with clean carrots, which weighed four loads of 28 lbs., and 11 stones (10 lbs. per stone), which he sold for 28s. per load, a market price, amounting to 45 lbs. 10s. The seedling of 10s. per acre, and 1 N. B. Mr. Imray will allow any person to measure the ground, and will prove the quantity reaped if desired."—*Brauford Observer.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE MEALY BUG.—This formidable enemy may be extirpated without injury to vegetation by a solution of soft soap, or soft soap and sulphur. The soft soap is made by dissolving 1 lb. of soft soap in 10 lbs. of water, and the sulphur, and it is almost immediately kill the insect. On account of the mealy bug, however, secreting itself and its larvae in very small chinks and crevices, it is difficult to destroy it, and a more appropriate remedy is required. The insect is extirpated with one or two dressings, without however, it may be got rid of by persevering in the use of a solution of soft soap and sulphur, luke-warm, and applied with a painter's brush, rubbing it well into the crevices.

DESTRUCTION OF OLIVES. The inhabitants of the South of France and Italy, who cultivate on a large scale the olive tree, complain of the severe losses caused by insects, and which they seem unable to prevent. The olive tree is attacked by a small insect, the olive-tree caterpillar, which penetrates into its trunk, and which it lives, and escapes, about the end of August, by an opening near the pedicle, and by means of a thread which it spins, reaches the ground, where it is immediately killed. The caterpillar, in making the hole through which it escapes, causes the pedicle to die, and the olive falls before it is ripe. Once on the ground the caterpillar seeks a dry leaf, or some crevice, and there it remains until the next spring, when it is changed into a chrysalis, and in the space of from three to six days, the butterfly appears. At the instant the caterpillar leaves the olive it meets with numerous enemies: its—birds, while it hangs by its thread, and the chrysalis, which it is unable to escape, and finally, a small *hymenoptera* deposits its eggs on its body, and these produce small larvae, which live on, and are developed at the expense of its flesh and skin, without attacking the vital part. After some time, the caterpillar, or chrysalis, is taken up under its skin, and from fifteen to twenty oval eggs. In order to destroy a great number of these *lepidoptera*, the following

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Metropolitan Police Intelligence.

MANHOOD HOUSE.—A CHRISTMAS CUSTOMER.—A man named William Longwood was charged with having stolen two turkeys and a goose, the property of Mr. Howard, poultry-keeper, of Leadenhall-street. The prisoner, who is a native of the West Indies, was taken into custody on the 24th inst., and the goose and the turkeys were found in his possession. He was committed to the House of Correction for two months.

MARYLEBONE.—The court was much crowded from an early hour, in consequence of a report that a number of Spaniards had murdered a man by cutting his throat. The rumour, however, was unfounded, and the court was not opened until 11 o'clock.

UNION HALL.—A LOVING PAIR IN TROUBLE.—A good-looking young woman, named Margaret Sheen, was brought before the court on a charge of having stolen a black satin waistcoat, the property of her master, Mr. Charles Bright, residing at No. 5, Lilland-street, North Brixton. The female prisoner was put forward in conjunction with Edmund Edwards, a man of about 40 years of age, who was charged with having stolen a black satin waistcoat, the property of her master, Mr. Charles Bright, residing at No. 5, Lilland-street, North Brixton. The female prisoner was put forward in conjunction with Edmund Edwards, a man of about 40 years of age, who was charged with having stolen a black satin waistcoat, the property of her master, Mr. Charles Bright, residing at No. 5, Lilland-street, North Brixton.

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pan broke a pane in the door, which was half glass. He pushed her back into the chair again, and was proceeding to further extremities, when his mistress heard the bustle and came down stairs. She immediately took her mistress of the assault, and the police were informed, but nothing was heard of the prisoner till the next day, when her mistress going into the court to give evidence, she immediately gave him into custody. Mrs. Edwards, the mistress of the girl, corroborated the evidence of the last witness. The prisoner confessed the truth of the charge, and expressed his sorrow for what he had done. He was committed for trial, the magistrate admitting him to bail, himself in £30 and two sureties of £20 each.

TUESDAY.—POST-OFFICE EMPLOYMENT.—Robert Hobson, the keeper of a receiving-house for the postage of letters at Walthamstow, was brought up for final examination, charged with embezzling the sum of £1, 10s., being the postage of a letter to Calcutta, and fully committed to the House of Correction for two months.

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NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—NORFOLK.—INCENDIARISM.—George Dye, aged 17, was indicted for wilfully and maliciously setting fire to a wheat-stack, the property of Daniel Watson, of Larking. The prosecutor is an innkeeper, and the defendant is a gipsy. The prisoner was committed to the House of Correction for two months.

ANOTHER INCENDIARISM.—William Medlar, aged 37, was indicted for wilfully and maliciously setting fire to a stack of wheat, the property of Robert Samuel Thorne, of Larking. The prisoner was committed to the House of Correction for two months.

UNION HALL.—A LOVING PAIR IN TROUBLE.—A good-looking young woman, named Margaret Sheen, was brought before the court on a charge of having stolen a black satin waistcoat, the property of her master, Mr. Charles Bright, residing at No. 5, Lilland-street, North Brixton. The female prisoner was put forward in conjunction with Edmund Edwards, a man of about 40 years of age, who was charged with having stolen a black satin waistcoat, the property of her master, Mr. Charles Bright, residing at No. 5, Lilland-street, North Brixton.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—A CHARGE OF THEFT.—Edward Edwards was brought before the court on a charge of having stolen a black satin waistcoat, the property of her master, Mr. Charles Bright, residing at No. 5, Lilland-street, North Brixton. The female prisoner was put forward in conjunction with Edmund Edwards, a man of about 40 years of age, who was charged with having stolen a black satin waistcoat, the property of her master, Mr. Charles Bright, residing at No. 5, Lilland-street, North Brixton.

WORTH STREET.—A CHARGE OF THEFT.—A man named William Longwood was charged with having stolen two turkeys and a goose, the property of Mr. Howard, poultry-keeper, of Leadenhall-street. The prisoner, who is a native of the West Indies, was taken into custody on the 24th inst., and the goose and the turkeys were found in his possession. He was committed to the House of Correction for two months.

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last employer. It would run thus:—"Left of his own accord. We gave him 18s. per week; but he was dissatisfied, and wanted 20s." This was a perfect lie, and the defendant was convicted. The court considered it a gross impropriety on the part of the defendant to be determined to resist it to the last (much cheering). The masters had, through the press and otherwise, stated that their association was purely protective; but the case of the mouldeers of Liverpool was put forward to prove that they were not truth in what they said. The mouldeers had not been turned out by their employers, because they would not give up their Union. He would read them two printed circulars which had been sent to the Masters' Union, and which were got hold of. (Mr. R. then read a circular entitled "Address of the Masters to the Workmen," which was signed by a vast number of the masters in various parts of the country, extending as far as Derby).

TRADES' MOVEMENTS.—LEICESTER.—FRAMWORK-KNITTERS' CONVENTION. To the Editor.—Sir: The question that has been raised concerning the condition, prospects, and earnings of the master and workman in the Leicester and Northampton districts, has become a question of magnitude. The wrongs that have been accumulating for years have merged into a system most oppressive to the workman, and which is now being brought before the public. The Leicester and Northampton districts, has become a question of magnitude. The wrongs that have been accumulating for years have merged into a system most oppressive to the workman, and which is now being brought before the public.

THE LIVERPOOL.—The next general delegate meeting of the Miners of Yorkshire will be held at the Griffin Inn, Northgate, Wakefield, on Monday the 30th inst. The meeting will be held at the Griffin Inn, Northgate, Wakefield, on Monday the 30th inst. The meeting will be held at the Griffin Inn, Northgate, Wakefield, on Monday the 30th inst.

THE THEATRES.—THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES. Hitherto we have not treated of matters theatrical in the Star; not that we were blind to the necessity of so important and attractive a feature of London amusements, but that we have been so busy in our own little world, that we have not had time to do so. We have now, however, to occupy our time, to prevent us paying attention to this one in particular. Always intending to include theatricals in the contents of the Star, we have been unable to do so, but we have now, however, to occupy our time, to prevent us paying attention to this one in particular.

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wrecked—the ship's hold and dry—and the solitary man is discovered clearing out the hold and selecting from the cargo the several articles to be useful for his stay. This scene was admirably illustrated by Mr. W. H. Payne. After a good deal of singing and dancing, the scene was changed to the interior of the ship, where the sailors were seen at their respective tasks. Friday was metamorphosed into Harlequin; Clown, Pantaloon, and Columbine made their appearance as if by magic; the Caribbees were no longer in sight, but the scene was that of a musical comedy. The scene was changed to the interior of the ship, where the sailors were seen at their respective tasks.

COVENT GARDEN.—This house, thank God, has at length opened in the "regular line," with a complete change of management. The new management has been so often repeated, that it is almost a truism to say that the "actors" are really, and to the life, what they are for the hour appear to be. We know them to be actors; and they are honest enough to say so, and we therefore sit easy under them, and enjoy the fun, not having any suspicion of their being anything but what they are.

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last disaster at the hands of Groggion—namely, being thrown down a well, at the bottom of which, instead of death, she finds a Crystal Palace, and being there again wooed for her hand, finally becomes the bride of Percinet. The piece was decidedly a hit, and at the conclusion was greeted with vociferous and cordial applause.

SADLER'S WELLS.—This theatre, which the fame of Grimaldi has concentrated in the eyes of all lovers of Christmas pantomime, was, from the commencement, crowded to overflowing. The first piece was the *Stranger*, of which, to our great regret, not a single word was heard; for, as the piece was so good, it was equally well played. Indeed, those who were not the regular drama are now compelled to go to Sadler's Wells. The play at length concluded, and that which was alone looked for as the evening's entertainment, the *Stranger*, was produced. This was entitled *Harlequin Robin Hood and Little John*, or *Merric England in the Olden Time*. The first scene opened by Old England (a portly old gentleman, a bit of a grumbler, although in possession of a sound constitution), advancing to the stage, surrounded by his old English subjects, Old King Cole, Tom Thumb, and Alfred, carousing, and singing a chorus to the tune of Old King Cole, each subject wearing an enormous mask of unspeakable ugliness. Old England bidding them be jolly, calls in Sir Loin, Plum, and Sausage, and then, Beer, and immediately a gigantic sirloin of beef, a plum-pudding to match, and an enormous pot of stout walk on the stage, and pay their homage to Old England. In the midst of this scene Young England, a boy (a very good philosopher), and a young man, heard crying, descends in a cloud, surrounded by fireworks, with the mottoes above and below him, "Equality" and "The New Balance for the Future." The latter is accomplished by a large pair of scales. Seated on the beam of the scales, with his heels and head out, was a noble lord smoking a cigar; in the opposite balance sat a coal-heaver in a similar attitude, smoking a short pipe.

A dialogue then takes place between Old and Young England, in which Old England suggests that we are wise enough, and that his subjects want no philosophy to make them happy, but Bread and Cheese, and Means of Health; to which Young England replies, "Right, sir, my views are these. When asked how he will be so knowing as to accomplish this, Young England replies, he is small as yet, but still is daily growing. Some very pretty panoramic views then followed, and after a pretty considerable amount of singing and dancing, the scene was changed to the interior of the ship, where the sailors were seen at their respective tasks.

THE PRINCESS.—Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett is the author of the new extravaganza at this elegant theatre. The performance began with Balfe's opera of the *Castle of Ayrone*. This concluded, Mr. A'Beckett's new piece commenced, entitled *John Miller and his Men*. The scene opens with the fair Countess of Bankruptcy, with Apollo, commissioner of the Court, and Mercury as the attorney; the deities are bewailing the insolvency of *Melampus* and *Thetis*, and Mercury proposes to reward the Bankrupt by marrying *March* and turning him into money. The scene is then revealed, representing the branch banks of a river, with the mill in the distance. Some of the points told bravely. For instance, when old Kelm is urging Claudine to marry Grindoff on account of his wealth, she says—

"Not all his gold—his wheat—his oats—his barley
"Could make me wish to be his better half."
"Kelm, not all his corn?"
"Clend, no, nor all his chaff!"

excited great laughter. Again, when Lothar (played with extravagant humour by Oxberry) volunteers to join the robbers, and they bind his eyes, he says—
"Just leave sufficient freedom to the nose;
"Hereditary brigands, don't you know."
"The nose that is the key to the whole blow!"
When Grindoff comes back to fetch his hat he exclaims himself, "The apparent efficiency by saying, with reference to the hatless heroes of the day—
"There's Wellington upon Cornhill.
"His head's remarkable for keeping cool."
And when at the last the hero is summoned to surrender, he exclaims—
"What, yield to a set of superiors?
"I'd just as lief to let the lambert Troopers
"Yield to six men at eighteen-pence a night!
"No, no, I'd rather take my chance and fight!"

Miss Emma Stanley danced, sung, and acted de- lightfully throughout the piece; Oxberry was occasionally clever, and a portion of the scenery, which the fair Countess of Bankruptcy had admirably painted, and shows that gentleman to be an artist of the highest range of talent.

THE SURREY.—The Christmas performances at this theatre commenced with a new drama, entitled *The Seven Ages of Man*, founded on Shakespeare's celebrated description. The piece was received with unanimous approbation. The new pantomime, entitled *Grindoff and his Men*, was also well received. The piece was received with unanimous approbation. The new pantomime, entitled *Grindoff and his Men*, was also well received. The piece was received with unanimous approbation.

THE ADELPHI.—The Christmas entertainments at this theatre were abundant. Dickens's *Christmas Chimes*, in itself a drama, furnishing food for thought to the philanthropist while ministering to the highest flights of imaginative romance, was the first of the season, cutting with the most caustic satire the disciples of Malthus who would quell every feeling of humanity to carry out a heartless theory. This, however, was not all. The *Chimes* requires a great deal of scenic decoration, and so necessarily do the efforts from the stage, and the most caustic satire the disciples of Malthus who would quell every feeling of humanity to carry out a heartless theory. This, however, was not all. The *Chimes* requires a great deal of scenic decoration, and so necessarily do the efforts from the stage, and the most caustic satire the disciples of Malthus who would quell every feeling of humanity to carry out a heartless theory.

Printed by DOUGLAS M'GOWAN, of 10, Great Windmill-street, near St. Martin's Church, in the City of Westminster, at the Office in the Strand, Street and Parry, for the Proprietor, FRANKS & CO., No. 18, Charles-street, Strand, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 24, City of Westminster, December 28, 1844.