TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY YERY DEAR FRIENDS,-I wish I could with rommon decency wish you "a merry Christmas and a happy new year;" but I cannot mock you in your poverty, and shall therefore set about the consideraion as to how your condition may be improved. believe there is enough of land in England, and enough of labour to be applied to that land, which would give every husbandman a good cottage and cheerful fireside, where each family might spend a " merry Christmas and a happy new year." In fact. ave no doubt on the subject; and my justification for the agitating course I have pursued shall ever be. that I have gone in pursuit of a substantial reality, instead of running after the mere shadow of a boon. From first to last I have told you, that if the land was once locked up, and could be kept from the working classes, although England might have an explusive patent for manufacturing everything that was used by everybody in the whole world, yet that they would return until you yourselves brought them I would abandon politics in despair.

I think that is going as far as the most ardent Free Trader can desire: and yet could their hope be realised to that extent, all the trade in the world would not compensate the working-classes for the loss of that ONLY RAW MATERIAL to which individual-labour can be applied. I do not boast of being a "first principle" man; but, nevertheless, I go very far back in search of truth; and I find that very single law made by man to circumseribe that right to the land which the Almighty has equally conferred upon all, has had a tendency to eause strife, and ill-will amongst men; to create dissention amongst classes; to increase peverty on the one hand and riches on the other to a dangerous and unbearable extent. I know it is anything to do with the improvement of their condition. For a couple of years the free exportation of machinery has led to the employment of mechanics; but in this trade we have a striking instance of the result to which complete Free Trade must lead We had "hands" enough to have supplied the whole demand for complete machinery, but perhaps too tardily; and therefore, as the best advantage from the new market must arise from the ability of the earliest means to supply the demand, we find machinery almost as generally applied to this description of manufacture as to any other. We find machinerv improved for manufacturing tools to be worked In steam; and we find mere youths directing this new machinery with an almost incredible exactitude. Here, then, "a new channel," as the political economists would say, was open to labour, and in a direction which, if their calculations were true, must necessarily lead to such a competition for the labour of mechanics as would make them masters of their a commodity, in procuring which the foreigner would be lavish and extravagant. The first cost of a piece of good machinery is to the manufacturer just what the prime cost of a good cow is to the dairyman, or a first-rate hunter to the sportsman. In fact it is matter of comparative insignificance; and I venture to assert that a free trade in machinery, had not machinery been made by machinery, would have raised the rate of mechanics wages to a fancy price.

The value of any thing, Is just exactly what it'll bring.

In such traffic, indeed, we have a perfect illustration of the reciprocal advantages of " buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market." We and then that this new channel being opened, has led, in many cases, to the substitution of the labour of one youth for that of twenty men, and to the employment of apprentices instead of journeymen, for whose trade and education a large premium had been paid, 25 well as seven years spent in learning the craft. Well now, who, thirty years ago, would have believed that machinery would make machinery? and who, in the year 1817, when the the poor Hand-loom Weavers were destroying the great enemy against whose assaults the Government would not protect them, would have believed that in 1844 the mechanics would have discovered that they had been creating a vast competitive power, capable of rendering their labour a surplus and a drug in the market?

Now I take this craft as an illustration of the value of the land, as well as of the difficulty of getting such trades to bend their minds to the consideration of the subject. I take mechanics, because they are perhaps beyond all comparison the most self-relying, self-confident, and self-sufficient: in fact the proudest, the most intolerant, and the very worst politicians. I meak of them as a body: of course there are some honourable exceptions; but being a very important the co-operation of the trades being almost indispensable to the success of democratic principles, I have selected that trade to establish the fact that a very working classes to bear upon the landed question.

I have ever pursued the very same course with reregards political improvement. I have not vexed my mind, or troubled your thoughts with jarmer's quesoutlay, or as to whether landlords or tenants-in many tases, the tenants more independent than the landpheasants, partridges, quails, and hares, in preference to beef, and mutton, and pork, and bread, and butter, and cheese, and milk, and vegetables of his own growth and production. My consideration has being done. I hope I have been looking at the worst side account of the inflammable nature of the goods, the been, as to the best means of procuring the land, according to the excellent principle laid down in the cookers books: jirst catch your hare, and then dress it as you like. So I say of the land: first get the land, and then cultivate it as you like. The fixity of tenure question, the drainage question, compensation question, and agricultural shows, are all matters we know, is not lecturing for the Chartist cause. We Luckily the wind, which during an hour or two had with which neither you nor I have anything whatever to do. Nothing under heaven. The question of Dr. M'Douall's present opinions as stated by him to our correspondent; and, even if they had, the Game Laws is a grievance merely snatched they would have allowed correction to come from the up by the Free Traders to annoy landed proprie- proper source-public opinion. We doubt, however, iors: no person can more thoroughly condemn the has gone farther to expose their injustice and labourers in England. immorality than the Northern Star; and yet I never would originate, or join in any one-sided agitation, intended as a fresh crutch for the limping League. We have two great questions before usthe means and the end: the achievement of political Power as the means, and the attainment of the land 25 the end. In deference to some enthusiasm, partial ignorance, and not a little cunning, coming from our own ranks, I was compelled to place the land question for a time in abeyance, rather than furnish the growlers with any, the slightest, pretext for vituperation. I sowed the seed in good soil, and watered it with the fertilizing influence of reason; and, that it fell in a good soil, is abundantly proved by the continuous communications poured in from all parts of fresne, engineers. The court was extremely crowded the country on the subject, all evincing the strongest on both days; and on the second day the pressure so little publicity. Under the present reign, no such executions take place in Berlin; but for these purposes desire to see the question incessantly agitated and occasioned so much disturbance, that the President kept before the public mind. In compliance then and keep order. All the persons injured by the acciwith that demand which has now become so general. dent were present, except the unfortunate conducteur, squadrons of the dragoons of the guard, on duty within West India colonies. There is every prospect of the description of the dragoons of the guard, on duty within West India colonies. There is every prospect of the dragoons of the guard, on duty within West India colonies. There is every prospect of the dragoons of the guard, on duty within West India colonies. There is every prospect of the dragoons of the guard, on duty within West India colonies. There is every prospect of the dragoons of the guard, on duty within West India colonies. There is every prospect of the dragoons of the guard and at length discovered this to be the case. He was with that demand, which has now become so general, dent were present, except the unfortunate conducteur, I shall shortly resume the subject of the land: con- Dry, who, on his name being called, was announced cluding this letter by an endeavour to impress on the

Whig treachery and persecution: 1841 was the year tlection must, in the natural course of things, come very soon after that year. Let us be prepared por in the prisoners, the pleadings of M. Radou, the Procureur attendance upon nim the last moment, rened upon of the prosecution, and the counsel being pardoned, and when the warrant was read to for the prisoners, the court retired to deliberate upon him he complained of having been deceived with for the prisoners, the court retired to deliberate upon him he complained of having been deceived with their contracts until the light of a candle can be false hopes. Nevertheless, he ascended with great seen through your starved and collapsed carcasses. The court is judgment. On its return the President profiles in judgment. On its return the President profiles in judgment. On its return the president profiles in our city may be assured detained by the prevailing easterly winds. Letters false hopes. Nevertheless, he ascended with great seen through your starved and collapsed carcasses. The proper time and casion.

VOL. VIII. NO. 372.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 28, 1844.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year back; in Petiet and Schoor guilty; imposing upon the first fatal stroke. His last thoughts and words were deshort, to bring us back to the good old times. While upon the second a fine of 16f. and fifteen days' im- dead several years, and to his only daughter, ninestoration of Prost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis, I have never been weak enough to lead you to the hope that letter from a M. Paul de L, an employe at the back. They are there; and there they'll remain un- corner of the Rue de Bretagne by two men, one of til the Charter brings them back; or, at all events, whom seized me by the cravat, which he pulled tight. until we get twenty Chartists into the House of Com- as if to strangle me, but the violent stab of a poinard mons; and then I do say that with t he power that body hold—he staggered, and fell against the wall. The would receive from without, your prayers for their re- other then seized me round the body, and would have turns must and would be granted. I have always found squeezed me to death had not a noise been heard, which I have since learned proceeded from a butcher's fault with the League for going to work without the necessary tools; and I tell you now, that if you are fled. I have lodged a complaint of this attack with as sincere as I believe you to be in your desire for the the commissary of my quarter."

return of Frost Williams Jones and Ellis the only Poisoning.—The Court of Assizes of the Basses possible way that you can achieve that object, is by with the trial of a woman named Audiffret, for poigetting twenty Chartist members into the House of soning her husband on February 1st at Cardamine Commons, who will sit with the Speaker and rise The deceased was a farmer living unhappily with with the House, incessantly dinning their names, The proof of the crime turned principally on the evitogether with the Charter and the Land, into the lug dence of Pierre Donnaud, the cure of the parish, who a dangerous and unbearable extent. I know it is very difficult to persuade mechanics, and blockvery difficult to persuade mechanics, and blockprinters, and compositors, painters, and glaziers, and heaven knows we want them, and ought to have witness had gone to administer to the deceased the other again Bertha.' At four o'clock the first again Bertha.' At fou them too; but I do and you, as your enemies are in consolations of religion, and it was shortly afterwards venting new machinery every day, to set about the that he thought he should not be performing his duty manufacture of that machinery, which will produce

I highly approve of letting your enemies see that, in good trade and bad trade, you are not forgetful of extenuating circumstances, and the court condemned the exiles: but I would rather see your minds di- the prisoner to sixteen years' hard labour and exporected to the accomplishment of means to effect their sure on the pillory. restoration; and as I know that I have the unanimous concurrence of the Executive with me on this subject, I close the old year by imploring you in each the Tuileries, and upon arriving at the Chamber of and more in the opinion that the events which are and every locality to devote your whole, your un tiring, your incessant consideration to the registration of Chartist voters during the year 1845. What a jubilee we shall have—what rejoicing will fill the land, if upon the next struggle we can secure the return of from twenty to thirty Duncombeites! Then indeed may Labour begin to hold up its head; and tude. The necessity of securing our possessions in Africa then may we proudly point to our band of patriots against hostile and repeated incursions obliged us to of mechanics as would make them masters of their and say, behold the miniature of that power, the examples of land and sea, worthily commanded, attained xistence of which you have so long denied, but to with glory, and in a short time, the object marked out to the omnipotence of which you must now lend a pliant | their valour. Peace promptly followed victory, and ear, and to whose every demand your answer henceforth must be. YEA instead of nay. This is the best Christmas-box that I can offer you at the close of the

I am, your fond and affectionate Friend, And faithful and unpaid Servant,

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.

FRIENDS,—If we have effected no other good since our appointment to office than the allaying those bickerings which were, previously, of frequent occurrence, we have done some good. As we have set our faces against the system of private letter-writing, formerly so prevalent, and always so pregnant with evil consequences, we beg, in justice to the Chartist body, to ourselves, our correspondent, and Dr. M'Douall, to publish the following, which, although not written officially to the General Secretary, yet comes from so pure and good a source as leaves no doubt whatever of its accuracy, and as little of the propriety of answering it, without travelling beyond that branch of the subject referred to by our correspondent, who is well known to us all, and whose name can be furnished to any parties who are anxious to be put in possession of it. Here we beg to insert that part of the letter to which we refer :-I would now beg to say a few words on the conversation very sorry to say he is not the man I expected him to be and I am afraid he will damn our future prospects. I do think the Executive is very much to blame in recommendof the people of Scotland with the people of England; that were not the same; that their temper, manners, and custhe best instructed trade; while as a body, they are conducted by Scotchmen, and that there was no possibility of uniting the two nations upon any subject. We told him, that if those were the views he held, he would not do for the people of Glasgow, nor for the people of been sent off in all haste to his post as ambassador Scotland generally. He said those had been the doctrines at Lisbon, reckoning with confidence on his energy he had preached in all places he had visited, and the to defeat any such intended movement. Orders have people agreed with them. He then spoke of establishing a newspaper in Scotand, Glasgow to be the centre, and body, and holding a great sway among trades, and forming a national association for Scotland, making, of course, Glasgow the centre; and that he had the offer of money for establishing the paper, but not quite enough. We saw his views with regard to what the paper might dobut we totally disagreed with the rest of his views. He great difficulty existed in bringing the mind of the then asked how strong the association was in Glasgow. We said eight hundred. "By God, you are doing well there is not a place in England that has two hundred members," was the reply. We then asked how his tour spect to social improvement that I have pursued as through Scotland would pay him; he said he had only him £3 from that to Kilmarnock. He had received but little there, and his expenses in Irvine cost him £6. tions; such as fixity of tenure, compensation for said there was no use in deceiving him; and that he might of either sleep or food, and with a cigarette in their consider himself a lucky fellow if he went out as rich as mouths, and a draught of water from the torrents. he came in, and that I believed he would not do more than march twenty leagues a-day with a musket on their pay his expenses. He said if that was the case, and as he lords—shall make the required improvements. I had not another sixpence to lose, his best way was to leave have not contended for feeding the labourer upon Glasgow for Liverpool, as he would get there for 5s., and he instructed me to write to Dundee and Aberdeen ac-

as my fears led me to suppose. In reply to the above we have simply to say that the Executive is not chargeable with any act of Dr. M'Douall's, inasmuch as he was not appointed or respondent appears to suppose. Dr. M'Douall is lecturing-exclusively on his own account; and, as far as deny, however, that the Executive was in possesthat the Doctor has made a just estimate of the character of his countrymen, if he supposes that the way Game Laws, root and branch, than myself. No paper to insure their support is by depreciating their fellow-

cordingly. Now if the Executive knew he held those opi-

nions, as he says they did, they were surely much to blame.

in sending a man to undo what they had been paying for

PHILIP M'GRATH, President, CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, THOMAS CLARK, FEARCUS O'CONNOR, Treasurer, T. M. WHEELER, General Secretary.

Foreign Modements.

Tribunal of Versailles, it was brought to trial on Wed- ment, which condemned him to be drawn on a hurdle nesday. The parties accused were M. Petiet, the and broken on the wheel, had been commuted by his chief engineer of the railroad; and Schoor and Dumajesty's clemency into simple decapitation. Never, was obliged to call in a picket of gendarmes to restore to be dead, from the new accident which occurred on unusually early hour this morning. One of these weather has not been so propitious for many years, the same railroad on Monday last. Another conductions was posted near the Brandenburgh-gate, The House of Assembly was sitting at Jamaica, mind of my readers the means, the only means by teur, who had his jaw broken, appeared with his face on the high road leading from Charlottenburg to but no particular business was being transacted. A which the working classes can be insured a Merry in bandages, and excited great interest and commisc- Spandau; the other waited behind Charlottenburg bill had been introduced to prevent trespass on pro-The year 1839 was the year of middle class jugglery and working class enthusiasm: 1840 was the year of Mark and from which neglect the accident arose. Dufresne and from which neglect the accident arose and from which neglect the accident arose. Dufresne and from which neglect the accident arose. Dufresne and from which neglect the accident arose and from which neglect the accident arose. Dufresne and from which neglect the accident arose and from which neglect the accident arose. Dufresne and from which neglect the accident arose are the passed. The Lazaretto Bill, for the establishment of a lazaretto for the intended execution till last evening. In these 4000 men. For this affair, and for God's sake beware how in assisting other Poles Dr. H. was the intended execution till last evening. In these 4000 men. For this affair, and for God's sake beware how in assisting other Poles Dr. H. was the intended execution till last evening. In the concourse of spectators, which on a large the first around the concourse of spectators, which on the concourse of spectators are the concourse of spectators. The Governor of Spandau did not receive the engrossed. And another, for the summary punishment of the engrossed. The Lazaretto Bill, for the engrossed of ration. M. Petiet was charged with not having given for the carriages with the criminal, to escort it to the perties, which was read a third time, and ordered to was accused of having moved with his engine at an such occasions is always great, would have been im- a lazaretto for the islands, had also been introduced, excessive degree of speed, and thereby contributed to mense if previously made known; but those present and, after some little discussion as to whether it of Chartist triumph over Whig villany: 1842 was the disastrous consequences; and Schoor of having this morning were very few. Even the inhabitants should be a floating one or not, it was ultimately the year ever-memorable for legal triumphs over neglected to obey in due time the signals made of of Charlottenburg did not hear of the control of the co Leaguism and Torrism: 1843 was the year of there being an obstruction on the road, and continued turn of the escort of the delinquent and the officers of shore. the rapidity of the motion of the engine till it was too justice, who filled four carriages. Last night the slumber: 1844 the year of waking and thought: LET late to prevent it from coming in contact with the chaplain of the prison paid his last visit to Tschech, 1845 be THE TEAR OF REGISTRATION. A general other train. After hearing the witnesses, who were who, as we learn from those who were in constant by a British Man of War.—Liverpool, Tuesday election must, in the natural course of things, come attendance upon him till the last moment, relied upon Night.—A vessel from South America, bound to Liverpool has put into the Cove of Corb. where the interpolation and the course of the procedular and when the warrant was read to vernoal has put into the Cove of Corb.

prisonment. CRIME IN PARIS.—The Constitutionnel contains

prefecture of the Seine, which says :- "On Wednesday night, about two o'clock, I was attacked at the

to society unless he made a declaration of what the deceased had confided to him. After this witness's health, wealth, peace, prosperity, and happiness- evidence, it was proved by medical men that the body (when disinterred and tested by Marsh's apparatus) was found to contain a considerable quantity of arsenic. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, with

> OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS .- PARIS, THURSDAY .-This day the French Chambers were opened with th usual ceremonies. At one o'clock his Majesty left Deputies ascended the Throne, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Duc de Nemours, Prince de Joinville, Duc d'Aumale, and Duc de Montpensier. The Queen and Princesses occupied their usual places. The speech was a particularly dull and common-place affair. We subjoin the following extracts:-At the close of last session, complications, which

might have become grave, were the objects of my solici to serve their country, has recorded a double pledge of and enlightened mind. security, for we have proved at once our power and our moderation. My Government was engaged with that of the Queen of Great Britain in discussions which might two States might have been affected; a mutual spirit of goodwill and equity has maintained between France and of the world. During the visit which I paid to the Queen of Great Britain to testify to her the price that I attach to the amity which unites us, and to that reciprofactory for France and for myself. I have gathered in the sentiments that have been expressed to me additional guarantees for the long duration of that generous peace strong position, and at home an eternally increasing prosperity, with the enjoyment of her constitutional liberties. Projects of laws for the amelioration of our roads, of our ports, and of our internal navigation, for the completion of our railways, and for different objects of general utility,

will be equally submitted to your deliberations. SPAIN. THE SONS OF ZURBANO.—A curious fact is mentioned in a letter from Vittoria of the 16th. Amongs the grounds assigned by the partisans of the Spanish Ministry for the execution of the two sons of Zurbano, it was stated that they had addressed letters to various wealthy persons demanding money, and threatening death in the event of a refusal. Three innkeepers of the environs of Salvatierra have been arrested on various charges of robbery in the province of Alava, and it appears, from what has already ranspired, that they were the authors of the letters bearing the forged signatures of the two Zurbanos. This is another strong illustration of the atrocity of executing any man without trial.—Galignani's Mes-

MADRID, DEC. 18 .- The Government having received information that the Spanish refugees in Portugal had conceived a serious idea of attempting an entry into Spain by Galicia, M. Gonzales Bravo has also been given to keep the strictest watch on the Portuguese frontier.

BEATH OF THE CELEBRATED EL PASTOR.—A letter from Vittoria announces the recent death in that by the great influence he possesses—an influence even town of General Jaureguy (El Pastor). After Mina and the Empecinado, El Pastor was the most celecredible and almost fabulous adventures, were made even in their lifetime, the heroes of romance and melodrama. Jaureguy particularly distinguished himself during the wars in the Basque provinces from the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1833, till the 31st August, 1839, the date of the convention of Bergara. He was, like Mina, Merino, and Zurbano, one of those men of iron, who have little need

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19.—Last right a destructive fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. De Vries, Robbe, and Beeke, extensive blacking and ink makers, on the Rustenburgerpad, in the parish of Nieuwer Amstel, in this city. of the picture, and that it may not turn out so bad for us flames spread with frightful rapidity. Two of the city engines were soon on the spot, but no water could be procured for a long time, in consequence of the difficulty of breaking through the ice, a hard frost having learnt from one of their spies that the murhaving again set in. All hopes of saving the building derer, on a given day, intended visiting Leghorn, were soon at an end, and the efforts of the firemen were directed towards the adjacent houses, particularly to the residence of the Roman Catholic been very high, became gradually subdued, and the further progress of the fire was arrested. Only a small portion of the goods were saved. Another serious loss has befallen, in the same district, a number of fused, and only consented on being threatened to poor people, who, during the prevalence of the frost, fire on him from the citadel. The murderer is now are in the habit of bringing quantities of turf over safely lodged in prison, and will shortly be brought the various canals, &c., in sledges to the city, where to trial.
they sell them at a small profit. The other night not less than one hundred and fifty sledges were stationed on the ice on the outer Amstel. The weight of these conveyances, which were loaded with turf steamer Devastation, with Sir Stratford Canning, and other articles for firing, caused the ice (which was not so strong as it had been during the few preceding days) to give way, and forty-seven sledges, with their contents, were sunk. PRUSSIA.

EXECUTION OF TSCHECH.—A correspondent of the Journal de Francfort writes on the 14th inst. from Berlin :- "To the great surprise of the whole capital there was found this morning posted up at all the cor-THE ACCIDENT ON THE VERSAILLES RAILWAY .- The ners of the streets an announcement by the criminal accident which happened on the Versailles railroad tribunal that the ex-burgomaster Tschech, condemned left bank), on the 21st July last, having been made to death for having attempted to assassinate the King, the ground of a prosecution before the Correctional was executed this morning at Spandau. The judgment, which condemned him to be drawn on a hurdle winds nearly the whole of the voyage, particularly at and broken on the wheel, had been commuted by his the entrance of the Channel. There were but very in modern times, has any execution taken place with a spot is chosen near the fortress of Spandau which is the city, received orders to be ready to turn out at an good crops throughout the islands generally. The

teen years of age, whom he has left behind him. From the time of the arrest of her father, she has been in kind hands. One report is, that she was municated by Mr. Wilson, the insulted consul, and other accounts state that, up to the present moment, to Arica. It is said that water was refused this but even of his condemnatioa.'

The Journal des Debats publishes the following

ersion of the execution, which, it will be seen, differs materially from the above account :- From a private correspondent, dated Berlin, 14th inst.:-Last evening the President of the Criminal Chamber of the Tribunal of the First Instance, M. de Kleist, proceeded to the prison in which Tschech was confined, accompanied by the Baron Von Alvensleben, Assessor of the Chamber, and the Pastor Buttman. nd announced to him that his execution was fixed for this morning. Tschech listened to the communication with the most perfect coolness, and replied in a low tone of voice, 'Very well! very well! Kliest and Alvensleben then withdrew, and Tschech remained alone with the clergyman, who never omitted him until after the execution. He desired to see his daughter, which request was complied Ischech was conducted by a detachment of infantry and gendarmes to the fortress of Spandau. During the journey he tranquilly smoked his cigar. The execution took place before daylight, at half-past seven o'clock, in presence of a few hundred persons only. Tschech mounted the scaffold with firmness. He undressed himself, and would not suffer the executioner's assistants to touch him. He then laid his

head on the block." SWITZERLAND.

The Constitutionnel has the following remarks on the present state of affairs in Switzerland :- "The accounts we receive from Switzerland confirm us more transpiring at Lucerne are but the prelude of a crisis which will, perhaps, place the actual constitution of Switzerland in danger. In spite of their sanguinary triumph, the partisans of the Jesuits are far from being assured. The Government of Lucerne appear to be fearful of the effect that a victory purhased so dearly, and in such a cause, cannot fail to produce throughout all Switzerland. There is no

"Down with the Jesuits."-Jesuitism in Swit-ZERLAND.—A meeting of 2,500 electors of the Canton free and equal in something more tangible than name, of Berne was held in that town on the 15th, to take as the dawn of a great and regenerating revolution, have given reason to fear that the relations of the into consideration the means of preventing the spread which is destined, if vigorously followed up, to redeem of Jesuitism. Resolutions expressing confidence in the government of Berne, and inviting it to place England this happy accord which guarantees the peace itself at the head of the liberal movement, were passed unanimously, amid loud cries of "Down with the Jesuits." Deputations from Argau and Soleur attended, and took part in the resolutions of the

CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.—The Breslaw azette contains a letter from the frontiers of Poland, dated the 6th, which says:—"The Russian commission established at Peysern, on the Prussian frontier, has, it is said, discovered a new conspiracy amongst the higher orders of the Russian nobility, the ramifica-Financial laws will be immediately presented to you. tions of which extend to the Caucasus. Arrests have been made in great numbers, particularly amongst the public functionaries, who are accused of too much indulgence. Several persons, with whom into irons, and several of them have been brought to

rapidly progressing towards a crisis, and perhaps ere some of the land-marks of the lines of Centa, placed them were the regeneration of the world. the continuance of such practices, and of reinstating in authority the Sheik Kanjaa, the Lieutenant Governor of Tangier sent Re Raid with 100 cavalry into the district. These troops having been found inalequate to restore tranquillity, have been obliged to retire, and the people declare that they will neither recognise the Kanjaa for Sheik nor accept as governor Cid-Booselham-Ben-Aly, whom the Emperor had appointed over that province. Many of the neighmaking common cause with the revolters; and in the province of Riffe, which immediately joins Angera t is now almost certain that Abd-el-Kader has found an asylum, and that he is at present there, instigating paramount to the Emperor's—these disaffected tribes to break out into open rebellion. We fear that we must shortly look for events of a most stirring nature

CORSICA.

in that country.

AJACCIO, DEC. 14.—It is with regret that I inform ou that crimes of the most horrible nature are daily increasing in the island, and that unless the government adopt, and that speedily, strong and efficacious measures, all the peaceable inhabitants will be compelled to emigrate to foreign countries. The following ingular affair has created so much sensation :- A person named François Bastianese, attached to the Bureau de Sante, only thirty years of age, was accused with

first, setting fire to the house of his uncle and destroying all his property; secondly, with endeavouring to murder his uncle by firing at him on the high road; thirdly, with having assassinated his cousin and his mistress; and, lastly, with attempting to murder the gensdarme sent to arrest him. Notwithstanding all the efforts to arrest him, Bastianese succeeded, not only in escaping to Sardinia, but carrying with him a large sum of money. The French authorities, enraged at the escape of the bandit, used every effort to get hold of him, and application was made to the Sardinian police to arrest him. Bastianese, informed of the danger he ran, had the courage to quit Sardinia, on board the steamer Gulnari, and returned to Ajaccio with a false passport. By some means or other our authorities soon learnt that the culprit was in Corsica, and a formal application was made to the captain of the Gulnari to deliver him up. The captain at first re-

Constantinople, Dec. 4.—The reported arrival of Dr. Wolff, at Teheran, is confirmed. Her Majesty's Porte, on the subject of events of recent occurrence at Trebisonde, have not vet been brought to a close. The Porte has still to receive from Abdullah Pacha explanations, without which the matter cannot be discussed on a fair footing.
WEST INDIES.

Southampton, Dec 22.—The Thames, Royal Mail steam-ship, Lieut. P. Hast, R.N., commander, arrived this day, at ten o'clock A.M., bringing the usual mails. The Thames encountered very strong head few vessels beating about in the chops of the Channel. The whole of the West India Islands were generally in a very healthy state. The Governors of the proceed to Jamaica, to consult with Lord Elgin on

ARICA.—BOMBARDMENT OF THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE

British Consul resident at Arica, and that the authorities of the town were the parties; the outrage is mentioned as being of the grossest description. The British squadron engaged in the blockade of Islay had information of the outrage comnened to be on board the Talbot, and considered the immediate apology, which was required in the name of the British Government by the commander of the Talbot. The apology being refused, the Talbot is not mentioned whether any persons were killed by the shells thrown from the Talbot. All the English residents at Arica were well looked after, and taken on board previous to opening fire; but when matters were settled they went on shore again.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT. - MIKE WALSH'S SPEECH AT THE BOSTON WORKING-MEN'S CONVENTION. - In a late number of this paper there appeared a copy of the address agreed to by the New England Delegates in Convention assembled. It was at one of the sittings of that body that the following speech was delivered: -Mr. President, and fellow working-men-To a man who feels for the misery and oppression of his suffering fellow beings, the present scene is peculiarly gratifying and cheering—it is worthy of the great and glorious scenes which in times that tried men's souls, transpired within these sacred walls What a glorious sight is here exhibited! Thousands of the honest care-worn sons of toil, who, until very recently, seemed to feel and act as though they had no rights beyond that of barking like dogs for their masters, now assemble in the majesty and dignity of human nature for the worthy, noble, and sublime purpose of devising some efficient means, by which they may be freed from the oppressive and degrading tyranny of capital—the ingenious but humiliating and debasing slavery of wages! (Loud cheers. When we take into consideration the unparalleled excitement which is now so universal throughout the whole length and breadth of our country-when we look at the stupendous efforts which are making by the selfish and corrupt hordes of mercenary knaves in both parties, with the base and contemptible view canton but may fear to see scenes enacted within it of aggrandizing themselves, at the sacrifice of our clergy of Lucerne, proves that it is not a question as I and fat offices, which offer such a powerful incentive between Catholics and Protestants, but a question of to their patriotic and disinterested exertions, we cer-Algiers, where three of my sons had this year the honour liberty, which will rally round it every independent | tainly cannot but regard the vast concourse of brave and determined spirits here congregated to assert the great truth—that henceforth men are, and must be, and elevate the industrious producer from the odious and oppressive tyranny of capital. (Cheers.) How is it that in a country like ours, where every man's vote counts one-where the poor labourer has the same voice in making the laws by which he is governed as the rich and lazy nabob who is realizing ment should almost invariably be converted into an engine of oppression against them? How does it come that legislators, who are indebted solely to our exertions for their unmerited elevation to stations which they disgrace, so frequently use the influence of

fortune from the toil of the working-classes,—govern It is because we are not true to ourselves. (Cheers. Some of the gentlemen who preceded me stated that the sole cause of degradation and oppression of the working-men, was their entire ignorance of their own dition of the producing classes is the result of their own heartless selfishness. (Sensation.) If you have MOROCCO. twenty or thirty offices at your disposal, and Gibraltar, Dec. 14.—Events in Morocco are promise each of them to a hundred different indinow that country is the scene of all the horrors of a two or three thousand working-men (although there civil war. The people of the province of Angera are a hundred chances to one against each of them had, a short time since, materially injured or effaced and that much sooner than if the object proposed t there before the ratification of the treaty between is this? Is it the fault of the men altogether? No Morocco and Spain. For the purpose of preventing It is owing as much to the state of society in which they are cast, as it is to their organization. When a man's necessities are immediate, pressing and pinch ing, he requires an immediate reward for his services (Cheers.) Few, indeed, are the men who can main tain their independence, or resist the fascinating in fluences of a bribe, when they go home, if home the

have, to look upon the haggard countenance of beloved and starving wife, and hear the piteous crie of their half famished offspring for that bread which bouring tribes have also declared their intention of they are unable to honestly and honourably obtain This is the reason it has always been so difficult to combine working-men upon any measure, howeve ened to consume any length of time in accomplishing. We have always been the tools with which every other class have worked out their own selfish ends. Every revolution which has taken place throughout the earth, has been effected through our services and sa-

> time that we should commence a practical revoluduty which we owe ourselves, our families, and our fellow men, to come up boldly to the work, by Mr. Stalknecht, as the representative of the and endeavour to extricate ourselves from the oppressive and exorbitant extortions of capital? Look at the overwhelming increase of machinery! See the fearful, frightful rapidity with which it is superseding human labour! Look at the very ingenuity of the poor man converted by the rich capitalist into a powerful means of starvation against his unfortunate

associates. Thousands of labour-saying machines are almost yearly invented to choke the poor man from his employment, but not one has ever yet been devised to put bread in his mouth. (Tremendous cheering.) If every man had his share of the soil, there could be no such thing as over-production in any branch of human industry. Machinery, which is now made one of the greatest evils with which we are cursed, would then be our greatest blessing. Instead of bringing misery and hunger to our unemployed labourers and mechanics as now, it would bring ease, comfort, and leisure for intellectual improvement. The policy of the idle, plundering drones, who fatten on sweat and blood, and who wring fortunes from our barbarous extent, as to compel us to take from our prevents us from impudently prying into public affairs, sound, and they might very truly add—wake remarkably stiff in the morning. (Loud laughter and cheers.)
Much as these chaps love sound sleep, I never knew one form an opinion of words spoken in a tongue with of them who would carry a hod full of mortar all day to the pronunciation of which we are not familiar, he enjoy the pleasing recreation even for a single night. read an original poetical address, which, at least, (Laughter and applause.) As an offset to our cease- he seemed to feel, and which ended with an appeal returned to this city on the 28th ult., having been kept back by foul winds and very severe weather. The difference between the British embassy and the find some difference Lapracher Lapracham about their notes and payments. They would find some difference Lapracham the agriculture of the care and anxiety which they experience in thinking about their notes and payments. They would find some difference Lapracham the agriculture of the care and anxiety which they experience in thinking about their notes and payments. find some difference, I apprehend, between the anxiety described the enthusiasm excited in America by the of paying a note or two out of a portion of their surnews of the Polish Revolution fourteen years ago, and plus funds, and the solicitude which the poor man not unfrequently experiences in regard to the source who would not gladly take all there are in Boston— I'll take half myself. (Laughter.) "Show me the man," exclaims one of those gentry, "whose hammer their arms, except those who had taken refuge in can be heard from the first crow of the cock in Prussia. It was determined, as these men were in the morning until twelve at night, and I'll show you a man who'll get along." Now this is all very to accomplish which Dr. Howe visited their encampnice from a fellow who never handled a hammer ment in Prussia and contrived to accomplish his purin his life, and who could not be beat with a in a very healthy state. The Governors of the ring to a single name way a work.

Trinidad and the Windward Islands were about to applause.) I can grant that a man who will slave be forced to return into the dominions of Russia. Dr. Howe had, from the concert among them, become

advance his own individual pecuniary interest, 80

long as he forms an exception to the general rule;

received for four. Labour is a commodity; and its

value is regulated like that of any other, by the de-

signing dishonest demagogues and political vultures, who are solely actuated in joining any body of men

brought a movement or principle into popularity in defiance of their opposition, before they dare think of subscribing to it. We have to go as pioneers into the social and political wilderness, out down it trees dig up the deep rooted stumps, plough the ground, sow the seed, and reap the harvest, after which these political freebooters come in and steal the whole proceeds of our labour. (Loud and long continued cheering.) There are hundreds of men present from the different towns and villages of New England, all of whom agree upon one point; and that one point is, that the present system. of society is wrong in theory and wrong in practice. All the speakers unite on this, but none have attempted to point out even the shadow of a remedy. This I shall now do; and the measure which I am about to submit to this Convention immeasurably transcends in all-engrossing importance any measure which has ever been agitated in the social or political world. I propose to give every man, who is willing to work, a sufficient portion of the vast domain, known as the "public lands," to sustain himself and family in comfort and independence. These lands are held in trust by the general Government for us; and unless the shameless speculation, and peculation, I too, by which they are fast falling into the hands of permitted last night to take leave of her father; but her Majesty's ship Talbot was immediately despatched unprincipled and unfeeling capitalists, be speedily checked, and all further traffic in them prevented, she is kept in ignorance, not only of his execution, vessel. Our Peruvian Minister, Mr. Adams, hap- we shall be deprived for ever of the only means by which the producing classes can now be saved from circumstances of the case so flagrant as to demand an lasting ruin and irreclaimable debasement. Yes: some immediate action must be taken to make the public lands free to actual settlers. This, and this only, will prevent the working classes of this country opened fire on the Governor's residence; several from becoming as servile, as abject, as degraded, and shells were thrown in, and this was represented as as helpless in their condition as the serfs of Europe. being only a beginning, and that the town would be (Great applause.) After enlarging considerably upon bombarded. This prompt mode of dealing brought the land question, he advocated as an immediate the authorities to better behaviour—an ample apology was given, and tranquillity at once restored. It throughout the whole Union, and closed amidst the most deafening applause.

> INFAMOUS TYRANNY IN RHODE ISLAND.—THE PER-SECUTED DORR.—The infamous oppressors of Rhode Island deny to Mr. Dorr even the aid of counsel! It is well known that they interdict his friends from seeing him, although in the presence of others; that they do not permit him to read the letters or newspapers addressed to him; but one could hardly have imagined that they would carry their tyranny to such an extent as to forbid him the means of a further trial. He wishes to test the decision against him in the higher courts; but his counsel are denied access to him. Here is their own statement:

> The undersigned (and also the late Hon. Samuel Y. Atwell, recently deceased) have acted throughout as counsel for Mr. Dorr, and at his special request and retainer, and have stood to him in the relation of confidential adthe State prison, at the door of which one of the undersigned took leave of him on the 27th of June last. Since that time we have used every exertion to obtain from the nspectors and from the Legislature admission to consult with him respecting the further trial of his case in a higher court, but in vain. We have been denied our privilege and his right of consultation. We know not his final

views. We have no instruction whether to proceed further or not, or what additional counsel he would desire us to employ. The responsibility of this refusal of his just right to proceed to a higher tribunal, rests not with us, but with those who have seen fit to debar the prisoner from still stand and intend to remain with unabated devotion, until we have information from our client that our services are dispensed with; and we take this opportunity of similar to those of Lucerne and the Valais. We have, best interests—when we reflect upon the countless that any attempt to take his case out of our hands, by however, good hope. The attitude assumed by a sums which they are pouring out like water—the one part of the population, and even by the Catholic party to obtain, and the other to retain, the spoils may be (either as employers or counsel), or by whatever motives actuated, is wholly unauthorised by Mr. Dorr.

We stand ready to do for Mr. Dorr, both as counsel and friends, all that we know he desires us to do, and all that we can do, faithfully to the last. Of one thing we are certain, from our conversation with our client before his equivocally acting in the Democratic ranks of the state or country; to whose principles and rights our client has devoted himself without reservation of anything which WALTER S. BURGES. the world holds valuable. November 25, 1844, GEORGE TURNER.

COMMEMORATION OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION IN New York.—We take the following from the New York Express, of November 30th :- The semi-circular room of the Stuyvesant Institute was filled last night with a large audience, met to celebrate the late though we trust not the last, glorious effort of the I'oles to throw off the yoke of Russia. Mingled with the audience, were not only many ladies of European birth, but hosts of our own countrywomen, who seemed to partake of the enthusiasm for Poland, excited by the recent visit of her oppressor to that country of Europe which boasts itself the freest in the world. Over the tribune drooped the tri-colour forbidden publications were found, have been thrown error! The present depressed and deplorable con- of France, the American ensign, the Polar star of Scandinavia, and the banner of Poland, with the crowned eagle and the white horse of Lithuania. which once moved in triumph before Vienna, when the successor of the Roman Cæsars was unable to vidual. vou can obtain the vigilant co-operation of protect either his honour or his throne. With the Poles were gathered together exiles from half of the countries of Europe; the dark Spaniard, the Italian Carbonaro, and the fair-haired Dane and German. among whom was one whose name, illustrious in Europe, is always honoured here; we refer to Harro Haring, the patriot, the poet, and, unfortunately, the exile. After the officers and managers of this commemoration had taken their places upon the platform, one of the wild, half-oriental marches, by Polish valour made so glorious, was played by the orchestra, which was concealed by the drapery of the banners, of which we have already spoken. At the termination of this music, a letter was read from the Hon. Albert Gallatin, excusing himself on account of his age and the inclemency of the weather, from presiding over the meeting. The letter was read by Theod. Sedgwick, who addressed the audience, speaking of the fact that this country was now the only refuge of those whose country had contributed her quota of blood to the establishment of our own independence. While touching upon this subject, reference was made to the recent developments in relation to the English post-office, brought about by the Italian exile Mazzini, who had suffered under its espionage. crifices, and yet we have been totally excluded from Mr. Sedgwick having concluded, introduced to the the benefits of each change. Is it not, then, high meeting Mr. Kalussowski, who spoke for a short time in his native Sclavonic. Of this address tion upon our own account? Is it not an imperative we can but say that it was most enthusiastically received by the audience. An address was next made

candinavian Society, in this city, assuring the Poles

of their deep sympathy with them, and describing

the feeling awakened in Scandinavia by the news

that the l'oles were in arms. This address, delivered in perfectly classical English, without the slightest accent, was received with great applause.—Mr. For-resti, then, on behalf of the Italians, addressed the audience in his own rich Tuscan. He spoke of the solemnity which had brought them together, and of the glorious nature of their strife, and of the pride they should feel, even though it was unsuccessful; in which, to quote his own words, "aunche cadesti, cadesti, grandi." Mr. Forresti denounced, as only an Italian can, the cruelty of the Russian Government, and made a fervent appeal in behalf of the glorious names which had shone in the late revolution; to denounce the Autocrat did not suffice for Mr. Forresti, but bitter and scornful were his denunciations of the panegyrists of Nicholas. He concluded with an assurance that, deep as were the sufferings of the Italian exiles, there was not one who did not sighs, sufferings, and premature death, has long been feel his bosom glow with sympathy for the sufferings to increase the hours of labour to such a shameful and of those who were more oppressed than themselves.— Dr. Wierzbirevi then addressed the audience in Engfactories, alias slaughter-houses, to our beds. This lish, and spoke of the past glories of Poland, and the debt due to her from Christianity and universal civiand also makes quiet and orderly citizens of us. lization, of which, for centuries, they had been the (Cheers.) But they allege that we ought to be bulwarks—and the untiring foe of the Tartar and the happier than they are—and why? Because we sleep Turk.—Harro Haring next addressed the audience, less and uncompensated toil, these fellows talk about to Scandinavia, the author's fatherland. Mr. Haring the care and anxiety which they experience in think- having concluded, a Polish national air was sung. -Dr. Howe of Boston next addressed the meeting, and of the various modes of assistance which were contrived; and of the funds raised and the colours sent from which he may obtain his next meal. And as to from Boston to that country; which were confided to their banks, there is not a man in this Convention | La Fayette, and in the disbursement of which Dr. Howe had been joined. On the arrival of these funds, the Revolution had failed; the Poles had laid down great distress, to distribute the funds among them; ment in Prussia, and contrived to accomplish his purpose. The officers had been separated from this body shewn into a squalid room where an officer lay ill, whose attention he long attempted in vain to arouse,

but let every man follow his example, and he will get and not until after repeated efforts did he succeed; less for his sixteen hours labour than he previously when, raising from his bed with the frame of a giant, and in the most energetic manner, he assured him that he had been all the while feigning illness, though Prussian prison.-Mr. Gerard was next introduced to the meeting, and addressed them in a speech of some twenty minutes duration, as the representative of by the selfish and despicable desire of aggrandizing France. His address, however, was but a refrain of themselves by its pollution and destruction. (Cheers.) glorify you with honied phrases before election, and look down upon you with as much affected contempt lutions proposed and a series of resources the look down upon you with as much affected contempt as though you were dogs (after it's once over.) They was dismissed. On the whole it was a most interest will soll you the bore and sinew and will work you on

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.



THE Undersigned continue to engage Passengers for First-Class Fast-Sailing AMERICAN PACKET SHIPS, which average from 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the following Ports, viz.:-

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, NEW ORLEANS, BALTIMORE, BRITISH AMERICA, &c

Emigrants in the country can engage passage by letter addressed as underneath; in which case they need not be in Liverpool until the day before the Ship is to sail; and they will thereby avoid detention and other expenses, besides securing a cheaper passage, and having the best berths allotted to them previous to their arrival. For further particulars apply, post-paid, to

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> GREAT MEDICAL BOON. HRALTH, STRENGTH, LIFE.

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

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

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

TWO CENTURIES OF EXPERIENCE. Mainwaring's inestimable prescription has been long in

private hands until the steady, certain and permanent cures effected by his Pills have forced them into public Mainwaring's system is fully explained for the benefit of the afflicted in a small pamphlet, given gratuitously by the agents. All applications for agencies, on the usual terms, must be made to Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London; and Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester. N.B.—These Pills are carefully prepared according to the receipt, under the directions of Dr. M. Douall, 52, Walcot-square, Lambeth, London.

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

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

Pirst.—They have cured me of a Cough, of about three years' duration, by which I could sleep very little; but the third night I took them I slept comfortably.

Secondly.—Of a Nervous Affection, with which I have been troubled for many years. Thirdly.—Of Costiveness, from which I have suffered much for many years, having been, except at intervals, for three, four, five, six, seven, and eleven days in torment,

previous to going to the ground. Fourthly .- Of the Rheumatism, from which I have suffered much for upwards of 40 years. Fifthly.-Of a Scorbutic humour, with which I have ness of body. I am not like the same person I was year ago, being so much altered for the better. All these cures have been effected in me by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. And lastly. -I believe them to be a safe preventive of the Bowel Complaint, for neither I nor my wife have had

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

Mesers, T. Roberts and Co., London.

it since taking them; she having frequently had it pre-

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

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant, JOHN DAVIDSON Staymaker, Rigg-street, Caldewgate Reference can be made to Mr. JAMES ABTHUB, Book seller, Rickergate, Carlisle, who can bear testimony as to the great benefit derived by many others from taking the

Carlisle, Oct. 11th, 1813. The following letter, just received by the Proprietors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent Minister, Whitstable, near Canterbury, is a further proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liver and Stomach Complaints

above-named medicine.

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

I am, my dear friend. "Yours, very truly,
"DAVID HARRISON." From Mr. D. Cusions, Horncastle. Horncastle, Sept. 30, 1842.

Gentlemen, A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated by Mrs. Moxon, of York.

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical Extendants pronounced to be Cancer. It originated in her breast, and cantioned to spread nearly all over her body, defying every efforts of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial: and speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the

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

ferred upon the afflicted. Tremain, Gentlemen, respectfully, H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist. Fowley, Cornwall,

Gentlemen,-I feel it a duty I owe you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking PARR'S IFE PILLS. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bawden, Chemist and Druggist, Fowley, for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I had in my Groin, which extended to my ancle, and I could scarcely walk from the pain and swelling. It arose about an inch in thickness, descending in a line from the top to the bottom of my leg, and was quite black and painful to the touch. After three boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, it quite disappeared, and I have not had a return of it since; I am determined not to be without them, for I shall always have a box continually in the house, in readiness for any complaint with which may in future be afflicted. . I remain, Gentlemen.

Your most obedient Servant, THUMAS BARRET. Of Menally, Parish of St. Yeep, Cornwall,

Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1843.

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

Yours, w. WHITE, Agent for Cirencester.

Hany persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE PILLS have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done s much good. In doing this, however, caution must be oba dangerous substitute, instead of the genuine medicine. The proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any untoward results that may ensue to those who have been thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to preseent further imposition.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hor Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR's Line Prils to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the cide of each box, in white lettors on a KED ground Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition. Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co. 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment by E. Bdwards, 57, St. Paul's, also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdod street, hard Suitton and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold by Joshuk Honson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 2, Market Walk, Huddenfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 14d., 1s., 2d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

TO LADIES. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. PATRONISED BY THE SEVERAL SOVEREIGNS AND COURTS OF EUROPE.

N Oriental Botanical discovery, and perfectly free from A all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and by its agency on the pores and minute secretory vessels, most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Preckles, Chilblains, Chaps, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the hands, arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. For ladies, during the period of nursing, and as a wash for infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended.

Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty

CAUTION .- Beware of imitations of the most deleterious character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangers bling hand may become steady, the weak heart strong, and nervous irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) on the Wrapper; and "A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hattongarden," engraved (by authority of the Hon, Commissiongarden," engraved (by authority of the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps) on the Government Stamp affixed to each

Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfu-*** All other Kalydors are Fraudulent Imitations!!!

THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS ME-■ DIGINE for general use is FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the stomach and can be attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. R. Sutton, Bookseller, Nottingham. Mrs. Griffin, of New bowels by gentle relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove head-ache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c : are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve langour and depression of spirits; while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated. This medicine has for many years received the approval of the most respectable classes of society; and in confirmation of its efficacy the following letter has been

kindly forwarded to Mr. Pront, with permission to publish

it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its

author:--"To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London. "Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844. and unsolicited testimony to the excellence of your and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female Frampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most safe, frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period efficacious, and very superior gener v nedicine. The debility of the system: they create an appetite, correct mine, has used them—very rarely having recourse to other medicine for a long period of years; she has recomwidow of an officer, an elderly lady and near relative of mended them extensively, and in one instance in which she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary efficacy. I think that perhaps there is scarcely any other of the many patent medicines before the public of equal value as a friend in need'-certainly none possessed of superior claims. I shall be happy on all occasions to give them my individual recommendation; and am, sir,

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 1s. 11d. per bux, and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Horner, Leeds; Brooke Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdckin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Paulkner, Doncaster; Judson, been tormented at least 44 years, having been lame with it, several times, for months together. This has been a very stubborn case. I do not know what I may have, but at present I have not a sore spot or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless and praise God for his mercies in the best and praise God for his mercies in the best and praise God for his mercies in the best are together. The substitute of health and sound the property of health and sound. bringing to light such a restorative of health and sound- lerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield: Berry, Denton, uter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax: Booth, Rochdale: Lambert, Bo roughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley: and all respectable Medicin. Vendors throughout the kingdom.

"Your obedient servant,

serve the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he conti-Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

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ceipt of a Post Office Order.for 3s. 6d. THE SILENT PRIEND.

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE. A NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire -with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; heal and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Enthelve boxes, which have been attended with the most happy results. I am now quite well in health, and am labouring very long hours. I have considered it my duty body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; to recommend this excellent medicine to others, and am body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; to recommend this excellent medicine to others, and am body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; to recommend this excellent medicine to others, and am body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; to recommend this excellent medicine to others, and am body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; to recommend this excellent medicine to others. RLAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

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as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus.
"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be the roughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re-commend it to a careful perusal."—Era. "This work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy all doubt.-Farmers' Journal.

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(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of a certain disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhea, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weak-ness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; they remove Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciate. I constitutions

to pristine health and vigour. Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punctually, from Eleven in the morning until Eight in the evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

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OW READY, price One Shilling, "THE THREE

trations) from the French edition of the work published

IMPOSTORS," translated (with notes and illus-

at Amsterdam, 1776. This is the first and only edition of this celebrated and ncient book, ever published in the English language. In addition to the work, in its pages will be found "Dismisitions on the Book entitled 'The Three Impostors." By M. de la Monnoye, M. Pierre Frederic Arpe, author of an Apology for Banini, &c., &c. The whole is printed in clear and beautiful type; and may be had of Mr. Watson, , Paul's Alley, London.

The delay in publishing has been caused by the difficulty of procuring a printer. J. Myles, Overgate, Dundee; and all useful booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland.

> DR. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS. A BECENT DISCOVERY FOR THE NERVES,

PATRONIZED by above One Hundred of the Nobility. denied that blessing for years, and conquered the most obstinate costiveness and indigestion. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and restores the spirits, ensuring vigour of both body and mind.

CAUTION.—The success of this Medicine, for every weakness or derangement of the nervous system, having caused imitations, the Public are informed that the words "Dr.

Grandison's Charity Pills" are engraved in the Government Stamp, and cannot be imitated, as they form a part of the Stamp itself. TESTIMONIAL.—The following case of extraordinary cure Basford, near Nottingham, after above four years of dread-ful nervous suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end

Prepared (for the Proprietor) in London, and sold in boxes at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. ea h, containing advice to the patient, by all respectable Chemists. Boxes sent by post. Ask for "Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills." "A wonderful yet safe medicine."—Professor Mollen.
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IMPORTANT TO LADIES. KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEpeculiar virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approba-"Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844. "Sir,—I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong and valuable Medicine, in effectually removing obstructions being perfectly innocent, may be used with safety in all seasons and climates.

** It is necessary, owing to the numerous unitations, to inform the Public that KEARSLEY'S is the only ORIGINAL and GENUINE MEDICINE of this description ever made, and has been prepared by them for more than PIFTY YEARS!! Purchasers are particularly requested to remark, that as a testimony of authenticity, each Bill of Directions contains an affidavit, and bears the signature of "C. KEARLEY," in writing, also engraved on the Government stamp, and each box is wrapped in white paper.
old, Wholesale and Retail, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxfordstreet, London; and by all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the Country.

> A CURE! FOR ALL!! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE of a Case abandoned by GUY'S, the METROPOLITAN, KING'S COLLEGE, and CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS. This fact was sworn to this 8th day of March, 1842, beore the LORD MATOR, at the Mansion House.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT. there, the deponent sought relief at the three following their lives by this sad occurrence.

Just Paidished. Price 28, 64, in a scaled envelope, and condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir, Brigade to continue their search for the bodies of other deceased, Shepherd. sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the re- Bransby Cooper, and other medical officers of the esta- the policeman Wright, and Charles Jenkins, the saving his life was to Lose his ARM! The deponent, dertaken by twelve of the police-constables of the E thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician of Guy's, division, five labourers employed by Mr. Lloyd, and

> arm; I can only compare this cure to a charm!" (Sworn at the Mansion House of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842.) JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

ton, Briggate, Leeds: Strange, Paternoster-row; Han-nay and Co., 630, Oxford-street; Purkis, Compton-street, bago, likewise in cases of Piles—the Pills in all the above Soho, London; Guest, 51, Bull-street, Birmingham; and cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this cers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lummeans cures will be effected with a much greater certhe Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a be that of a boy (Robinson, the clerk). certain remedy for the bite of muschetoes, sand-flies. chiego-foot, yaws, and coco-bay.

by the use of the Ointment.

The PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and OUGHT TO BE USED BY ALL!

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), where advice may be had gratis; also at the Chronicleoffice, Oxford; and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and mense weight, and which, indeed, materially contributed to live at Crewe my mother medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and mense weight, and which, indeed, materially contributed to live at Crewe my mother destroyed herself in a fit of insanity. When my boxes, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. buted to the falling of the floors and the consequent mother was buried I went with my half-sister to

N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES ufter use, and a rapid cure of Asthma and Consumption, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

EXTRAORDINABY CUBES IN HULL. Of Spitting of Blood, Consumption, Cough, etc. Extract of a letter from Mr. J. S. Weiß, Practical Chemist, 1. Lowgate, Hull. Sept. 5th, 1844.

by "Dr. Locock's Wafers," of which my customers cannot speak in terms too high.

which are, alas, of but too frequent occurrence in our

Five has experienced the most immediate and permanent benefit from this valuable medicine.

A gentleman, also of this town, who was pronounced ticipating his complete recovery. I have met with many other instances, in which coughs

benefit has not been the result of a fair trial. Its fame has extended so far, that yesterday I received an order to send some across the Channel, to Antwerp. I am, &c.,

Another cure of a fifteen years' Cough, and improvement of

the Voice. From the Rev. W. Coulson, Cambridge Heath Road. " August 16th, 1844. London. Gentlemen,-Your Pulmonic Wafers have perfectly cured a most obstinate and distressing asthmatic cough, which I had for the last fifteen years; during which time I have taken the advice and assistance of many eminent men, but without receiving so much ease as your Wafers gave me the first day.

I may add, that my voice, which was very weak and used them. You have my free permission to publish this if you WM. COULSON. think proper.

The particulars of many hundred oures may be had from very agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent. Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid orders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as

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Being the cheapest Political Journal in the Kingdom, N.B. The "National Reformer" is published regularly every week in time to reach all parts of the country by post, on or before Saturday. It circulates in every county of England and Wales, in most of the Scottish counties. and in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom. Office, 32, North Quay, Douglas, Isle of Man, where all communications are to be addressed

Accidents. Offences, Anguests, &c.

THE LATE DREADFUL FIRE IN GUILFORD STREET,

in insanity, was perfectly restored by Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills, after every known remedy had been resorted made three distinct attempts to save Robinson, and and give himself up to justice. said that had it not been for the presence of mind of Mr. Farey in pulling him through the trap, he would have been lost. Her son attempted, when they were escaping, to catch hold of Robinson through the attic window, but being met by a strong body of smoke, and seeing no possible chance of saving him, he with the rest of them got on the roof of an adjoining house, where they remained for nearly a quarter of an hour in the piercing cold, ere they were removed. The building in which the fire originated is totally destroyed, with the entire of the splendid furniture. books, pictures, drawings, jewellery, instruments, &c. Mr. Farey is insured in the Sun fire-office for £1,500, which it is not expected will near cover present at Brighton. No 66, on the west side, and possible to identify it, was found. The shocking spectacle was first discovered by the firemen while walking over the premises.

ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated can- instantly made for the street door, which they had scarcely passed when the whole of the upper stories of the surgeons of St. Giles's, made an examination

tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using afternoon near the top of the ruins, and it proves to THE INQUEST ON THE BODIES .- On Tuesday afterchiego-foot, yaws, and coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, ner for the western division of Middlesex, and a most also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured respectable jury, assembled at the Angel-inn, Highstreet, adjoining the church of St. Giles-in-the-fields. to inquire into the deaths of William Robinson, aged attachment. Both my father and mother were averse used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there 15; Robert Birkmyre, aged 19; John Wright, aged to his coming after me, but particularly my father. is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will 27; and Charles Jenkins, the sufferers by the late The young man was then an apprentice, and is not calamitous fire in Guilford-street, Russell-square. yet out of his time, We then went to live at Crewe. The bodies of two of the deceased were found on Mon- About three months afterwards I went to Liverpool day afternoon-namely, those of Robinson and Birk- with my mother for a few days. I saw the young myre. On Tuesday the search was resumed among man several times. When I returned, we used to the vast mass of rubbish, and the workmen laboured write to each other. I have shown some of his letters with great vigour. In their progress they found Mr. to my mother, but not to my father. About ten There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger loss of life; to get them out required the united exsizes.

Liverpool for some time. I used to see the young on a charge of having broken and entered the premises ertions of twenty men. Their contents, which conman. I returned to Crewe in June last, and asked of Mr. Jonathan Webster, of No. 22, Horatio-street, sisted of valuable plates and drawings, and other my father to go again to Liverpool at Christmas. He with an intention to steal. It appeared that Mr. property, were found uninjured. An immense quan- said he would never give his consent for me to have tity of books, models, &c., were also got out, which anything to do with the young man at Liverpool. I o'clock, and that on his return, about nine, he found are stated to be of extreme value, and were conveyed then thought of going into a situation as servant in that the house had been entered by the kitchen winto the new residence of Mr. Farey, in Regent-square. Liverpool. If I had I should have been very happy dow. His housekeeper made a search and found that Many of these productions have an important bearing upon science, and could not have been replaced if a woman who had poisoned her husband with and an American dollar had been removed from her lost; some of them were the result of forty years' arsenic, which she had bought under pretence of bed-room and deposited in the attie apartment. Two research, experiment, and labour. At half-past two poisoning rats. The idea then first entered my mind policemen were then called, and after a diligent o'clock the bodies of Wright, the policeman, and of poisoning my father, and I thought I should be at search, the prisoners were discovered in one of the Jenkins, the groom, were dug out from the kitchen, liberty to go where I pleased, and do as I pleased. If bed-rooms, secreted between some bedding and a from under an immense heap of rubbish. Mr. Wakley was therefore enabled to include the whole in the ceived a little good advice, I am sure I should not away two skeleton keys. The prisoners were cominquisition. The jury having been sworn, proceeded have committed the crime. I did not think that I Gentlemen,—I feel a pleasure in communicating to you to St. Giles's workhouse, to view the sufferers' should be detected. I considered his death would be some of the happy effects produced in this neighbourhood remains. They were placed in shells, in an out- attributed to the bowel complaint, with which he had house in the yard. They presented a most been afflicted for several weeks. I bought a penny melancholy spectacle. All were more or less worth of arsenic, and, not thinking it would be Two of the most prominent cases, I will mention more burnt and mutilated; and of the poor boy Robin- enough, I bought another pennyworth. I made three particularly, as affording the most undeniable proofs of son there was nothing left but the trunk, and that cakes, one for my father, one for my half-sister and their value in those affections of the Chest and Lungs was burnt to a cinder. In the same outhouse was the self, and one for the lodger. I put arsenic in the one body of J. W. Saunders, of Newgate-street, who was for my father. I did not put any in the others. found dead in the corner of his lodging-room. He is any got mixed with the flour of which they were made, A female residing in this town, who broke a blood-ves. supposed to have died from starvation. During the it was by accident. The cakes were for tea on the A female residing in this town, who broke a blood-yes. Supposed to nave died from starvation. During the sel about six months ago, and who, since that period has been afflicted with a severe constriction of the Chest, has been afflicted with a severe constriction of the Chest, on 78, fireman of the London Briput away in the cupboard. The lodger, my half-bed-room, and on going there was horror-struck at sixter and self-partook of the others, and were taken impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to accompanied with great pain, and difficulty of breathing, gade, gave the following statement of what had oc-sister, and self, partook of the others, and were taken imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five has experienced the most immediate and permanent curred to him in his endeavour to rescue the police. man Birkmyre. He said:—"I found the deceased dead in the front kitchen at a quarter to seven mixed it with some arrowroot. I left my father to the unfortunate man had fallen across the bed with the lighted candle in his hand, and thus setting to by his medical attendants to be in the second stage of consumption, has been so far relieved as to be able to take out-door exercise, which he had not been able to do take out-door exercise, which he had not been able to do take out-door exercise, which he had not been able to do take out-door exercise, which he had not been able to do the front kitchen, his hat off, with his head Mary Gallor." As a very strong impression prevails filled the recommendation of the second stage of colock, a. M. The house was tenanted by Mr. Farey. But the milk to it and make it himself. He was the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the bed clothes, which, from the peculiar nature of the milk to it and make it himself. He was the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the bed clothes, which, from the peculiar nature of the milk to it and make it himself. He was the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the bed clothes, which, from the peculiar nature of the milk to it and make it himself. He was the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the bed clothes, which, from the peculiar nature of the milk to it and make it himself. He was the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the bed clothes, which, from the peculiar nature of the milk to it and make it himself. He was the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the lighted candle in his hand, and thus set fire to the lighted candle in his hand, and for some time previously, and his friends are joyfully and towards the door, and large pieces of timber resting that the young woman is insane, and was so at the and heard a voice calling out, 'Here, here! Help, has been forwarded to the Home-office, in order to of from fifteen to twenty years' standing have yielded to help!' I sang out, 'Where are you?' The voice obtain a commutation of the sentence, to confinement its power: but I have not heard of one case in which great answered, 'Here, here! for God's sake come and save or transportation for life. The petition was signed me!' Guided by the sound of the voice, which was by the Lord Bishop, Chancellor Raikes, and a great about ten yards off, I crawled under the timber to-wards the place whence it proceeded. I got close to also in course of signature.—Liverpool Albion. the front area door; it was closed at the time, and I called out again, 'Where are you? Is there any one here besides?' Deceased answered, 'Yes, Jack.' My companions coming up at the time the door was broken open. We found him lying against the dresser, broken open. We found him lying against the dresser, which was near the window. A piece of timber, which had fallen through the ceiling, lay across his loins. He was lying on his right side, and was alive when we first saw him. It took a quarter of an hour of placing a pail upon the head of another girl, but before he could be extricated from his position, and by that time he was quite dead." On the jury's return from viewing the bodies the coroner suggested the propriety of adjourning the inquest until the pre-I may add, that my voice, which was very weak and the properly of adjusting the time; when the alarm was given, crowds ran to often husky, has become strong and clear since I have mises had been properly examined. The suggestion, the spot, amongst whom was a resolute young fellow, after some conversation, was agreed to, and the inquest was adjourned to Monday next.

Agents:—Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, and Thomas Morgan, a boy, ten years of ondon. Sold by all Medicine Venders.

The artilleryman, however, made which, it is expected, will lead to important distance attempts to catch hold of it, but without effect, and closures.

lent concussion of air consequent upon the explosion. British, Irish, and Foreign Affairs. A Weekly | The coroner's jury returned a verdict of Accidental | Death, with an opinion that had the fan been worked during Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, the explosion would not have occurred; that there is that the pit was properly cleared, and for not having employed a person sufficiently strong to work at the

Charles Hensler, who is supposed to have been concerned in several extensive robberies in London, has been apprehended under singulur circumstances by on to the staircase before the smoke extinguished the would murder him. I saw the policeman put his federate to justice. light. However, he made his way down stairs to the hand over his throat; he cut his knuckles two or apartment where he had been at study, -still he could three times. The policeman who had hold of me not detect from whence it arose; and, perceiving opened the shop door and called out for assistance. I the very great danger he was in, he retraced his then had a desperate struggle with him, and I made steps, and securing her, made his way on to the roof, my escape by running down Oxford-street.". The by the trap-door. By that time she had aroused the prisoner was remanded, in order that the necessary cook, who, alarming the rest of the servants, as also evidence might be forthcoming. It appeared from her son, most of them made their way through the testimony of the policeman Cornaby, that the trap-door on to the roof. As regards the unfortu- prisoner applied to him at the station-house, the prenate page, or footman, John Robinson, he slept with ceding evening, to procure him a lodging for the night another footman, named Hall, in the upper part of at the workhouse; but from some suspicion on the the house. So hasty an escape were they obliged to part of the constable as to the real character of the make that they had not time to save the least cloth-applicant, the man was detained, and he then coning but what they had on at the time, their night-clothes. The lad Hall had informed her that he had

THE LATE FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT. - AD-JOURNED INQUEST. — The adjourned inquest on the bodies of Sullivan and Shepherd, the unfortunate sufferers from the collision between the Sylph and Orwell steam-hoats, was held on Monday at the Eight Bells, Greenwich, before Mr. Carttar, the coroner of West Kent. Three models were laid on the table; one of the Orwell, another of the Sylph, showing the damage done by the collision; and another plain model of the Sylph, without rigging. These models were all made to scale, and the various witnesses elucidated their evidence by a reference to the models, and also by pointing out the place of collision on the river in a portion of it, which was also made his loss. The building is stated to be the property of a lady named Hampson, residing in BerkleyMr. Thomas Hook Mitchell, the surgeon of the parin what office is not known, Mrs. Hampson being at ish, who had made a post mortem examination of the bodies, was examined as to the actual cause of death. No. 68, on the east, are both damaged by fire, water, and removal. Birkmyer and Wright (the two policemen) are both single men, and about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. On Saturday evening, the mutilated remains of a body, without arms, legs, or head, the flesh being so burned off that it was impossible to identify it was found. The shocking ever witnessed, and death must have been instantaneous from being crushed. A number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence was in the main only Additional Particulars. — On Sunday morning a repetition of the details which have been already quiry, that the boy had a day or two prean attempt was made by the firemen to recover the given to the public. The jury withdrew at half-past bodies of the policeman Wright and the page, but five to another room, and returned at ten minutes stable communicated with the dwelling-house, and unsuccessful, on account of the extreme heat of the after six, when the foreman, addressing the coroner, ruins. Water in copious streams was thrown in delivered the following verdict :- "We consider that than the boy and his grandmother-the boy having WM. BROOKE. Messenger, of 2, Union-street, South- during the next four or five hours, and in the after- it was an accidental death, but we also consider that been absent about five minutes before the fire was wark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with Fifteen Running Ulcers on his missing bodies. Some progress was made between at the speed he did. With respect to the cause or left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs,

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and obfor which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at

but they were still hot, and further search was conder that must be attributed to the Orwell, but we nued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure the fact that four, if not more, individuals have lost blame. We consider they could not avoid the collision, and that they were using due caution. It is the hospitals :- King's College Hospital in May, for five Monday .- Shortly before eleven o'clock Mr. Lloyd, unanimous wish of the jury that the captain of the alarmed, and entreated to be allowed to go to his weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at secretary of the Atlas Insurance Company, made a Sylph be severely reprimanded by you." A nominal grandmother. The constable who had charge of him Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some minute survey of the front and back walls of the deodand of Is, on the Orwell was then entered; and said he must know something of the fire first. The weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse premises left standing, and issued orders to the Fire a similar verdict was returned with regard to the boy asked whether, if he confessed, he should be let

> "I shall be 21 years of age on the 2nd of next adding that he did not think of setting the house on but here is half a sovereign; go to HOLLOWAY, and try by half-past four o'clock yesterday the several parties March. I was born in Warrington, and am the fire. A few minutes afterwards, a person seeing smoke what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have employed in removing it had reached within a foot daughter of Richard and Mary Gallop. My father issuing from the stable, endeavoured to open the door, frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in and a half of the south-eastern portion of the ponwas a joiner by trade. Both my father and mother but, finding it fastened, broke it open, when the flames desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This derous mass. Among the articles discovered are three were Wesleyan Methodists. My father was a very pious good man, but my mother had fallen off from ing the boy was taken before Mr. Ludlow Bruges and her religious profession. I recollect him taking me the Rev. Mr. Crawley, when, in the most hardened HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, after four a Bresden time-piece, which have been removed to to a Sunday school at Warrington, when I could just HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, and found for mailing to a Sunday school at marrington, when I could just manner, he had not only denied committing the act, walk. He also sent me to a day-school in the same but also said that he did not even know upon what Hospitals had failed! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent the result of his advice and charity, he said, model, for making wire ropes for railways, has also been found, and the two iron chests, weighing twelve about nine years old. As my father could not get said he had no doubt that the boy had made the constitution of the said of th "I am both astonished and delighted, for I thought that the boy had made the conif I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your
> cwf. each; but it is thought inexpedient to remove the
> any work at this time in Warrington, we went to live
> fession in the blind-house under the impression that latter, lest the standing walls should be shaken in Runcorn, where we remained two or three years. it would be the means of liberating him. From this thereby. Seven of the firemen narrowly escaped with He sent me to a Sunday and day school during the circumstance, and taking into consideration the very thereby. Seven of the incident nations escaped with their lives during the conflagration. Morris, engineer, whole of that time. As his wages were very low, we went to reside in Liverpool. We lived some time at Rose-hill. I went to the Sunday school belonging to liberty. He readily acknowledged to the superintential of the superi recting the branch so far as to effectually bear upon the Brunswick Chapel. My father afterwards removed In all Diseases of the Skin, bad legs, old wounds and the flames, when they heard a cracking above, and to Mansfield-street, and sent me to a Sunday and day school in Springfield street. At this time he obtained fell in with a tremendous crash. Mr. Burgess, one near Liverpool. I was then about 12 or 13 years of work on the railroad, and we went to live at Windsor age. I think we remained there about seven years. this day of the charred trunk found on Saturday During this time I was a teacher in Pleasant-street Wesleyan Sunday school, and regularly attended chapel. My half-sister lived with us, and I used to assist her in the week with the mangle. When we lived in Mansfield-street, Liverpool, I formed an acquaintance with a young boy, a neighbour. He was younger than myself. When we left Liverpool for Windsor he used to come and see us. We formed an d to him in his endeavour to rescue the police- ill. I did not put any arsenic in them. I bought upon his body. I went into the back of the house, time when she deprived her parent of life, a petition MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE AT LIMERICK .- It is most painful to record the death by drowning of two

fellow-creatures, which occurred yesterday afternoon Canty, baker, of High-street, went for a tub of water to the public fount at Bank-place, where she stood by some awkwardness lost her balance, and unfortunately as she raised the vessel fell back into the water. The tide was falling with a strong current at not received any considerable damage. The principal the time; when the alarm was given, crowds ran to named Thomas M'Creice, private of the 9th battalion of Royal Artillery, who, on seeing the poor girl COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR MORRISTON. - (From struggling in the river, instantly threw off his cap the Cambrian.)—Soon after the workmen entered the and belt, ran down the steps of the slip adjoining, Pentrefelin Collicy, the property of the Swansea and plunging into the water swam to her assistance. Coal Company, situated near Morriston, on Monday, She was not at the time twenty yards from shore, but cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all dis- they were alarmed by an explosion of foul air in one as soon as he neared her she suddenly caught him of the headings, ignited by a collier named Thomas by the breast, and having then entangled him, he James, who was most severely burnt. The workmen lost all power, although he endeavoured to disengage Venders, &c., can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most scene of the lamentable occurrence, where they found under the side of the arch of the New Bridge by the Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, pleasant taste, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the Price 1s. 11d. 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

Matthew Righer aread 90 both of when a most of the Price 1s. 11d. 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase immediately proceeded from all parts of the pit to the himself from her grasp. Both were drawn down

head having been detached from the body by the vio- opposite the Custom-house, in the presence of hundreds of agonizing spectators, both sufferers sank exhausted to rise no more. This fatal occurrence caused a considerable sensation, and the loss of the brave soldier who sacrificed his life in the chivalrous attempt to save the life of a fellow creature was the blame attached to the overman for not having seen topic of universal regret. What renders this sad occurrence more calamitous is, the fact that M'Creice has left a wife (advanced in pregnancy) and three fan.

APPREHENSION OF A NOTORIOUS LONDON THIEF AT AYLESBURY.—A man named Wm. Evans, alias

children to deplore his untimely fate. He belonged to Major Rawnsley's company; was twelve years in the corps, a native of Armagh, and an exceedingly well-conducted man .- Limerick Chronicle.

THE POACHING AFFRAY AT CROOME, -- Worcester. Sunday Night.—The unfortunate gamekeeper who police-constable Cornaby, at Aylesbury. The prisoner, was brought to the Worcester infirmary on Friday previously to being taken before the sitting magis- with a fractured skull and other injuries, inflicted on trates, J. P. Deering and W. Rickford, Esgrs., and the Rev. J. Harrison, admitted to the constable that he had been a party to three burglaries in the metropolis THE LATE DREADFUL FIRE IN GUILFORD STREET, —one at a silversmith's shop, in Oxford-street, anoRUSSELL SQUARE. —The subjoined statement of the ther at a watchmaker's, in Long-acre, and the third at The two other men who were seriously injured by discovery of the fire is given by Mrs. Farey, the lady Messrs. Hitchcock and Rogers, linendrapers, in the poachers are brothers, named Compton, residing of the unfortunate occupier. She states that Mr. St. Paul's-church-yard. When taken before the region of the unfortunate occupier. She states that Mr. St. Paul's-church-yard. When taken before the magistrates he made the following statement, to which he affixed his name:—"I broke into a shop at one of the poachers, named Turvey, has been cappremises appearing perfectly safe from fire. The the bottom of Oxford-street, and tied up a quantity tured by the police. A reward of £50 has been offered servants had gone to bed at a much earlier period. In the course of about two hours afterwards she was awoke by her apartment being filled with smoke. She instantly awoke her husband, and gave him a light for the purpose of ascertaining from whence it proceeded. He had no sooner got out of the room and control of the purpose of ascertaining from whence it proceeded. He had no sooner got out of the room like the bottom of Oxford-street, and tied up a quantity by the Earl of Coventry's steward for the apprehension and conviction of the parties concerned in this companion, and one hold of me. My companion took up a piece of iron, and knocked the policeman down. If then took a knife from a shelf and he swore he accomplice who may be the means of bringing his con-

THE MURDER IN TOXTETH PARK .- In our last we 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 78), whose injuries we described as of the most serious nature, died in the Southern Hospital. On Tuesday Jones was examined before Mr. Rushton, and remanded till Wednesday, when he was committed to take his trial for murder at the next assizes. On Wednesday, and by adjournment on Thursday, an inquest was held on view of the body of Fairclough. verdict of-Wilful Murder was returned against William Jones. Fairclough was a quiet, unoffending man, and an excellent officer. He has left a wife, far advanced in pregnancy, and three children.-Liverpool Albion.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—On Tuesday afternoon a fire

was discovered proceeding from a stable in the occupation of an aged widow, named Gaisford, at Bulkington, about five miles from Devizes, and the flames communicating to the dwelling-house adjoining, the whole was consumed in the space of two hours. It may be remembered that some alarm was excited in this place about a year and a half ago, in consequence of the demolition of nearly the whole of the windows of Mrs. Gaisford's house, and of a great portion of her crockery, apparently without hands. Mrs. Gaisford—good easy woman—and her husband (who was 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 person's mind, however, was there the slightest doubt tracted to the spot from Potterne by the light which the flames produced, discovered, upon inviously purchased some lucifer matches; and as the there being no other person in the house at the time discovered-he felt it his duty to apprehend him. His suspicions were strengthened by the fact that the door of the stable, which fronts the vard, was fastened

at the time-clearly showing that the fire must proceed from some one in the house. The boy, at about twelve at night, was taken to the blind-house, but he had not been there long before he became greatly out? Without any promise being made to him, he afterwards confessed—that he had taken the cows to THE PARRICIDE, MARY GALLOP.—This woman, water, and that on his return he went into the stable blishment, had told deponent that the only chance of occasional groom. The operations were at once unwho was recently convicted at Chester of having from the yard; that he then fastened the door, appoisoned her father, has made the following statement | plied a match to the straw in the rack, and, seeing it and confession to Mr. Penrey, the visiting magis- burn, went into the kitchen and sat down by the side who, on viewing the deponent's condition, kindly and four of the Fire Brigade; and, although the burnt trate of the prison, in the presence of the chaplain:— of his grandmother, as if nothing had happened; dent that it was he who broke all the windows and the crockery in his grandmother's house. He stated among other freaks, that his grandmother had put him to bed one night, and he had lain just long enough for her to suppose that he was asleep, when he jumped out of bed, ran into her room, dashed his hands through the window, and was back into his own room, in bed, and again apparently asleep, before the old woman could come up stairs and see what had happened. A more depraved young rascal we never heard of; his language is shocking, and although now only a little more than ten years of age, he is the terror of the village. - Devizes Gazette.

LIVERPOOL, MONDAY. - EMBEZZLEMENT. - HOUSE BREAKING.—A man of very respectable appearance named Blount, was brought before Mr. Rushton, on 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 en one occasion he received a sum of £20 from Mr. John Hartley, for grains, and that he entered only £15 to the credit of his (Mr. Hartley's) account. Mr. Rushton ordered the prisoner to be remanded.—Two well-known characters, named George Robinson and George Hughes, were brought up at the Police-court Webster went out on Sunday afternoon at three mitted for trial.

Horrible Death.—On Sunday evening last, a young Irishman, named John Smith, of Brookhouse, near Lancaster, employed in the ordnance survey, had been partaking rather freely of liquor at a publichouse in the village, and was accompanied to his lodgings, about ten o'clock, by the landlord, who, at his request, lighted him a candle, and, having placed it on a table in the middle of the room, was told by Smith that he could do very well, and accordingly finding him stretched on the bed, quite dead, and filled the room with smoke, and suffocated him, the flame subsequently consuming his lower extremities. —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, that the factory occupied by Messrs. Waterhouse and Co., cotton spinners, Temple-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, was on fire. On the arrival of the engines the flames were issuing from the windows of the second and third stories of a building containing the carding and blowing machinery; the building is four stories high, and runs parallel to a larger erection 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 soon reduced, and in about an hour completely extinguished. The building, which belongs to the firm, is of the fire-proof construction, and has damage was 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 some hard substance coming in contact with the teeth of a blowing machine in the lower story, and thereby causing the cotton to ignite, and the flames afterwards ascended through the "well-holes" to the higher stories of the building. No personal injury, we are glad to say, was received.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE. In consequence of the gross irregularities which have been recently discovered in the St. Katharine's Docks, four officers conthe three lifeless bodies of John Hopkin, aged 20; current, and a rope was quickly lowered from the nected with the vaulting and delivery department. Matthew Fisher, aged 20, both of whom were un-battlement, but unfortunately not long enough to have been suspended, and a rigid inquiry is going on

A.

Literature,

A CHRISTMAS GARLAND. WREATH H.

lyone existing lyrical poets few have achieved a greater popularity than ELIZA COOK. This arises from the fact, that although her poetry is certainly not of the highest order, it is nevertheless true to nature. If she essays not those lofty flights which only the mighty few may hope to aspire to, she is not the less. in her orbit a true poet. In simplicity she descends to the comprehension of the humblest; while allied with that simplicity she exhibits a force of thought which becomes to the many a voice uttering for them the truths they feel but are unable to articulate. Of this we have a striking example in the beautiful lines on Christmas which will be found below, and for which we are indebted to our contemporary the Weekly Dispatch. Curious enough the writer is just now located, and has been since his arrival in London (he speaks personally) in the home of ELIZA COOK'S birth, and childhood! Genius. which enobles all things with which it is associated, may yet hallow the spot where the youthful mind of this pleasing poetess first a woke to the light and life of the Muse's inspiration. Indeed the writer knows those within the circle of his acquaintance who would traverse field and flood, simply to see the spot where he has for the present pitched his tent. He can only say, that should they favour him with their company, although holding no appointment from the lady, nor authorised to represent her, he will yet do his best to welcome her devotees

CHRISTMAS SONG OF THE POOR MAN. "A merry Christmas, Gentlemen;" Tis thus the ancient ditty runs: But minstrels chime no hailing rhyme.

For Poverty's low, haggard sons. A merry Christmas to ye all, Who sit beneath the green-twin'd roof, To mark how fast the snow flakes fall, Or listen to the ringing boof. A pleasant tune the north wind hums,

When that's without, and ye within; But like a serpent's fang it comes Upon the poor man's naked skin. A merry Christmas to ve all. Who fold warm robes oe'r limb and breast, Who sleep enclosed by curtain'd wall, With blankets on your couch of rest.

I've seen men hew the log trunk through, I've seen them bear the holly by, To pile upon the sparkling hearth, And grace the stall'd ox smoking high. The oak-root is a mighty thing; And beauteous the berry red;

But I—the poor man—what shall be

The merry Christmas tide to me?

But hollow is the joy they bring To eyes that dimly look for bread. The poor man's fire!-pshaw! how should he Feel such a strange, luxurious want? The poor man's meal-0, let it be Some scrap, ungarnished, cold and scant!

"A merry Christmas, Gentlemen," Tis thus the ancient ditty runs: But nought we hear of welcome cheer, For Poverty's low, haggard sons, Nor malt, nor meat, nor fruit, nor wine : 0, a merry Christmas will be mine !

A rapid ding-dong swelleth round; The giant steeples shake with glee; And misletoe is gaily bound With branches from the laurel tree. The midnight gloom is deep-but, hark! The tones of kindly custom flow; Sweet music cometh in the dark, With voices greeting, as they go, " A merry Christmas, Gentlemen :"

Aye, great ones, it is all your own! The hour is sung, the harp is strung, Where Plenty flings her treasures down: What has the poor man got to do With bells and bay-wreaths, songs and mirth ! Let me creep on with Misery's crew,

'Twist piercing sky and frozen earth:

For malt, nor meat, nor fruit, nor wine :

0, a merry aristmas tide is mine!

The rich man's boy laughs loud to find Thick ice upon the streamlet's tide; His round cheeks freshen in the wind, His warm feet bound along the slide. But little loves the poor man's heir Upon the stagnant rill to look; He cronches from the biting air ; His thin blood curdles with the brook. The well-born daughter smiles to think How gay the lighted room will seem When friends shall meet to dance and drink, And all be glad as fairy dream. The poor man's girl shall only care To hug her tatter'd garment tight; To wring the hoar frost from her hair, And pray that sleep may come with night. Pale children of a pauper slave,

Rare Christmas gambols ye will have ! " A merry Christmas, Gentlemen!" Fill, fill your glasses high and fast; The north wind's shriek is fiercely bleak, What matter! let it rattle past. " A merry Christmas, Gentlemen," Feast on and chant a blythesome strain, The cutting chill grows bleaker still, What matter! fill the glass again. Stir up the blaze—rejoice and feed. Shout and be happy as ye can,-My groan arrests ye! take no heed, Tis but a hungry fellow man. "A merry Christmas, Gentlemen :" 'Tis thus the ancient ditty runs: No tongue shall sing, no bells shall ring,

For Poverty's low, haggard sons: Nor malt, nor meat, nor fruit, nor wine : O, a merry Christmas tide is mine ! But 'tis time we returned to "The Chimes: a Gollin Story of some Bells that Rang an Old Year out and a New Year in."

The reader will remember that we left Alderman Laurie—we beg pardon,—Cute we mean—lecturing May and Richard on the enormity of committing matrimony, and forewarning the former that if she ever had the pleasure of being brought before him in his official character of just-ass, he would certainly put her down. This worthy despatches from with a letter to one Sir Joseph Bouley, an agricultural friend of Alderman Cute's, and a great "Friend and Father to the Poor." The Malthusian teachings of the tripe denouncers have tempted Trotty to admit the belief that the poor are really bad, and the author of their own troubles, and also of all the trouble they are supposed to cause the rest of society. His interview with Sir Joseph Bouley serves but to strengthen these withering impressions. At first Trotty is disposed to greatly admire the representative of the Buckingham school of Labour's friends:—

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND." "You have no bill or demand upon me; my name is Bowley, Sir Joseph Bowley; of any kind, from anybody, have you ?" said Sir Joseph. " If you have, present it. There is a cheque-book by the side of Mr. Pish. I allow nothing to be carried into the new year. Every description of account is settled in this house at the close of the old one. So that if death was to-

"To cut," suggested Mr. Fish. "To sever, sir," returned Sir Joseph, with great asperity, "the cord of existence-my affairs would be found, I hope, in a state of preparation."

"My dear Sir Joseph," said the lady, who was greatly younger than the gentleman, " How shocking!" "My Lady Bowley," returned Sir Joseph, floundering now and then, as in the great depth of his observations, "at this season of the year we should think of-ofourselves. We should look into our-our-accounts. We should feel that every return of so eventful a period in human transactions involves matters of deep moment between a man and his—and his banker."

"I am the poor man's friend," observed Sir Joseph, glancing at the poor man present. "As such I may be taunted. As such I have been taunted. But I ask no other title."

"Bless him for a noble gentleman!" thought Trotty. "I don't agree with Cute here, for instance," said Sir Joseph, holding out the letter. "I don't agree with the Filer party. I don't agree with any party. My friend the poor man has no business with anything of that sert, and nothing of that sort has any business with him. My friend the poor man in my district, is my business. No man or body of men has any right to interfere between my friend and me. This is the ground I take. I assume a-a paternal character towards my friend. I say, my good fellow, I will treat Jou paternally,"

Toby listened with great gravity, and began to feel more comfortable.

This comfortable state of feeling did not last long. It was a rule with Sir Joseph to settle all outstand ing accounts on the day previous to the commencement of the New Year. His secretary, a Mr. Fish, is thus employed with a huge cheque-book beside him, when the Baronet questions Trotty as to his preparedness for the New Year, and is shocked to hear Trotty confess that he owes some ten or twelve shillings to a Mrs. Chickenstalker, who keeps a small shop in the "general line;" besides which he owes some trifle for rent. The letter Trotty has brought from Alderman Cute apprises Sir Joseph of the arrival in London of one William Fern, a labourer on the latter's 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.

WILL FERN. 'It's impossible," cried Toby with a start, "that your name's Fern !" Eh!" cried the other, turning on him in astonishment. Fern! Will Fern!" said Trony.

That's my name," replied the other. Why then," cried Trotty, seizing him by the arm, and looking cautiously around, "for Heaven's sake don't go to him! Don't go to him! He'll put you down as sure as ever you were born. Here! come up this alley, and I'll tell you what I mean. Don't go to him." His new acquaintance looked as if he thought him mad but he bore him company nevertheless. When they

were shrouded from observation, Trotty told him what

he knew, and what character he had received, and all-

about it. The subject of his history listened to it with a calmness that surprised him. He did not contradict or interrupt it once. He nodded his head now and then-more in: corroboration of an old and worn-out story, it appeared, than in refutation of it, and once or twice threw back his hat, and passed his freckled hand over a brow, where

It is true enough in the main," he said, " master.

could sift grain from husk here and there, but let it be -as 'tis. What odds ? I have gone against his plans : to my misfortun. I can't help it; I should do the like to-morrow. As to character, them gentlefolks will search and search, and pry and pry, and have it as free from spot and speck in us, afore they'll help us to a dry good word! Well! I hope they don't lose good opinion as easy as we do, or their lives is strict indeed, and hardly worth the keeping. For myself, master, I never took with that hand"-holding it before him-" what wasn't my own; and never held it back from work, however hard, or poorly paid. Whoever can deny it, let him chop it off! But when work won't maintain melike a human creetur; when my living is so bad, that I am hungry, out of doors and in; when I see a whole working life begin that way, go on that way, and end that way, without a chance or change; then I say to the gentlefolks, ' Keep away from me ! Let my cottage be. My doors is dark enough without your darkening of 'em more. Don't look for me to come up into the Park to help the show when there's a birthday, or a fine speech-

nought to do with one another. I'm best let alone." With some difficulty Trotty persuades his new found acquaintance to accompany him home, and share his humble lodging for the night. Arrived there, Trotty expends the sixpence he has earned in carrying Cute's letter, in purchasing tea and a rasher of bacon for his wearied guests.

making, or what not. Act your plays and games with-

out me, and be welcome to 'em, and enjoy 'em. We're

Here we are and here we go!" cried Trotty, running round the room, and choking audibly. "Here, Uncle Will: Here's a fire, you know? Why don't you come to the fire? O, here we are and here we go! Meg. my precions darling, where's the kettle? Here it is and here it goes, and it'll bile in no time!"

The whole scene is delightful, and in the author's best style. We regret we cannot afford room to give it. After tea the man and child retire to rest, and Trotty betakes himself to the perusing of his newspaper, in which he lights on the account of a woman who had not only laid desperate hands on her own life, but also on that of her young child. Shocked at so unnatural and cruel an act, Trotto's evilgenius again takes possession of him, and he concludes that the poor must be bad, and that those who could do such deeds had no business on earth.

The goblin part of the story now commences. While running over the newspaper horrors, Trotty falls asleep; and what follows is a vision, in which, a la Scrooge, he is made to see into futurity by the goblins of the bells. Uf course the reader is not let into the secret that the scenes which arise before Trotty's eyes are really and only the shadows of a disordered imagination, occasioned by the indigestibility of That is a secret which the author keeps to the close of the volume, when, to the great relief both of Trotty and the reader, the phantoms conjured up disappear, and all ends joyously and happily. To return to the bells. Trotty has hardly thought the bad thought of his fellow-creatures occasioned by the perusal of his newspaper, when lo the Chimes begin to ring, and to his fancy their one unvarying peal is "Toby Veck, Toby Veck; waiting for you, Toby! Come and see us, come and see us. Drag him to us, drag him to us—haunt and hunt him, haunt and hunt him:" Under the influence of this mysterious summons Toby leaves his room and hies him to the church. To his surprise he finds the door a-jar, and impelled onward by some agency he is powerless to contend with, he mounts the stairs of the tower. Higher up, and higher up, he proceeds, until, by climbing and clambering, he at last finds himself among the bells. Appalled now at his own daring, and the fearful loneliness of his situation, he holloas for help; but the echo is the only reply called forth, and, overcome with terror, he sinks down in a swoon. Awaking from his stupor, he is still more terrified by witnessing the presence of a myriad of goblins. Getting to discern more closely his present company, he sees among them, though but darkly visible, the Goblin of the Great Bell. The great goblin charges poor Trotty with divers misdemeanours, more particularly his recent uncharitable thoughts when pe-

Lastly, and most of all," pursued the Bell, "Who turns his back upon the fallen and disfigured of his kind; abandons them as vile; and does not trace and track with pitying eyes the unferred precipice by which they fell from good - grasping in their fall some tufts and shreds of that lost soil, and clinging to them still when bruised and dying in the gulph below-does wrong to Heaven and man, to time and to eternity. And you have done that wrong !" Spare me," cried Trotty, falling on his knees; "for

The Goblin orders Trotty to go forth, accompanied by the "Spirit of the Chimes;" but first the tower opens at his feet, and he sees his own form lying on the outside, crushed and motionless. Trotty is made to understand that an interval of nine years has elapsed since he, ascending the tower as we have seen, was, by a false step, precipitated to the bottom and killed. His task is now to go forth in the spirit, and, seeing the woes of the poor, learn the causes of their crimes; and this too from the then condition of those dearest to him. The first scene presented to him is his daughter Med, now grown nine vears older than when he last saw her, endeavouring to earn a miserable subsistence by working at embroidery. In this and subsequent seems the author vividly and painfully pictures the misery of the London needlewomen. Meg wasn't marriedthanks to the accursed Cutes and Filers for that. Thanks to their infernal lessons, Richard had taken it into his head that he might do better; that Meg wasn't good enough for him, &c. The "gentle-men" too had frightened Meg. She feared, if married, she would be deserted, and all sorts of

misfortunes would be her lot. So they had lingered, and lingered, until their trust in one another was broken; and so at last was the match. It was thus—her heart well-nigh broken, her beauty gone. and condemned to unceasing drudgery for a wretched subsistence, that Trotty beheld his daughter. Lilian too (Will Fern's niece) had grown a woman, and occupied, with Meg, the same room, following the same employment. Hear the miseries of the embroideress -the worker of eighty flowers for sixpence! O, profitocracy, where is thy shame? "Tis Lilian

Such work, such work; so many hours, so many days, so many long, long nights of hopeless, cheerless, neverending work-not to heap up riches, not to live proudly or gaily, not to live upon enough, however coarse, but to earn bare bread; to scrape together just enough to toil upon, and want upon, and keep alive in us the consciousness of our hard fate! O Meg, Meg!" She raised her voice and twined her arms about her as she spoke, like one in pain. "How can the cruel world go round, and bear to look upon such lives?"

But poor Lilian had not yet reached the worst: a lower depth was beneath her. The scene next changes to Bowley Hall, the seat of Sir Joseph Bowley, "Friend and Father of the poor." It is New Year's-day, and also the birth-day of Lady Bowley. The Hall was full of visitors. Cute and Filer were there. There was to be a great dinner in the Great Hall, at which Sir Joseph Bowley, in his celebrated character of "Friend and Father of the poor," was to make his great speech. "Sir Joseph Bowley, Baronet and Member of Parliament, was to play a match at skittles—real skittles, with his tenants." It was while the Baronet was thus engaged that Cute encounters Mr. Secretary Fish: but these worthies shall speak for themselves :-

THE "PUTTER DOWN'S" LAMENTATION OVER A "EE-SPECTABLE " SUICIDE. "My dear Alderman Cute," said Mr. Fish : "a little more this way. The most dreadful circumstance has occurred. I have this moment received the intelligence. The most frightful and deplorable event!" 'Fish!" returned the Alderman. "Fish! my good fellow, what is the matter? Nothing revolutionary,

hope! No-no attempted interference with the magistrates ?" Deedles, the banker," gasped the secretary. "Deedles, Brothers, who was to have been here to-day-high in office in the Goldsmiths' Company." Not stopped!" exclaimed the Alderman. "It can't be!"

----"Shot himself" "! Good God " Put a double-barrelled pistol to his mouth, in his own counting-house," said Mr. Fish, "and blew his brains

No motive. F 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. Pish.

O, the brain, the brain!" exclaimed the pions Alderman, lifting up his hands. "O, the nerves, the nerves; In her own scanty shawl she wrapped the baby warm. the mysteries of this machine called Man! O, the little that unhinges 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 bills upon him without the least

respectable men I ever knew! A lamentable instance, Mr. Fish. A public calamity! I shall make a point of wearing the deepest mourning. A most respectable man! But there is One above. We must submit, Mr. Fish. We must submit!"

What, Alderman! No word of putting down! Remember, Justice, your high moral boast and pride. Come, Alderman! Balance those scales. Throw me into this, the empty one, no dinner, and nature's founts in some poor woman, dried by starving misery, and rendered obdurate to claims for which her offspring has anthority in holy mother Eve. Weigh me the two; you Daniel going to judgment, when your day shall come! Weigh them, in the eyes of suffering thousands, audience (not unmindful) of the grim farce you play! Or, supposing that you strayed from your five wits-it's not so far to go but that it might be ----, and laid hands upon that throat of yours, warning your fellows (if you have a fellow), how they croak their comfortable wickedness to raving heads and stricken hearts. What

every furrow he had ploughed seemed to have set its It is one of the biographers of Burns, when comimage in little. But he did no more.

It is one of the biographers of Burns, when commenting on that inimitable production of the poet's pen, the Twa Dogs, who remarks, in allusion to the original of the tyrant factor,—"how easy it is to purchase an immortality of infamy!" the truth of this beautifully exemplified in the case of the real Alderman Cute, whose empty-headed pomposity and heartless cruelty is in this character gibbetted for public scorn, not only for the present time, but for generations yet to come. The utility and good of this punishment is, that so long as the Lauries—we mean the Cures—continue to exist, though the present unenvied representative of the race may have ceased to be-long gone down into the night of fathomless obscurity; so long as one of the race is to be found, here is the whip to scourge him with. Here is, ready heated, the iron with which to brand him, a mark for public shame. Inflated, cruel, cold-blooded "putters-down" of your miserable fellow-creatures; tramplers upon your own species; behold how heaven-guided genius shall "put you down"! Petty tyrants of a day-contemptible imitators and personifiers of incarnate evil, see the coming doom of your class. More potent than a two-edged sword, the PEN shall smite you to the dust. Weapon of the poet and the patriot. thou art man's greatest good! man's source of present hope and future happiness! Thine is the mission to vanquish the "putters down," and raise the oppressed and prostrated children of poverty and toil.

Before leaving this portion of the Chimes, we must give another scene from the doings at Bowley Hall. Anything more powerful in vindication of the poor, and denunciation of that infernal system which creates crime, and then persecutes to despair and destruction the criminal, never came from the pen of even a Dickens. Sir Joseph has made his great speech, full of the humbug and hypocrisy which may be heard at every agricultural dinner in the kingdom. He has given as a toast "The dignity of Labour," (!) when Will Fern breaks through the assembled throng of rascals and slaves, and thus manfully proclaims

LABOUR'S WRONGS. Gentlefolks!" he said, "you've drunk the Labourer.

Look at me!"

Just come from jail," said Mr. Fish. Just come from jail," said Will. "And neither for the first time, nor the second, nor the third, nor yet the fourth.

Gentlefolks!" repeated Will Fern, "Look at me! You see I'm at the worst. Beyond all trust or harm : beyond your help; for the time when your kind words or kind actions could have done ME good "-he struck his hand upon his breast and shook his head-"is gone, with the scent of last year's beans or clover on the air. Let me say a word for these" (pointing to the Labouring people in the hall); "and when you've met together, hear the real truth spoken out for once,'

Gentlefolks, I've lived many a year in this place. You may see the cottage from the sunk fence over yonder. I've seen the ladies draw it in their books a hundred times. It looks well in a picter, I've heard say; but there an't weather in picters, and maybe 'tis fitter for that than for a place to live in. Well! I lived there. How hard—how bitter hard I lived there, I won't say. Any day in the year, and every day, you can judge for your own selves. * * 'Tis harder than you think for, gentlefolks, to grow up decent, in such a place, That I growed up a man and not a brute, says something for me—as I was then. As I am now, there's nothing can be said for me or done for me. I'm past it. * * I dragged on," said Fern, after a moment's silence, "somehow. Neither me nor any other man knows how; but so heavy, that I couldn't put a cheerful face upon it, or make believe that I was anything but what I was. Now, gentlemen-you gentlemen that sits at Sessions-when you see a man with discontent writ on his face, you says to another, 'he's suspicious I has my doubt,' say s you, 'about Will Pern. Watch that fellow!' I don't say, gentlemen, it ain't quite nat'ral, but I say 'tis so; and from that hour, whatever Will Fern does, or lets alone—all one—it goes against

Alderman Cute stuck his thumbs in his waistcoat pockets, and leaning back in his chair, and smiling, winked at a neighbouring chandelier. As much as to say, "Of course! I told you so. The common cry! Lord bless you, we are up to all this sort of thingmyself and human nature." Now, gentlemen," said Will Fern, holding out his hands,

and flushing for an instant in his haggard face. "See how your laws are made to trap and hunt us when we're brought to this. I tries to live elsewhere, And I'm a vagabond. To jail with him! I comes back here. goes a nutting in your woods, and breaks-who don'sa limber branch or two. To jail with him! One of your keepers sees me in the broad day, near my own patch of garden, with a gun. To jail with him! I has a nat'ral angry word with that man when I'm free again. To jail with him! I cuts a stick. To jail with him! I eats a rotten apple or a turnip. To jail with him! It's twenty mile away; and coming back, I begs a trifle on the road. To jail with him! At last, the constable, the keeper-anybody-finds me anywhere, a doing anything. To jail with him, for he's a vagrant, and a jail-bird known; and jail's the only home he's

The Alderman nodded sagaciously, as who should say, "A very good home too!" Do I say this is to serve MY cause!" cried Fern. Who can give me back my liberty, who can give me back my good name, who can give me back my innocent niece? Not all the lords and ladies in wide England. But gentlemen, gentlemen, dealing with other men like me, begin at the right end. Give us, in mercy, better homes when we're a lying in our cradles; give us better food when we're a working for our lives; give us kinder laws to bring us back when we're a going wrong; and don't set] jail, jail, jail. afore us. everywhere we turn. There an't a condescension you can show the Labourer then that he won't take, as ready and as grateful as a man can be; for he has a patient, peaceful, willing heart. But you must put his rightful spirit in him first: for whether he's a wreck and ruin such as me, or is like one of them that stand here now, his spirit is divided from you at this time. Bring it back, gentlefolks, bring it back! bring it back, afore the day comes when even his Bible changes in his altered mind, and the words seem to him to read, as they have sometimes read in my own eyes-in jail: 'Whither thou goest, I can Not go; where thou lodgest, I do Not lodge; thy people are not my people; Nor thy God my God!'"

The scenes we have above copied are, we should state, witnessed by the ghost of Trotty Veck. Another period of time now elapsed, and the scene changes once more to Meg's wretched home. Will Ferm in his speech refers to the loss of his innocent niece; in this scene we have the solution of his complaint. Poor Lilian, not possesssing the strength of mind which has saved Meg through all her misery from temptation, has fallen. Poor Lilian has become one of those outcasts which society makes, and then punishes. But though sunken and fallen from virtue, the good of her heart is unextinguished. At length she dies on her knees, clasped in the arms of Meg, to whom she has returned to solicit her forgiveness. The story of Lilian's death is piteously, beautifully told: and we regret we cannot transfer it to our "Garland:" but room we cannot find. In this scene, but prior to the death of Lilian, we are introduced to Richard again who, from the manly lover he was ere he had drank at the poisonous streams of Malthusianism, has sunk into the confirmed drunkard; the half idiotic, sottish vagrant. Time rolls on, and again the scene changes, Richard had sunk into that state of debasement that nobody would employ him. At length he throws himself at the feet of Meg, and begs her to take him as her husband, as the only possible chance of his redemption. Poor Meg vields to his entreaties, hoping to save him for the sake of what they had once been to each other. They were married; they have a baby; but the attempt at reformation is made too late. Richard takes ill; lingers weeks and months; and at last dies miserably. The climax of Meg's misery now approaches. Having lost her regular work, she can only obtain chance work, that brings her for " a day and night of labour as many farthings as there were figures on the dial!" Without employment of any sort, on the last day of the Old Year she walks the city seeking work, but seeking in vain. She had not broken her fast all day; and now she applies for public charity, but this too she is refused. Faint and giddy she retraces her steps to her miserable home, where, to crown her wretchedness, she is repulsed on the threshold by the brutal occupier of the house. She pleads in vain. At length, despair's complete victim, she turnsproceeds down the dark street—and hastens to the river's brink: a true picture of MARY FURLEY, and too many hapless ones who, like her, have been driven to destruction.

THE LOST MOTHER. With her fevered hands she smoothed 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 last long agony of love.

authority! A most respectable man. One of the most Putting its tiny hand up to her neck, and holding it there, within her dress, next to her distracted heart: she set its sleeping face against her: closely, steadily against her: and sped onward to the river. To the rolling river, swift and dim, where Winter Night

sat brooding like the last dark thoughts of many who had sought a refuge there before her. Where scattered lights upon the banks gleamed sullen, red, and dull, as torches that were burning there, to show the way to a death. Where no abode of living people cast its shadow on the deep, impenetrable, melancholy shade. Through all these horrors, the spirit of the old man follows his daughter. The fearful agony he endures

in his vain attempts to grasp her, to drag her back, is depicted with a master's hand; but with such truth and minuteness that the liveliest pain must be felt by all who read this portion of the book. Most piteously poor Trotty appeals to the spirits of the Chimes to save his child, his Meg, from the approaching dread catastrophe.

Have mercy on her !" he exclaimed, "as one in whom this dreadful crime has sprung from love perverted: from the strongest, deepest love we fallen creatures know! Think what her misery must have been, when such seed bears such fruit! Heaven meant her to be good. There is no loving mother on the earth, who might not come to this, if such a life had gone before." She was in his arms. He held her now. His strength was like a giant's. * * "I know that we must trust and hope, and neither doubt ourselves, nor doubt the good in one another. I have learnt it from the creature nearest to my heart. O, spirits, merciful and good, I take your lesson to my breast along with her O, spirits, merciful and good, I am grateful!" Ie might have said more, but the Bells, the old familian Bells; his own dear, constant, steady friends, the

Chimes! began to ring the joy peals for a New Year, so lustily, so merrily, so happily, so gaily, that he leapt upon his feet, and broke the spell that bound him. Yes; the spell is broken—the vision is gone—the goblins have vanished—the spirit of the Chimes has accomplished its work.

And whatever you do, father," said Meg, "don't eat tripe again, without asking some doctor whether it likely to agree with you; for how you have been going on, good gracious!

Guess Trotty's astonishment and delight! For the details of the finale we must refer our readers to the book itself. Enough, that all ends happily, and Richard and Meg, young, happy, and hopeful, are married. Lilian is not dead, but still a beauteous child. Will Fern finds a friend more likely than Alderman Cute, in the person of Mrs. Chickenstalker, who proves to be a relation he was in quest of. And the whole ends with a joyous dance, in which Trotty and Mrs. Chickenstalker take the lead, in a step unknown before or since; founded on his own

The Chimes, in its "outward and visible appearance," is an elegant book; beautifully illustrated by Messrs. Maclise, Stanfield, Leech, and Doyle. We remember no work of Mr. Dickens's which has been so fortunate in this respect. Its charming pictorial embellishments, accompanying the sterling stuff of which the tale is composed, fully warrants us entitling the Chimes, "The Album for the Million for 1845."

And now, reader, having traced the story of the Chimes—imperfectly, we admit—from its com-mencement to its close, what think you of this latest of the productions of Charles Dickens? Whatever be that opinion, ours shall be given unreservedly. Several of the critic-craft—they must be bright boys at their business!—have very sagely set about comparing the Chimes with the previous works of Mr. Dickens! The upshot of their comparisons-not odious, but stupid-has been that these knowing gentlemen have voted the Chimes trash! We opine they have discovered by this time that the public, and themselves, hold opinions directly the reverse of each other. It appears not to have struck these worthies that the Chimes is a book widely different to any work heretofore written by Mr. Dickens. True, every work yet written by Mr. Dickens has had for its object the elevation and improvement of mankind, and the enlargement of those kindly sympathies which have so much to do with the existence and promotion of human happiness. But, in the Chimes, expressing views of man and society far more comrehensive than he has before put forth, Mr. DICKENS enters the public arena, as the champion of the people! Wellerisms, however happy, would be out of place in a work of this description. The masses are the victims of undeserved suffering; their cause is a solemn one; and solemnly, with an eloquence that was never excelled; in "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," Mr. DICKENS pleads that cause against the cruel, canting, unnatural, blaspheming doctrines and actions of the ruling classes of society. But the parties who denounce the Chimes as "trash,

charge on Mr. Dickens the sins of "exaggeration," and "extravagance," "inflation" and "falsehood" and an intent to array "party against party, and class against class." We leave it to our readers, too many of whom we fear are not far removed from the suffering condi tian of the Will Fern's and Meggy Veck's-to say, whether in describing the wrongs of their class, the condition of the agricultural labourer, and the bitter toil of the sempstress, Mr. Dickens has been guilty of "exaggeration," extravagance," inflation," or "falsehood." Party is "arrayed against party," and "class against class;" they have been long so arrayed; for that, the rich and the ruling classes are responsible. The advocates for, and apologists of, the rich, are numerous as corruption's wages can purchase; but the advocates of the poor are, like "angel's visits, few and far between." Nobly, therefore, does Mr. Dickens throw the weight of his great name into the scale on poverty's side; and if he seems to join in the strife of 'party against party, and class against class," it is to help the wronged to justice, and the miserable to a better state of existence; ends which not only sanctify the struggle, but would also, if achieved, put an end to the war of classes and of parties, and establish unity and brotherhood in the place

of hostility and hatred. Ye do not say that the Chimes is in each and every tittle a superior work. On the contrary, in plot and construction, we think it decidedly inferior to any other production of Mr. Dickens's pen. But viewed in its political character and bearings, it is decidedly the best work Mr. Dickens has produced It is the voice of poetry; the voice of thought and feeling, appealing to eternal justice against 'man's inhumanity to man :" a voice, which, while it will cause many an oppressor to shrink before its echo. will impart hope to the oppressed, and strengthen in thousands the cheering, saving belief that a better future for the many will come, when the condition of England's sons will be the reverse of that of Will Forn; and England's daughters be redeemed from that worse than Egyptian bondage, so truly, sadly pictured in the character of Meggy

I'faith, "Boz" has "played the very dickens" with our "Garland." Trotty, and Meg, and Will, and Cute, have so trenched upon our allotted space, that despite our second wreath, we shall, after all be compelled to omit several bouquets, poetical and prose, which we had intended to form "part and parcel" of this year's selection. Having said so much in praise of the press when rightly directed, and the pen when honestly employed, we don't know that we could do better than give the following beautiful lines by a lady, Mrs. E. S. CRAVEN GREEN, in honour of

THE GREY GOOSE QUILL.

FEATHER of Eagle, or plume of snow, On warrior's crest, or on beauty's brow, Kissing the fair cheek's peach-like bloom, Or seen by a flash thro' the battle's gloom. Mighty your conquests; but prouder still Is the triumph won by the Grey Goose Quill. Ye have revell'd long in the golden store Of the poet's thought and the sage's lore; Ye who have won by the power of mind The charmed land where the past is shrin'd. But the veil from the temple is rent, and lo! In a thousand hearts its treasures glow, And a spirit lives in that mighty throng Born of the glory obscured so long. The MANY have drank from the FOUNT DIVINE, And their souls are athirst for its deathless wine! Light from heaven has warm'd the clay-Darkness shrinks from the coming day; The world's deep heart has felt a thrill, The hidden might of the grey Goose Quill! In the darken'd mine, by the restless wheel, Bright thoughts on the weary heart shall steal. The furrow has past from the craftsman's brow, Some pleasant fancy is with him now! Or his soul is tranc'd by the potent rhyme Of some mighty bard of the olden time! He shall crouch no more by his cottage hearth, A darken'd, sordid shape of earth : A tool just fashion'd of human clay, To be wrought at will, or cast away. His MIND is awake!—he has heard the call— "Knowledge and life for the bondsman thrall;" He has wip'd from his name the serfdom ban. And taken his place with his FELLOW MAN. Knowledge, and Power, and Freedom!-ye Speed well on your course, O mighty three! Who shall resist your boundless will. Or stay the flight of the Grey Goose Quill How shall thy wonders, O, Art! expand When the mind shall guide the working hand, When science enlightens the craftsman's skill, And his thought shall live and be shap'd at will! The MANY 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 wiss, 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

BERANGER; and we cannot close Wreath II, without reverting to the noble spirits who, leaving all for liberty, devote themselves to freedom's holy we should say, by perusing in the Athenœum in some eggs are forbidden to be used, or even milk, translations of a few of the lyries of Ferdinand or cream in the analysis of the lyries of Ferdinand or cream in the analysis of the lyries of Ferdinand or cream in the analysis of the lyries of the l FREILIGRATH, a German poet, who though very young, has already acquired an European fame. He was in the receipt of a pension from the King of Prussia, bestowed on him in 1842, which his high poetic powers to the service of the people and liberty. In his own words:-

"Free, I choose my station With the people, and their couse make mine. triumph of liberty, there will this magnificent hymn ring from the lips of every patriot present.

OUR FREEDOM AND RIGHT! O! think not henceforth they must be in the tomb, O! think not henceforth they will hide from our sight, hough the voice of bold speakers is bid to be dumb, And none but the false ones have licence to write, No! no! the' our martyrs in exile abide them, Though others, outworn with the Tyrants who ride them, Should lauce their own veins in the dungeons that hide

Yet Freedom still lives, and beside her The Right. Our Freedom and Right! Nor let us look blank at a single rebuil,-To purchase full victory, the warrior must fight

This stirs but, and rouses the hearts of true stuff To cheer all the louder for Freedom! and Right! For still the two Holy ones flourish together; Share arms and adventures through fair and foul weather, Where Right is, the Free, uninvited, fly thither; And ever, where Freemen live, there rules The Right! Lives Freedom, with Right. Let this, too, console us; the pair, till to-day

From conquest to conquest ne'er made such a flight Ne'er flowed their full breathing with healthier play, To stir e'en the humblest of hinds with its might ;-All round the wide world, to each state they are speeding, On each coast they are wakening, and mustering, and leading : They have struck from the vassal the bonds he lay

dead in, And stripped from the Negro the chain of the White!

Twin Freedom and Right. Aye! spread are their banners, and wave everywhere, Each shame to abolish, each wrong to requite: Aye! here if defeated, hey're conquerors there! And their triumple, att, t, shall be perfect as bright O God! what a garland to deck the high pair in, All leaves that all lands on their standards are wearing The olive of Greece, the green trefoil of Erin. And the German oak-wreath, showing first in the light

True, many, ere then, that now groan, will lie low : et still sleep the just, and their slumber is light-And still on their tombs the twin glorious shall glow, For whom we bless them, too, -our freedom and right Charge glasses! a health to the brave, that contending For truth, dared oppression and misery, unbending, Who wrongfully suffered our right for defending ;-To justice for ever! and freedom through Right; Our Freedom through Right!

Our Freedom and Right!

We shall probably take an early opportunity of bringing our readers to a closer acquaintance with this noble poet. In the meantime three cheers and success to "Young Germany," and their glorious bard Ferdinand Freiligrath.

But we must conclude. The space allotted for our 'Garland" has been greatly exceeded; and though | say, we are loth to leave our pleasing labour, yet quit it we vice: I dare say you will be able to preach a sermon must. Where, then, can we find a hearty, joyous as well as I?" "O no, sir," said John, "but many chorus with which to conclude? We have found it! an inference I have drawn from yours." "Well, Here, from the pen of our talented and esteemed said the clergyman, "I will give you a text out of friend, James M'Kowen, several of whose excellent Job; let me hear what you infer from it:—' And the effusions have enriched our columns, we give,last, not least,—

A CHRISTMAS SONG. Come drink again with me, boys, And never fear, and never fear, The man, if man he be, boys, Who'd at us sneer, who'd at us sneer; In moments bright as this boys, What churlish soul, what churlish soul, Would e'er refuse to kiss, boys,

The wassail bowl, the wassail bowl. Then fill the goblet, now boys, To friendship dear, to friendship dear, Ere Time bind o'er his brow, boys, The waning year, the waning year.

To him of honest heart, boys, We'll drink indeed, we'll drink indeed; Who scorneth to desert, boys, A friend in need, a friend in need; Who dreads no despot's chain, boys,

Nor bigot's bann, nor bigot's bann; But nobly doth maintain, boys, The Rights of Man, the Rights of Man. Then drink to him with me, boys, And never fear, and never fear

'Tis "Nobles" such as he, boys, That we revere, that we revere To him who strives to dry, boys, The sufferer's tear, the sufferer's tear; Or breathe a word of balm, boys,

In sorrow's ear, in sorrow's ear; And ever proves a foe, boys, To guilty power, to guilty power; To him the bowl shall flow, boys, This joyous hour, this joyous hour.

Then drink to him with me, boys. And never fear, and never fear; 'Tis Nobles such as he, boys, That we revere, that we revere!

And now, good reader, our "Garland" for 1844 is completed; and for us it only remains to wish thee A HAPPY NEW YEAR! In the beautiful language of Charles Dickens—" May the New Year be a happy one to you—happy to many more whose happiness depends on you! So may each year be happier." It's a dragon." "Wha should ken best?" depends on you! So may each year be happier than the last, and not the humblest of our brethren or sisterhood debarred their rightful share, in what our Great Creator formed them to enjoy!"

استخمرا بالمما وبالرباب A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

Punch's Almanack for 1845.—We advise all our readers to immediately become purchasers of Punch's Almanack. The illustrations are excellent, and will be found provocative of never-ending amusement. We subjoin a few extracts :--

Solitoguy of A Sheriff's Officer.—" Hilary Ferm! Pshaw! There's nothing hilarious about our terms now. This is a precious land of liberty, this s! ven a sheriff's officer can't find a shoulder to turn his hand to. Time vas, ven I took my two bottles and my six bodies a-day. But now I thinks brandy-and-vater a luxury, and hasn't as much as a diaman' ring to my finger; I vonder ven they'll gladden my heart with a "execution?" for the sheriff's officer who weuldn't serve a fellow-cretur in a distress isn't vorthy of the name of Levy! So I may as vell sell Madame Tussaud my top-boots to stand by them figures of Vellington's and Blucher's.

Worthy of Attention.—Advice to persons about A VOICE FROM THE BAKEHOUSE.—A good baker should grow his own mutton. This is easily done by placing your customer's legs in a row, according to Having purchased the smallest leg you can find, change it for one of the bakings which is a little larger; that again should take the place of the next bulkier joint, and so on until you arrive at the largest. You can then walk off with your leg. A good crop of

bak'd taters may be got by digging one out of each ORNITHOLOGICAL DEBUT.—The cuckoo makes its a comfortable scratch. "What, Pat," said some of first appearance before a British public early in spring, his companions, "have you got the itch?" "No," and trusts to that indulgence which an English au- replied Pat, "but I'm ate alive with bugs." "O,

cannot fail eventually to find one. MEDICAL.—Certain cure of a cold in a prima donna.

Stop her salary, or put a rising vocalist in her part. Boiling. — The boiling point varies in different localities. In Belgrave and Grosvenor-squares, Mayfair, and Spring-gardens, the pot can hardly be boiled under £3,000 a-year. Whereas up at Camden Town the pot will boil at £150 or £200: and about St. Giles's or Spitalfields, at 7s. or 8s. per week. LITERARY. - June is Nature's publishing season,

when she sends forth several of her periodicals. That splendid annual the strawberry begins to appear in fine bunch of grapes for his own eating, took it up, parts, and the gooseberry comes forth in numbers. and said, "I publish the banns between these grapes Some apples and pears may also be expected, as speci- and my mouth: if any one knows any just cause or mens of some early editions of those beautiful standard impediment why these two should not be joined togeworks in Nature's library. THE ART OF PACKING.-A carpet bag should be

with hair brush. If the packing is not then successful, insert your foot into the bag, and pull fiercely at the handles. It does not matter about the carpet bag being wide open at both sides, so as it is closed with a padlock in the middle.

HINTS FOR SHOPPING.—If you want to purchase a piece of tape, go to Waterloo House, and ask to look at everything new in dresses, cardinals, cloaks, muffs, carpets, and feathers. Having fixed upon what you would purchase if you had the money, say, what you would purchase if you had the money, say, you see nothing to suit you, buy your tape, and resolve; by future rigid economy in the house-keeping, to squeeze that duck of a polka jacket out of the pies and puddings.

An Awkward Threat.—Charles Fox told an insolent fellow he would kick him to hell. "If you do," said the other, "I will tell your father how year are and puddings. drink the health of France and Freedom's poet, and puddings.

Tit Bits.

Eggs in Lent. - In Ireland regulations for fast

county of Kildare eggs were prohibited; and, in confession, Paddy Blake, the son of a celebrated cockfighter, deposed to having infringed the order. Upon King of Prussia, bestowed on him in 1842, which pension he has voluntarily relinquished, in order that, untrammelled and unbought, he may devote his high poetic powers to the service of the people riverence, sure they were biled." "No matter," replied the priest, "they might have had chickens all the same." The priest, however, considered the offender's age, and pardoned him. A short time afterwards the priest, wishing for some of the fine breed of Paddy's father's cocks, asked Paddy for a The following splendid song, by Freiligrath, we commend to our readers, hoping that wherever the sons of Democracy are assembled; wherever the bowl is quaffed to the downfall of despots and the triumph of 1" some of the fine or the fine or the fine or the fine of the fi month passed, and no chickens. At length, after five weeks, the priest's patience was exhausted, and curiosity led him to break one of the eggs, when, to his astonishment, he found it was boiled, and hard as a bullet: he went through the ceremony of breaking the whole clutch, and having discovered that all were alike, he sent for Paddy, and thus accosted him: "You little rascal, the eggs you brought me were all boiled." "Och, yes, your riverence; I was afraid I'd smash them if I brought them raw; and, sure, your honour told me there might be chickens in them

> just the same." DIVORCE.—" I've a friend who wants to get divorced," said a gentleman to a legal friend, "how's he to set about it?" "If he's rich, go to Doctors' Commons; and provided he can prove the necessary facts, he may do it for a thousand pounds." "But he's poor, sir." "In that case," said the lawyer, ' he must go to the union workhouse, where, without proving any crime against his wife, they will divorce him directly."

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Sterne, who used his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick in a fine sentimental manner, in praise of conjugal love and fide-lity. "The husband," said Sterne, "who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burnt over his head." "If you think so," said Garrick, "I hope your house is insured."

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER. - When Frederick Reynolds, the dramatist, mentioned to a friend that he was about to appear in the character of a novelist, he complained to him of the many difficulties he should have to encounter in his new undertaking; the latter replied, "Think, when the work is over, of the pleasure of correcting the press." "Aye!" rejoined Fred, "and when that work is over, think

of the press having the pleasure of correcting me!" Cost of a Water.—During the war of 1796, a saior went into a watchmaker's shop in the city, and handing out a small French watch to the ingenious artist, demanded how much the repairs would come to. The watchmaker looking at it, said it would cost him more in repairs than the original purchase. 'Oh! if that is all, I don't mind that," replied the sailor; "I will even give double the original cost, for I have a veneration for the watch." "What might you have given for it?" inquired the watchmaker. Why," said Jack, twitching his trousers, "I gave a French fellow a knock on the head for it; and if

you'll repair it I'll give you two." A DIFFICULTY.—" Dick," said a master to his servant, "have you fed the pigs?" "Yes, massa, me fed'em." "Did you count them, Dick?" "Yes, massa, me count'em, all but one." "All but one?" Yes, massa, all but one-dare be one little speckled pig, he frisks about so much me couldn't count him.' An Inference.—A servant had lived many years with a clergyman, and his master took occasion to "John, you have been a long time in my ser asses snuffed up the east wind." "Well," replied John, "the only inference I can draw from that is, they would be a long time before they would grow fat

upon it." An Orange Venture.—Leigh Hunt was asked by a lady at dessert, if he would not venture on an orange. "Madam, I should be happy to do so, but I am afraid I should tumble off."

Sharp Retort.—Sir William C——being at a parish meeting, made certain proposals, which an influential farmer objected to, and so effectually that they were not carried. Highly enraged, "Sir," says he to the farmer, "you may be a judge of a plough, but you know nothing of the subjects in which you interfered. I think I ought to be well informed upon them; I have been at both the universities, and at two colleges in each." "Well, sir," replied the farmer, and what of that? I had a calf that sucked two cows, and the observation I made, was, that the more he sucked, the greater calf he grew. THE COUNTRY FIDDLER.—A rustic Paganini was so

fond of accompanying his performance on the violin con spirito, that it frequently brought him into many scrapes, as well as distress. A gentleman meeting him one day looking very doloroso, said, "Why, Jack, what ails you, isn't your fiddle in tune?" "No, zur," replied Jack, "it be in pawn."

DINNER-HUNTING. —"Do you hunt?" inquired a "countryman" of D——. "Hunt, did you say, my darlint," replied he: "to be sure I do, every born day of my life." "And pray," continued his friend, "what description of game do you pursue?" "What game!" thundered Dan, "why, the best of all game; that that comes to the table—a dinner, to be sure!" The "oder Pat" was satisfied.

A WONDER IN HEAVEN .- In the neighbourhood of Kilbarchan, there lived two men, father and son, weavers by trade; and sole inhabitants of the tenement. For years they had made family worship a rule before going to bed, the old man praying, and the son reading the chapter. One night the son was reading quoth Hughie, "when I hae the beuk afore me.?" I'm nae heeding aboot that; I hae read it fifty times, and I'm reet; dear me, Hughie, did thou ever hear o' a dragoon being in that gude place? I ne'er did." 'Ay, ay, father; but this is a wonder, though." 'Weel, weel, read awa', Hughie; it could na be ony o' Claver's bloody troopers at ony rate.'

A TIMELY REPARTEE. - A soldier of Marshal Saxe's army being discovered in a theft, was condemned to be hanged. What he had stolen might be worth five shillings. The Marshal meeting him as he was being led to execution, said to him:
"What a miserable fool you were, to risk your life for five shillings!" "General," replied the soldier, "I have risked it every day for five-pence." This repartee saved his life. Modesty. - An Irishwoman once called upon an

apothecary with a sick infant, when he gave her a powder, of which he ordered as much as would lie on a sixpence to be given every morning. The woman replied, "Perhaps your honour would lend me the sixpence the while, as I have not got one by me at UNANIMITY.—A Scotch parson in his prayer said

"Laird, bless the grand council (the Parliament), and grant they may hang together." A country fellow standing by replied, "Yes, sir, with all my heart, and the sooner the better; and I am sure it is the prayer of all good people." "But, friends," said the parson, "I don't mean as that fellow does, but pray they may all hang together in accord and concord."
"No matter what cord," replied the other, "so 'tis a strong one." THE IRISHMAN AND THE HUMBUG. - A poor Irish-

man was travelling on the outside of a coach from Bristol to London, and was observed to be very undience is never known to withhold from strange birds never mind," said some of his companions, "you're who come in the character of foreign vocalists.

Directions for finding a Policeman.—Look down thing in our country." "No such thing! Well done, every area in the street; if you do not by accident Pat. I slept about a week ago at Cashel, and they see one, ring the bell and inquire if the policeman is in the kitchen. Repeat this at every door, and you me after them if it had not been for my dog, that slept in the room; why, they're as large as rabbits. I forget what they call them." "Och, I axes pardon," said Pat, "I knows them sure enough; them is what we calls humbugs."

Russia Binding.—An Irish gentleman took a book to his binder, who asked him if he would have it bound in Russia. "O, Jasus, no!" replid he, "do you think I can wait for the book while it is making a sea voyage? You must get it bound in Dublin.'

FORBIDDING THE BANDS .- A scholar of Dr. Busby's coming into a parlour where the Doctor had laid a ther, let them declare it." The Doctor being in the next room, overheard all that was said, and coming into the room, ordered the boy who had eaten the the frilled shirts. After which stuff in the coats and boots, garnish with shaving tackle, and ram down usual discipline he cried out aloud, as the delinquent had done, "I publish the banns between my rod and this boy's breech: if any one knows any just cause or impediment why these two should not be joined together let them declare it." "I forbid the banns," eried the boy. "Why so?" sald the Doctor. cause the parties are not agreed," replied the boy; which answer so pleased the Doctor, who loved to find any readiness of wit in his scholars, that he ordered the boy to be let down.

TO THE RECHABITES. GENTLINEN,-The fact of several local associations Rechabites being in existence, and some of them, I am informed, enrolled by the certifying barrister. placed your case before me in such a complicated form, that I preferred taking the opinion of counsel to relying on my own knowledge of the law. There is no question more complicated than those connected with the formation of associations of any kind, from the fact of our rulers wishing to guard against a possibility of such a thing as the existence of a thoroughly legal political association. It is not wonderful, therefore, that great difficulties should stand in tion or character. These are matters which I candidly confess that I never have, and perhaps never shall, measure by legal criticism, and for this special reason. If a society is ever so legal, and if any member, or any number of members, of such society shall commit an illegal act, the legality of the society will not protect the wrong-doer; nor is it now-n-days, por will it ever again, be the custom to prosecute cieties may be made legal, yet, except in very very extreme cases, such as are not likely to occur, and especially in so excellent, philanthropic, and praise-worthy a body as the Rechabites, the law generally deals with individuals, and not with the society. Reeling, however, the very great responsibility that advising on your case would impose, from the fact of a great number of statutes bearing upon the question, and not repealed by the Combination Act, being yet in existence, I felt that I best discharged my duty to the Rechabites by submitting their case to the consideration of counsel, who had time to reflect, and was surrounded by the requisite authorities. The following is the result of his very mature deliberation; a result which, while it takes some legal technical objections to the constitution of the society, nevertheless very clearly and forcibly points out those steps by which the body may be made legal, as it is praiseworthy. Trusting then, that you will believe that I have discharged my duty faithfully and effioperate against the interests of the Rechabites,

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OPINION. The estensible object of the members of the order of Rechabites seems to be to constitute themselves into friendly or benefit society; and therefore it may be better for them to conform to the provisions of the two principal statutes upon the subject, the 10 George IV., c. 56, and and 5 William IV., c. 40.

I remain, your obedient Servant,

FRABGUS O CONNOR.

By these Acts societies may be formed for providing re-fief to members, their wives, children, relations, or nominees, in sickness, or other natural state or contingency the occurrence whereof is susceptible of calculation by way of average, or for any other purpose which is not illebe kept separate and distinct from the payments required on account of relief in case of sickness, or other natural contingency susceptible of calculation, as aforesaid, or b raised at the time by extra subscription of the members. It is not compulsory on the Rechabites to enrol themselves under these statutes; but whether they do so or not they must be legal in purpose and in constitution. There fore, whether they enrol or not, I am of opinion that— I. They must disband the general society, and make each body a separate society, having no connection whatever with each other, and not being a mere branch of the parent association.

II. The members must not be required to take any oath or engagement, not required or authorised by law.

III. The names of all officers, committee, and delegates must be entered in a book, which shall be open to the inspection of all the members (see 39 George III, c. 79, s. 2, and 57 George III., c. 19, s. 25). IV. I think, also, the reference to arbitration (mentioned

in the rules 41, 42, 48) must not be made compulsory -but be offered as a recommendation and suggestion. V. All secrecy, whether by declaration, engagement, or oath, should be avoided; and therefore I think it would be better to omit rule 50.

by conforming to the Friendly Societies' Acts, seem to point to that course as the best one which can be adouted. Among those advantages are the following:-The rules are then binding, and can be legally enforced: protection is given to the members and their families sainst any fraudulent dissolution of the society, or mis-

appropriation of its funds; disputes may be settled (then without doubt) by arbitration; in case of death of mempense of obtaining letters of administration, and all doconnects, &c., are exempt from stamp duty. If the society adopt this course, they must, by

money subscribed, &c., shall be appropriated, and impase a penalty on its mis-appropriation (10 George IV. 3); and specify the places at which the society is to meet and provide for the powers and duties of the mem. number of officers, the purpose and mode of their election and period of office (2d. s. 11), and so the number of mem hers on committee as well as their powers (2d. s. 12). The rules also must direct in what manner the consent of the society is to be had to authorize the treasurer to lay out the funds (2d s. 13); and whether in cases of dispute the reference shall be to justices of the peace or to arbitrators: and, if to arbitrature, the number of them and mode of election (2d. s. 27.) None of the arbitrators to be beneficially interested in the funds of the society (25). must be made that the treasurer or other principal officer shall annually prepare a statement of the faulds, &c., for the use of the members; and the sum to be paid for a copy is not to exceed sixpence (2d. s. 33). I would advise, however, that the societies should appl Fr a form of rules by letter, addressed to "The Barrister appointed to certify the rules of friendly societies, London and the horizon deaths. " and then having decided upon them, they must sub mit to the barristers appointed two transcripts of the rules. Societies in England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed mensi submit them to Mr. Tidd Pratt; in Scotland to the Lord Advocate or the deputy appointed by him; and in Ire-Land to the barrister appointed there by the Attorney Seneral for Ireland. The fee is one guinea (4 and 5

that this section is still in force, notwithstanding (4 and 5. William IV., c. 40, s. 3); or, at all events, the barrister should give reasons for disallowing them, as by s. 5. o 10 Geo. IV., c. 55 (which section is certainly in force), in case the barrister refuse to certify all or any of the rules, the society may submit the same to the Court of Quarter Sessions, together with the reasons assigned by the barrister the writing for any such rejection or disapproval of any one or more such rules, and the justices may in their discretion confirm and allow the rules. HENRY MACNAMARA.

Temple, Dec. 17, 1544. come under the recent Act relating to Joint-Stock Companies (7 and 8 Vic., c. 110). By s. 2 of that act the of Parlian ent relating to friendly societies, which institu-

they have held their local committees, and preparations year with renewed vigour.

GRAT'S INN WARD, Albert, Gray's Inn Lane. mated them, which was, that the most vigorous exertious should be used for a thorough organisation of the ward in reference to the collection of the sinews of war for the approaching year. Mr. J. Collins, R.W. and V., was called to the chair, who addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. T. R. Reading. R. W., who, in a speech of great length, referred to the good that arose from agitation. He showed that Repeal would benefit the working classes of England English colliers with inunuating them with Irishmen. He said that he would not use that threat to the honest artizans of England if Ireland had a Parliament. He said it was felly to talk of putting Ireland upon the same footing as England, when England was crying was fast approaching when the millions of England and Ireland would demand their rights in a voice that course of a lengthened speech he said that the li people acted upon the defensive morally, but that it was constitutional to resist aggression, come from where it may. Mr. T. O'Callaghan, R. W. (Cork), then followed, and addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent style. In the course of his speech he stated Chartist principles; if so, all he had to say was, they were good. He was perfectly right in adopting the prin-Ireland. Several were enrolled.

MOORFIELDS WARD, Brown Bear, Eldon-street. Moorfields.-On Sunday evening last Mr. J. O'Brien R. W. and V., presided. The whole of the evening was occupied in denouncing the evil tendency of the Catholic Bequests Bill, upon which the chairman dwelt at considerable length with his usual eloquence. Mr. Minton will preside on Sunday evening

GRATTAN WARD, White Lion, Drury Lane, -On Sunday evening last Mr. Horgan, R.W., was in the chair.

After reading the late proceedings of the Association,
the chairman dwelt at great length on the benefit that Ireland would receive by the Repeal. Several were enrolled; after which the meeting adjourned.

JOHN O'CONNELL WARD, Temperance Hall, Seyeeting was held, but was not so numerously attended, count of its near approximation to Christmas. Mr. W. J. O'Connell (Inspector-general) and Mr. W. Dunne, R.W., attended in the early part of the evening, but did not stay, expecting there would not be a
meeting. After a short time Mr. Higgins, R.W.,
scalled to the chair, and Mr. Rooney, R.W., read meeting. After a short time Mr. Higgins, R.W., was called to the chair, and Mr. Rooney, R.W., read the late proceedings at the Conciliation Hall, Dublin, and called the attention of the meeting particularly but when we find more than one Roman Catholic Prelate the speech of the Liberator on the disturbed state and even Repealers, hailing at a measurewhich their friends and even Repealers, hailing at a measurewhich their friends the Counties of Leitrim and Cavan, and Mr. S.

The meeting the Whigs refused, surely it is not too much to say that even in this direction the Toryism of Peel has gone farther

Summer, Paradise-street; Mr. J. White, R. W., presided. The proceedings of the late meeting of the Association were read by Mr. M. Casserley, R. W., and sixty persons enrolled themselves as associates. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

BRIGHTON CONCILIATION WARD .- On Sunday, the 15th, a most numerous meeting of this ward was held at the Thistle, Middle-street. Mr. Johnson, a Scotch gentleman, was in the chair. He opened the business of the meeting by emphatically calling on those the way of the formation of societies of any descrip- present to rally under the moral banner of Repeal. Mr. Bowmer, an Englishman, denounced the Catholic Bequests Bill. Several extracts were read from the Association reports. And it was announced, amidst loud cheers, that the Repeal Reading Room would be opened on the first Monday of the new year. Mr. Guinness, of Dublin, will preside at the next

On Sunday, Jan. 5, a large meeting will be held members of any society for other acts than those at the Prince's Head, Prince's street, Westminster, committed by themselves. However different Acts at which Mr. W. O'Connell, Inspector-general, Mr. of Parliament may prescribe rules under which so- W. Dunne, R. W., Mr. O'Malley, R. W., and others will attend.

> MOBE MURDERS IN IRELAND .- DUBLIN, DEC. 18 .-Private letters have been received in town this afternoon, stating that Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, near Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, was yesterday shot dead near his residence. A letter from Athboy states that an attempt at assassination was made in that neighbourhood. An extensive grazier, whose name I have not learned, went out yesterday evening, accompanied by his brother, to look at some cattle, when they were fired upon. The brother, it is stated, was wounded.

CASE OF CRIM CON .- MULLET. v. LLOYD .- COURT OF to recover damages for criminal intercourse with the plaintiff's wife. The defendant pleaded not guilty. The damages were paid at £2,000. The defendant is the well known proprietor and publisher of Lloud's Weekly ciently, not allowing my own vanity or feelings to

speciate against the interests of the Rechabites.

London Newspaper, the Penny Sunday Times, and
several similar publications of the Greenacre school The defendant, who is some years older than the plaintiff, and has a wife and two children, was on terms of intimacy with the latter, who is a paper-maker, and supplied Lloyd with paper for his publi-cations. The wife of the plantiff is the mother of four children. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd stated the case to the jury, and called witnesses, whose evidence left no doubt of the defendant's guilt. Mr Cockburn, counsel for the defendant, admitted the fact that his client and the plantiff's wife were at the present time living in adultery. His address to the jury seemed to be wholly directed to the reducing the damages which the jury might grant the plaintiff to as small an amount as possible The Lord Chief Baron summed up, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £750.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1844.

OUR PAST POLICY.

The closing of the old, and the coming in of the New Year, is a period that invariably gives rise to much reflection, whether it runs in the direction of pleasurable reminiscences of the past, or flattering anticipations of the future. Families, friends, relatives, acquaintances, and customers, are at that period brought into closer contact with each other. "Stock is taken," as it were, of the past; and a kind of balancing of accounts takes place. Old friendships are revived; new associations formed; fortunes" of the property holders were pledged and signed, and fresh alliances made. The present is not, therefore, an inappropriate time for us to talk over past events with our old friends, with whom we have been in weekly com-

We have headed this article

OUR PAST POLICY, bers payments under £20 may be made without the ex- as the text whereon we would ground our present discourse. We have selected the theme because it was one that gave rise, not long since, to angry bickering amongst cane of their rules, declare the purposes for which friends, that created sorrow in the minds of our Whig foes, and led the Tory party into the anticipation of results which have not been realized. At the last general election public opinion was wavering between renewed bers and of committees or officers (2d. s. 19), and state the hope in Whiggery and diminished dread of Toryism; while the prisons were filled with the leaders of that section of society upon whose decision the contest between rival factions mainly depended. Little time was allowed to the forgiving multitude for reflection; and the Star, as the acknowledged organ of the people, was appealed to, and fearlessly took upon itself the responsibility of recommending the destruction of the old, the active, the cruel, and unbending foe, without inspiring any, the slighest, confidence in their victorious enemy.

town, and city, were covered with "Chartist delin-

quency." The columns of the Whig press teemed with rabid "denunciation of the Tory Chartists;" and the ours" herself! It was thus he acted towards the "landed mouth of every disappointed demagogue, "political ped- interest" in the matter of the Tariff, making them, themlar," and Whig lickspittle, foamed again with frothy rage, against those whom chains had not convinced, whom By 10 Geo. IV., (c. 56. s. 4), the barrister, if he refused the dungeon had not enlightened, or the tread-wheel the give a certificate, was to point out in what respect the made more pliant. In vain was another trial besought rules were repugnant or unlawful; and, it appears to me. for those whose whole career was marked by treachery, disappointment, and fraud. In vain was the bugabooism of old Toryism presented to the affrighted imagination. the "old Lady of Threadneedle-street" herself, and DEVOURING EACH OTHER! They learn that the lands are In vain was the attempt to reconcile us to what the Whigs had done, by assurances of what the Tories, if in power, would do. We judged positively, and not comparatively; we felt and saw the positive inflictions under which every class of society, from the monarch to the workhouse pauper, writhed. We saw in the palace a kind of serag-It does not appear that the society, if enrolled, will lio, and a very young, and, we believe, a very estimable woman, subjected to the contaminating influences of term Joint-tock Company is to comprehend amongst hereshitary debauchees, reckless speculators in female others "every institution enrolled under any of the Acts | pliancy, and political traffickers even in a youthful tions shall make assurances on lives or against any con- woman's fame. We saw class fed upon class—the influtingency involving the duration of human life, to an extent ential classes fed upon the unprotected. We saw the rents made by innovations patched up, or daubed over, with novelties still more startling, to make the thing last REPEAL IN LONDON-THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 26 .- | our time." We saw national bankruptcy staring an im-The meetings of this week have not been many, on potent Ministry in the face. We saw the Prime Minister account of the festivities of Christmas, but at the same of the greatest nation upon earth lolling in luxurious time the Repeal Wardens have not been less active ; ease, and relying on the subservient support of have been made to carry out the agitation of the new a compact and unprincipled section of Irish liberal place-hunters, title-seekers, and backs, through whose subserviency he vainly hoped to resist the growing The Repealers of this ward held their weekly meeting genius of the nation. It was at such a time that we were on Sunday evening last, and but one sentiment ani- called on to decide between this monster evil and the worst substitute that could be presented in human form. Well, the result of our policy has been canvassed from that period to the present, and we now find those who were amongst the bitterest of our revilers adopting it as their rule of action. And although we have had more than three years of Tory sway, we cannot find a single tongue of the old flattterers to wag in favour of pitiful Whiggery! Nay, as well as those of Ireland. Hereferred to the conduct | more, not a crime charged upon the Torics that is not met of the Marquis of Londonderry in threatening the by a heavier charge against the Whigs, and in the very same direction too. Ireland was the hot-bed of Whiggery; devoted exclusively to the recruiting service of the "patronage administration;" and therefore the acts of Whig and Tory, with reference to that country, may out for justice from her imperious rulers. The time be very fairly relied on as tests of their respective fitness to govern. If, then, we take a review of PEEL's would not be refused. Mr. Reading was loudly cheered. Church policy, Education policy, or Catholic policy, we resort to an Income-tax in time of peace, causing the Mr. Calanan, R. W., next addressed the meeting; in find no difficulty in awarding to them a very great adantage over the Melbourne policy in the same depart ments. PEEL has struck the "heavy blow and deep discouragement" which MELBOUBNE merely aimed at the Protestant Church. He has carried out the national sys_ tem of education to an extent frightful to the old Kildare. that the principles he had just adduced might be called street grub-worms; while if we are to believe the Right Rev. Dr. MUBBAY, -and upon matters of fact we have no ciples of any party to carry out his own. He had been reason to doubt the veracity of that prelate,—we learn advocating the cause for the last eighteen years. He that the Catholic clergy of Ireland petitioned the Whigs then condemned the Catholic Bequests Act as a mea- in 1840, for a bill similar to that entitled "The Catholic sure fraught with injustice towards the Catholics of Bequests Bill," passed during the last Session of Parliament: and as that measure is one upon which Mr. O'CONNELL has endeavoured to establish another "great grievance," let us see what the Right Rev. Dr. MUBBAY, a man whose zeal in the faith of his church cannot be

> disputed, says upon the subject :-"Your memorialists therefore entreat that the Board of Irish Charities may be rendered more generally useful and popular, by the introduction to it of Roman Catholic com-missioners, or by some other measure which may have a tendency to place their charities upon the same footing as those of their Protestant fellow-countrymen." Thus spoke the assembled prelates of your church in

1840. Their prayer could not then be heard; but the recent Act appears to have been intended to grant all that we then sought. It admits to the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests Roman Catholic commissioners street, Somers-town.—On Monday evening last | in sufficient number to check any adverse influence which might be attempted regarding the application of Catholic charities; and it takes away the dangerous power enoved by the former board, of alienating, under certain circumstances, Catholic bequests from the known objects

Now, we never interfere in mere matters of religion

ROTHERHITHE WARD .- A numerous meeting of this than the liberality of Melbourne : while we may further ause "national faith" to be broken too. This was done ward was held on Sunday evening at the Rose and add, that Mr. O'Connect's opposition is altogether at in the following words:variance with his "instalment principle." Either that, or the distinguished Roman Catholic Prelates who have nndertaken the duties of Commissioners must stand charged with apostacy.

> Another result which we anticipated from a large Tory majority, was the inevitable contention and strife to which t would lead in the Tory ranks; whereas, if Sir Robert PEEL had so small a majority that a few sectional Whig triumphs might convert it into a minority, dread of Whig restoration would make his supporters as pliant and subservient as those to whom MELBOURNE so long owed his situation. Do we not then daily find our predictions fulfilled! and has not, we ask, the very result which we anticipated been realised in the independence manifested by a section of Tories in the House of Commons on the Ten Hours Bill, the Masters and Servants Bill, the Poor Law Amendment Act, and though last not least, the Sugar Duties, when COBDEN and Co. were obliged to do for PEEL what in his strength his own supporters refused to do for him?

Add to these incontrovertible proofs, the fact of Russell's altered tone; the damning fact, that while session after session, the little Lord, with national bankruptcy staring him in the face, denied the existence of poverty, now, enlightened by the loss of office, has discovered that the working classes should have not only a larger amount of the necessaries of life, but also their fair share of the result than that of such a conviction upon such a Malthusian mind, it was worth all, and more, of the vitupera-EXCHEQUER, SATURDAY.—This was an action brought tion, dirt, and slander that has been heaped upon us for recommending it. And although, when such another and the sooner the better for the producing millions, ocasion presents itself, we shall, in any alliance whose heart-strings have been torn out to keep the bundle to be formed, give the preference to candidates of the most liberal character,-yet we shall not be intimidated from urging the claim, and pressing the return of a Chartist candidate, even at the expense of foretold, are coming to pass? Are they not anxious to being a colleague of a Tory, if that be the only means uphold the character of their teacher, and vindicate his to secure him. Hence we shew that our policy was pro-Chartist, and not pro-Tory: and that, by recommending have averted had his advice been listened to; and whose it we sought the means of destroying the active enemy in power, and of sowing those seeds of dissension among the PEEL to be allowed to embody in practice every one of Tory ranks which are yearly presenting us with such an abundant harvest of strife in the body. And surely, if ing the GRIDIBON, gilded in token of the triumph factions have relied for the subjugation of Democratic be had? Or are the friends of COBBETT content principles, we are not much to blame for having caused no small share of contention in the ranks of our opponents. So much for our much-reviled "pro-Tory" policy.

> ANOTHER NIBBLE AT "NATIONAL FAITH." THE FUNDHOLDER AGAIN SUBJECTED TO THE MINISTERIAL " SQUEEEZE !"

THE "screw" is to be put on again. "National faith" s to be kept with the Fundholder, by breaking faith with him, and reducing his rate of interest. The Three-and-a half per Cents, have been reduced to three. A "saving" out of "national faith," of some two-and-a-half or three millions, has been effected on one class of the Fundholders: and now another class is to take its turn, and experience the benefits of this "cheapening" age in a "cheaper" rate of payment, even though the "lives and principles" should be paid to the uttermost farthing ! The warning-note has been sounded. Intimation of

the approaching "squeeze" has been given. The Minister has sent forth the announcement of his intention, that he may see the effect produced on the "holders" (under "national faith!") before the time for sacrifice arrives. PEEL is a CACTIOUS man. He generally feels his ground before he ventures to tread. He tries the temper of the public mind before he dares to strike: and the force of his blow is generally just that which the ill-conditioned recipient can bear, and no more. PEEL adroitly manages to make "events" first knock the "powerful interests" he has to deal with, down; and then he hits as hard and as foully as he can while they are under. He has thus dealt with the Orangemen of Ireland, and the rampant adherents of "Protestant ascendancy." It is thus he dealt with the "Kildare-street" proseletising crew, by setting aside their exclusive pretensions, and hoisting over their head the really useful and liberal system of Irish national education. It is thus he has dealt with poor Mother Church in the case of the Catholic Bequest Act, recognising, by statute, the existence Our policy, instead of being termed Anti-Whig, was of Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland, and conferring designated "PRO-TORY." The walls of every borough, on the Romish Church in that country advantages in connection with the bequeathment of land for the use of the Church not enjoyed by the "Holy Mother" "of selves, the unwilling instruments of their own destruction. It was thus he dealt with the Country-Bankers in 1819; and again with them and the Joint-stock Banks, in his Bank Charter Act of last Session, in which he laid down principles which will close every one of them as Banks of issue; aye, and even ultimately establish one only "National Bank" for at the funds; that the mills are at the lands; and that Regulation Bill," embodying principles which, when prepared! "worked out," will destroy the huge separate monopolies that now exist, with their arbitrary, unsound, ill-advised, illiberal, selfish and grasping systems of management, and take the whole direction of internal communication, whether by rail, turnpike-road, or canal, into the hands of the General Executive, to be managed for general and public benefit. It is this course of conduct he has invariably pursued towards all that he has had to deal with "friends" or foes; and his "friends" have generally had to fare the worst: and this course of conduct he seems disposed to continue to the end of his tether. His "friends," the "holders" of the Three-per-Cents., cannot therefore wonder that their turn has at length come!

That turn has come! They may writhe, and wriggle, and fume, and sweat, and whine, and complain: but all to no use! They may prate of "national faith" being pledged to them; of the solemn engagements made with them, that, come weal come woe; come fire, come water; come plenty, come famine; come national existence or national destruction, they should be borne harmless; they should Remittances, whether by Bank or Post-office Money be scathless: they may remind PEEL of the signing away to them of the "lives and fortunes" of the nation; putting the properties of ALL in pledge : they may do all this, but all in vain! Their hour has come! They quietly and laughingly suffered and aided the passing of the Small-Note Suppression and the Bank-Restriction-Abolishing Bill of 1819, by which THEIR "holdings" have ever since been doubled in real value; and which bill has, in its operation, reduced hundreds of thousands to beggary, sent hundreds out of existence by their own hand, and caused universal confusion and dismay through out the land. They "aided and abetted" in the enactment of that measure which has made it necessary to Queen on the throne to pay sevenpence out of every pound the nation "affords" her, even when her own privat 'calls" demand the money elsewhere! They administered the poisoned cup to others: the chalice is now returning to their own lips! They have robbed, and robbed, and robbed, and helped to rob, others, without mercy or cessa tion: and now it is THEMSELVES that have to submit to "robbery," however hardly they may take it!

The announcement of the Minister's intention to filch came before the public in rather a queerish fashion. PEEL did not employ his own "organs" to promulgate the fact. He did not whisper it in Granny's ear, nor tell it to. the official Standard. He went a more "cautious" way to work. He got the "ball of horse-dung" to do his bidding -the dirty, stinking Globe. This was discreet. If the threatened onslaught on "national faith" should raise "a pother" before which it might be desirable to retreat, the back-door was open. A hint given, and Grandmother, with spectacles high on nose, would have shaken her 'mob-cap" at the "unscrupulous Ministerial opponent' who could seek to do damage to the "strong" and "honest" Government at the expense of the most sacred interests, even that one involving the "faith" of the nation itself!-while the less sedate but more vindictive Standard would have cudgelled away in right good carnest, Iriah fashion, giving its own side two blows for the one made to reach its opponent : and the enduring Globe would have borne this lecturing and this trouncing with most wonderful magnanimity, never retorting nor even repining, but contenting itself with faintly hinting that "its source of information was first-rate," and "that the Minister had seen good reason to abandon, for the present, the intention he had entertained." PEEL who is well known as one of the artful sort, knows this game well enough: and so accordingly he went to his opponent, even in this direction the Torvism of PEEL has gone farther the Globe, to get the "ice broken" as to his intention to

It is currently reported, and generally believed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having met with no opposition in the reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents.,

intends proposing the reduction of the Three per Cents. on the meeting of Parliament.

It was matter of indifference to the utterers of this notice, that the terms of it were untrue. It mattered not that the notice itself was to raise the "report" of which it spoke as being "current," and "generally believed" when it was not known of at all: it mattered not all this: the authors of it had a work to do; and they adopted the means that seemed likely to accomplish it. Your "statesmen" are never nice. A good "white lie" or two has been of infinite service when the truth would have been destruction, on many occasions: and those who can sit coolly down in the Cabinet, and balance human life in myriads against personal ambition and party ascendancy, giving up sentient beings to sacrifice to gratify the ambition and maintain the ascendancy, are not the men to boggle at truth when falsehood will serve the purpose better. So far from this same "report" being "generally believed," the first announcement of it came like a thunder-clap on the monied interests, and caused sundry wry looks and ominous shakes of the head "on 'Change:" all, however, accompanied by a mannerism that but too plainly indicated the fear that resistance would be useless. The "men on 'Change' know full well that they are doomed! that their fate is certain, spite of all the cant about "national faith" that can be raised. luxuries. If our "pro-Tory" policy had produced no other | They know that it is but a question of time : a few months sooner or a few months later. They may, and will struggle to prolong that time:

"But come it will for a' that!"

of injustice, called "national faith," tied together! But what are the disciples of "old WILL COBBETT" about, now that all these things, of which he so accurately memory before his countrymen, whose sufferings he could dangers and difficulties he would have prevented? Is COBBETT's suggestions and plans, without his eves meetdivide and conquer," has been the maxim on which of its master? Is the feast of the gridiron never to that the statute-book should contain the evidence that their teacher was alone the true-man; and that after staving-off as long as expedients would at all serve, to him were the "statesmen" that had sneered, and scoffed, and taunted, in their day of pride and power, obliged to come at last! Well! perhaps it is as well that it should be so! Unseemly glorification could do little good-and might do much harm; while the "deeds of the day" are the best vindication of the political wisdom and foresight of the author of "Paper against Gold" that could by possibility be furnished. The condemnation of the enactors of Peel's Bill without EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT, is written in every statute that is now passed affecting finance: and the most just retribution of all is, that PEEL, the author of the measure of 1819, is forced, by circumstances, to be the Registrar! What more would even Cobbett himself have desired?

> Great sensitiveness was manifested in the year 1834, in by Mr. Cobbett, setting forth the facts connected with the enactment of PEEL's Bill; the gross injustice it had inflicted; how the course had been persevered in, in spite of warning and earnestful remonstrance; how caution had been set at nought, and advice insolently rejected great sensitiveness respecting this resolution was manifested and a motion carried that it should be erased from the journals of the House-the voters for such motion fondly hoping that by such act they could annihilate all record of the facts! And, since then, PEEL himself has come down to the House with a measure to tax the Queen's salary, and tax the salary of every officer of state! Since then PEEL has proposed a Bank Charter Act, which gives warning to the infringers on "the Queen's prerogative to coin," that their days are numbered; and that they must "set their house in order!" Since then PEEL has proposed the reduction of the Three-and-a-half per Cents. to three; or, in other words, proposed the reduction of the interest of the National Debt!-a good step towards EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT itself! and now, at this moment he is contemplating another step in that same direction by tackling the greatest section of "holders" there are.the Three-per-Cents,-reducing them, as we suppose, to two, or two-and-a-half! These things cannot be blotted out "of the records of the House" if Cobbett's resolution could! and in them, those who have Cobbett's memory in charge, have more than a triumph!

From all this the people have much to learn. They learn, first, the value of perseverance. The very plans now adopted by PEEL were persecuted-down only a few years They learn, second, that THE THING is tottering to its fall! They learn that the several orders of the state who have hitherto battened on the people's toil, and devoured up their whole substance, are now at work promissory notes, if any at all. It was thus he acted the Minister is at them all! They learn, therefore, to towards the railway companies just before the last break- be watchful and ready; for "THE END cometh like a ing up of Parliament, when he hurried on the "Railway | thief in the night." Well will it be for those that are

To Readers and Correspondents.

To OUR SCOTCH READERS .- This being Christmas week. it was impossible to make the required alteration in the despatch of papers for Scotland. Next week, however, we hope to be able to comply with the request of our northern friends, so that the Star will arrive in Aberdeen on Saturday; and in other parts of Scotland at an earlier hour than at present. OUR AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS will bear in mind that this

number completes the quarter; those agents who do not pay their accounts, and those subscribers who do not renew their subscriptions, will not receive papers. AGENTS AND BOOKSELLERS will please to notice, that all orders for the Star, and advertisements, must be addressed as under :--

"Francus O'Connor, Esq., Northern Star Office, 340, Strand, London." orders, must also be addressed in the same manner and the orders made payable to Mr. O'Conpor. Post-office Orders must be made payable at the Post Office, No. 180, Strand. Attention to these instructions will prevent disappointment and save ETTERS TO LEEDS .- Several of the agents continue to

address their orders to Leeds, as though unaware that the paper had been removed to its present place of publication. Their orders have been unattended to in consequence. We have given plain directions for them how to proceed; where and whom to address to; and it is their fault if they do not comply with them. Let them remember that all orders for the paper, and all payments of money, should be addressed to Mr. O'Connor himself, at the Publishing Office, 340, Strand; and all Post-office Orders made payable to that gentleman, at the Post-office, 180, Strand.

BE OLDHAM MINERS.—Their intelligence, though bear ing date Dec. 25, did not reach us till Friday morning, the 27th, which was too late. MANCHESTER CORRESPONDENT .- We cannot manage his

last communication in this number. FRAUDS ON THE WORKERS IN THE HOSIERY TRADE .-We have often had to complain of, and expose, the downright robberies committed on the workers by the arbitrary system of fines and deductions that has become so general in almost every department of manufacturing labour. Through its operation a workman now a-days scarcely ever knows what his income really will be, until he has passed the "ordeal" on Saturday night, and learned the amount set down against him in the "bating book." Instances are not uncommon where the whole expenses of superintending and "overlooking" a large manufacturing "concern" are made up out of what is filched from the understood earnings of the parties employed at actual work; and managers have been known to have been dismissed from their situations, because their consciences would not permit them to rob as much from the poor slaves under them as the employer demanded. In some instances an average amount, made up as the over-lookers please,from this or that source, this or that man,-is expected. In the factory districts the fraud is perpetrated by actual deductions from the amount understood to be earned: in the hosiery-and-lace-weaving districts the system of charging rent for the frames on which the poor toilers work, obtains; which " rent' is rigidly exacted whether the frame be occupied by the "renter" or not. This plan is quite as efficacious as the other for getting directly from the workman the wages of labour, as the following facts, promulgated by the chairman of the Nottingham Board of Guardians, but too abundantly prove :- "When acting at the board of guardians in this town I frequently take memoranda of the cases of abuse, so common in the hosiery trade. which come under my notice. I consider that all such memoranda may be useful, if there should ever be an inquiry into these matters. I allude particularly to the practice of letting frames to the poor workmen at

1s. 3d. or 1s. 6d. a-week, then "stinting" their employment, and still exacting every payment, just as if they were in full work. I send you two cases-one by way of illustration, and the other because it is the climax of this species of petty larceny. A week's work-One dozen pair of drawers, 7s. 6d.-Deductions-frame rent. 1s. 6d.: taking-in, 9d.: winding, 6d.; candles, 3d.; needles, 2d.; fire, Id.:-total, 3s. 3d.:-net earnings, 4s. 3d. In full work the same man would make two dozen pairs at 15s., and the deductions would be no more than 3s. 6d.; consequently he would earn 11s. 6d. aweek. Thus the operatives are pauperised for the advantage of a middle-man between the master manufacturer and the workman. The second is what a poor man stated to be his own case last week-I need not say it is one that can very seldom occur. He was only allowed to make two pair of hose at 1s.6d.; deductions-frame rent, 1s. 3d.; fire, 3d.:-total, 1s. 6d.:-net wages, 0s. 0d.!! I remain, sir, your obedient servant, the Chairman. Nottingham, December 17th.—Truly does the chairman of the Guardians characterise the practice. It is larceny! and if there was not "one law for the rich and another for the poor," the filchers of the earnings of the workmen in the frames would be sent where the filchers of pocket-hankerchiefs and snuff-boxes are sent, when caught. It has been established that all such charges are Wegal. The Truck Act requires that the wages of the worker shall be paid in the current coin of the realm; and not so much for "rent," and the rest, if any, in money. Cannot the chairman induce his brother Guardians and the rest of the kindly disposed of his class, to form themselves into an association to enforce the law against the robbers? Associations for the prosecution of felons are common enough amongst the holders of property; cannot we have one to visit the "penalties of the statute' on those who commit "petty larceny" on the earnings of the labourers?

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE HASWELL SUFFERERS.—We re ceived the following list of subscriptions from Mr. Roberts previously to removing from Leeds, but too late to be acknowledged in that week's Star. It was put away among other papers for transmission to London, and has but just now turned up again. We therefore now give it :- W. P. Roberts, Esq., begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, which he has received by Post-office orders, and paid to Mr. Martin Jude. Treasurer: From Mr. H. Lafarque's pupils (teacher of languages). West-street, Wakefield, in addition to £3 previously remitted, per Mr. Sutherland, 13s. 6d.; from the miners of Darleston, per Joseph Cope, 7s. 9d.; from Cleater Moor colliery, near Whitehaven, per John Harrison, secretary, £1 16s. 6d.; Chartists of Bath, 6s. 5d. CASE OF MB. THOMAS PRESTON .- A Correspondent, sign ing himself J. Earl, writes us to say, that "Calling a No. 12, Shire Lane, Temple Bar, the residence of the long tried patriot Mr. Thomas Preston, I was surprised as well as hurt to find the good old man lying on the floor without bed or bedstead, with only a rug to cover him." He desires us to recommend this case of ex treme destitution to the attention of the London Chartists, who lie is sure will extend the hand of aid to sooth the sorrows and distress of a brother fast tra velling to the grave. The fact as to his present actual condition is now before them : let them acoust them selves as duty prompts.

L. P., Southwark.—If he have a bargain with his landlord that the landlord is to pay the rates, whatever the amount of them are he must pay. If he has been assessed too low hitherto, he has been favoured at the expense of the rest of the parish. Let not R. P. hesi tate about enforcing his claim for the vote. . By law he ought to have it; let him seek for what the law gives him that he may use the power he thus acquires to the obtaining of a like right and power for every man. Never mind the landlord and the rates. If these are higher in consequence, through the splenetic feeling of the parish-officers, the fact will only show him the necessity of supporting Mr. Duncombe in his endeayour to obtain a repeal of the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Act, and thus put it out of the power of partizan chise by threats of increased rates to those who seek to exercise a right the law confers on them. Will R. P. favour Mr. Duncombe with the facts of the case he mentions to us, giving the name of the official who so far forgot his duty as to try to intimidate him from get

ting on the register by a threat of increasing his rate? V. FAIRBAIRN, WEDNESBURY .- The election of church wardens on any day in Easter week is legal, if due and sufficient notice has been given of the meeting. Such notice however ought to be affixed on, or near to, the door of every church and parochial chapel in the parish. Inattention to this particular, renders not only such a meeting, but every vestry meeting, illegal; and all the business done thereat may be set aside on an appeal against the rate.-When the churchwardens asked for a new rate they ought to have produced their accounts to show how the old rate had been expended and to convince the parishioners that a new one was necessary. They should have shewn why they deemed it advisable to lay a rate at so much in the pound. A neglect to do these things would justify the parishioners in re fusing to grant a rate.-If the meeting was an illegal one, all the motions, amendments, or resolutions in the world would not make it legal.-A poll can be de manded by any parishioner, after a shew of hands on any proposition has been taken. Indeed, such is the only proper time. It does not rest with the churchwardens to either consent or refuse. The chairman o the meeting is the party to take the poll, giving due notice, and making due arrangements, that every parishioner may, if he likes, register his vote. A refusal to grant a poll when duly demanded, invalidates a rate and our correspondent would do well to refuse to pay

ALEX. CHRIGHTON, ARBBOATH.—A Jew, if he be natu ralized, can hold property, and will or devise it, the same as any other Englishman; if he be an alien, he can do neither one nor the other. But a Jew, so long as he retains the faith of his forefathers, cannot be a privy councillor, nor fill any of the offices of state. He cannot even become, as we have recently seen, a mem ber of the gormandizing club, the London Court of Al dermen. Holders of these offices have to take oaths that they will faithfully perform their duties: and this they do "on the good faith of a Christian." As the Jew necessarily abjures Christianity as an imposture faithfulness to his creed will not permit him to swear by "ours " and for his faithfulness he pays the penalty of exclusion. Maugre all this, the Jew has the high and inestimable privilege of fleecing a Christian whenever he can catch him. As the latter is an infidel to the faith of Abraham, and a dog for being taken in by the rank imposture of the pretended Messiah, it is only fair to ease him of this world's goods, which should alone be conferred on the "chosen race." Ever since Moses and his followers set the example of getting the gold and silver vessels of the Egyptians, by what the Americans would call "sharp practice," the Jews in all ages have tried closely to imitate it. They have set their hearts on obtaining a good share of the precious metals either by hook or by crook; and pretty successful they have been.

G, writes as follows :- For a considerable time I have felt the want of a political library, or books treating on the various branches and machinery of government To supply this want I would suggest that our executive issue recommendations to the ingenious advocates of our cause, requesting them to write a short article on a given topic; such articles to be subjected to a committee for selection and preparation for the press Simple and concise articles on logic, grammar, composition, and perhaps elocution, would be found very useful; and from numerous enquiries that I have made. think would ensure a large sale, especially if the proceeds were to be devoted to our cause. Information on the above topics is far out of the reach of working-men It is generally found in expensive treatises; and only to be arrived at by a course of reading of old works, not directly applicable to the present position of society in relation to government or political economy. Had a just conception of logic been abroad, a better judgment would have been formed of the villanous Whig press, and also of Chambers's beautiful specimen of unsound deductions derived from FALSE PREMISES.

WILSON, CUPAR.—It is the established rule in all well-

ordered debates, from the House of Commons downward, that the mover of a motion, or introducer of a question, has the right of reply. It is reasonable that it should be so. It is fair to presume that when an individual makes a question his own, which he does when he takes charge of it in the manner stated, he makes acquainted with its nature, its so lationship; and is able to give good reasons why other people should arrive at the same conclusion respecting it that he has. All this he details, or should do, when introducing his question for deliberation; and in the debate that ensues, those opposed endeavour by all the power that in them lies to show that his reasoning is unsound, and his conclusions untenable. If the weight of reasoning be against him; if the premises he has laid down are demonstrated to be false; if the deductions he has drawn are one and all upset, all the "reply" in the world will not establish his case, unless we suppose that the human mind is unable to judge of reason: and in that case all debate is a farce. But if the opponents. instead of meeting the case, have fought beside it; if they have used clap-trap, and not reason: if they have attempted to bury the question beneath a mass of sophisms and cajolery, it is right that the champion of the question should have an opportunity of demon strating this. It is right that he should be at liberty to examine the reasons adduced against him; show how irrelevant and inconclusive they are; how his points are unassailed; how his reasoning remains unanswered: and then the question goes to the vote. If it went before this process was complete, it is possible, and, indeed, probable, that injustice would be done to it. From this process no harm can arise, unless it be that of having the question too-well-debated. We are glad to hear that the society, on whose behalf our correspondent puts his question and seeks for information is doing well. It is only another instance, as he says to thousands, proving that the sons of labour, if properly united, could work out their own salvation, independent of all "aid" whatever. Our correspondent, in conclusion, mentions a fact, which we shall let him tell in his own language. He says :- "The Trades have advanced of late to an extent one would not have expected some years ago, thanks to the admirable trinity-Duncombe. Roberts. and O'Connor-and to the organ of Labour's Rights, the Northern Star. THAT is the book from which the working classes have received their instruction. The truly amiable defender of truth and hater of superstition, Miss Frances Wright,

when in Dundee last summer, told Mr. Myles that the Star was the only truly liberal and independent jour. nal in Europe. This is a high character, and comes from a high quarter: but the paper deserves it." The compliment is indeed a high one: one that raises just feelings of pride, when passed by one whose tribute to worth is so valuable, because not given as a matter of course, but in accordance with judgment formed after due examination and reflection. One encomium from such a quarter is worth a sackfull of empty compliment and common-place praise. We trust to show that we do deserve the high character so unreservedly given us by the gifted lady, by making the Star a better organ for the "men of the Progress" than it has hitherto

POOR CHARTIST of Staindrop, county of Durham, had better urge his neighbours to engage with himself in hastening the time when the remuneration, or return, for labour, shall be sufficient to procure for the labourer all that he desires, in moderation. Then neither he nor they will have to depend on the Church Charity Clothing Club, with its 3d. a week contributions, and its tickets to the Quaker draper for pasted calicoes and devil's dust woollens, some twenty per cent. dearer than at other shops in the regular course of trade. Your "charity" clubs are shocking dear

PILL FOR THE LEAGUE. - The following morceau is from the Dublin Weekly Register of Dec. 14th :- "The change in the tactics of this Association has preved the truth of what we always asserted, that there is but little hope for amelioration in British Institutions till the guides of the popular feeling in England turn a more zealous and honest regard to the necessities of the franchise. We perceive that the League has at length taken the bull by the horns; and, like the athlete of old. enters the list to "conquer, or to die." Inany case preferring the former alternative for our friends the League-notwithstanding their unaccount. able conduct on the West India Sugar Bill-we fear as greatly the later result will be their portion. There is only one way indeed: but we don't think the League leaders are the men : ursue it with the perseverance requisite to success. Some very honest men there are amongst them, we believe; but we have a strong opinion that the momentum of the movement tends more to the interest of the manufacturers than to the extension of the people's rights and comforts. But time will tell." Bravo Register!-It was to benefit the manufacturers and millowners of England that the Union was called for, to ruin the rising trade of Ireland -and for the same reason are the people of England brought to the verge of starvation. NEW POOR LAW AT LEEDS .- The election for Guardians

in the township of Leeds has just concluded; and right

glad are we to announce that not one Whig has there

been returned in the whole batch! The conduct of that base and perfidious faction, while paramount in the Council Chamber of the Corporation, has been so thoroughly partizan; so exclusive, so overbearing, and so inimical to public weal, that universal disgust has been engendered against Whigs and Whiggery in every shape: and the detestable faction has received its deserved reward at the hands of the rate-payers of all, and several, the wards of the township! For a long time there has existed a strong desire to introduce the New Poor Law into Leeds; but the Commissioners dare not venture, because of the altered state of public feeling respecting the Whigs. Seven years ago they issued an order, forming Leeds and some other places into "an Union;" and directing that an election of guardians should take place. The election was had; and the resuit was, that every man returned was a Tory: not one single Whig could get the suffrages of the ratepayers. When this was known to be the case, the Commissioners withdrew the order, assigning no reason: and Leeds from that time to the present has been under the old law, with a Board of Whig overseers, chosen by a Whig Bench of Magistrates. When the new batch of Tory Magistrates, created by Sir James Graham, ascended the Leeds Bench, they demanded that a portion of the overseers should be Tory too; and to save appearances, as the appointing body, the Bench, was not exclusively Whig-(thanks to Jemmy Graham for that!) - the Whigs consented; and a number of Tories, for the last year or two, has been sent in to snarl and fight with the Whig Rump. The last Amendment of the Poor Law Amendment Act having given new and vastly increased powers to the Commissioners to deal with such places as Leeds, and an effort having been made by the Chartists of Leeds to get into the Board of Overseers at the Workhouse, through the Select Vestries Act, it was deemed expedient to form the Township into "a Union," and take it into the charge of the Somerset-House despots. Bu: how to do this with safety was the question. Of late years the Chartists in Leeds had carried all before them They had the whole Churchwardenship to themselves. they had the Board of Highway Surveyors in their hands; they had more than broken-way into the Council Chamber, and were indeed rapidly gaining strength there. The body of electors for Guardians were the rate-payers at large. True, there were the plurality of votes: but the main of these were not in the hands d the Whigs. There was great danger then to be appre hended, that if an election was resorted to, a Board of independent men, and not tools of the Commissioners. would be returned. Many and serious were the confabs that Sub-Commissioner Clements had with the magistrates: and WE KNOW that at those meetings few of the Chartist strength was uppermost, and all sorts d schemes devised to render it inoperative. Amongst other things it was determined that the qualification for guardian should be a £40 rating, although, in almost every other "Union" in the kingdom a rating of one penny is as good a qualification as a rating of £100. Is was judged by the far-seeing Clements, that the Chartist would be able to find few men rated at the amount £40; while, if the qualification was a mere rating a all, the Board of Guardians would be, like the Board of Highway Surveyors, all Chartists: men not disposed w let him play pranks with them or for them. Accordingly, at £40 the qualification was fixed, though a rating of £3 is sufficient to qualify for the office of councillor under the Corporations Act. Another "move" was, to vok in wards. Beforetime the voting was throughout the whole township. There were so many guardians wanted, and every rate-payer in the township voted for the whole lot if he liked. This was by far the most pa pular mode. But in it the Commissioners saw gree danger of defeat. The "aggregate vote" they knew would be against them; but there was a chance that if they split up the election piece-meal, and la the wards choose so many, and so many, the could manage in some of them. In one ward the Chartists might be strong; but if they were, they could do was to carry their men. Their votes could not go in aid of their friends in another ward, a would have been the case in an aggregate vote; so w elect by wards was determined on. To fix the qualitcation at the high amount of £40 rating, and to direct the election by wards, the Commissioners availed themselves of powers recently conferred on them. Well, w work the rate-payers went; and out of the eighteen elected not one is a Whig! but on the board appears two of the most notorious and leading Chartists of the town! Councillors Jackson and Brook. Aye, Master Clements your fears were not groundless, though your precattions have failed you. The entire of the Board are of posed to the harsh and unfeeling conduct of the Pool Law Commissioners. They have been chosen for that very reason. They have been sent to the Board to stand between the poor and the Poor Law Commissioners. There is every reason to believe that they will answer the expectations formed of them. To do this effectually however, it will be necessary that they make a clean sweep of the workhouse officials. Out with every man of them! They have been there so long-have been so used to do the bidding of their Whig masters, that they cannot be expected to go easy in gest under their new drivers. Have a new set all gether. This point is of the utmost consequence. The election of officers by the Board of Guardians is the most important work they have to do. Get men that will serve the Poor Law Commissioners duly installed and the Board are powerless. The Guardians must remember that though they elect, they cannot displace Let them therefore look well to it, who they invest with power. Above all, and before all, let them be cautious who they put in as clerk. He is either their servant, or their master, as they choose. With a kindly-disposed staff of officers, they may protect the poor of Leeds, and see that every due relief and accommodation is afforded hem. But to do this, they must sweep the place clear of the present batch. Send every mother's son to the right about. "Begin at the beginning," as the clerk at Beeston said. Teach the Whigs that if they will have all the Aldermanships, they are not to have all the of fices and "pickings." "Tit for tat." Clear the place. Bundle every Whig out! CONDITION OF THE WORKPEOPLE OF BRADFORD .- Webs to direct attention to a most remarkable letter from

working man, "taking stock" of the "creature comforts" that have resulted to the operatives in that quarter from the last two years of "roaring trade. The picture is a painful one,—but alas, "ower true We know the man who penned the production in ques tion, which we most gladly print. We have known him for years; and always known him, as he is, a straightforward, plain-spoken advocate for the right of his class. We know that he works amid the scene he paints; that he is, by the cursed system which keep such men of energy and native talent "down," force to feel and endure the wrongs and miseries he details; we know that what he speaks of is not fiction, but hard stern, nnyielding reality: and we ask if it can be won dered at, that men with an atom of spirit, situated if the mass of workmen in this best-paid, best-regulation district are, should be "disloyal," " disaffected, "dissatisfied?" They would deserve all they get they were otherwise? We trust to hear from our Co respondent again and again. "Nabob" though we be we shall always be glad to hear from, and see, one will whom we have toiled in days "lang syne," for the cause of the labourer.

T. R., ABERDEEN.—We do not know that the investigation into the charges of Dr. M'Douall against Mr. Jam Leach, of appropriating public subscriptions to his of use, has been made by the Manchester Committee Council, to whom the Dr. proposed to refer the matter At the time named for the investigation to be had, Dr. was, most unfortunately, taken ill, and laid up scarlet fever; and we have not heard that since his covery he has been in Manchester for the purpose quired after by our correspondent.

HENRY HOLLAND, BURNLEY .- We will see next week. PIET AT BANKURT WORKHOUSE,-A correspondent sends

wouch for leaving it to you to make what use of them you may think proper we have had A Glorious flare up at the union Wark House wich brake out yesterday morning about 6 o clock Suposed to origaof the warking Classes.

THE ROTHERHAM DISCUSSION.—We have received lengthy report of a very important discussion between Mr. Falver, the League lecturer, and Mr. West, the Chartist, which we are unable to give this week. It compelled to keep it over for our next. J. HINDMARCH, WEST AUCKLAND .- We shall be glad to hear from him again.

GEORGE BURT, GLASGOW .- Received. D. W., ABERDEEN,-Respectfully declined. "STEPHENS" _declined.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE PAPER should never be enalosed in the letters ordering papers, or enclosing money; nor should orders or money be sent to the Editor. The two departments are distinct, and carried on in different and distant places; and the sending of the communi cations of the one to the other necessarily causes delay, and sometimes error. Let our friends look to it. All matters for the paper should be addressed to Mr. Hobson; all orders and payments of money to Mr.

PORTHCOMING NOTICES. - The rule respecting these descriptions of intelligence is, that they must be in the office on Wednesday to secure insertion, unless the meeting announced has not been arranged for after that day. In no case will we depart from this rule. It is one for our own convenience, and if those who avail themselves of our open columns to get announcements gratis will not observe it, they must take the consequence of noninsertion.

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR. VICTIM FUND.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. From a few masons at the New Derwent Ironworks, near Shotley-bridge 0 11 RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

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VICTIM FUND.

covered by the police-constable on the beat, raging in the extensive workshops belonging to Mr. Michael Mahoney, cabinet-maker, 31, High-street, Hoxton Old Town. Information of the occurrence was with out delay furnished to the several engine stations, and in a your short space of time force, a new was discovered by the police-constable on the beat, raging but as no person was injured, the superintendent,—the notorious Thomas Forster, of Haswell—took no notice of it, but permitted the men to work with naked candles up to the time of the accident, which has again resulted in death. and in a very short space of time five brigade engines and the West of England were on the spot. An abundant supply of water from the mains of the New

fore it was extinguished, however, the whole of the appears quite evident had been smouldering for which they were exposed, they ran out, and got upon workshops, 40 feet long by 16 broad, with contents a considerable time, and had broken out in the the landing, and were immediately met by a huge and roof, were destroyed. The origin of the fire is dressing-room of his lorship. on the second floor, sheet of flame, rushing up the stairs; what to do FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE WINDSOR THEATRE.

WINDSOR, TUESDAY EVENING.—A lamentable accident occurred at the Windsor Theatre on Tuesday evening, by a strong smell of fire. Upon proceeding up stairs premises, when they found that the under waiter, a to Mrs. Sarah Hume, 63 years of age, the wife of a journeyman cutler, residing at Eton, who met with her death by accidentally falling over the gallery into the pit. An inquest was held on Wednesday on the pit. An inquest was held on Wednesday on the salar premises, when they found that the under waiter, a lad about fourteen, of the name of Roberson, was missing. Mr. Edward Farey instantly returned to the originated underneath the hearth of the decising lad's bed-chamber, knocked violently at the door, and called to him several times, but without being Eton, before John Parton, Esq., of Beaconsfield, one of the deputy coroners for the county of Bucks.

Laura Hume, the daughter of the deceased, who had accompanied her mother and father to the theatre, was then brought into the room by her father in a discovery were burning rapidly, threatening the deceased in the window, but without having the structure of extreme mental anguish and cave her or the accompanied and the county of the smoke by this time was so great, and the heat of the smoke by this time state of extreme mental anguish, and gave her evidence as follows:—I went into the gallery of the attempt to extinguish the flames was made by the serto get on to the front seat, tipped her hip on the toprail and fell over. I immediately ran out of the
gallery and met my father on the stairs, whom I told
of the dreadful accident my poor mother had met
with. Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra to place the
music, he heard the sound af somebody stumbling in
the gallery, and a cry of "O!" and that on looking
mp he saw a female fall over. In her descent she
typed once round, and to the West of England establish
the Guildford Arms Tavern, hard by. He was awoke
by the cry of fire, and on hatening to the supply of
was residing in Hamilton-street.—
Greenock Adverticer.

Shocking Occurrence at Ashford, a short distance from Staines, has
been the seene of a shocking affair, which has created
into the burning premises several articles. Knowmusic, he heard the sound af somebody stumbling in
the gallery, and a cry of "O!" and that on looking
mp he saw a female fall over. In her descent she
typed once round, and to the West of England establish
the Guildford Arms Tavern, hard by. He was awoke
by the cry of fire, and on hatening to the supply of
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by the cry of fire, and on hatening to the supply of
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Greenock Adverticer.

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been the seene of a shocking affair, which has created
into the Western station, and to the West of England establish
the Guildford Arms Tavern, hard by. He was awoke
by the cry of fire, and on hatening to the supply
of was very scanty, and buckets filled from the cisterns
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take un, In her Guildford Arms Tavern, hard by. He was awoke
by the cry of fire, and on hatening to the supple of
take In Humilary, where seeding at
the Gui Her back rested on one seat, and her head and feet which is destroyed. In the dressing-room much smoke is unknown; one thing, however, is certain, the pit was empty at the time. Mr. damage is done. The recess is nearly burned out, the that he never came out again. Throughout the day on two others. The pit was empty at the time. Mr. Reeves, the manager of the theatre, was then sworn. He stated that there were four rows of seats in the beaut ifully overlaid with gold, are broken, and a gallery, with a space of eighteen inches between each variety of articles of vertu are spoiled, as is much of The distance from the front to the back seat | the furniture and elaborate appointments. was eight feet. The back row of seats was five feet higher than the front row. The height of the railing Here surprise was generally expressed that an accident of a serious nature had not before occurred.] on Blackheath. As Mr. Edward Hope was cross-After the jury had been some time in consultation the public were re-admitted, and informed by the coroner stopped him, and robbed him of £20 in gold, and a Death," and that they wished Mr. Reeves, the lessee | before Mr. Hope's cries could bring assistance. of the theatre, would cause a rail to be erected in front of the callery to prevent, for the future, similar acci-German dwaris were as great as ever-a comic song was sung, and the farce of The Young Scamp concluded the anusements of the night. This is the more reprehave been dismissed without much trouble or incon-

Glasgow and Accommodation Bridges. Sunday sured.—Edinburgh Journal.

night the air was somewhat milder, but still there Fire in the Pestilential Penitentiary.—On a most painful effect on the eyes; and many persons experienced the same kind of annoyance which is felt when passing from the open air into a shieling darkened with peat smoke. In the afternoon, gentlemen who reside in the suburbs, or a short way nto the country, had, in many cases, to find their way home by the aid of torches or lanterns, and some of the coaches which left the city were preceded by a man on horseback, bearing a fireman's torch, and even then they only moved on at a snail's pace. We need scarcely add that the omnibus drivers, who usually career through the streets with such independence, were for once checkat the Broomielaw during the day, the Invincible, Captain M'Kellar. Captain Wyse, of the London-

Dundas, were leaving their work, they had not prono one saw the accident at the time, and nothing was known of it till after inquiry was made at the distillery by Maitland's wife and two other persons. While searching along the canal bank at a late hour in the night, after the fog began to clear up, a bonnet was seen floating on the water, and the drags being applied at the place, the bodies of the two unfortunate men were brought up linked together, rather in a stooping posture, showing that they had been cautiously walking together, endeavouring to avoid the very danger into which they so suddenly fell. Maitsome amendment in this respect. On the same evening, a labourer, named William Dorran, residing in William-street, Cowcaddens, when leaving his work, lost his way, and fell over the face of the Cowcaddens Quarry, to a depth of between forty and fifty feet, from which he was taken up dangerously hurt.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—BLAENAVON.—On the 11th instant Thomas Pritchard, a mason, in the employ of Mr. C. H. Leigh, was working upon the roof of the forge called the Glynn, when by some mishap he lost his balance, and fell through the roof, directly upon the fly-wheel, which turns round with a resistless velocity. The work of death was soon completed; he was so mangled, crushed, and torn, that an 9 endeavour to recognize him would have been vain, 0 6 had not his dress been identified. The day after the funeral his jaw-bone was found. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of —Accidental division. Upon calling the roll at the station-house, and his number 152 E two children.—Hereford Times. FATAL COAL PIT ACCIDENT.—A serious and fatal

accident occurred at Blackboy Colliery, near Bishop Auckland, on Monday the 23rd instant, by whiel Accidents, Offences, Engests, &c. twelve or fourteen men and boys were frightfully injured, one of whom has since died. The deceased's name was Thomas James. He has left a large family. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HOXTON .- On Christmas- It appears that a slight explosion took place some day morning, at half-past three o'clock, a fire was dis- little time previously in the same part of the pit

FIRE AT LORD HARRINGTON'S .- Considerable consternation was caused on Monday morning in the household of the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington, River Company being readily furnished, the fire was in Whitehall-gardens, next door to the town residence confined to the building in which it originated. Be- of Sir R. Peel, by the discovery of a fire, which it immediately over the ball-room. About a quarter they hardly knew, but in their extremity they past five o'clock the attention of one of the made for the roof of the building, on to which inmates was arrested by a crackling noise, attended they got and were about to escape to the adjoining body of the deceased, at the Crown and Cushion Inn, at that time were all on fire, whence it proceedeed to able to awake him. The smoke by this time was so theatre last evening with my mother. My mother, vants, but finding they were unable to do so, a messen-in stepping over the benches, with her arms folded, ger was despatched to the Chandos-street station of the ger was despatched to the Chandos-street station of the to get on to the front seat, tipped her hip on the top- fire brigade, thence to Mr. Fogo, the foreman of the turned once round, and fell on her back into the pit. the ball-room, a considerable portion of the ceiling of was met by the fire, or became overpowered with the couch is destroyed, a great number of classical figures, vast crowds of persons assembled in the neighbour-

HIGHWAY ROBBERT ON BLACKHEATH .- On Monday morning information was received by the police, that in front of the gallery was only two feet eight inches. between ten and eleven o'clock on the previous night the following daring highway robbery was committed that the jury and returned a verdict of "Accidental | blue cotton handkerchief, with which they made off

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT LEITH.—Early on Saturday morning the premises belonging to the Leith Candle dents. Mr. Reeves was then sent for, and mon being Company were discovered to be on fire. From the informed by the coroner of the recommendation of confined situation of these works, it was with some the jury, he said he would attend to it. Notwith-difficulty that the town engines could be brought to standing the accident the performances went on: the bear on the conflagration; and, from the inflammable nature of the materials, the work of destruction went speedily on-vats, coolers, and tallow warehouses were soon in one general blaze. About two o'clock the roof hensible, as the audience was very thin, and might of the building fell in, when the scene that opened up of the firemen unremitting. The whole of the lower to the spectators was one of melancholy grandeur. Towering and untamed the lurid flames rose high in THE WEATHER IN GLASGOW. — FATAL ACCIDENT. | the air, contrasting beautifully with the wintry appearance of the scenery around. The Fort engines, days in the beginning of the week, gave plaze on the night between Thursday and Friday last to a keen white frost, which was so intense that in a very few to where it had originated, although the main safety. Policeman Beavis, 243 K, first discovered the fire, hours the shallow pools and lochs were entirely frozen of the adjoining property, consisting of wine vaults which was then extending rapidly in the warehouse over, and some of them were, in the course of the and grain stores, was chiefly owing to the opening up underneath the shop, where a great quantity of day, sufficiently strong to permit the skater to enjoy of the fire-plugs, which are now pretty general over the surface of the lise exhibitaring exercise. The frost has continued the town, and attaching lengths of hose, which, when are kept. One of the brigade men being on duty with equal intensity ever since; the surface of the available, offer the surest means of subduing flames. whole country is mantled with cranreuch, and on The Edinburgh engines were also upon the ground, Sunday, with the exception of a very narrow watery, but were not required. About five o'clock, the fire lane, the Clyde was entirely frozen over between the was got under; and we understand the property is in-

artificial light was necessary during the entire day, and we have been informed by one gentleman—and no doubt many can tell the same tale—that, during thirty years of a business life, he has no remembrance of a similar necessity. The gas lamps, not more than one of which could be seen at a time, presented the appearance of an indistinct glimmer of light seen at a vas distance; and altogether the aspect of the external distance; and altogether the aspect of the external business of Messrs. Taylor had suffered injury. One world on this mirk Friday was the gloomiest of of the pleas set up by the defendant was, that he was which we have any remembrance. In addition to not accountable to an alien and foreigner for using in being oppressive to the breathing, the atmosphere had not accountable to an alien and foreigner for using in ings have been greatly protracted, but now the case was fully submitted for judgment. The court granted to the complainants a perpetual injunction against the defendants, with costs. The result of the judgment is to show that in the United States foreigners are fully protected against this species of injury.

MISS CLARA WEBSTER .- Unfortunately, the death of this accomplished dancer has not been the only one attendant upon the late sad accident at Drury-lane Theatre. A nurse of the name of Hudd, supplied on the urgency of the case from the Middlesex Hospital to attend upon Miss Webster, fell down the stairs. mated. The business on the river was almost and upon being conveyed back to the hospital was entirely suspended; at least only one steamer arrived found to have sustained a serious fracture of the knee. She is now lying in the accident ward, whilst a sickly husband and three young children are deprived of the

ling, on their passage from Glasgow to Greenock.

Several steamers, both river and sea-going, left the Broomielaw, but the majority either came to anchor or went aground between the harbour and Renfrew wharf. We are happy to learn, however, that the damages sustained in this respect are perfectly

triffing. The fog, which did not take off till two raised by Mr. Fairlie himself;—some say the police through with a saw, in order to save it from the were holden on the bodies, when the evidence of A goodly number of delegates were present from The property of the same of th ness. Amongst several instances, we have heard of a lady who had been visiting at Monteith-row, and on her way homewards lost herself on the green, and, until assistance accidentally came, wandered about for hours as completely bewildered as though she had here receiving without mile or company and a lady who had been visiting at Monteith-row, and until assistance accidentally came, wandered about for hours as completely bewildered as though she had here receiving without miles or company and have in a most pitiable condition, not having yesterday morning about 6 o clock Suposed to origanate in the Oakham department the full account of which you will undoubtedly see in the Banbury Guardian Some peaple and the wigs and Tories seemed surprised that the warking Clases whould nat lend a willing hand to stap the Conflagaratian O the apathy of the conflagaratian of the apathy of the conflagaratian of the confla ferry station, near Napier's dock; but he was imme-shelter by some of the adjacent inhabitants. The diately got out, without having suffered any other firemen on duty were called out by the light in the injury than that arising from the drenching. This, heavens, which was very great, and could be fortunately, is the only accident which we have heard seen from every part of the metropolis. Directly heavens, which was very great, and could be of in this part of the town, but we lament to say the firemen came up, Mr. Farey drew their attention that there has been loss of life in other quarters. to a large quantity of property that was in the back will not bear to be abridged; and we are therefore About six o'clock, as Alexander Buntine, master part of the premises; but to preserve it, or any portion of the Christian, belonging to Dumbarton, was proceeding to his vessel, after having been in the city the flames had then complete possession of all the on business during the day, he unfortunately fell apartments, as well as the floors in the upper part of into the canal directly opposite the Track Boat station, near Port Dundas. Immediately on its becom- roof and windows with prodigious violence, producing ing known, a vigorous search was made, and in a the utmost consternation in the neighbourhood, more short period the body was recovered, but life was particularly at the back of the burning building, quite extinct. The deceased has left a widow and which abutted in Guildford-mews, or what is termed two children to lament his loss. He was long known | the Colonnade, where a large number of poor families about the port as a most respectable and industrious reside. Shortly after the engines had got to work the man, and his death is much regretted. On the same evening, shortly after six o'clock, as Robert Maitland ment with a tremendous crash. From an immense and Colin Campbell, who were in the employment of body of sparks and flaming fragments that were Messrs. M. Macfarlane and Co., distillers, Port instantly shot into the air, it was at first imagined that some explosion had occurred, and naturally inceeded many yards from the distillery, when they fell creased the excitement; but this in some measure the deceased that she and her husband had had a into the canal, and were drowned. It appears that greatly deadened the fury of the fire, and the firemen quarrel about family matters. Further words ongreatly deadened the fury of the fire, and the firemen renewing their efforts with increased vigour, it was subsequently speedily extinguished. The loss and and threatened to turn her out if she did not. She the destruction of the premises and their contents is refused to go, and he (Clark) got up and pushed roughly calculated at about £7,000. Both houses adjoining have sustained damage both by fire and water. Whether or not she fell down witness was unable to

FURTHER PARTICULARS .- As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cool to admit the firemen, a number of the brigade went over different portions of the premises, to endeavour to ascertain the amount of property consumed. Whilst they were examining the parlour, their attention was directed to the lower Prom Chartists' Meeting at the Ship, Birmingham 0 10 Campbell was unmarried. We have often heard they supposed it awas from a set and notice and floor by hearing a strange meaning noise. At first continued in the same state until eight o'clock the complaints of the imperfect manner in which this they supposed it arose from a cat or other animal locality is lighted, and earnestly hope that this unfor- that had been unable to escape. Having satisfied tunate occurrence may be the means of producing themselves that the page, who was at first missing, had been found, and that the main of the residents of the house were safe, they proceeded with their work of examining the walls, &c. When they entered the front kitchen, an awful scene presented itself. Near the door was observed, in the midst of a pile of partlyconsumed timbers, a police-constable, alive, but unable to extricate himself. The men endeavoured to remove the mass of rubbish that kept him prisoner, but they were unable, on account of its great weight. A massive beam was lying across his legs, and another was pressing on his chest. Messengers were despatched throughout the neighbourhood for the loan of some screw-jacks. After some loss of time one was procured, and, by the united exertions of several firemen, the poor fellow was got out, but not before he had breathed his last. He was placed on a stretcher, and carried to St. Giles's workhouse. His name is Burkmyre, and his number 152 E another officer was found to be absent. Search was made for him, but he was not to be found. This circumstance was promptly communicated to the firemen, and they immediately set about searching the courageous officer.

> ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—FURTHER LOSS OF LIFE. -As soon as the excitement had in some measure subsided, and upon Mr. Farey calling together his family and domestics, it was ascertained that two of the latter, a boy and a man, were missing, and from subsequent inquiries not the least doubt remains but that they both perished in the flames. It appears that at the time of the outbreak there were sleeping upon the premises Mr. Farey, his wife, son, two lads, and three female domestics. As soon as the inmates became aware of the great danger to sheet of flame, rushing up the stairs; what to do desired effect. To save his own life Mr. C. Farey was at last forced to make a precipitate retreat. The other poor fellow who perished was named Charles Jenkins; he was a groom in the service of Mr. Farey and did not sleep upon the premises, but lodged at police to keep them out of the reach of danger.

> ALARMINO FIRES .- Between one and two o'clock on Devonshire Arms, Devonshire-street, Mile-end-road, in the occupation of Mr. Giles, licensed victualler. Flames were first perceived issuing from the top of the ground-floor windows by the constable upon the beat, who at once proceeded to alarm the family. At that instant cries were heard from the room immediately above the parlour, where the mother of the landlord, who had been bedridden for several months, was sleeping. Without delay a ladder was procured. as there was no possibility of escape by the staircase, which was on fire from the top to the bottom, and the poor old creature, almost dead from fright, was taken out by the window. Crookland, with the engines from Jeffery's-square, and Mackey, from Wellclose-street station, were speedily at the spot, and by half-past three o'clock all danger was at an end, the supply of water being abundant, and the exertions part of the premises is burnt out, both stock and furniture heing destroyed. Whilst the engines were returning from the above fire, information was received of another upon the premises in the occupation tinctures and other stock of an inflammable nature diately procured the parish engine, and there being a plentiful supply of water, the fire was extinguished before any other assistance arrived.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE MARYLEBONE THEATRE. might the air was somewhat milder, but still there may very little abatement in the keenness of the frost. The most remarkable circumstances consequent upon this change of weather was the fog by which it was the prompt and judicious measures of the Governor it the prompt and judicious measures of Kirby is at present suffering from fever, brought on

martre, the Barriere des Martyrs, and the Halles.

were taken into custody. arrived at the Broomielaw quay on the same day, with a valuable cargo of East India produce, consisting of rum, cotton, sugar, salt-petre, &c. By the experience of the superintendent of the Glasgow firence in the superintendent of the superintendent of the Glasgow firence in the superintendent of the Glasgow firence in the superintendent of t from about half-past six o'clock in the evening until half-past three on Wednesday morning, when they broke out with great fury through the after-hatchway, where a considerable stock of five o'clock in the afternoon, and having been Friday morning, and arrived at his destination at eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon, an event which reminds one of the sedatesystem of voyaging in vogue before the revolutionary times of Henry Bell, when the "fly boats" were wont to lie all night at Bowling, on their passage from Glasgow to Greenock. Several steamers, both river and sea-going, left the Broomielaw, but the majority either came to anchor was the residence of Mr. Farey, civil engineer, and of great depth of wast farey. The morning (Saturday) the neighbourhood of the sedatesystem of voyaging in vogue of the premises in which the unfortunate accident occurred was the residence of Mr. Farey, civil engineer, and stranged did their utmost with the means at the bright of the bright of the premises in which the unfortunate accident occurred was the residence of Mr. Farey, civil engineer, and of great depth of the premises in which the morning (Saturday) the neighbourhood of Russell-square, and continued their disposal, to extinguish the flames, and continued to pour water into the hold for about eight hours, having been given to the police, and it having been was the residence of Mr. Farey, civil engineer, and search the fire continued to pour water furnished by the engines in which the unfortunate accident occurred was the residence of Mr. Farey, civil engineer, and deck. Notwithstanding this the fire continued to pour water furnished by the engines in which the unfortunate accident occurred was the residence of Mr. Farey, civil engineer, and deck. Notwithstanding this the fire continued to pour water furnished by the engines did their utmost with the means at the bright did their utmost with the means at the bright did their utmost with the means at the bright did their utmost with the means at the bright did their utmost with the means at the bright did their utmost with the means at the bright did their utmost with the means at the bright did their utmost with the means at the bright did their utmost with the means at the bright did their utmost wi

in the forecastle and amidships, but continued to wreck. The cargo, which was of the most valuable description, has been almost completely destroyed.

Fire at the City Saw Mills.—On Friday after-

noon another fire broke out in the extensive saw City-road, Islington. It originated in the room ap-

the body of Mary Johnson, aged 66 years, who, it was alleged, had died from the effects of violence administrate, and discharged. tered by a police constable of the C division, her own son-in-law. Mrs. Ellen Johnson, of Archer-street St. James's, said that the deceased was her husband's mother. On Tuesday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, witness called upon her sister-in-law, Ellen Clark, in Angel-alley, Windmill-street, who asked witness to tell the deceased she wished to see her. Witness did as requested, and shortly afterwards returned with her mother-in-law (the deceased). When she returned she found James Clark, a policeconstable of the C division, and son-in-law of the deceased, present. The wife of the constable related to Whether or not she fell down witness was unable to tell with certainty. Deceased and Clark afterward became reconciled to each other, and she partook of some brandy and tea, provided by Clark. She returned to her residence, and went to bed. The following morning witness called upon the deceased, and found her still in bed, same evening, when she died. Mr. Charles Lenton, surgeon, said that he was sent for on Wednesday morning to attend deceased. He found her in bed, and she appeared to be suffering from soreness of the left side of the head. He bled her, and applied leeches, but she died on Wednesday afternoon. There was no wound or contusion on the head. The cause of death was congestion of the brain. The jury,

after consulting, returned a verdict of—Death from congestion of the brain, produced by excitement. ATTACK BY POACHERS. -- WORCESTER, FRIDAY EVEN-ING .- A most desperate attack was made this morning, between twelve and one o'clock, by a body of armed poachers, to the number of at least twenty, upon five night-watchers upon the preserves of the Earl of Coventry, at Croome. The keepers were watching a portion of the preserves, when they were suddenly surrounded by a gang of some twenty poachers, armed with guns and sticks, and having with them a number of snares for taking game. The keepers fled, and were immediately fired upon by the gang, who wounded one or two of them, though not seriously, the shots striking them in the face, and knocking off their hats, which were perforated with the shot. One poor fellow, however, did not succeed in escaping without receiving such infiremen, and they immediately set about scarcing the ruins to see if they could find the missing man. Up to half-past nine o'clock they had been unsuccessful in their labours. His name was Wright, No. 128, of the their labours. His name was Wright, No. 128, of the fellow-watchers, the gang set upon him and beat him fellow-watchers, the gang set upon him and beat him fellow-watchers, the gang set upon him and beat him fellow-watchers. about the head in a most inhuman and barbaroes Bodies Found at Greenock .- On Wednesday afternoon, the dead body of a man was found on the bank opposite this town by some fishermen who were which it was announced that Mrs. Ellis was comtrouling for flounders. The body had evidently been

a considerable time in the water, as the whole flesh of the face had disappeared. On the corpse was a light drab coat, broad at the tail, with plain yellow buttons, grey vest, dark brown trousers, black brochella tons, grey vest, dark brown trousers, black brochella to send one delegate to form a comstock, striped shirt, with a white linen "dicky" over it, white plaiding drawers, with striped head-band, short boots, with a black horn button at the top. -On Tuesday last, the dead body of a female child was discovered on the edge of the highway between Greenock and Port Glasgow, and about 500 yards west of Devols Glen Bridge. The child seemed to be between nine and twelve months old, and had apparently been healthy. It was but partially clothed, and was discovered concealed under a heap of earth cast up from the ditch. The body has been examined by surgeons under a remit from the sheriff, and we understand that death is supposed to have been occasioned by suffocation, but there are no external marks of injury. Diligent inquiry has been made among the low lodging houses, to trace, if possible, the parent of the child.—Late on Monday night a woman, apparently between fifty and sixty years of age, was found drowned at the Ropework Quay. She seemed to have been but a short time in the water. She had on false ringlets, a net cap, woollen tartan shawl, and three gold rings, two of which are very thin. She was removed to the dead-house of the Infirmary, where she was recognised to be Mrs. Kerr, a widow residing in Hamilton-street.—

past. The woman was in the habit of vending lucifer matches, and the children were sent out to beg, hood, and it required the united exertions of the these being the only means by which the family could eke out a subsistence. The family had been in great distress, and were receiving relief from the parish of Alarmino Fires.—Between one and two o'clock on Isleworth. On Tuesday morning William Oliver, briday morning a fire broke out in the parlour of the one of the sons, came to a neighbour's house, in a light, when we leave our deliberation, straitened state of alarm, and said that his father and mother were very ill, and the person to whom he applied immediately went for Mr. Richardson, the overseer, and accompanied him to the miserable hut occupied self—the woman lying upon the bed quite dead, and her husband, in the agonies of death, by her side. A messenger was immediately dispatched for Mr. Curtis, the medical officer of the union, and he soon attended, and did all that was possible to alle- all that are opposed to us, until we attain the object viate the sufferings of the man, but without avail, as he expired almost immediately. The wife was unour Charter to be made the law of the land. The he expired almost immediately. The wife was un-dressed, and lying nearly on her face in bed. The room presented an appearance of the most wretched poverty; all the covering for the wretched parents and their children was a few rags; there was not a chair in the apartment, and the only article in the Council of the Chartist body; and the Council will room was an old saucepan that had apparently contained coke to warm the room. The actual cause of turday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, for the this double death at present remains in mystery, transaction of business, and for the enrolment of but it is believed to be from the effect of poison. The constable who was called in found a piece of paper, which contained some white powder, believed to be arsenic, which has been taken away for medical examination, but the result has not yet transpired.

who were sought for by the police for various offences, town it is thought a large portion of the gang reside. SHOCKING DEATH OF A MOTHER AND SON .- YORK .-DESTRUCTION OF AN EAST INDIAMAN BY FIRE, AT THE On Friday evening great excitement was created in BROOMIELAW.—On Thursday night, about six o'clock, Walmgate, in this city, in consequence of the awfully a fire broke out in the ship Scotland, the property of Messrs. Wm. Morrison and Co., of Glasgow, which the son, as it was reported, from laudanum having been Trust fire-brigade, the flames were kept in check Walmgate. It appears that John Coultate had been

the Clock public-house and the company frequenting it. addressed by the agent for the district and several At the inquest held on the body of the unfortunate others. mills of Messrs. Esdaile and Co., Wenlock-terrace, mother the jury returned a verdict of-Died from the effect of excessive grief and the shock occasioned by the melancholy death of her son, John Coultate.— City-road, Islington. It originated in the room appropriated for preparing wood for lucifer matches. The loss is considerable. How the fire originated was not ascertained.

The Alleged Murder by a Police Constable.—
On Friday evening Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Star and Garter, Dean-street, Leicester-square, on the body of Mary Lebrson and 66 years who it was the body of Mary Lebrson and 66 years who it was the properties of the effect of excessive grief and the snock occasioned by the melancholy death of her son, John Coultate.—
Emmerson was present during the greater part of the inquest. He stated that on Friday he had bought a pennyworth of laudanum at Mr. Agar's for the purpose of applying it to his leg, which he had sprained, but he denied having taken any laudanum into the Cleak public house. On Tuesday evening Emmerson

> RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON CHRISTMAS-DAY. - About four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the following accident occurred to one of the guards engaged on the Dover Railway, which, it is feared, will terminate holders belonging to the trade are about to be prefatally. It appears that the train had reached the Newcross station, where it stopped for a short period, when the guard, whose name is Thomas Wilson, gave the word to proceed. The next moment he fell for-on grinding the face of the poor, and keeping back the word to proceed. The next moment he fell for-ward with his right arm under one of the wheels; the the hire of the labourer, although the whole of the train was stopped with great promptitude, but not before his arm was almost severed from his body. He was immediately conveyed to the accident ward of Guy's Hospital, where it was found necessary to aniputate the limb just above the elbow joint. The operation was successfully performed by Messrs. Calloway and Cole, the house surgeons, who were assisted by several of the principal medical gentlemen connected with the hospital.

COAL-PIT EXPLOSION. - RADCLIFFE, DEC. 26. - This morning, about seven o clock, an explosion of fire-damp occurred in the coal mine belonging to Mr. Grundy, by which two persons, named Peter Valentine, and John Lomax (late the Colliers' lecturer in the Potteries), were severely burnt.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON. METROPOLITAN COUNCIL MEETING, SUNDAY, DE-CEMBER 22-Mr. Mills in the Chair.-After the transaction of the usual routine business, and the reception of monies from the various localities, Messrs. Arnott and Wheeler reported relative to the late Soiree, and complained of the negligence of parties in not immediately settling for their tickets. Mr. Wheeler introduced the subject of the grand de-monstration at the opening of Parliament, and stated that he had received letters from various parts of England and Scotland, highly approving of the demonstration; likewise from Greenwich and Lewisham, promising their co-operation. Messrs. Buckley, Smith, and Farrer attended as members of the committee for the above object, from the Clock-house, Westminster; Messrs. Hawkins and Harris, from the Whittington and Cat. Tower Hamlets: Messrs. Hornby and C. Harris, from Somers Town; and Mr. Dron, from Lambeth. Favourable reports were received from various districts, but the business of forming the necessary arrangements was adjourned until the ensuing Sunday, when the whole of the localities will have had sufficient time to elect delegates to serve upon the committee. Messrs. Drake, Cooper, &c., attended as a deputation from the general council, residing in the Tower Hamlets, requestng the metropolitan council to take steps by having a theatrical benefit 'or other means' to relieve Mrs. Ellis from her present embarrassments, and place her in a situation more calculated to ensure general support. After some discussion (in the course of pelled to leave London for a few days, owing to the sud-den death of her only daughter, aged seven years, who recommended to send one delegate to form a committee to devise means to assist this bereaved woman. On the motion of Mr. Pattenden, seconded by Mr. Westray, it was agreed that the committee should be recommended to meet at Mr. Wheeler's, 2431, Temple Bar, on Wednesday evening, January 1st, at eight o'clock. A deputation was then received from the Directors of the City Chartist Hall, and other minor business transacted previous to the adjourn-

On Sunday evening last a meeting took place in the Chartist-room, Greaves-street. There being no lecturer for the evening, it was agreed that the dialogue by Mr. O'Connor should be read from the Star. Mr. T. Wild and Mr. T. Lawless took their parts in the reading, which was listened to with great attention. The meeting broke up, highly satisfied.

TODMORDEN. MR. M'GRATH, the president of the Executive

consisting of several children, occupied a miserable cottage by the road side, near Ashford, for some time made them stand aloof. Be that as it may, our ranks are now exhibiting a more healthy appearance. Mr. Clark's tour amongst us has done wonders though much yet is required to be done ere the masses can be roused to a sense of their misery and degradation. The most chilling, the most heartnight, when we leave our deliberation, straitened in our means of advancing the regeneration of the people, and behold hundreds issuing from the pothouses in a state degrading to themselves, and revolting to humanity; and some of them can talk loud and long, and to the purpose too, on the misery and destitution that surround them, yet will they neither assist with their countenance, nor a trifle of their hard-earned wages, to better their own and others condition. But we still are determined to battle with Chartists of Edinburgh held a meeting in the Painters'-hall, Carubber's-close, High-street, on Wednesday, the 18th, and there and then nominated a nummeet in the hall as aforesaid, every Tuesday and Sathose, as nambers, who see that our principles and

SOUTH LANCASHIRE,

At a Delegate Meeting, held at Oldham, Dec. 22 On a further search the constable found one penny and a small quantity of bread and bacon, which the little boy (William) says his father wished him to eat Rochdale, Mr. Williams; Oldham, Mr. Harrop and in the night, and awoke him for that purpose, but he would not do so. There is some reason to believe that there was an intention on the part of one or other of the unhappy deceased persons to destroy the whole family; for another child (Eliza) had evidently partaken of some noxious ingredient, as she was very ill shed their quota to this council, to be forwarded to the last recting as read, were confirmed. 2nd. That Oldham and other localities must afternoon. any anything of the kind which has ever been remembered in this city. It came on on Friday, soon after day break, covering everything as with a heavy pall. People had literally to grope their way along the streets at midday; in most of the shops and counting-houses artificial light was necessary during the serious of a certain description of cotton thread, which was a long the streets at a proceeded as iar as the commencement of the fifth act, where Wellborn is defended by the servants from book. 5th. That the committee on the fifth act, where Wellborn is defended by the servants from break, covering everything as with a heavy pall. People had literally to grope their way along the streets at midday; in most of the shops and counting-houses artificial light was necessary during the entire day, and which was lettered and street in the morning.

The Poaching Affray at Croome.—Death of Counting the servants from the description of counting the servants from the act, where Wellborn is defended by the servants from the committee be the committee of the that the committee of the shops and counting-houses apply to the treasurer for money to defend the servants from the act, where Wellborn is defended by the servants from the committee of the that the committee of the their own discretion. Stir Giles Overreach, when one of the sasualts of Sir Giles Overreach, when one of the servants from the act, where Wellborn is defended by the servants from the committee of the that the committee of the the act with the point of a sharp who was so inhumanly beaten by poachers at Croome of the Sir Giles Overreach, when one of the servants from the counting of the desirous desirou injuries received. After the operation of trepanning, penses they may contract in getting the book out. the parties for whom it was written; and Old Falmers which was performed with great skill on Saturday, 9th. That one penny be levied on each member for will find many useful lessons in the new system of huswhich was performed with great skill on Saturday, the poor fellow lingered in a hopeless condition until the poor fellow lingered in a hopeless condition until the poor fellow lingered in a hopeless condition until the poor fellow lingered in a hopeless condition until the poor fellow lingered in a hopeless condition until the poor fellow lingered in a hopeless condition until the next month. 10th. That we adjourn until two obclock this afternoon. The delegates met at two obclock this afternoon. The delegates met at two obclock this afternoon. The delegates met at two obclock this afternoon. It is a suffering to appointment. It is a suffering to appointment. It is a suffering the poor fellow lingered in a hopeless condition until two obclock this afternoon. The delegates met at two obclock this afternoon. It is a suffering the poor fellow lingered in a hopeless condition until two obclock this afternoon. The delegates met at two obclock this afternoon. It is a suffering the poor fellow lingered in a hopeless condition until two obclock this afternoon. The delegates met at two obclock this afternoon. It is next month. 10th. That we adjourn until two obclock this afternoon. It is next month. 10th. That we adjourn until two obclock this afternoon. It is next month. 10th. That we adjourn until two obclock this afternoon. It is next month. 10th. That we adjourn until two obclock this afternoon. The delegates met at two obclock this afternoon obclock this afternoon obclock this afternoon obclock this afternoon. It is next month. 10th. That we adjourn until two obclock the next month. 10th. That we adjourn until two obclock this afternoon. The delegates met at two obclock this afternoon obclock this afternoon obclock this afternoon. The delegates met at two obclock this afterno ble injury. The rumour that one of the poachers selves about paying the last month's levy, but pay for Nearly forty persons, who had formed part of the bands of robbers that have been lately broken up, or who were sought for by the police for various offences, been lately broken up, or the lately broken up, or who were sought for by the police for various offences, lately broken up, or the future same as the rest. 3rd. That the next delegate meeting be held at Bury. 4th. That the next they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot be held the last Sunday in January, 1845, at ten o'clock in the morning. 5th. That the secretary and treasurer receive for their expenses four shillings each. 6th. That the next delegate meeting transact business without their treagate meeting transact business without their treasurer being present. 7th. That the secretary brings forward the accounts next delegate meeting. 8th That this meeting stand adjourned until the lag Sunday in January, 1845, in the Chartist Room, Garden-street, Bury, at ten o'clock in the morning.

Executive Committee.—Manchester, £2 1s.; Roohdala 10s. 3d : Hallingwood 2s. 4th Manager. Rochdale, 10s. 3d.; Hollinwood, 3s. 4d.; Mossley, 2s. 6d.; Waterhead Mill, 2s. 6d. Total, £2 19s. 7d. LEVY MONEY TO COUNTY COUNCIL .- Manchester, 10s. 3d.; Rochdale, 2s. 1d.; Oldham, 2s.; Water-head Mills, 7½d.; Mossley, 7d.. Total, 15s. 6½d. rum was stowed, and continued for some time conveyed home, medical assistance was obtoblaze without any prospect of abatement. The tained, but it was of no avail, as the poor man extractive, delivered a lecture on the consolidation of

FIFESHIRE.—Colliers' meetings have been held at Hallbeath, Townhill, Wellwood, Elgin, Donibristol, Crossgates, Kelty, and Beath; Clunnie, Dundonald,

the ship. At this time the flames were brought under head, accelerated in all probability by excessive tary for three months. After a vote of thanks to the drunkenness. In the case of the male deceased the chairman, the meeting adjourned until that day rage with violence in the cabin and quarter-deck. By the well-directed efforts of the fire-brigade, however, they were subdued, and the ship being now completely scuttled, settled down into the river almost a total wreek. The cargo, which was of the most valuable description has been almost appear and amidships, but continued to drunkenness. In the case of the male deceased the charman, the meeting adjourned until that day into the deceased the jury returned the following verdict:—That the deceased the month. A public meeting of the Colliers of Fife will be held in the Masons'-hall, Lochgelly, on Thursday, had the jury wish to express their approval of the other purpose of taking into consideration the received and amidships, but continued to drunkenness. In the case of the male deceased the month. A public meeting of the Colliers of Fife will be held in the Masons'-hall, Lochgelly, on Thursday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the received and the ship being now completely wish to express their approval of the other purpose of taking into consideration, with a stricting of the hours of labour in the district, with a description has been almost a completely description best and amidships, but continued to a purpose of the colliers of Fife will be held in the Masons'-hall, Lochgelly, on Thursday, for the purpose of taking into consideration, with a purpose of the colliers of Fife will be held in the Masons'-hall, Lochgelly, on Thursday, the purpose of taking into consideration, with a purpose of the colliers of Fife will be held in the Masons'-hall, Lochgelly, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock in the forence. particular attention to the conduct of the landlord of view to its immediate adoption. The meeting will be

TURN-OUT NEAR MIDDLETON.—The spinners in the

BARNSLEY LINEN WEAVERS .- The general Committee of the Weavers' Union met at Mr. John Pickering's on Tuesday, the 24th inst., and agreed to call a meeting of the whole body on the 5th of Jan. next, when a change of officers will take place. All housesented with a manufacturer's list of prices, that they other masters are against them.

ROCHDALE.—On Tuesday evening, a general meeting of Mechanics, Smiths, Moulders, &c., was held at the Assembly-room, when resolutions were passed in favour of a general union. A committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions. THE NEXT COUNTY DELEGATE MEETING of Langa-

shire Miners will be held at the house of Mr. Dawber, Shevington Moor, near Wigan, on Monday Dawber, Shevington Moor, near wigan, on Monday next, December 30th. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will be a public meeting at the same place, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen. The levy, including Law Fund and general contribution, is 1s. 6d. per member.

CORDWAINERS OF PENZANCE.—A Cordwainers society has been recently formed in this town; which promises well. The members thereof have a desire to be connected with the Cordwainers' General Mutual Assurance Association. They have written to the secretary, James Smythes, 67, Leather lane, Holborn. Perhaps, if you give insertion to this notice, it may meet the secretary's eye, and cause him to attend to the craft of Penzance.—The Tailors of Penzance are uniting, as also the Stone-ma

ROCHDALE AND MIDDLETON .- TURN-OUTS .- The Throstle-spinners (all females) and Doffers at Messrs. William Chadwick and Brothers' cotton mill, Smithstreet, Rochdale, turned out at breakfast time on Monday morning. The spinners demanded an advance of a shilling a week; and the doffers, some of sixpence, and others of a shilling. The Throstlespinners and Doffers at Messrs. Procter's factory, Mill-street, near Cheetham-street, also turned but, under similar circumstances. The hands at the Hanging Road Mill, belonging to Messrs. Butterworth, still remain out. The turn-outs at Messrs. Pilling and Brierly's mill, Spotland, have resumed work, at a trifling advance of wages.

Walworth.—Тпе Duncombe Procession,—A public meeting was held at the Montpelier Tavern on Monday evening, December 23d, to form a committee for the Walworth and Camberwell district, to aid and assist in getting up the proposed Duncombe procession, on the 4th of February. Mr. Simpson (secretary) read a note from T. S. Duncombe Esq., M. P. acknowledging the receipt of the memorial in Tayour of Frost, Williams and Jones, and also stating that he Frost, Williams and Jones, and also stating that he (Mr. Duncombe) had forwarded the same to Sir J. Graham, and received his usual lithographed answer. It was then unanimously resolved by the meeting, that a local committee be formed for the above object; and that the following gentlemen constitute the same, with power to add to their number:—Messra John Sewell, Richard Sewell, Ingram, Murhall Rhodes, Tomlinson, and Simpson. It was also resolved that all the Trades' bodies in the district be waited on to solicit their co-operation on the occasion and that solicit their co-operation on the occasion and that the committee sit on Monday evening next. December 30th, at the Montpelier Tavern. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

Conk.—The mainmast of a schooner of about 150 tons was drifted into Ringabella Bay on Sunday evening. It had apparently been but a short time in the water, and was broken off under the rigging.
Part of a ship's boat, painted lead-colour heside! was
driven into Rocky Bay on Friday evening.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings,

MR. M'GRATH, the president of the Executive, lectured here on Friday night, the 20th inst., and Mr. Doyle on Sunday night, to a respectable audience. Both gentlemen gave entire satisfaction.

EDINBURGII.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.—We have been induced to take up, in good earnest, the National Movement in Edinburgh. We had long seen that a National Organi-WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING. THE CHARTISTS will meet at the Red Horse, Hertford street, on l'uesday evening, Dec. 31st.: when all parbles wishing to forward the above object can receive collecting

LIVERPOOL.—The members of the Chartist Associ-

ation will meet on Sunday next, Dec. 29th, at eight clock in the evening, at the house of Mr. Goodfellow, 27, Tarlton-street. Northoham.—Mr. Brown, of London, will deliver an address in the chapel, Rice-place, Barker gate, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

HANLEY.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Hanley and Skelton Working-men's Hall, will be holden at Mr. J. Yates, Miles Bank, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. Sheffield.—On Sunday evening Mr. West will deliver a lecture in the room, Fig Tree Tone; on the co-operation of land, labour, and capital. Link

Todmorden.—There will be a tea party and ball in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, on New Year's Day: Tea on the table at five o'clock. LANGTON.-Mr. Moses Simpson, of Hattley, will lecture on Sunday evening in the Working Man's

MR. C. Doyle's First Fortnight's Toyn through North Lancashire:—Bacup, Dec. 30th; Harlingden, 31st; Blackburn, Jan. 1st; Oswaldwistle, 2d; Wheatley-lane, 3d; Clitheroe, 4th; Sawley 5th; Sabden, 6th; Barnoldswick, 7th; Barrowford, 8th; Colne, 9th; Marsden, 10th; Haggate, 11th; Hirnley, 12th. Bury.—On Sunday evening Mr. Wingsbell, of Heywood, will lecture in the Garden street, Lectureroom, at six o'clock, on the evening of New Year's day. A tea-party and ball will be held in the above room. After the tea, addresses will be delivered by P. M. Roberts, Esq., and Mr. Dixon, of Manchester.

Herwood.—Mr. John Matthew will deliver two ectures in the Chartist-room, Hartley-street, on lectures in the Chartist-room, Hartley-street, on Sunday, at half-past two, and six o'clock. James Oldham.—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening. A Chartist Tea Party, Concert, and Ball, will take place in the room on Friday, the 3rd of Jamiary, 1845; tea to be on the table at four o'clock in the afternoon.

A PRACTICAL WORK ON SMALL FARMS Price Two Shillings and Sixpers Prijers

calities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using Perhaps the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot explain, by some long chemical term, which the plain reader may pass over as a "hard door," hard to pronounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounced. The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all to all."

"This really useful little volume ought to be in the hands of every one at all connected with agricultural pursuits."—Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper, and to May be had of all Booksellers, in Four Numbers, price Sixpence each; or neatly bound in Cloth, Two Shillings and Sixpence.

Also, Price Fourpence each, Numbers, I and II of THE STATE OF IRELAND. By ARTHER O'COMNOR. No man can understand the position of Ireland, or the bearing of Irish questions, who is not conversant with this perfect picture of Ireland's condition, the causes of her degradation, and the remedies for her manifold wils. All persons desirous of completing their sets of the LANCASTER TRIALS, may yet do so, as a few copies

still remain on hand. W WEOV OF London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-shreet and by a Booksellers and Agents for the Star in town aid country

THE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED. A FAMILIAR DIALOGUE. -- PART III.

According to appointment the four parties to the dialogue respecting the Employer and the Employed, met in the room of the "Stranger's Home" public-house, in the town of Devil's Dust, ofter the close of Tuesday's

market; and the dialogue was thus resumed: Robin.-Well, Maister Quill, is there owt strange since we met last? Ecod, but Maister Smith looks guts as rich folk, and wern't made like 'em! Why ten years older. Smith.—Ave, Robin, ave, I can feel for the woes

Robin.-Why, what's up now? Owt bad in the market? Smith.-Market, market! It's anything but a market. Robin.-Why, Maister Smith, what's the matter?

Smith.—What's the matter? Why, just as I pre-

dicted. They've overdone it. Itobin.—Overdone what, Maister Smith?

Devil's Dust since the last panic.

gone wrong; for all them there mills that was busy building a week ago, as folks said for the India and lamenting over the case of poor folk, and saying unless they look about. as how them as would have a nice joint on Saothers would take a lot of broken meat; and them ling classes to live. there as had a scrag, would be content with a pluck; and the good workmen that would have an extra joint, to feast their friends at Christmas, would wait for a them there flying devils that felk with money was the manufactuting market. building palaces for-brought the Stone-masons and Bricklayers, and all the rest of them Joiners, and Carpenters, and Nail-makers, flocking here, and Tailors to make clothes for them, while all-the work was done afore they came; while them warehouses and big pawnshops was full of as much as would fit the for the paupers, says that he's like to have custom enough! for, ecod, he hasn't house room for all that's

applying for relief. Smith.—Well, well, but Robin, how could we have foreseen all those things? Don't you see there was a demand; and shouldn't we, as a matter of course, and as good Christians, endeavour to supply the

wants of others? Robin.—Ecod, Maister Smith, thou needn't look so blue about it. Thou'st quit Devil's Dust in good

Smith.—Confound it, Robin, "good time" do you call it? Look here. Here's a notice I have just received of a public meeting of landed proprietors to be held in the Town Hall this evening, to take into consideration the best and speediest means of relieving the present distress of the working classes, by voluntary contributions, or such other means as shall prevent an additional levy on landed property. what I said; and thou'lt find that "Shoddy Hall" fernal system, as he calls it, that wont allow hardworking folk to buy a bit of meat on Saturday neet. May be, Maister Quill, thou'lt second it.

Quill.—I tell you what, Robin, you may depend upon it that all those things are better left to the management of the monied classes. A good petition, founded on a sensible resolution, setting forth the prevailing distress, will have much more effect on the Government than all your ridiculous and absurd propositions about "protection for labour." Hasn't Mr. Smith clearly pointed out to you that his situation is than you just as pitiable as yours; and shown you that in the it can? long run the grievances of the people must ultimately

fall upon the shoulders of their superiors? nowt for the condition of the working classes: and then Quill; who are they to petition?
Quill.—Why, Sir Robert Peel and the House of

Commons, to be sure. Robin.-Ecod, but Peel and them folk will have enough to do to get taxes now! and its hard to think that folk that wouldn't hear poor people telling their that belongs to all into their pockets, and compels the own distress will give owt for others to make a story many to starve, or to petition Parliament for relief; for them! Bless my life; don't I remember what all them landlords and capitalists said when Maister Ferrand axed them for £1,000,000 for poor folk? and, ecod, £1,000,000 will be nown amongst them all shortly Quill.—Well, but Robin, the case is different when

when the capitalists petition for relief.

Robin.—What's the difference, Maister Quill the scrapings wherever he can catch them. Time didn't want to do what Bess's Old Poor Law did for was, Maister Quill, when Government had the cream | them ! And then thou talkest of the "dissipation," and folks had the milk between them; but them and "improvidence," and "discontent" of the work. there flying devils and cast-iron men have lapped up ing classes. I'll tell thee what, Maister Quill: just there flying devils and cast-iron men have lapped up all the cream and left the Government only the skim thou get Peel and the Government to shut up the milk, and the licking of the pan for poor folk. I'll gin palaces, public houses, and beer-shops, and see tell you what, Maister Quill, you told me to look at all the churches, and all the improvements that where the Sailors' pay, and the solders' pay, and the machinery had made for Devil's Dust: and, ecod, when panic comes they'll none of them put a bit on the poor man's platter! Then where's all your great "dissipation:" don't I live down there in West-street. stances, it would be better to have things "cheap"

wisdom we have long heard of; and when von com-'cheap" and "dear?"

Quill.—Now, Robin, you speak like a man of sense. then, I remembers eighty years. I remembers all the years that things were "dear," and all the years that things were "cheap." And, Maister Quill, in the things were "cheap." And, Maister Quill, in the dear" years, I could get the "dear" food and "dear" cloth, and "dear" every thing, and have more money at the end of the week than I had when all when all the property of the seen that the end of the week than I had when all when all the property of the seen that the end of the week than I had when all when all the property of the seen that the end of the week than I had when all the property of the seen that the end of the week than I had when all the property of the seen that the end of the week than I had when all the property of the seen that the end of the week than I had when all the property of the seen that the end of the week than I had when all the property of the seen that the property of the seen that the property of the seen that the property of the property of the seen that the property of the property of the seen that the property of the propert

Quill -How do you account for that, Robin ? Robin.-Account for it? why can't thou account

Quill.-Well, but Robin, don't you see its not fair to ascribe all these evils to Machinery? machinery and its blessings are, as it were, but half developed. Restrictions, as I may say, of which those upon human Sundays, and cursing, and damning, and blaspheming food are the most barbarous, sit as an incubus, nay at the laws that let's the rich grind the faces of the

press as a night-mare on the breast of machinery, and poor. They sees one set of folk rich and happy, and withhold all those benefits which would otherwise with plenty every day in the year—in "good harvest," by geological deductions must still be very distant freely flow from it, from the working classes. Once and "bad harvest"—wi "good trade," and "bad from a perfect knowledge on this subject. Some unshackle industry and untrammel trade, by allow- trade;" AND THE FAMINE IS ALWAYS ON THE FOLK THAT recent discoveries in geology have, indeed, shown that ing the produce of English labour to be exchanged MAR'S THEM RICH AND FAT. So thou seest, Maister the earth is much older than the earlier discoveries Robin.—Ecod, and then we'd be worse off than ever.

What would'st ta' call Free-trade, Maister Quill? Why, it's free enough to have turned the little village better off. of Devil's Dust into a great city, to send two members Robin.—I'll try that with thee, Maister Quill. It's to Parliament! And hasn't seen mill piled on mill, 'always very easy to lay the burden on poor folk's and house on house, one after 'tother; and hasn't shoulders. "One man may steal a horse, while every additional mill been a bit of "extension," as they another must not look over the wall." And now, wage, can'st tell me how much reduction the great near eight hundred millions of money! The Queen, one half the world; and see how soon them there pay his debts. The Duke of D—— owes two milflying devils has completed all orders from those parts.

Aye, aye, Maister Quill; you say trade with those who only axed for half that to carry them over the

that there ould woman, Joey Hume, and Frankey Place, with two or three doctors, to draw out a table with figures that would reach from here to York. shewing the amount of food that folk could live on and work, and how "low living" and "frugality" was good for health! and how good living led to dissipation and idleness, and brought bastards! We should have cart-loads of books, and waggon-loads of "reports" from committees of capitalists and commissioners of bankers and cotton lords !- new-fangled stuff, and coroner's inquests, telling us the length of poor folks' guts, and how much blud poor folk owt to have, and all that kind of stuff, as if poor folk hadn't as many damn it, Master Quill-Quill.-Hold, hold, Robin; swearing is no argu-

Robin.-It's enough to make folks swear to see the way poor folk is talked about, and wrote about, and treated now-a-days; and to see Maister Smith and his sort, and thee and thy sort, supporting newspapers by advertising to get £4 or £3 per cent. for 'thy" money, and covering the walls with speculations and prospectuses as to how thou might make more of it; and boasting that in ten years thou'st in-Smith.—Why the China and India market. They vested as much "brass" in one damned speculation are all glutted: the worst news that's come into and another as would pay the interest of the national debt; and then leaving poor folk to pay the debt Robin.-Ecod, but I thought there was summat after all! Ecod, Maister Quill, I tell thee what; thou may'st bring down all the books in thy shop and read them all, and thoul't never convince the work-China market, are all give up: and there's a wonder- ing people that the laws are just that allows thee ful to do among the Bricklayers and Stone-masons, and the capitalist to do these things, and leaves Carpenters and Joiners, and, in fact, all the the poor to starve. And I'll tell thee more too; trades. I don't go out to read the papers now, that whatever price free trade allows the mas-Maister Smith; but Maister Sparerib, the butcher, ters to purchase corn at, no law that thou can came to me on Saturday neet, and axed how it was make will ever regulate the price of the loaf that that so much meat was left on his hands more than comes on the poor man's table. And I'll tell thee other weeks? But as he is a grumbling in the best more than that too; that landlords alone will have of times, I didn't mind him much; but he was to pay taxes and the interest on the national debt,

Quill.-Aye, aye, that's it. The landlords are the turday neet, said they'd try a serag of mutton; and men! Have at THEM! They must enable the work-

Robin.—Ecod, but not by "cheap" bread, though. Quill.-What then, Robin? Robin.—Why GOOD WAGE; to be sure! Let them week; and so on. Ecod, Maister Sparerib said he work on the land, and then they wont care what wished that sheep were all scrags and plucks; for price bread is. They'll have it out of their own folk wanted nowt else on Saturday. He axed me the sweat—and "dearer" and better. They'll eat enough; reason, and I told him that it was all machinery— and get more for surplus, and be good customers in Quill.—What, Robin; then you are opposed to machinery altogether?

Robin.-Noa, nowt of the sort! I remembers reading after Cobden, when he was at Bradford, and he axed a Hand-loom Weaver that opposed him if he was against machinery? The poor man's name was world: and so instead of nature we had everything butterworth, and his answer was: "Noa, Mr. Cob-fiction-like. And, ecod, sure enough, but I hear den: I'm not opposed to machinery. You may go to Maister Squeezegut, overseer of that there fine refuge bed by machinery, and get up by machinery, and eat by machinery, and drink by machinery, and put on your clothes by machinery; aye, and pick your teeth by machinery; if your muchinery docen't take my bed fro a under me, the coat off my back, and the loaf off my table." Ecod, but that was wisdom! It was worth all the tons of tracts that ever was issued by

that skin-flint of a League. Quill .- Well but, Robin, why talk of tilling the land at home, when we can get corn so much "cheaper" from abroad! Besides, you know that the very best authorities tell us that the land of England does not produce, and indeed is not capable of producing, enough of corn for the people !

Robin.—There you go again, Maister Quill, with your "better to get 'cheap' corn from abroad, than grow it at home." I say that the man that grows it at home will be able to have enough of it, independent of all laws and restrictions; and he'll be a better customer in the chair, "three cheers for Robin," "three cheers for Robin," "three cheers for Robin," "take care of Robin," "don't press him," "carry him on your shoulders," "put Robin in the chair," "he's fittest to preside," "no cotton lord," "no Free your "better to get 'cheap' corn from abroad, than grow it at home." I say that the man that grows it at laws and restrictions; and he'll be a better customer fittest to preside," "no cotton lor in the market with his surplus, than all the Chinese Trader," "three cheers for Robin.") and Indians and other folk in the world. And it's all Lockson. Mr. Smith. do you the and Indians and other folk in the world. will have to pay its share! Maister Sparerib axed enough! Why there's nearly twice as many folk now me to come and move an amendment for "protection in England as there was sixty years ago; and there's for labour," as he says his eyes are opened to the in- just as much land as when we had only a half of the population; and then I remember, some folk would talk that foolish stuff, that England couldn't feed them all. But now we see this very year, that the same land is capable of supplying the whole population! Aye, Maister Quill, and if we had four times the population we have, we'd find that the land would produce six times as much as it does now.

Smith.-Well but, Robin, how would you make the land produce more? Surely men that expend their capital in land are more conversant with the subject than you are; and they make it produce as much as

Robin.-Nay, nay, Maister Smith; let the population "press on the land;" then folk will begin to see Robin.—That's what I'm hearing every year. It's that the land was of no value till labour was applied now, by pressure, draw tubing cold, and it is in every all alike: until something pinches themselves, they care to it; and if labour was applied to it, thou would not respect perfect, indeed much more perfect than the find it so easy to make £90,000 of thy £20,000 in when they meet, it's all to "PROTECT" themselves fifteen years, as thou did st when thy cast-iron men from the burthen! But I'll tell thee what, Maister and wooden women, and wire children, "pressed

hardly on the means of subsistence." Smith.—Well Robin, you appear to wish to check honourable speculation altogether. Robin.-Nay, Maister Smith, not so: but I'd stop that speculation that allows the few to put the money Mr. Ferrand asks for a grant of £1,000,000, and ever remembers the time in Devil's Dust when maisters and men wrought together, that maisters Robin.—What's the difference, Maister Quill? were buying land and spending in speculations; while Does'nt see that machinery has enabled its owners to collect most of the money in the country into their own hands? and, ecod, Peel has but to look out for we had no Town Hall then, sure enough, because folk boast about the "cheapness" produced by machinery? between a man that sells penny publications that folk Quill-Well, but surely Robin, under any circum- can only buy on Sunday, and a big public-house; and isn't my brain addled on Sunday neet with drunken folk in the public-house, while Maister Smith and the Robin.-Maister Quill, that's another piece of bench of magistrates fines the poor devil that sells wisdom we have long heard of; and when you complains of demagogues and philosophers, and will hear Who makes them "dissipated," Maister Quill? Why nowt that they say, we must come to common sense, its the Government that lives on them, and the and common reason, and ask you what you mean by maisters that encourage them; and I'll be bound for it, that before machinery came to Devil's Dust, thy faither never saw "Jolly Sailors" open after nine Robin.—Wait till you hear what I've to say. Well o'clock on any neet in the week. Nay, if poor old Maister Grudge, that kept it for fifty years, allowed things were "cheap." I remembers when the quartern for the children; and we wern't "discontented" then; loaf was two shillings in Devil's Dust; and, ecod, for it was all famine alike. It came from God, then,

Maister Quill; and it came on all without distinction.
Sixpence; and, ecod, its a scramble, and a god-send to get it.

Jor it was an jamine acake. It came nome of continuous, then, Maister Quill; and it came on all without distinction.

King would come down something, and Duke come down something, and Lord of the Manor, and Squire; but no begging letters; no praying for the poor alone, but praying to avert the famine from ALL. And then for it? Doesn't see that while every thing is being Parson Flower knew what every man in the parish cheapened," labour has been made cheapest of all; had to spare. He was bookkeeper, like; and many's was of short duration. M. Elle de Beaumont made and, ecod, thou'st made it so cheap, that thou must the neet, Maister Quill, I, and my wife and children some observations on a question submitted for consigive folk summat to eat to tempt 'em to take it loike. | went to bed without supper—and we thanked God we So thou giv'st their labour to foreigners to tempt them | had dinner, and we blest God, and blest the King, and blest Parson Flower, and blest the laws too: we wern't M. Elle de Beaumont has calculated that the annual "discontented" then, Maister Quill: but now I see poor folk working fourteen hours a day, skulking down the lanes wi'out stockings, and lying a bed a

with those who would give us food in return, and Quill, it would be a strange thing if poor folk were then—

otherwise than "dissipated" and "discontented." therwise than "dissipated" and "discontented." believed, the globe was at one time incandescent, the Quill.—Yes, but Robin, I tell you it's all a conservate at which M. E. de Beaumont calculates the proquence of their "improvidence;" they might be gressive cooling of it, in relation with the surface,

call it? and don't I tell thee that every "extension" Maister Quill, just see here. I'll take poor folk, and has been followed by a reduction of wages? Well thou shalt take rich folk; and let's see whether rich then, here's a question, Maister Quill: if the end of folk is so "provident" and "careful." Now, let's dition in search of Sir John Ross and his party, when all them "extensions" has been a bigger reductions in begin with a lump: rich folk owe a national debt of shut up in the ice of Regent's Inlet, he had the oppor-"extension" of all would bring about? Why, good they say, is cutting down her establishment because God of heaven, just look at all them there Indians, she's in debt. Working folk had to pay the Duke of and them there Chinese, that folk tell us is nigh hand York's debts. The King of Belgium left poor folk to

would give US food in return. Ecod, it's Mr. Smith bad season! Marquis of A——owes a million and and the cotton lords that would get the "food in a half. Lord C——owes two millions. The Lord return;" and if we may judge by the past, we might see hig warehouses full of wheat at one side of the street, and warehouses full of cloth and calico at terest of his debts. In short, they owes among them 'tother side, and those that made the one that bought for thousand millions to the Jews: and then they talk the earth, and to ascertain the causes of such characteristics. the other walking naked and hungry between both! of poor folk being "improvident!" Ecod, when they racteristics. Various interesting papers have been read

more? Not but I admit, Robin, that you have considerably staggered my notion in favour of a free-trade in corn.

Robin.—Yea, Mr. Smith, you'd exchange it sure enough: but then you'd exchange all: you'd be lands and banners; on the first flag, "Procession of a free-trade to Devil's Dust? (Loud shouts without.)

Smith and Quill (speaking together). — What's lands, Accawais, Macusis, Arecunnas, Wapisinas, Atorais, Tarumas, Woyawais, Maopitiaus, Pianaghotto, and Drios. Their united numbers amount to 6,850. The Atorais are nearly extinct; and the price of wheat.

and that there damned ould fooil, ould Brougham, and never before was known as Chartists. (Shouts of mounted by a roof of a pointed form of almost To the Town Hall! "Down with the Bastile!" eastern character, and thatched with plain leaves, the Morning Herald of the 13th ult. was published a Bread or blood !")

for bread.

worked for thee, passing now: coom and see.
Smith.—No, thank ye, Robin; I'd rather not.

Robin.—Ah, there it is, Maister Quill; in them times, before machinery was here, the maister was never ashamed nor afraid to look his men in the face! Smith.—Aye, Robin; but it is the men that have grown "impatient" and "insolent" now-a-days. They can't have been hungry longer than since Satur-

day last, and they're crying out already.

Robin.—Ecod, Maister Smith, in former times, if it were not a downright famine, we could stand a quarter or more before we'd complain, because we had summat laid up; but now folk cry out when they are hungry, for hunger comes slap on them. They can't wait. See here, Maister Smith; see here, Maister Quill, "Down with the bastile." "Equal rights." "Fair day's wage for a fair day's work." "Annual Parliaments," "Universal Suffrage," "Vote by Ballot," "Equal re-presentation," "No property qualification," and "Pay-ment of members."

"THE CHARTER IS OUR BIRTHRIGHT :-We'll die or have it."

Smith.—Yes, yes; I was right, they're Chartists, Robin.—Ecod, then it was machinery that made them Chartists, as well as made the churches, the banks, and the bastile. (Shouts of "To the Town-

Smith.—Robin, will you accompany us?
Robin.—Thankee, Maister Smith, I'm over old to make my way through a crowd now; but you and Maister Quill can go down. Quill.-No, I certainly shan't. I've nothing to do

Smith.—I thought it was to be a meeting of landed proprietors and rate-payers? Robin -- Ecod, and so it is; the folks there ought to be the proprietors, as they are the rate-payers: so coom and hear what they have to say, Maister

Smith. Smith.—Come, then, Robin, if you'll go I'll go. Take my arm, Robin.

Robin.—Nay, Ecod. That would never do, Maister Smith. Ecod, they'd hiss me; or happen hustle me.

Smith.-Well, Jackson, give me your arm.

Jackson.—Thankee, sir; I'm too shabby. (Quill Smith.—Good God! am I to be left here alone lackson; my good friend, Jackson, you were always an honest man; will you stay and take care of me? Jackson .- Yes, Mr. Smith, I'll stay and take care of ye. Now I trust that you'll see and understand that the working classes, howsoever oppressed, never cherish vengeance in their breasts, or withhold proection, when called for, even from those who oppress

Smith.—I thank you, Jackson. Do you think they'll come back? Do you think they saw me? Robin.—Farewell, Maister Smith. A clear conscience is the best property that a man can possess, and the best safeguard against all the dangers that threaten. I have nowt to fear: so I'll go and face my townsmen. (Shouts without of "Old Robin,"

Jackson.-Mr. Smith, do you think would change places with you now, and take "Shoddy Hall" into the bargain?

FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—At the sitting of

(To be continued.)

Zeience and Art.

Dec. 9th, M. Hector Ledru laid before the academy some specimens of cold-drawn iron, and other tubing. A few years ago the only tubing made in France, for gas and other purposes, except lead tubing, was made by hand. In England, iron-drawn tubing (by heat), without soldering, was first made, and was imported, by special permission, into France on account of its vast superiority over hand-made soldered tubes. Within the last two years the French have, in this branch of manufacture, eclipsed the English, for they respect perfect, indeed much more perfect than the hot-drawn tubing. A letter was received from M. Rouget de l'Isle, claiming for an English chemist, in 1625, and whose name he gives, probably errone-ously, as Frebet, the merit of the invention of the acrotherm ovens, respecting which so much has been said lately, and also that of the incendiary rocket of Capt. Warner, as described by M. Jobard, of Brussels. We think it highly probable that the method of baking bread by hot air was known in 1625; and if we knew what Capt. Warner's invention was, we might offer an opinion on that subject also; but we have no other authority than the description given by M. Jobard, and how are we to know that he has hit upon Capt. Warner's real or pretended secret? M. Selligue made another communication respecting his mode of propelling vessels at sea by an explosive gas, instead of steam. M. Selligue appears to be more and more confident of the superiority of his plan. A paper was received by the academy from Dr. Natalis Guiott, on the black substance resembling charcoal which is found in the lungs of man, and to which some of the French physicians have given the name of melanoes. This substance goes on accumulating in the respiratory organs in men of a certain age, and particularly in old men. It has all the character of pure charcoal and is in a state of extreme division. A recent analysis has been made of it under the eyes of M. Dumas and M. Melseus. The causes of this deposit have been differently explained; some of the faculty have even supposed that it arises from small particles of charcoal dust, or the dust from carbonised wood used as fuel, conveyed by the respiratory action into the lungs, and accumulating there until it forms a compact mass. This opinion appears, from the researches of M. Guillot, to be an erroneous one. He shows clearly that the cause, whatever it may be, is not external. When this substance has accumulated of a metre) in thickness, the air tubes and venous conduits are obliterated; the tissues then are transformed into a black substance, which sometimes admission of air. This is frequently the case with persons of advanced age. When tubercles exist in the lungs, and this black matter is deposited around consumption in its normal character. The tubercles become calcareous, are free from unctuous matof new formation is developed, or, if this has been the case before the deposit of the melanose, they become obliterated, and the progress of the consump-

SITTING OF DEC. 16TH.—ANTIQUITY OF THE EARTH. deration, viz:--"What relation exists between the progressive cooling of the earth and that of its surface." cooling of the surface of the globe has been greater than that of the globe itself during a period of 38,359 years. According to this solution the antiquity of the period when our globe was entirely incandescent, is of a remoteness which defies calculation, and shows that persons who attempt to fix the age of our planet have led us to suppose; but if, as is generally would give to it an antiquity far greater than any that has hitherto been assigned to it.

THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.-We purpose giving regular reports of the proceedings of this society, which we trust, will be found interesting to our readers. It was founded in November, 1843, by Dr. King, the Polar traveller. As naturalist to the expelition in search of Sir John Ross and his party, when tunity of studying the physical and moral condition of the Red Man, and his narrative of that expedition bears testimony of his labours in Ethnological research. After studying the subject for some years, and stating his views in an appropriate prospectus, a sufficient number of known scientific men formed themselves into a body, under the name of the "Ethnological Society of London," for the purpose of affording that co-operation which Dr. King required and the science

Quill.—Do you hear that, Robin? They are calling family its own plantation. The natives of Guiana, the 11th of the same month, for the purpose of has caused much damage along the coast, and pre-Robin.—Ay, but not for "cheap" bread, Maister is bound as soon as he is able to assist the family of Norcester and its neighbourhood. A society was then established, under the presidency of the child devolves upon the Piaiman, or the lord bishop, and a committee of management was hope Parson Barebones will see that. See here, Maister Smith, coom and look.

Smith.—Nay, Robin, I don't wish to be seen. Robin.—Ecod, but here! here's all the men that's morked for thee, passing now: coom and see.

I maining of the child devolves upon the Thainan, or appointed to take on board Arabian prisoners, and appointed for carrying out the object in view. This carry them to Algiers, has been obliged to return to depending upon the amount of the fee which is presented to him. On verging from childhood the youths are subjected to severe trials: the boys, as receive proposals from parties willing to take on board Arabian prisoners, and appointed for carrying out the object in view. This carry them to Algiers, has been obliged to return to depending upon the amount of the fee which is presented to him. On verging from childhood the youths are subjected to severe trials: the boys, as

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH. - The news

of the progress of M. Botta's excavations at Khorsa-

weekly scientific journal.

bad, near Mosul, Palestine, are always interesting. There are at present one hundred and sixty workmen engaged thereon, and besides the walls, which are covered with sculptures and inscriptions, many antiquities of a peculiar and at present inexplicable nature are met with. For example, under the large bricks, of which the floor consists, are stone repositories, which are filled with small clay enamelled figures of men and beasts, without anything on the surface indicating the existence of such repositories or there being anything within them to explain their contents. In another place they discovered great rows of earthen vases of a remarkable size, placed on a brick floor and filled with human bones, and similar bourhood, are anywhere found: merely some bronze nearest way home, to be the farthest about. images of beasts (for instance, a very fine lion) have scriptions and sculptures, bear on the back, likewise. | three years was the time talked of. inscriptions in arrow-headed characters, and certainly not in the Assyrian, but in the Babylonian he gets his prize. language. As it is naturally not to be presumed that the architects could have been so foolish as to have graven these inscriptions where no one could get the Repeal. served twice, first belonging to a Babylonian palace, and afterwards have been transposed by the Assyrians, and freshly graven. 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 lately found bas-reliefs are especially remarkable: for instance, one representing the siege of a town situate cupied in bringing the trunks of trees for the pur- the cause was but a few days ago so flourishing pose of creeting a dam. The water is covered with that it could be hardly so mismanaged as to miscarry, all kinds of marine animals—fishes, crabs, and how can it possibly want £50,000 a year for three winged sea-horses. The richness of the details, and years? Leave well alone. But let us hear Mr. the mass of sculpture which the palace contains, are amazing, and it is incomprehensible how so magnificent a building should have been so strangely buried in the earth. The French Ambassador at Constan-

moving whole cargoes of antiquities from Lesser Asia to London.—Augsburgh Gazette. NEW NAUTICAL INVENTION.—A useful invention is sition of R. Fullerton, Esq.; is an Archimedean screw fitted through the dead wood of the ship at right angles with the keel, and set in motion by the capstan, for the purpose of turning the ship round when, from calm weather, the helm has no effect on the vessel. It does not project in any degree, so as to impede the ship's way through the water; and must be highly useful in the case of a ship being aa tacked by steamers or gun-boats, in bringing thtbroadside to bear on them; or it may even assist e

Agriculture and Worticulture.

ship in the act of staving.

HORTICULTURE.—It is a common opinion, though a very fallacious one, that recently planted trees or shrubs are liable to injury by frost, and therefore, that after the winter may be fairly said to have set in, 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 desirable to have established before winter; but in the case of fruit trees, and the general run of hardy trees 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 undisturbed till spring .- The Greenhouse. Although samethe 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 arcanum, what you call de great mystery,—de Panchresta pink, blue and purple cinerarias are in full flower, as are also the Chinese primroses, the forward camelbulbs. If the weather continues damp, it is essential call me one knave myself, and never look me in de face during these short days to have a little fire heat occasionally, and water must be all but withheld .-The Flower-garden. Look over the half-hardy perennial plants in pits and frames, and pick off carefully every decaying leaf, and let the lights be off all day when the weather is dry.—The Kitchen-garden. The cauliflower and lettuce plants in frames should not be covered except during rains or frosts; it is desirable by constant exposure to the air to render Repeal, bearing in mind that it is scarcely possible them as hardy as possible, and to prevent them from

being drawn up.—Bell's Weekly Messenger. natives of Asia, the sago palmist is one of the most ference, one way or the other, in the progress of so both salutary and agreeable for drinking. The mar- ing to be spoiled by mismanagement; but the peasant' tritious food for the sick. The trunk and large leaves easy about Repeal. covers half the pulmonary organs. Respiration and of the sago palmist are highly useful in the construction are now alike impeded, and, as the distinction of buildings: the first furnishes planks for the ease goes on, death ensues, the whole of the pulmo- carpenter, and the second a covering for the roof. nary organs being hermetically sealed against the From the leaves are also made cord, matting, and

other articles of domestic use. SPADE HUSBANDRY. — A correspondent writes as follows:—" As the 'allotment system' has become them, they do not undergo the changes peculiar to more common of late, I beg leave to let the public know what may be done by 'spade husbandry.' William Inman, of Bolton, near Bradford, gardener. ter, and do not increase in volume. No vessel had 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 crop the latter end of October, filling sixteen sacks with clean carrots, which weighed fourteen loads of 252lbs., and 11 stones (16lbs. per stone), which he sold for 8s. per load, a market price, amounting to £5 18s., or the incredible sum of £115 10s. per acre. N.B.— Mr. Inman will allow any person to measure the ground, and will prove the quantity reaped if desired."

DESTRUCTION OF THE MEALY BUG.—This formidable by a solution of soft soap, or soft soap and sulphur. mealy bug, however, secreting itself and its larvæ in number of Parliaments in the College green bush. tempts to extirpate it with one or two dressings, without recourse to something injurious to vegetation.
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 deprived of her fair proportion of influence and power into the crevices.

DESTRUCTION OF OLIVES.—The inhabitants of the score and score. The Queen's cabinet contains not a single Irishman. The subordinate scale the olive tree, complain of the severe losses officers of the Government, with the exception of the caused by insects, and which they seem unable to petty place assigned to Mr. Emerson Tennant, and guard against. The olives are attacked by a small two or three more of "such small deer," are exclucaterpillar, which penetrates into its kernel, on sively held by English and Scotch. From all public which it lives, and escapes, about the end of August, by an opening near the pedicle, and, by means of a whilst English and Scotch officials shoulder them out thread which it spins, reaches the ground, where it undergoes its metamorphosis, and then becomes a butterfly. The caterpillar, in making the hole through which it escapes, causes the pedicle to die, and the clive falls before it is ripe. Once on the ground the caterpillar seeks a dry leaf, or some crevice in the earth, constructs a light silken web, is changed into a chrysalis, and, in the space of from but no Irish clergyman entitled to aspire to the three to six days, the butterfly appears. At the in-stant the caterpillar leaves the olive it meets with Did any one ever hear of an Irish clergyman being numerous enemies; thus—birds, while it hangs by made an English bishop, or an English dean? The the thread; ants, as soon as it reaches the earth; difficulty experienced by Irish gentlemen in procuring and, finally, a small humenopterus deposits its eggs on the promotion of their sons in the Royal Navy is Smith.—Pooh, pooh, Robin; you talk nonsense. set about building a house they mortgage the walls to at the meetings of this society. The first of the present its body, and these produce small larvæ, which live almost as great, as if the gun room were a cathedral, and every midshipman a holden prebendary. Even on, and are developed at the expense of its flesh and and every midshipman a holden prebendary. Schomburgk, was read on the 27th ult., Admiral Sir fat, without attacking the vital parts. As soon, howC. Malcolm, President, in the chair. The aboriginal ever, as they are completely developed they kill the high renown and pre-eminence to the valour and conresiding at 45, Clement's-lane, Strand, was an inresiding at 45, Clement's-lane, Strand, was an intheir own interest as not to exchange the wheat that begin again: but poor folk mun always pay twenty they got in return for produce, for labour to produce, for labour to produce shilling in the pound! Now, Maister Quill, have I high renown and pre-eminence to the valour and conproved that folk were better off before machinery come inhabitants of Guyana consist of Ararawaaks, War
The Army, which is independently. Even the Army, which is independently. Schomburgk, was read on the 27th ult., Admiral Sir fat, without attacking the vital parts. As soon, howthey got in return for produce, for labour to produce shilling in the pound! Now, Maister Quill, have I high renown and pre-eminence to the valour and conproved that folk were better off before machinery come inhabitants of Guyana consist of Ararawaaks, Warcompletely developed they kill the high renown and pre-eminence to the valour and conproved that folk were better off before machinery come inhabitants of Guyana consist of Ararawaaks, Warcompletely developed they kill the high renown and pre-eminence to the valour and conproved that folk were better off before machinery come inhabitants of Guyana consist of Ararawaaks, Warcompletely developed they kill the high renown and pre-eminence to the valour and conproved that folk were better off before machinery come inhabitants of Guyana consist of Ararawaaks, Warcompletely developed they kill the high renown and pre-eminence to the valour and conproved that folk were better of Guyana consist of Ararawaaks, Warcompletely developed they kill the high renown and pre-eminence to the valour and conproved that folk were better of Guyana consist of Ararawaaks, Warcompletely developed they kill the high renown and pre-eminence to the valour and conproved that folk were better of Guyana consist of Ararawaaks, Warcompletely developed they kill the high renown and pre-eminence to the valour and conproved that folk were better of Guyana consist of Ararawaaks, Warcompletely developed they kill raus, Caribs, Accawais, Macusis, Arecunnas, Wapisianas, Atorais, Tarumas, Woyawais, Maopitiaus, a great number of these lepidopters, the following Pianaghotto, and Drios. Their united numbers plan may be followed:—At the end of August, when highest rank and respectability, of the influence of put his foot to the ground. He remained there for the large rank and respectability, of the influence of put his foot to the ground. He remained there for the large rank and respectability, of the influence of put his foot to the ground. the caterpillar leaves the olives, a trench of about an inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained "that inch or two in depth must be dug around the tree, and the man in vain solicit permission to purchase commonthing could be done for him." He was then carried with developing the country of the innuence of put his foot to the ground. He remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained these that inch or two in depth must be dug around the remained the remaine maister of the wage of labour, and the price of wheat; the Unemployed.")

and you'd tell the labourer that competition comsmith.—O! it's only a muster of the damned tagwomen, eight boys, and six girls. The form of the filled with dry leaves so as to furnish a convenient missions for their sons. The answer they receive is ried to his home, and commenced using the above

THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM INWORCESTERSHIRE, - In Each tribe has its own hunting ground, and each report of an influential meeting held at Worcester on while yet infants, are betrothed. The youthful lord affording the benefits of the allotment system to the a test of their courage, are put into a bag with allotments. In proof of the anxiety evinced by the stinging ants, or are lacerated about their breasts labouring classes to availthemselves of the system, we with the teeth of the wild hog, or the beak of the toucan; the girls are deprived of their long hair, and from no less than 121 parties. These applications then slung in their hammock over an incessant smoky were written upon a printed form prepared for the fire, an ordeal which frequently costs them their life. purpose, in which the applicants were required to to seek shelter in Port Mahon, much injured. Three Characteristic drawings by Mr. Goodall, the artist state their name, age, occupation, residence, name thunderbolts fell on this vessel. The brig Jollet, to the expedition, ornamented the walls of the meet- and residence of their employer, rate of wages per from Nantes, also ran into Port Mahon; the lighting room; and there was a living illustration in the week, whether they were married or single, and what person of a Macusi.—From "The Institute:" a new was the number of their family, these particulars cargo. I have just learnt the loss of the following being asked for in order to guard against misrepresenta tion. On comparing the returns with regard to wages, it was found that they varied from 4s. to 21s. per week. Grants of land for the purpose of allotments have been offered by several parties, and there is no doubt that as much can be procured as is required. It is expected that Sir John Sebright, who is an extensive landed proprietor in the immediate vicinity of Worcester, and who has tried the allotment system upon a large scale, will grant a valuable piece of land close to the city.

A FARTHING FOR REPEAL!

When a traveller finds that the farther he goes the more he increases his distance from the place of his destination, he is very apt to conclude that he is on to those which have been found at Babylon, at the wrong road; and the simplest of simple Re-Ahwaz, and other places in South Persia. The palace seems to have been totally plundered before its destruction, for neither jewels, nor instruments, nor even the small cylinders, so numerous in the neigh-Last year it was to be had in six months; a few been discovered, as also a part of the bronze wheel of days ago the cause was declared to be so prosperous a war chariot. But the most incomprehensible that it was hardly possible that by any mismanage-circumstance is, that the alabaster slabs with which ment it could miscarry; but lo! last Tuesday it was the walls are cased, and which are covered with in- proclaimed that there must be more money, and

Mr. O'Connell, unlike the sybil, raises his terms as Give me six months of peace, and you shall have Repeal at the end of it," said he, in '43. He got his

have seen them without pulling down the six months of peace,—and the beguiled people did not wall, it must be presumed that the slabs have "The cause is in so fair a way that it is hardly ther trouble, and carry itself.

But what comes next is in quite another note. "Give £50,000 a year for three years, and you shall have all you want.'

Will not six months of peace do as well now as ir O'Connell's last proclamation :-

"The year '43 was the year of monster meetings -'44 that of patient forbearance and peaceful determination. Let '45 be that of Repeal organization tinople has not yet obtained permission from the and weekly collections. Let there be a collection from Porte to send to Paris those articles of antiquity every district, if it be only £1, a shilling—ay, a penny. at sea, when all hands perished, in her voyage from which will bear transport, which says little for their who could not pay a farthing a week? Newcastle to London, some years ago, and the vessel interest there, at a time when the English are re- ('No one.') Then let every man do so. (Cheers.) If every man in Ireland paid a shilling a year, it was all he her place. asked, for it would amount to £100,000 a year. Let every man in Ireland consider that he owed a farthing to his now in the act of being applied to one of our men-of- country. How little would it be to him, but of what inwar. It is called a "manœuvrer." It is the propo- exhaustible advantage to Old Ireland !- (Cheers.) If there was a collection of £50,000 for three years, there did not exist in Europe a statesman so stupid as not to see that the time had arrived when Ireland could no longer be refused her

> We are come to that scene in the play where Iago says to Roderigo I have professed me thy friend, and I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable tough ness. I could never better stead thee than now. I'u money in thy purse—I say, put money in thy purse."
>
> In the Irish reading, it is put money in my purse;
> but we have the text without variance in the next speech: " Thus do I ever make my fool my

It is in an act to which we have not yet come that the dupe begins to complain - "Every day thou

There is far more of the quack, however, than of the Iago in Mr. O'Connell; and the apter illustration is Scott's Dousterswivel, the alchymist, who drains his dupe of his last guinea, promising always that the present contribution called for is all that wanting for the perfecting of the wondrous work just on the point of projection. The story is always the

"Since I have consulted in such matters, I have never, said Mr. Herman Dousterswivel, "approached so near de —de Polychresta—I do know as much of it as Pelaso d Taranta, or Basilius-and either I will bring you in two lias. and not a few of the tulips and other Dutch and tree days de No. III. of Mr. Mishdigoat, or you shall again no more at all,"

> And what was said of this class of adventurers in the main exactly fits our Repeal charlatan-Artem His show-board was inscribed with the following habent sine arte, partem sine parte, quorum medium est mentiri, vita corum mendicatum ire.

The simplest of Repealers will see how unnecessary t is for him to answer the call for the farthing for so to mismanage the cause as to mar it. He may therefore, with perfect safety, keep his farthing in SAGO PALMIST .- Of all the palm-trees which are his pocket, resting assured that it will make no difuseful and interesting; a liquor runs from incisions indestructible a cause. The question, as Irishmen made in its trunk, which readily ferments, and is have been told by their great authority, is too flourishinto a mass only a millimetre (the thousandth part | row or pith of the tree, after undergoing a slight pre- state, not so happy, will hardly bear the mismanareparation, is the substance known by the name of sago ment of even a farthing. Let him, therefore, look in Europe, and so eminently useful in the list of nu- to his farthing, and hold to his farthing, and feel

We will not pretend to assess the value of a College green Parliament. It may be worth three farthings to people of green longings; but what seems to us unreasonable is the requsition of a farthing, or any fraction of a farthing, for a thing declared so certain, so inevitable. As well call upon poor folks to subscribe a farthing for the rising of the sun; they would do better to spend it in a rushlight for the intervening hours of darkness.

Is there a banker in Christendom who would give three farthings for this note of hand? Derrynane, Dec. 16, 1844.

Three years after date I promise to pay to Patrick or his order a Parliament in College-green, for value received. £0 0 03.

Don Quixote's bill for ass-colts, at three months after date, was a negotiable and eligible security com-We know that we shall have our Parliament sitting in Westminster next February, and would we give a farthing for it? Certainly not, or our next of kin

would soon clap us in a mad-house as incompetent to enemy may be extirpated without injury to vegetation manage our affairs. And how much more reason is there for the Irishman's sticking to his farthing, looking either at the value of Parliaments, or proba it over with soft soap and sulphur, and it will almost bility of events? No; but keep your farthing in your immediately kill the insects. On account of the pouch. A farthing in the hand is better than any very small chinks and crevices, it is difficult to de-stroy it; and this appears to set at defiance all atand button up your farthing safe with that token.

in the administration of public affairs. Irishmen are them almost if not utterly useless. The fact is before highest rank and respectability, of the influence of put his foot to the ground. He remained there for pelled you to give his produce so "cheap," and competition for corn made you buy it so "dear," that
you'd have to get Chambers, and Chadwick, and Muggeridge, and Jemmy Graham, and Jemmy Gr

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS. Toulon, Dec. 17. - The most extraordinary bad weather we have experienced during the past week vented many vessels from reaching their destination. Amongst others, the transport Ménagere, which sailed from this port on the 6th, for the Island of St. Marguerite, to take on board Arabian prisoners, and her boilers seriously damaged. The Montezuma left. Port Mahon on the 14th, and anchored in our roads this afternoon. She brings no news of importance. The transport Expedition, Captain Meniac, sailed from Toulon on the 2nd for Rio Janeiro, was obliged ning set fire to the vessel, and nearly burnt all her vessels yesterday, at the entrance of the Porte of Cette: -The Russian ship Helena, Captain Enlierg; the Norwegian brig Iduna, Captain Peterson: the Dutch galliot Angelina, Captain Meendin; and the French boat Josephine, Captain Lebriten, for Newfoundland. Ten vessels, whose names I could not learn, were lost at Agde, near to Cette. AMSTERDAM, DEC. 19TH .- The ship Polly, which was stranded off Texel, on her way from Amsterdam

to Newcastle, has arrived in the North Holland canal. near Blaawe Keet. The crew left on the 17th, for the Nieuwe Diep. The Albion, Captain McKenzie, from Newcastle, is still safely moored off the Duc d'Alven, near Rotterdam. On the 18th inst. the Helvoetsluys was full of ice. On the 15th the Catha rina, Captain Mowle, of Liverpool, arrived off Egmondaan Zee, where the captain landed to procure provisions. DECEMBER 20.—The English and French post did

not arrive here to-day. The ship Catharina Jackson, of Baltimore, was towed up to Helvoetsluys yesterday. The Texel yesterday was full of drifting ice. Up to this day no tidings have reached this city of the ship Joanna, which left Elbing, for Hull, in August last.

EXTRAORDINARY SHIPWRECK .- The Esk trader. Captain Stokes, left Newcastle on Saturday afternoon, shortly before high water, on her voyage to London, with a valuable general cargo. She was towed by two powerful steamers from the usual berth at Newcastle-quay down the river, and on rounding Whitehill-point, near Shields, she grounded, in consequence of taking the point too closely, on a rocky bank, which extends some distance into the river. She heeled round and was towed off, as was supposed, with little damage. The steamers towed her slowly down the river and across the bar, without any leak being discovered. She being supposed all tight, went to sea. The wind blowing from the east, t was desirable to give her what is called "a good offing," and she was towed out about seven miles. The steamers then left her, and in about an hour after it was discovered that she was making water rapidly. The pumps were entirely useless against the rapid ingress of water, and the long-boat was on an island; the sea is covered with ships, the fore part of which form a horse's head, and which are ocwhen the Esk went down. The crew were unable to save anything, and had they not been prompt in launching and getting into the boat, all hands would have suffered. It was broad daylight, and several other vessels were near, into one of which the crew were taken. It is supposed the vessel was strained by getting on the bank, and the heaving of the sea had caused her to spring a "bulk head." It is somewhat remarkable that a vessel belonging to the same company, also called the Esky likewise foundered

> EARTHQUAKE IN SAVOY. — An earthquake of some violence was felt in Savoy during the night of the 10th inst. At Rumilly and Chautagne the furniture in the apartments was so shaken that the glasses and other articles left on tables were thrown down. At Chambery, however, it was so slight, that it was perceived by only a very few persons.

Suspected Poisoning.—Last week the officers of ustice proceeded from Caen to Sallenelles, to effect the exhumation of the body of a female named Alexandre, the wife of an ex-mayor of that commune. Her death had taken place fifteen months before, and susticions have arisen that her husband had poisoned her. He was arrested, and after being interrogated was lodged in the gaol of Caen.

THE ENGLISH IN ROME. -- A correspondent writes from Rome, that never before were there so many strangers in that city. There are said to be 4000 English families; but this must be an exaggeration. The rents of houses and apartments are up at an enormous height.

NOVEL ADVENTURE.—A young gentleman of Troy, while on his way up the Hudson in the Swallow, thrust himself in his sleep through the small window in his berth, in the forward cabin, until his feet touched the water. Coming out just in front of the paddle-wheel, where the spray moved rapidly, he awoke from his dream, and found he was situated in the midst of a horrid reality. He could not crawl back, so he shouted for help, but no one came. He then knocked on the window of the next berth, and finally roused up a person who gave the alarm. The captain supposed it was some insane man, and immediately lowered the boat, and the unfortunate man was rescued from his extraordinary situation.-American paper,

RAISING THE WIND.—During the bustle which prevailed at Alnwick fair, Northumberland, lately, a cllow had the courage to try the temper of the multitude by a new stratagem for raising the wind. stimation :- " Wonderfully curiosities of neature; you may see alive heer, the most wonderfullest cheiree-coloured cat, from Shropshire, and the stipenduous rose-coloured pigeon, fron the West of England. Also secrets worth nowing, by the proprietor. All for twopence." Such prodigies, and at such a price, could not fail of attracting a crowd of spectators, who, on their admittance, were gravely hown a black cat and a white pigeon; they then very naturally stared at each other, when the exhibitor, trusting to their good-humour, very confidently addressed them—" Naow, ladies and gemmen, I have perform'd my promise we'oe—for you must no as haow, there be black cherries and white rooases, and such be the colors of my cat and my pigen. I have shoon you, moreover, a whole tent full o' people not half so wise as they think for, but wiser naow than when they came in; and naow (pulling off his hat) I hopes you will keep my secret, and not make other folks outside as wise as yoursel, until they ha' paid for it, as you. Now, my secret is, that you have relieved a poor fellow at a trifling cost, that must ha' gone to oed supperless, with his woife and children, if you had not; and I'm sure you are too good natured to be angry wi'me for that." Honest John Bull and his family did not disappoint him; for each successive company went away in good humour, leaving others to enjoy the wonder at the same expense, and keep the secret in turn for their own sakes.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' INCOME.—It appears, from locuments just prepared, pursuant to the order of Parliament, that the total revenues of the young Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the British realms, amounted, in the year ending 31st December last, to no less a sum (from the two duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster) than £73,100 and upwards. This is a tolerable revenue for a three-year-old Prince. What a fact to contrast by the side of thousands of others with reference to the condition of the oppressed and down-trodden labourers of England! This sprig of royalty, not more than three years old, possessing an annual income of something like three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars! while more than three millions of people are actually struggling with all the horrors of starvation and famine! And where is this amount of money or value produced, and by whom? In those slave shops, the English factories, and by hose very wretched people who cannot procure enough from their daily toil to keep them ANOTHER OF PEEL'S DIFFICULTIES.—SAVE ME FROM who perform the labour which creates the value which supplies the income of this ignoble Prince, do not themselves receive it? Alas! the question is for us: and for our own admonition and on warning the question should be asked and answered. We see before our own eyes the same thing in miniature. The same influences are working out the same results; and ere long we too may ask of ourselves, why must the income of some of our wealthy manufacturers or merchants be so enormous, while we, by whose toil that income was produced, live and die in want and utter misery?—Boston (U.S) Labourer.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN WESTMINSTER.—On Friday the long-talked-of improvements which are to be effected from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace were in reality commenced, a number of men being employed to pull down the houses on one side of Little Tothill-street. It is contemplated to remove those sinks of infamy—the Almonry; Or; chard-street, Duck-lane-and to form one wide and spacious street from the west door of Westminster-Abbey to the Buckingham Palace end of Pimlico. Orchard-street contains the remains of some of the oldest houses in Westminster, and a part of one of Oliver Cromwell's palaces still stands there.

NATIONAL EDUCATION. In our last two papers we attempted, in a someof the educational movement.

ferred to in a former paper of this series, involves. sight of the founders of the American Republic is my pocket-handkerchief." perhaps in nothing more strikingly shown than in the versal intelligence.

we not the melancholy fact, that the ignorance of able classes. the masses has in all ages made them the slaves of Bad, however, as the physical conditions are deare downed to be the helot class of society.

mother-fashion?

on this subject. Its importance and its probable in- in the report; but this may suffice. fluences are too widely and generally appreciated for that; and it is precisely in consequence of this genebeen by individual efforts to acquire the power arisattained the assendancy we formerly pointed out.

It is, comparatively speaking, only yesterday, that the question of NATIONAL EDUCATION was mooted. The men who first broached it were ridiculed as visionaries, utopian dreamers; and the other usual common places were applied, which brainless and unexperienced people have always at hand to greet innovators with. But there were others, clearer-sighted, like the priest who saw in the first printed volume that which would destroy the Church, unless the the Church destroyed it. These parties perceived that the communication of knowledge to the masses would lay the axe to the root of our stupendous system of and subvert the whole established order of things.

idea of educating the "swinish multitude"—the "great unwashed"-and the other delectable nicknames it was then the fashion to bestow on the "workies!" How painfully do we remember the time, when the only idea entertained among aristocratic circles of "the noblest work of God,"-of a man who honestly earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, was that of a dirty ignorant being who could only talk ungrammatically in a barbarous provincial the Ministry:" and "that he is charged by the Queen dialect. But Laneaster, Bell, Owen, Brougham, Simpson, Wyse, and a host of co-adjutors, have at least removed that stigma on our national character and if we have as yet done little practically, our ears that this is merely preparatory to still greater libeare now never outraged by such insults!

The history of the progress of this question is full of instruction and encouragement. It gradually overcame the unreasoning and interested opposition we have described; and having exhibited undeniable symptoms of attaining popularity, was taken up by THE VERY PARTIES WHO HAD FORMERLY SCOUTED THE BOTION OF EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE! Failing in arresting its onward march, their next step was to attempt to direct its course in channels innocuous to themselves. Education was, all of a sudden, discovered to be a marvellously good thing; but then, of course, it must be conducted by proper persons, and on a right basis. The Church established a "National School Society;" the Dissenters a "British and Foreign School Society;" and each party having laid down the postulate that "all education must be based on religion," forthwith went to work in Infant Schools, Day Schools, and Normal Schools, to manufacture their pupils into sectarians, instead of good citizens and intelligent human beings.

The results of their labours were ludicrons in on Bense, and most lamentable in another. The wide spread mis-education, or positive ignorance, resulting from centuries of past neglect, or systematic fraud, was scarcely perceptibly diminished by their feeble and fragmentary efforts; and where they did exert an influence, in too many Instances they replaced the evil of want of knowledge by the devil of sectarianism or bigotry. After years of exertion and expenditure, the nation has yet to begin a real and genuine reform in educational matters. The evils intended to be remedied are almost untouched.

If we are asked for proofs of the truth of this state ment, we refer to the numerous reports issued by Parliament in late years. These official "Blue Books' constitute a bill of indictment against the governing powers of this country-and that too furnished by themselves-more criminatory and disgraceful than could have possibly been drawn up by the neglected, suffering, and indignant people.

the Select Committee on Education of the Poorer Classes in England and Wales, which sat in 1838 disclose an amount of mental destitution which is thoroughly discreditable to a nation boasting of its superior enlightenment, and its proud position in the van of modern civilization. The efforts made since that period, though they have somewhat altered the position of the subject theoretically, have not materially altered it actually. Keeping out of sight for the moment the hundreds of thousands who were shewn never to enter a school door of any kind; the description of the schools and schoolmasters to whom were entrusted, as Charles Lamb says, the task to which the major portion have access—are described. in the majority of cases as being dark and confined. school is thus depicted.—"In a garret up three but as days; and if within the last twenty or thirty circumstances.

pair of dark broken stairs was a common day-school, years such immense progress has been made by of opinion politically and economically. We propose room, sat a cock and two hens; under a stump bed, to delineate, joyful may be the prospects of to devote the present to an equally brief retrospect immediately beneath, was a dog-kennel, in the occupation of three black terriers, whose barking, added The now celebrated axiom, "Property has its to the noise of the children and the cackling of the duties as well as its rights," is capable of wider ap- fowls, on the approach of a stranger, were almost plication than is generally supposed. The acquisition deafening. There was only one small window, at of power and political influence by the masses, re- which sat the master, obstructing three-fourths of the light it was capable of admitting. It beggared all admitting the principle enunciated in that axiom, description, and was filthy in the extreme; so that, in hitherto been directed towards imperfect ends. I mean the duty of the people to acquire the knowledge of obtaining information, I was obliged to withdraw three using that power rightly: and the wisdom and fore or four times. I always carry scent with me to scent

In such dens as these, worse than the black-hole of grand theory of union. national provision they made for educating the people. | Calcutta, are the seeds of disease generated rapidly, They, at least, were convinced that Democracy could | and the foundation laid for those early and numerous only be securely based upon and perpetuated by uni- deaths of the offspring of the poor, which stand out in the reports of registrars, in strong relief to the com But even if there was not this positive reason, have parative healthiness of the children of the comfort-

the enlightened and the cunning? The very dread scribed to be, they are exceeded by the intellectual exhibited by those who fatten on popular abuses of and meral. In many instances, the teachers only every attempt to instruct the masses, to cultivate become so after having failed at every thing else, or their reasoning faculties and elevate them in the are originally led to adopt the profession either bescale of humanity, should demonstrate the inestimable | cause they are dunces, incapable of otherwise earning value of such instruction to those who for want of it a subsistence, or cripples, unfit for active work at a sequently, the obtainable advantages of Trades Unions trade. The worst consequences ensue to the children can only be displayed in theory at present, as the opera-Besides, let us ask why any one human being subjected to the sway of such incompetent persons, should receive more fostering care or higher develope- | Numerous instances of their incapacity are adduced ment from the State than another? Are not all alike in the report. One master having stated that he entitled to every one of its advantages, on the broad used the globes, was asked if he had both or one ground, that all in their several spheres contribute to only? He repplied "both! How could I teach geoits maintainance and well-being? By what natural graphy with one?" And on farther questioning him, secondary importance; the object being, in my view, to law or solid argument can the practice be justified of it appeared that both were, in his opinion, necessary, give the people some idea of what might be achieved, were making "spoiled children" of a small section of the because one was supposed to represent one half, and community, and treating the vast majority in step- the other the remaining half of the world. He forming their duty so bravely, such a prospect as the turned out of the school the visitor who attempted to author of the work I allude to sets before us as attain-Fortunately for us, however, it is unnecessary at explain to him his error. We might adduce numerable, might operate rather cheeringly upon them. Even this time of day to offer any apologies for treating our similar and worse instances from the ample store

The gross defects and evils of the "let alone" system of education are, however, even more frightral and earnest appreciation, accompanied as it has fully shown in the moral than either of the two departments previously alluded to. The violent pasing from knowledge, that the popular will has already sions exhibited by many of the teachers before their known, if for no other reason, yet for those above spepupils; their total want of comprehension of the term moral at all, and the gross superstition inculcated in many instances, all contribute to make up gives his "propositions en masse," as follow :-A WHOLE, which can only be regarded with profound sorrow by every true philanthropist.

The last, as well as the present Government, deserve the credit of having attempted to provide, in some small degree, a remedy for this shameful state of things. But the fierce struggle between the Church on the one hand, and the Dissenters on the other. for ative Establishment erected on it, and one peculiar the power of forming the national mind, and thus achieving and perpetuating mental and spiritual tyranny, frustrated the efforts of both. Lord John Russell ments. injustice and oppression: and they cried aloud in was defeated in 1838; Sir Robert Peel, with a stronger its productions should, by exchange, provide them with all defence of the "craft by which they had their living." Cabinet and larger majority, was beaten in 1843, their luxuries and necessaries except food and lodging. The idea of educating the "common people" was The first grant ever made by Parliament for educadenounced as fraught with the most danger- tional purposes was in 1834, to the amount of £20,000 cultural, horticultural, and pastoral labourers belonging ous and revolutionary consequences. It would per annum. For such a purpose the sum was paltryunfit them for the discharge of the duties beneath contempt; but the fact of its being voted at from the factory, for the convenience of the members of of "that station in life which it had all, was a proof of the advance of the question; a the association; and contiguous to the dwelling-houses pleased Providence to place them in :" give them recognition by the Legislature of the duty of providideas incompatible with their true interests and hap- ing National instruction. This sum was, up to the piness; and render them unreasonably discontented year 183s, disbursed through the two societies we vation, for each association, should be formed from a and disaffected. "The few were made to think—the have named, the Church having by far the largest many to work;" and any measures which threatened share. In 1-39 Lord John Russell proposed to make to interfere with this arrangement were not only im- the sum £30,000, and to intrust its distribution to a . trade and locality. It is impossible for any man to give a pions and selitions, but, if carried out, calculated to Committee of the Privy Council: thus introducing a general plan suitable for every place and every trade. inflict the most serious injury on the body politic, new principle into action, namely, that National Education should be untrainmelled by sectarianism in genious superintendents. Success will mainly depend on tem but the mere outside. Poor folks are not fond of O' how bitterly have we felt, in early years, the any shape. He was, as we have said, defeated; and the skill of those superintendents, for it must be rememsearing contempt of the "privileged classes" at the his more powerful successor had to encounter a similar defeat on the same ground four years after-

were too strong for him in the Legislature, he has henceforth "Public Instruction is a department of the intention of the Cabinet to propose a further addition of £10,000 to the annual grant; and intimates more prevalent than it is under the present system. rality. The speech in which these statements were made, was remarkable at the same time, for the quiet imperturbable and determined tone in which the right | selves. was denied of any sect, established or otherwise, to superintend the education of the nation, or disburse national funds for such sectional purposes as the inculcation of their peculiar dogmas.

All these are gratifying symptoms of progress. Looking back to the days of Joseph Lancaster; remembering the virulent-prejudices of the classes who throve on popular ignorance or miseducation; the apathy which had to be overcome among the parties most deeply injured and most deeply interested: the insidious and selfish manner in which, when the demand had grown too strong to be openly resisted, it to the opposition it has had to encounter in Parliament, we may fairly congratulate all who feel interested in this vital question on the position it now

We know there are many estimable men among the ranks of political reformers, who look with what we conceive a feeling of morbid apprehension on any measure for the education of the people by the Government. They point, and not unnaturally, to Austria and Prussia, as examples of the evils of State instruction, as proofs of its capability of being perverted into a machine for manufacturing political slaves. We are not insensible of the danger-and would struggle against it to the uttermost. But we think that it is much overrated; and that there can be no fair parallel drawn between those two countries and Great Britain. In them, Education was grafted on institutions essentially despotic: WITH US, IT WILL HAVE TO ADAPT ITSELF TO THAT DEMOCRATIC TENDENCY people : with us, the people make the Government. fit would, of course, be fixed by the competition of the The difference both in principle and fact is immense; general business in the articles. The minutes of evidence appended to the Report of the Solver Comparities on Folyngian and solver an importance, we have little to fear.

If we would form a correct idea of the educational power, the events now transpiring in France may help us. The conflict between the University and the Clergy, and the desperate efforts of the latter to regain that ascendancy over the mind of France of which the Revolution deprived them, and of which they must continue deprived so long as the University maintains its present ground; these tell powerfully of the immense value, the paramount importance, of sound educational institutions for a nation.

The subject is however important, and requires of "dragging up" the children of the poor, is most consideration in so many aspects, that we feel it is im- £100 per annum, at the present rate of staples; and by horrifying. The day and dame schools—the only ones possible to do justice to it in the limits of one short paper; but the same reason which prevents our exhausting, will justify returning to it. In the meanmany are damp and dirty, and a large number are used time this slight sketch of its progress as a question, as dormitory, dwelling, and school room. "Of the com- and the contrast its present position furnishes to mon schools in the poorer districts," says the report, the earlier portion of the century, may fairly be ber, at a profit of 25 per cent. from the internal expendi-"it is difficult to convey an adequate idea: so close regarded with emotions of a pleasurable and hopeand offensive is the aimosphere of many of them as ful nature. It is one more of those phenomena to be intolerable to a person entering from the open which tell to the anxious watcher of societarian proair, more especially as the hour of quitting school gress that the tide is rolling onward! New elements approaches. The dimensions rarely exceed those of of mental and moral being are evolving and comthe dame schools, while frequently the number of ing into action, which will, in due time, mould society which, with £10 and £25, make £50 a-year as the increase Scholars is more than double. Bad as this is, it is into accordance with themselves. Hitherto, in our of each member's property; supposing, even, that he much aggravated by filth and offensive odour, arising review of the nature and effects of these elements, from other causes." The teachers themselves are we have discovered no cause for complaint or despair. described as being "generally ignorant of the depressing On the contrary, when the natural impatience of the and unhealthy effects of the atmosphere which sur- individual to realise results is separated from the pro round them; and do not consider it desirable that gress of general principles, there is every cause for their schools should be better ventilated." One rejoicing. In the history of a nation, years count always be surrounded by the most pleasing and elevating when breathed upon by CHAMBERS and Co.; but a reckon- without difficulty at fully the rates current on this to £1 18s. per load. Supply good, and trade rather

with forty children in the compass of ten feet by nine | sound principles of political, economical, and educawhat brief and cursory manner, to trace the progress On a perch, forming a triangle with the corner of the tional reform, as that we have faintly endeavoured

& orreevondence.

INTERNAL FREE TRADE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Siz-It appears to me, after meditation on the subect, that the endeavours of the Trades Unions have that they have not shown the people sufficiently what vast advantages might be acquired by union. They have limited their attempts to gain a little more wages, or pecuniary means, but they have not expounded any

Now, it is a picture of this kind, a harvest for their future hopes, which ought more expressly to be placed before the general population. This would constitute an inducement for them to exert themselves. A slight advance of salary or weekly remuneration is but a trifling encouragement, compared to the inspiring belief that they will become the founders of a new and more enjoying state of existence for all.

Whether the projects which might be put forward might bear successfully the test of experiment or not, they would | cheapest rooms it should be done in the way usual at the | Mary Sheming may be stayed until the 25th of Jabe peculiarly useful as rallying standards. For this purpose, the more extensively comprehensive they might be the more effectively would they attract the curious enquiry of the public.

One singularity of a union of trades is, that the greater extension, the greater perfection it would have. Contives and their advocates are totally destitute of the means of exemplifying them fully in practice, without the cordial co-operation of the whole nation.

There is a theory of what might be done, expounded in a small pamphlet which was published a year or two ago, which deserves the notice of the members of trades combinations. As to the validity of the scheme, that is of the working people and the middle classes aroused to their true interests. Just now, whilst the Colliers are perif it be only a phantasm, it will do a great service, by opening new trains of thought. The work I allude to is entitled Internal Free Trade:

and purports to explain a system of Joint-Stock Commercial and Industrial Associations. Its author signs himself Aristarchos." I do not intend to give any opinion as to its literary merits, farther than that I think the brief declaration of its plan deserves to be made generally

After a good deal of discursive reasoning, touching upon most of the general topics of the day, the writer "The country or district available for the project should be divided into portions of land capable of maintaining by their produce from 200 to 4009 individuals

"There may, however, arise contingencies in which more or less land might be required; and in these cases, of course, the extents should be altered. "Each of these landed estates should have an Associmanufacture should be carried on in it, according to the

custom and suitableness of the locality. "A factory should be raised in each of these establish-"The food would be raised from the estate by the agri-

"Dwelling-houses should be erected at a short distance instruction, and domestic labour.

"The arrangements in buildings, machines, and cultiselection from a competition of plans by several architects. surveyors, and agriculturists, acquainted with the neces-

bered that they furnish the principles of action, whilst tives; how then is it likely for you mere "book-makers," the operatives only work out the details of the principles. whether "blue" or "bound in calf," to know anything large buildings for the purpose; from whence supplies question-mere moonshine. But what Sir Robert Peel could not do by legisla- should be taken as wanted by the associative population; tive means, he has done by prerogative. If the sects and the surplusage, if any, sold to those Associative Establishments which might require it.

"A constant trade should be kept up with the other shown himself more than their match in the Council Associative Establishments for the disposal of the manu- replies some hungry speculator in human blood. Ought Chamber. Lord Wharncliffe has announced that factured produce, which should be always paid for in they? Let us see. ready money, either in coin, or the bank notes of the " With this money all the other articles required by the

with its superintendence." He has also announced members might be easily procured from the Associative articles their especial care; and thus barter would be no "An association, as before intimated, would probably consist of from 200 to 4000 individuals, more or less, and should be governed by a board of directors elected by the | profits : here goes, to "take stock" for the slaves. universal suffrage of the adult members from among them-

'The number of these directors should vary according to the size of the association; and the most proper number and kind of men for the office would be discovered by

'There would be the most improved engines for every special applicable purpose, and a division of labour as minute as possible, both in the manufacturing and agricultural operations; every department should be originated under the superintendence of the most experienced person in that kind of labour that could be obtained: and afterwards all should be carried on with the greatest order and

"Every separate manufacture which is now managed on the morselling system by single shopkeepers, would be, under the united system, scientifically, liberally, yet was attempted to make it a fresh means for spreading style; and as the dealings would usually take place with and maintaining mental thraidom; and lastly, looking associations, and not with individual men or families, they would partake more of the nature of wholesale than

The whole property of each association should be vested in the holders of shares of £1 each, or more, which shares should bear interest at the rate of £5 per cent., or more, or less, as might be found to work well.

duction over consumption should be divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation, many divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation, many divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation, many divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation, many divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation, many divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation, many divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation, many divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation, many divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation, many divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation, many divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation, many divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation, many divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation, many divided equally class of men surered the extremity of privation. Their clothes are classified the extremity of privation and privation of the extremity of privation. means the most indigent member would be gradually dure all the horrors of actual starvation. Their clothes raised to a very superior condition. "Remuneration should be apportioned to the skill of

each operative in his particular function; and the precise value of his services would be determined by the amount they would fetch in the general competition of conducted in each establishment, whence the members

may be supplied. "There should be a ledger kept in the counting-house of each association, in which every member's account should be entered, debtor and creditor.

"On all the articles furnished to the members, a profit of 20, 25, or 30 per cent, should be realized : that scale of day to supply the demand; but notwithstanding the im best. Those who might expend most would thus contribute most to the general profit fund.

" As to the goods sold in the external market, the pro-

being contaminated by improper residents.

piness of its members. "Dissatisfied members could, of course, quit the society at their pleasure, and go and dwell in other asso- pelled to drive them from their beds at half-past five in ciations which might offer better remuneration or other the morning (not a very agreeable job for even an adult. advantages; and their shares might either be disposed of these winter mornings) to labour at those monotonous

" As many affluent persons might be expected to avail themselves of the splendid accommodations offered by these societies, we may reasonably take the outlay, contemption, or expenditure of every family as averaging sumption, or expenditure of every family as averaging sumption, or expenditure of every family as averaging sumption, or expenditure of every family as averaging themselves of all means of the Mallace and G. F. Browne, Diss, Norfolk, attorneys—present they resist any advance. With oats we are these societies, we may reasonably take the outlay, contending the whole met a quick sale, at the full of the present recommodations offered by wives also; thus depriving themselves of all means of the Wood, J. E. Partington, and W. Nicholson, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, wood carvers—C. Appelmans and responding, the whole met a quick sale, at the full of the present they resist any advance. With oats we are these societies, we may reasonably take the outlay, consumption, or expenditure of every family as averaging themselves of all means of the Wood, J. E. Partington, and W. Nicholson, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, wood carvers—C. Appelmans and responding, the whole met a quick sale, at the full of the present they resist any advance. With oats we are the control of the present they resist any advance. With oats we are the control of the present they resist any advance. With oats we are the control of the present they resist any advance. With oats we are the control of the present they resist any advance. With oats we are the control of the present they resist any advance. With oats we are the control of the present they resist any advance. With oats we are the control of the present they are the present they are the present they resist any advance. With oats we are the control of the present they are the present they are the present they are the present they are they are the present they are the present they are they are they are they are they are they are t assuming this as an hypothesis to calculate from, we shall be able to arrive at something like the amount of the annual increase in each member's property.

" Considering that each family expend the same as they the value of the property of the society will average £25 as | in their purse to provide for future contingencies? Not a the share of each family, or individual adult male mem. bit of it. They are worn out by toil, exhausted in body ture as a whole. "But we must add, likewise, the income from the rents.

which will be about two-thirds profit, deducting the usual 25 per cent, We may fairly average the extra profit, from the rents at £10 per annum for each family. "Then £15 a-year each would probably be realized from the profits in dealings with the other societies;

saves nothing from his salary, but expends every farthese associations.

tions, whether there should be separate houses, whether corridors, stair-cases, or balconies—these details must be left to the opinions of the architects.

"Every Associative palace should differ from all the others in its architectural design. "As before stated, the apartments should be of various sizes and decorations, so that each family might suit England's "stake in the hedge," Cobden's "big loaf," nor themselves according to the length of their respective the philanthropist's "wash-tub," will satisfy our demands. purses; but the lowest priced apartments ought to be beautiful, and always clean to an extreme.

"The furniture should differ, and become more and more ornamental according to the grade and quality of "Great care should be taken to have a first-rate kitchen, with the best possible apparatus for the use of the cook and his assistants; and much skill would be required to bring this branch of art into full play for the use of

"Several classes of refreshment rooms should be inst tuted, as it would be unwise to have persons mixing together whose habits are repulsive. "The appurtenances of the rooms, the quality of the food, and the scale of prices would, of course, differ in these saloons; but in the lowest priced rooms it would be indispensable that the food should be perfectly pure and

"With respect to the method of charging, -in the principal rooms the table d'hote system should be adopted, and individuals charged at so much per head. "In general there will be no small money transactions

the member in the books of the society, as he or his family may receive them : to his credit will be placed his | Ipswich Express of Tuesday. salary, profits, and the capital and interest of his shares but no member should be suffered to expend more than his property would admit.

" Thus the transactions of the society would be ex eedingly simple and correct, providing care was taken to procure honest directions.

vorkers, Fishermen, &c.; yet, as it would require a number of jobbing operatives always on the premises, individual shipped on board the Napoleon, a vessel at present jobbing hands at the needful trades should be admitted as loading in the St. Katherine's Docks. The customs members, and kept employed.

of each Association, for convenience: no bank to be over something which, on further examination, proved suffered by the provincial inspector to issue more notes to be two large bladders filled with brandy. On furthan the net value of its connected establishment. "There are innumerable other details, which may be easily invented by committees of a proposed Scientific been bored and a quantity of brandy abstracted; the Convention, to carry out the grand principle—Interchang-

" A bank of issue, not of discount, should be an adjunct

ing Joint Stock Association of One Trade each. The concoctor of this scheme evidently has gone work on the principles of Mons. Guizot, as laid down in ately called for assistance, and gave information of his philosophic History of European Civilization; those the discovery to the dock authorities. The cask has principles being, that when institutions of society have since been gauged and found to be deficient no less endured through many long ages, and during the mutations of time have in general been productive of good, it two was contained in the bladders. So that preis an inductive series of proofs that those institutions suming none to have been actually got away, ninewere providential, and natural to man, and that in some shape or other they ought to be preserved in any state of by the thieves. Not the slightest clue has yet been society for human beings. These are also the principles of the British Constitution; and such, I fancy, are the foundations of "Young England's" political and social in the matter, as they have done in the two previous

As might be supposed, the brochure elucidates and defends the opinions of its author, regarding the practicability of the plan; but the plan itself is all that appears to board but the officer in charge, which is a very me requisite to place before your readers. It is far, very unusual circumstance in the case of a vessel loading far a-head of Owenism and Fourierism, to my judgment and as it is more congenial to the ideas and habits of the Trades Unionists, it is very likely they will coincide in that

But what I have taken the liberty to write on the foregoing subject is mere speculation. The Colliers! the Colliers!—they must occupy our more immediate solici tude. On them rest our present hopes. God help them, and may they succeed! is the prayer of, Sir, your well-wisher,

FIRESIDE SCRAPS.—THE FACTORY SYSTEM. bob in your new hemisphere, perhaps it may not be dis-

of those who feel where the shoe pinches. The Factory System !- Don't tell me about your Royal Commissions, or butterfly travellers, in quest of informano expense should be spared in procuring the most in- tion on this subject. They don't see anything of the sysrevealing their real circumstances to their nearest rela-"The agricultural produce should be warehoused in of the state of the factory workers? It's out of the

This is considered the best town in England for factory operatives. They are better paid, better fed and market, builder-Jan. 15, R. Edmeads, T. Atkins, and G

We have had "good trade," a "roaring trade:" to do" for the last two years: night and day: helter skelter-new rattle-boxes erecting, steam hissing, powerlooms clacking, spinning frames buzzing, and men, motion. "Plenty of work" for the combers, sixteen or eighteen hours a day. Well, what is the result of all this? It is now Christmas week. The manufacturers are Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

C. Teesdale, Westminster-bridge-road, furnishing ware-Powerloom Weavers,-Above 200 young women work at this branch of our trade, in one factory. Now this is boasted of as the very best paid branch for females. They are now making superfine "merino" or "orleans' cloth; doubtless, the capabilities and wages of such a number will vary: but here's a fair medium. S- worked a fortnight for twelve shillings; she is a good hand, and engaged on the finest work. A few years, very few years ago, the employer was a Scotch hawker. He is now building a new factory for himself, at present renting the place in question. He has made a fortune : whilst the utmost gained by the poor girl is a Sunday frock, bought from one of his hawking brethren, and paid for by

Piecers, dc.—The children who are employed in the various departments of spinning, receive from three shillings to five shillings weekly, and in some few instances more, for which they have to devote the whole of their Woolcombers. - These form the most numerous body in

this town and neighbourhood. There are about 10.000 of them, and they are the heads of the families whose members are employed in the various factory occupations; a description of their circumstances will at once show the plundering, all-grasping disposition of the "lords of the long chimples." During the strike in 1842, and for a year previous, this

class of men suffered the extremity of privation; hunand furniture were sold or pawned, and every available means used to keep their families from perishing. During this time, numbers were partially employed by large capitalists, who took advantage of their necessities, and any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Wakley, Newcastle-uponpitalists, who took advantage of the plundered them unmercifully. Those were "piping" Tyne.

Plundered them unmercifully. Those were "piping" Tyne.

E. S. Boult and T. Addison, Liverpool, stock-brokers, miserable pittance, on the score of Religion!! They office of Mr. Morgan, Liverpool. have since made 200 per cent, by their Holy and Chris-

TIAN " sacrifices." Well, at last came 1843, bringing with it "good trade" and " plenty to do." The prices of manufactured goods | Centificates to be granted, unless cause be shown to rose rapidly, and some of the factories worked night and profit should be adopted which should be found to answer mense advance on the manufacturers' profits, they still persisted in doling out the pittance of 1842 to the woolcombers, who at length formed a union called the "Protective Society," and compelled them to advance their wages, in some cases as much as 20 per cent. This adrance, large as it may seem, did not bring the prices up prices would preserve the handsomest apartments from Trade, by mis-naming their sorts, and keeping up the Tabberner, Birmingham, auctioneer-Jan. 14, W. May, transactions taking place. For flour there was only appearance whilst they withheld the substance "The services of the members should be bargained for | Protective Society has endeavoured to battle with them

being enabled to educate their children, they are com-

being reduced. The masters are "taking stock." What

"good trade," and "plenty to do?" Thousands of them read your valuable journal—let them answer. Have they. during this good trade, secured good furniture for their receive for joint wages, as a datum, the annual increase in | houses, good clothing for their families, and a few pounds and mind, without resources, and looking forward to a gloomy future. Here's a picture of one of our best paid manufacturing towns—a true picture, which will defy had moderate arrivals of wheat and harley from our contradiction. This is the working man's share of the own coast and Scotland during the past week, with a week; fine Barley the turn dearer; Oats and Beans boundless wealth he creates—mere food and shelter in very short supply of oats, but of beans, peas, and as before. The tone of the market is decidedly good trade," with a continual foreboding of misery beflour, the receipts were to a fair extent. From abroad healthy, and, with a continuance of frosty weather. fore his eyes, and absolute unrelenting and, inexorable the arrivals consisted of 1000 qrs. of wheat, and a the trade is more likely to increase than otherwise. destitution when trade is bad!

is! Let Chambers, and Baines, and Sturge, and Smiles. and the innumerable horde of grasping speculators and profitmakers, look at it! This is the condition of sensible, intelligent, deep-thinking working men, burning with a keen sense of their wrongs, and eager for an opportunity scanty in the extreme. Of beans there was a plentiful Whitechapel.—Coarse Meadow Hay, £3 15s. to "Thus there would soon be an extinction of poverty in less associations.

"Thus there would soon be an extinction of poverty in less associations.

"The rooms and furniture of the dwelling-houses, and to redress them. They may publish their trashy tracts till supply, but peas were rather scarce. Owing to the \$\frac{168}{24}\$ loss to \$\frac{168}{25}\$ loss to \$\frac{168} the workshops, engines, and tools of the factory should be doomsday to reconcile us to this state of things, and may sharp frosts experienced since Friday, all sorts of corn do., £5.5s. to £5 10s.; Clover Hay, £4 10s. to £6 4s.; of the most tasteful description, that the associates might dress up their ghosts and mummles to answer for us, come forward in good condition. English wheat sold Oat Straw, £1 13s. to £1 14s.; Wheat Straw, £1 16s.

"As to the construction of the rooms and apartments, murderous doings, we shall look upon their piles of wealth limited demand, was likewise quite as dear. whether there should be internal or external communica- as undeniable monuments of their villany. When that day comes they will find, that however we may now resemble them, they will not then have mummies to deal with! but men who have homes to protect, and families dear to us as our own life-blood. The day of mock philanthropy is gone by; we have outgrown the period when a rich man's cold charity would gloss over our wrongs; and neither Young

> Bradford, Yorkshire, P.S. The working-men of this part feel grateful to Mr. Connor for his admirable and exceedingly clever answer to Chambers' trashy pamphlet; and think he would render essential service to the cause of Labour by publishingit as

CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.—An order for the execution of Mary Sheming, the unfortunate female who is under sentence of death in the county gaol, in this town, for poisoning her grandchild at Martlesham, arrived here yesterday morning. It is to take place on Tuesday next, the 31st inst. A scaffold has been prepared, which is to stand in the road opposite the entrance to the new courts. We understand that an earnest petition was last Monday forwarded from the competent authorities to Sir James Graham, Bart., the Secretary of State, praying that the execution of eating houses of present society, by the dish; and in the nuary, so that the town may be spared the pain of two executions; and there is we believe, every reason to hope that the prayer of the petition will be vouchsafed by her Most Gracious Majesty. The whatever between the Association and its individual members: but all the articles of food, clothing, lodging, or other requirements, should be entered to the debit of the member in the books of the society, as he or his

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS. -Another daring attempt at robbery was made in these docks on Sunday afternoon, which was fortunately prevented from being carried into effect with much success, in consequence of having been discovered in time, although a large quantity of spirits "Though each Association might be devoted to its own has been lost in the attempt. It appears that seveparticular trade, as Tailors, Carpenters, Colliers, Iron- ral casks of brandy had been removed on the previous afternoon from the London Docks by craft, and officer on board having occasion to go to the forecastle on Sunday afternoon soon after dark, stumbled ther search, he found that one of the casks in the hold, which had been shipped the previous day, had cask having been but imperfectly stopped up again and leaking at the time, a quantity of coals near it were guite saturated with the spirit. He immedithan twenty-one gallons, though very little more than teen gallons must have been wasted in the attempt obtained with respect to the parties implicated, though the company are using the utmost exertions instances without success. It appears that the captain and crew were absent at the time and during the whole of Saturday night, not a soul being on for foreign parts.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS John Peart Birley, Brompton-row, Kensington, plumber and glazier - John Christie and James Rodgers. Nottinghill, Middlesex, stone-masons-Elijah Brentnall, Cold Wood, Churton-street, Vauxhall Bridge-road, wine-mer chant -- William Preston, Monmouth-road, Bayswater, builder-Henry Higgins, Leeds, merchant -- John Peach Burdett, Uttoketer, Staffordshire, grocer-Henry May Waller, Foulsham, Norfolk, merchant-Michael Graham, Darlington, Durham, attorney Nicholas Trevenca Hawke. Penzance, tea-dealer - Joseph Harley, Wolverhampton

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 1, J. Ouv. White Ruthin, Essex, cattle-dealer -Jan. 14, E. M. Good, Peckham, farmer-Jan. 13, J. Pledge. Vauxhall-street, Lambeth, bricklayer-Jan. 13, W. Collier, Cambridge, grocer-Jan. 13, J. Piggott, jun., Richmond, Surrey, cabinet-maker-Jan. 14, R. Pettigrew, jun., Woolwich, tailor-7an, 17, C. James, Grand Junctionterrace, Edgeware-road, oilman - Jan. 15, J. Bates, Worship-street, coachmaker - Jan. 14, S. C. Boyce, Walbrook, oil-merchant - Jan. 22, J. Bowser, Milton-street, Dorsetsquare, timber-merchant -Jan. 21, J. Peaten, Padingtonstreet, Marylebone, ironmonger-Jan. 21, J. Lock, Northampton, tea-dealer-Jan. 16, R. Mitchell, Lime-street, merchant-Jan. 15, J. Jolley, St. Alban's-place, Hayclothed, and under less restrictions, than those of a similar class in Lancashire. "Then they ought to be content," keld, and G. S. Digby, Margam, Glamorganshire, ship-owners—Jan. 15, D. Hart, Cambridge, perfumer—Jan. 15, T. Robinson, Leadenhall-street, tallow-merchant— Jan. 16, M. W. Vardy, Newbory, Berkshire, bookseller-Jan. 17, R. Goodenough, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, woollen-draper—Jan. 17, W. J. J. Coall, Exeter, grocer— Jan. 17, C. B. Buchanan and W. Cunningham, Liverpool, merchants-Jan. 23, J. Higginbottom, Ashton-under-

Lyne, money scrivener. DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. T. Balls, Thames-street, City, iron merchant-first divihouseman-first dividend of 12s cd in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. E. Foster, Dover, tailor, first dividend of 1s 11d in the

pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Green, Alder R. Howland, Thame, Oxfordshire, auctioneer, first dividend of 2s 2d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Graham, Coleman-street. J. Young, Aldermanbury, City, laceman, first dividend of 2s 10d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Graham, Coleman-street.

T. Gibson, North Scale, Isle of Walney, Lancashire. coal merchant, first dividend of 1s 34d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Fraser, Manchester. O. D. Ward, Manchester, merchant, third dividend of 1d and seven twenty-fourth parts of a penny in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Fraser, Manchester. J. S. Daintry, J. Ryle, and W. R. Ravenscroft, Manchester, bankers, first dividend of 4s in the pound on account of dividend of 5s 4d, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, and every following Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Pott, Marchester.

J. S. Daintry, Manchester, banker, second and final diridend of 9d, and one-sixteenth part of a penny, in the pound, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, and every following Wedesday, at the office of Mr. Pott, Manchester.

J. S. Daintry and J. Ryle, Manchester, bankers, second dividend of 81d in the pound, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, and every following Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Pott, Man-G. Robertson, J. Garrow, and J. Alexander, Liverpool, rope-manufacturers, first dividend of 3d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool.
J. Haddock, Warrington, Lancashire, bookseller, first dividend of 8s 6d in the pound, any Thursday, as the office

dividend of 114d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. H. Hall, Smalesmouth, Northumberland, farmer, di-

famous hypocrites actually pretended to employ men for a Wednesday, Jan. 8, and any subsequent Wednesday, at the R. Warren, Liverpool, druggist, dividend of 8s 4d in the

Jan. 14, G. C. Smith, Kensington, builder-Jan. 16, T. Goldsworthy, Clifton-street, Maida-vale, Middlesex, merchant - Jan. 16, J. Jones, Berners-street, Oxford-street, apothecary—Jan. 15, T. Pearce, Bermondsey-street, tripe-man—Jan. 21, C. Redman, Herne-bay, builder—Jan. 15, H. G. Gibson, Northaw, Hertfordshire, wine merchant-Jan. 15, J. W. Carter, Long-acre, coach plater—Jan. 14, B. been made for shipment coastways, but the unre-Osborne, Sheffield, table knife manufacturer—Jan. 21, J. munerating state of the flour trade causes our PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

"The services of the members should be bargained for at so much per family; and the employment of the women and children should be regulated by an equal regard for the interests of the association, and the health and hap-the interests of the association, and the health and hap-the interests of the association, and the health and hap-the interests of the association, and the health and hap-the interests of the members should be bargained for by strikes, and by appeals to their humanity and reason:

| Protective Society has endeavoured to battle with them by strikes, and by appeals to their humanity and reason:
| L. Brown and G. Young, Upper Thames-street, City, blacking manufacturers—J. Barugh and M. Wingrave, workmen have been compelled to labour sixteen or eight High Holborn, oilmen—J. Robbins and J. P. Nixon, Old teen hours daily to procure a livelihood; and instead of Change, City, lace manufacturers—T. and J. Cullen, Not-being enabled to educate their children, they are com-tingham, lace manufacturers—W. Marshall and J. Kelcey, Hythe, Kent, millers-S. Lovell and J. Cooper, St. Neot's, Hythe, Kent, milers—S. Loven and J. Cooper, St. Reots, Huntingdonshire, boot makers—S. Dark, J. Bryant, and G. Cains, Crewshole, Gloucestershire, quarrymen—J. Sheard, J. Hirst, and J. Graham, Osset-street-side, Yorkshire, cloth dressers, af far as regards J. Sheard—W. Ele-shire, cloth dressers, af far as regards J. Sheard—W. Ele-shire, cloth dressers, af far as regards J. Sheard—W. Ele-shire, cloth dressers, af far as regards J. Sheard—W. Ele-shire, cloth dressers, af far as regards J. Sheard—W. Ele-shire, cloth dressers, and that our dealers will be compelled in G. Cains, Crewshole, Gloucestershire, quarrymen - J. Sheard, J. Hirst, and J. Graham, Osset-street-side, Yorkwheels in order to swell the fortunes of their inhuman shire, cloth dressers; af far as regards J. Sheard—W. Eleoppressors. Nay more, they are forced to send their ment and R. T. Knight, High Holborn, upholsterers—T. chants-J. Garrett and E. Hunt, Bristol, hosiers-A. Barkis the situation of the slaves after nearly two years of limore and W. Simpson, High-street, Bloomsbury, surgood trade." and "plenty to do?" Thousands of them geons—W, Sutcliffe, W. Ellins, and W. Leach, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers; as far as regards W. Ellins-E. H. Fell and J. Hellen, Ulverstone, Lancashire. rope-makers.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, DEC. 23.—We small quantity of flour from Launceston, with a few There! I have "taken stock!" Print it or not, there it cargoes of barley and oats from the Baltic. At this morning's market there was a small show of wheat by £4 17s, to £5 4s.; fine Upland do., £5 5s. to £5 10s. ing day will come! and when we "take stock" of their day se'nnight, and duty-paid foreign, though only in dull,

was saleable to a moderate extent at previous price All descriptions of barley were held with increased firmness, but the inquiry was not particularly active, and no advance on former terms could be established. Malt was saleable in retail, at last Monday's quotations. The bare state of the oat market caused fine corn to be held at rather higher prices, and dealers being very unwilling to pay advanced rates, business was dull. Beans moved off at quite as much money. Grey and maple peas brought the terms of this day week, and boilers were the turn dearer. In bonded corn nothing of interest transpired. High prices continue to be demanded for white clover-seed, but the actual transactions have been unimportant; red has met buyers to a moderate extent at previous rates. Canary seed was in slow request to-day, and most other articles moved off tardily at former quotations. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL

QUARTER.—British. 8 8 White 50 54 Norfolk and Lincoln. . . . do 42 46 Ditto 48 53 Northnm. and Scotch white 41 45 Fine 46 50 Old 33 35 New 33 34 Brank 36 38
Grinding 27 29 Distil 30 32 Malt. 34 38
Brown . . . 54 56 Pale 58 63 Ware 24 65 Ticks old & new 31 34 Harrow 33 38 Pigeon 36 42 Grey 32 33 Maple 33 35 White 36 40 Lincolns & Yorkshire Feed 22 24 Poland 23 26 Scotch Angus 23 25 Potato 25 28 Irish White 21 23 Black 20 22 Per 280lb. net. s s Per 280 lb. net. s s Town-made Flour . . 43 45 Norfolk & Stockton 33 35 Essex and Kent 34 36 Irish Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c Marks, Mecklenburg 48 54

—Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red 45 47 Russian, Hard 45 46 Soft . . . 45 47 CORN AVERAGES.—General average prices of British corn for 'the week ended Dec. 21, 1844, made up from the leturns of the Inspectors in the different cities and towns

n England and Wales, per imperial quarter. Wheat., 45s. 3d. | Oats..., 21s. 10d. | Beans., 35s. 11d Barlèy., 34s. 2d. | Rye..., 32s. 0d. | Pease., 35s. 4d LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 23.—For the time of year, considering that the great narket was held last week, we had a full average number of beasts on sale here to-day, in the general quality of which there was nothing calling for particular observation. As might be expected, the attendance of both town and country buyers was very limited owing to which, and most of them having previously purchased their Christmas supplies, the beef trade was very dull, at a decline, on last week's quotations, of 2d per 8 lb., the very highest figure not exceeding 4s. 4d., and at which a clearance was not effected The fresh arrivals were extremely small from all quarters, the bullock supply being chiefly composed of those portions turned out unsold on Monday and Friday last. The imports of live stock under the new tariff since our last have been very limited, only eight beasts and 20 sheep being on sale this morning from Rotterdam. Comparatively speaking, we had a good supply of sheep offering, and which, being more than adequate to meet the wants of the butchers, met an unusually dull sale at barely, in some instances, a trifle beneath last week's quotations. Scarcely any calves were at market, yet the veal trade was dull, and prices were with difficulty supported. In pigs exceedingly little business was doing, yet the rates were about stationary.

By the quantities of 8 lb., sinking the offai. Inferior coarse beasts Second quality Prime large oxen Coarse inferior sheep Second quality Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown . Large coarse calves . Prime small Suckling calves each Large hogs Neat small norkers Quarter-old store pigs each HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.

(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 1319-Sheep, 18,420-Calves, 17-Pigs, 250.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 23 .- We have received small parcels of Flour and Oatmeal, by steam, from Ireland; but of these articles the aggregate quantity for the week is moderate, and the arrivals of Grain are of very small amount. The duty on Rye has advanced to 10s. 6d. per quarter. being the only change that has occurred in the rates of impost on foreign produce. Holders of Wheat have remained very firm, but the dealers have been equally steady in confining their purchases to what they might want for immediate use, and we have thus to report a limited business in that grain at full prices. No change in the value of Flour. The market has continued to be so bare of new Oats, that the quotations for them may be considered almost nominal: a parcel of tine mealing has sold at 3s. 3d. per 45 lbs. Oatmeal has met a good demand, and must be quoted 3d. to 6d. a load dearer: 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. per load the current rates for old Grain. No alteration as regards Barley. Beans, or Peas.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, DEC. 21 -With a change in the weather and rather languid accounts from the London market of Monday last, the activity in the demand for Flour noted in our preceding report received a check, and, the dealers and bakers being pretty well supplied for the present, the trade has subsequently remained in an inactive state. without change in prices. In the absence of adequate supplies of both Oats and Oatmeal, these articles have continued to find buyers at very full rates, but only in retail quantities. At our market this morning there was very little passing in Wheat, but we cannot vary our previous quotations. For Flour there was by no means so active a demand as on this day se'nnight; still, the article found sale to a moderate extent: and the recent clearance of accumulated stocks enabled factors to establish an improvement in the value of well known marks. With a limited offer of neither Oats or Oatmeal, the business passing was triffing, but prices were the turn higher. In the value of Beans no alteration can be noted

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. MONDAY, DEC. 23 .-We have had a good supply of Beasts at market to-day, which met with dull sale, at high prices. There was a small supply of Sheep. Anything of good quality was eagerly sought after, and readily sold. Beef 51d to 6d., Mutton 51d. to 61d, per lb. Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 16th to the 23d Nov.: 1772 Cows, 41 Calves, 2072 Sheep, 0 Lambs, 4572 Pigs, 12 Horses.

STATE OF TRADE.—Our present number being issued before the great weekly market, we have nothing new to state, except that, during the last two or three days there has been an improved demand for most descriptions of manufactured goods; and prices, which had become a little unsteady, have resumed their former firmness.-Manchester Guardian of Wednes

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET. Dec. 21.-At our market this morning we had a very large supply of wheat from the country, and the condition being indifferent, it sold slowly at last week's prices. Of south country qualities our market is bare, and with such we can with confidence recommend shipments; several cargoes are expected on the first change of wind, but we have reason to believe they will not be generally offered for sale without prices improve in the meantime. Foreign continues to be held with increased firmness, more especially Dantzic, Rostock. and choice Stettin, the stocks of which are now within a moderate compass. Some further sales have a slow inquiry, but this arose more from a want of a choice of quality than from any other cause; the trade may therefore be quoted precisely as last week. In rye rather more doing. Malting barley may be noted rather dearer, and the same may be said of distilling and grinding qualities. Malt unvaried. Beans stationary. Boiling peas are held for more money, which tends to check business; as, however, to give the terms generally required, although at responding, the whole met a quick sale, at the full rates of this day week. The duty on rye is 1s. per qr. higher; on other articles there is no change.

MALTON CORN MARKET, DEC. 21.—We have a good supply of all kinds of grain, except cats. Wheat, barley, and oats without alteration. Red wheat 43s. to 49s.; old ditto, 50s. to 52s.; ditto white, new. 51s. to 54s.; old ditto, 53s. to 56s per qr. of 40 stones. Barley, 28s. to 33s. per qr. of 32 st. Oats, 91d. to 10½d. per stone.

YORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 21.—The supply of Grain is good; Wheat fully supports the rates of last London Hay Markets.—Smithfield, Thursday.— Coarse Meadow Hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; useful do.,

MANSION HOUSE. THURSDAY .-- A CHRISTMAN CUSTOMER .-- A man named William Longwood was charged with having stolen two turkeys and a goose, the property of Mr. Howard, poulterer, of Leadenhall-market. The prisoner had been seen by one of Mr. Howard's men to deliberately take one of the turkeys and the goose from the place in the shop where they were deposited, place them across his shoulder. walk into the street, thrust them into a bag which he carried, and return to the stall and pick up the other turkey in like manner. The witness had followed the prisoner and collared him the moment he was walking off with his last prize. The prisoner declared that he knew nothing at all of the last turkey, but merely that it lay at his feet when he was taken into custody. As for the first turkey and the goose he had most honestly bought them of two country people, who called upon all passers by to people, who had made purchases, with robbert, in order

was committed for trial. MARYLEBONE. THURSDAY. -OUTRAGE. - The court was much crowded number of Spaniards had murdered a man by cutting his fortunately turned out to be untrue. The names of the Prisoner was then removed from the bar. prisoners were Manuel Santa, Vincent Peston, Philip Ascencion, and Dias Garcia. Mr. John Veals, landlord of the Victoria public-house, Charlton-street, Somers looking young woman, named Margaret Sheen, was town, deposed that on the previous night, between eleven brought before Mr. Traill, at this office, and charged twelve others; but as all of them were much intoxi- No. 5, Holland-street, North Brixton. The female the serious crime of arson. John Rutland, George cated, he refused to serve them. They then abused prisoner was put forward in conjunction with Edmund Dye, William Medlar, Christopher Rump, J. Quanhim, and Santa struck at him with a stick, in ad Edwards, a groom, who was accused of being found trel. Thomas Baker, and Robert Parker, were sendirion to which he threw at him a number of quart and in Mr. Bright's house, for an unlawful purpose. It tenced to fifteen years' transportation; Jane Watts to pint pots, some of which hit him. Another of the party appeared a child of the complainant's was in the also attempted to injure him with a bludgeon.—William habit of sleeping with the female prisoner.

Therman, the man who was wounded, deposed that as he Towards the middle of Friday night the child was with this proceeding terminated the business of the was passing through Chariton-street he heard a great heard to scream, and Mrs. Bright got out of bed whom were the prisoners, armed with large sticks and, er's room, and was somewhat surprised to find the bludgeons; he seized hold of one of the sticks which was child sleeping by herself, and the prisoner's part of in the possession of a man not in custody, when he was the bed undisturbed. She informed the complainant immediately knocked down by two tremendous blows, and (her husband) of this, who, without loss of time, reon the top of him, he received several severe wounds from fire, before which was lying what he conceived to be a sharp-instrument upon the head and ear, and the collar two large bundles. On a more minute inspection, of his coat was ent completely through. He also received however, he observed the legs of a man protruding mans very severe kicks upon his body. It appeared from from one of them. This slightly alarmed him, and, the evidence of Mr. Parker, a surgeon, that Therman had making as little noise as possible, he returned up tude. The wrongs that have been accumulating been seriously injured. The prisoners were also stairs, and called in police constables 114 and 162 P, for years has merged into a system most corcharged with assaulting the constables. The prisoners, and then returned to the kitchen. It was soon rupt. I will try to detail the great evils which through an interpreter, who had explained to them the discovered that the bundles were no less than afflict the mass of Framework-knitters, and those

manded till Thursday next. MARLBOROUGH STREET.

ing the constables, and Ascención and Garcia were re-

PRIDATA" CHARGE! CHESTER, CHARGE!"- Edward

Murray, a veteran soldier-looking man, between fifty and sixty rears of age, was charged with being drunk, and incapable of taking care of himself. Police-constable No. 87 of the C division, stated that between twelve and one o'clock this morning he found the defendant in Wardour street excessively drunk, and supporting himself against the shutters of a shop window. Witness asked him if he fixed there; he replied "No;" but afterwards said he resided up the street. Witness said, "Which is the house? The defendant said. "The glorious 42d! Waterioo ! - Charge! charge!" Witness seeing him so disorderly, charged him accordingly at the station-house. Mr. Hardwick: What have you to say, sir, in answer to: the charge against you of being drunk and incapable of fact is this; I served in the 42d—that is, I had the honour did their duty there. Mr. Hardwick: I shall discharge you; but don't come here again in the same character. Defendant: I thank you, sir; but I hope you will have the candour to admit that the 42d always do their duty.

Great Windmill-street, sald the prisoner had formerly each, to be of good behaviour for twelve months. been in his employ as clerk. It was the prisoner's duty, whenever he received money or cheques from the customers, to pay the property over to him immediately. Prosecutor having ascertained that the prisoner had received a cheque from Dr. Marsden for £10, made inquiry about it, and the prisoner then admitted he had received the money and had appropriated it to his own use. Prosecutor immediately took the prisoner to the Guarantee Society's offices in the Poultry, and told the clerk there that the prisoner had embezzled the proceeds of a chequa for £10. The prisoner did not deny the charge, and produced a paper on which were various amounts he had, received and appropriated. The prosecutor added that he had just received a second paper from the prisoner containing additional names, which made the amount embezzled, since August last, between £30 and £40. The prisoner was remanded.

for tell life name of his master, Mr. Shaw, upholsterer, of Ross, a surgeon of High-street, Shadwell, had been at-Mortifiler street, to a cheque for £10 on the Union Bank' tending the sick children, and had kindly offered to pay of London, Argyll-street. The prisoner was remanded for opening the ground and providing a grave for the body ill Fairsday next.

WORSHIP STREET. girlald geers of age, were charged before Mr. Bingham decently interred. with having been found engaged in the manufacture of a large quantity of spurious money, and also with having committed a murderous assault upon two officers of policerral appeared, from the statement of Serjeant Brannavewhy, was in such a state of suffering that he was scarcely able to give his evidence, that, having received informating that the male prisoner was closely connected with meetensive gang of coiners, who had recently put intercirculation a large amount of spurious money, he proceeded between nine and ten o'clock on the prerions evening, in company of the officer Cole. to the house of the prisoner, in Booth-court, City-road. On knocking at the door they were admitted by the younger prisoner, who, the instant she saw them, called loudly to her father, on which the male prisoner, suddenly mage his apperance at the top of a flight of stairs. communicating with a room, into which the street door opened. Witness rushed up stairs, in the hope of securing him, and had reached within three steps of the landing, when the prisoner exclaimed, "You've not got me vet, Brannan, you --- thief," and springing at him struck him such a violent blow on the chest with his feet, that he was instantly hurled from the top of the stairs to the room below, where his spine came in contact with the edge of a chair, and the prisoner, who was unable to check his own impetus, fell with his whole weight upon the lower part of his body. Cole then seized the prisoner, and a severe struggle ensued between them, in the course of which the witness, who had partially recovered from the fall, saw the younger prisoner in the act of concealing something in her bosom, which he forced from her, and found it to be a parcel containing twentytwo counterfeit half-crowns, finished for circulation. Witness then proceeded up stairs, where he found a great number of base coins strewed about the table, and while sectiving them the male prisoner, followed by Cole, burst into the room, and, seizing a large glass bettle filled with vitriol, dashed the greater part of the burning liquid over their hands and the upper part of their persons. The male prisoner then pulled from under his apron a bag filled with spurious coin and handed it to the girl, desiring her to get rid of it; but witness succeeded in snatching it from her and securing the rest of the base money, amounting in more than a hundred shillings and half-crown pieces. They also found several bottles of plating liquids and acids, with some curiously-constructed implements for perfecting the coins, which the prisoner was in the habit of receiving in a rough state for the purpose of finishing and rendering them complete for circulation. Sergeant Brannan added that the injuries he had received during his struggle with the prisoner were of such a serious nature that he was apprehensive he should feel the effects of hands and wrists appeared dreadfully scorched and clung to him with such pertinacity that he had the greatest difficulty in beating it off, and that the resistance offered by the prisoner was the most desperate he had ever encountered. In his defence, the prisoner declared that the whole of the articles found at his honse had been buntered. In his defence, the prisoner declared left there by a man who promised to call again, and that he was wholly innocent of any guilty use of them. Mr. Bingham ordered both the prisoners to be remanded for the attendance of the solicitor of the Mint to prosecute the

BOW STREET. SATURDAY, DEC. 21.-ATTEMPT AT RAPE.-A respectably-dressed young man, about twenty-five years of age, was brought before Mr. Jardine, under the name of Thomas George Hampton, charged with vice at the house of Mrs. Edwards, confectioner, 366, Straid. The girl appeared to be much confused as the entered the witness-box, and it was with difficulty she could be got to give her testi-mony, she was so abashed at the questions put Thankay previous she was down stairs in the kitchen, and proceeded to the coal-cellar to get some coals. taking held of her, pushed her back into a chair.

ropolitan Police Intelligence. 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 her mistress heard the bustle and came down stairs. The prisoner immediately let go his hold of her, and watson, of Larling. The prosecutor is an innkeeper, ran up the area steps, getting clear away. Witness and on the night of the fire the prisoner and five other immediately told her mistress of the assault, and men had been spending the evening at the prothe police were incormed, but nothing was heard of secutor's house. Shortly after leaving the house the prisoner till the next day, when her mistress the wheat-stack was discovered to be in a the prisoner till the next day, when her mistress going into the coal-cellar, found him there. She blaze. The prisoner was apprehended on suspicion, but immediately gave him into custody.—Mrs. Edwards, afterwards discharged. Subsequently he confessed the mistress of the girl, corroborated the evidence of to a constable that himself and two others were the last witness. The prisoner confessed the truth engaged in the fire. He also confessed to the comof the charge, and expressed his sorrow for what he had done. He was committed for trial, the magistrate admitting him to bail, himself in £40 and twe was consequently again taken into custody. On his sureties of £20 each.

TUESDAY. - POST-OFFICE EMBEZZIMENT. - Robert Hobson, the keeper of a receiving-house for the postage of buy the last turkey and goose, and if the Lord Mayor letters at Walthamstow, was brought up for final exthought of letting Mr. Howard have his property it would amination, charged with embezzling the sum of 1s. 10d., be great encouragement to butchers to charge respectable being the postage of a letter to Calcutta, and fully com- to a stack of wheat, the property of Robert Samuel mitted for trial. The prisoner was again charged with Thorne, Burgh next Aylsham. The prisoner had to get possession of all they had. (A laugh.) The prisoner unlawfully detaining a number of newspapers which been apprehended on suspicion, a few hours after the came into his possession for the purpose of being trans. fire. The prisoner's shoes were taken off and committed by the post. The evidence given on the former | pared with the impressions in the field, and they corexamination was repeated and perfected. The prisoner, responded in every respect. The cottage of the prifrom an early hour, in consequence of a report that a by the advice of his counsel, made no defence, and he was somer was searched, and part of a box of luciferordered to find bail, himself in £100, and two surities in | matches was found on the mantel-piece, and the throat. The rumour, however, with regard to the murder £50 each, to answer the charge at the sessions. The matches corresponded in colour and dip with one that UNION HALL.

SATURDAY .- A LOVING PAIR IN TROUBLE .- A gooddisturbance, and saw nearly a dozen Spaniards, amongst to see what was the matter. She entered the prisonwhile lying upon the ground, Ascencion and Garcia being paired to the kitchen, where he discovered a roaring whole of the evidence, denied the truth of all that had been the two prisoners, who were lying fast asleep in who are dependent upon them for support. To alleged against them. Santa and Peston were each com- each other's arms, rolled up in blankets. The prevent the idea that the facts contained in this letter mitted to the House of Correction for a month for assault larder had been rifled, and on the table were are only selected cases, I will take villages in all left the remains of a large quantity of eatables parts of the county, working under different manuand drinkables. Both prisoners were taken into custody, and, on the way to the station-house, the female prisoner threw away a black satin waistcoat, which was afterwards identified by the complainant as being his property. The female said her shawl hung over her master's waistcoat, and in her hurry she must have pulled it down unknowingly.—Mr. Bright denied this.—The male prisoner said he had kept company with his companion upwards of two years, and as she had on Friday night to iron the linen, she invited him to sit up with her. Having partaken freely of the refreshments placed before him, he fell asleep before he was conscious.—Mr.

Traill remanded the prisoners till Monday. MONDAY .- CHARGE OF THEFT .- Edward Edwards was brought up for re-examination for being found in a Mr. Bright's house at North Brixton, for an unlawful purpose; and Margaret Sheen, the nurse in the family, was charged with stealing a satin waistcoat, belonging to her master, to do so-with many brave fellows, at the memorable and also with harbouring the other prisoner in the house. battle of Waterloo. It is, I believe, allowed that the 42d. The circumstances attending the discovery of the prisoners at four o'clock on Saturday morning, lying together before a blazing fire, in the complainant's kitchen, and of the woman dropping her master's satin waistcoat on the way to the station-house, appeared in our Town edition of Saturday last. The nurse (Sheen) was therefore committed MONDAY.—EMBEZZLEMENT.—F. Thomas Parker was for two months to hard labour for unlawful possession of brought before Mr. Malthy, charged with various acts of the article, and Edwards was adjudged to enter into his embezzlement. Mr. W. Winch, livery stable-keeper, own recognizance in £40, and find two sureties in £20

THAMES POLICE. Trespay .- Distressing Case .- A poor woman, named Ann Fox, came before Mr. Broderip and related a tale of woe deserving the attention of the humane. She stated that an elderly woman, named Joiner, living in a miserable court called Peel-alley, Peel-place, Shadwell, had not child, which died that morning, and that another child was just recovering from the scarlet fever. The mortality since July. They fell victims to fever and want of sufficient food. On the second Friday in July, Mrs. Joiner's son-in-law, Botwright, who was a sailor, was killed at Quebec, and the old woman, who obtained a scanty living by making up slops, had since kept the orphan children. Follows, -William Wicks was charged-with having although she was herself labouring under illness. Mr. case, and he directed Ellis, the usher, to make inquiries Threshay. - Coining. - James Green, a well-dressed about it, and if the woman Joiner wanted assistance to middle aged man, and Anne Green, his daughter, a little afford her some relief, and take care that the body was

QUEEN SQUARE. Knowing the parties to be utterers of base coin, he as to nearly knock the breath out of his body. The prisoners were remanded till Monday.

Law Intelligence.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

STAFFORD, DEC. 19.—THE WOLVERHAMPTON CASE. -CHILD MURDER.—This case, which appears to have created a great sensation, not only in this county, but throughout England, came on for trial this morning, after being twice postponed. Jane Railton, aged 32, was indicted for concealing the birth of her child, at Wolverhampton, in the month of October last; and John Sheriff, aged 28, and James Hildreth, aged 38, were charged with aiding and abetting her in such concealment. The particulars must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The result of the trial was, that after the examination of a great number of tion from the above Society, waited upon Richard Norwitnesses, Miss Railton, not being a poor unfortunate, like Mary Furley, and the other prisoners being, like Mrs. Tyrwhitt, "highly respectable!" were Ac-

quitted. CORN-EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—The supply of English Wheat here was very limited, owing to which, and the fair attendance of dealers, the demand for that article was steady at full Monday's quotations. Foreign wheat, free of duty, was in good request, and previous rates were steadily supported. The quantity of English barley was not large, yet the trade was dull, without any variation in price. Foreign barley was plentiful, and the distillers supthem as long as he lived. Cole, the other officer, whose plied themselves with the best sorts at previous rates. ceiver. The best tender malt was in request, but other qu swonen, corroborated the sergeant's evidence, and stated ties were dull. Owing to the contrary winds, the Trades at Liverpool.—In accordance with public that the prisoner had set a bull-dog upon him, which bit and arrivals of oats are small; yet buyers held back, in announcement, the aggregate meeting of the mechaanticipation of good arrivals. Other grain as on nical trades of Liverpool viz., Mechanics, Millwrights,

> trade was firm, and Monday's quotations were feeling appeared to pervade the minds of those presteadily supported. Scarcely a single head of foreign sent. That feeling was one of indignation at the stock was offering, while the receipts from Scotland were small. Sheep, the supply of which was good, man of his only hope and protection-his Trades met a sluggish demand, yet we can notice no altera- Union. A determination was also manifested to act tion in prices. In calves very little was doing, yet on the defensive, and make known to the world that

STAFFORD, DEC. 20.—SENTENCE.—At the sitting of past seven o'clock, at which time Mr. Robinhaving attempted to commit a rape upon the person the Court this morning the learned Judge passed son, of Manchester, was unanimously called of Young girl, named Amelia Stewart, living in ser-sentence of transportation for ten years on Joseph to preside. Mr. Robinson on rising was received Penn, convicted of the manslaughter of Prudence with rapturous cheers, which having subsided he Hughes, at Sedgeley.

Railton and Mr. Hildreth, for the concealment of the giving every speaker a fair hearing. The subject on to her unshe deposed that about four o'clock on the birth of a child, has already appeared in our columns. was again placed at the bar, under an indictment for had brought them together, were alike important, using a certain instrument on the 16th and 20th Octo- and probably would call forth discussion. So far as he When she got near the coal-cellar, she saw the prisoner ber last, at the parish of Wolverhampton, with intent was concerned, every person should have a fair hearstanding in the area. He came up to her and caught to procure the miscarriage of Miss Jane Railton, a ing; and he hoped the parties addressing the meeting hold of her, saying, "I have seen you several times young lady who happened at that time to be with would confine themselves to the subject which they before and began pulling her about. She retreated child. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, Mr. Beadon had met to consider. The masters of Lancashire, and back lifts the kitchen, and he followed her, and, appeared for the prosecution, and stated the facts of particularly those of Liverpool, had introduced a the case clearly and concisely to the jury. Miss system called "quittance papers," which system Railton was then called several times as a witness struck at the best interests of the working man, in-She struggled to release herself, but he held her tight, Railton was then called several times as a witness struck at the best interests of the working man, in-authority left hold of her when she began to scream against the prisoner; but as she did not come into asmuch as it prevented him from taking his labour to out. When she had got some little distance from him Court for that purpose, the Judge ordered her recog- the best market. This had been the effect of the syshe again approached her, and attempted to lay hold nisance to be estreated. Mr. Beadon then observed tem in other trades where it had been put into operaof the again, upon which she seized the dust-pant dwith which she had been going for case during the absence of so material a witness, and and he asked his master to give him an advance of two colds, and struck at him so as to make him re-the learned Judge directed the jury to acquit the shillings. The master refused and he left; but he had

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Norwice, Dec. 19.—Incendiarism.—George Dye, aged 17, was indicted for wilfully and maliciously

etting fire to a wheat-stack, the property of Daniel

mission of several other fires, not being aware that the party he was confessing to was a constable. He trial the prisoner told the jury that the constable had spoken falsely; but the jury thought otherwise, and found the prisoner Guilty. Sentence deferred. ANOTHER INCENDIARY.-William Medlar, aged 37. was indicted for wilfully and maliciously setting fire was found in the ditch of the wheat field, near the

NORFOLK, DEC. 21.—Sentences on Convicted In-CENDIARIES .- Mr. Justice Williams took his seat in

Trades' Mobements.

Leicester. - Franework-knitters' Condition. -To the Editor.—Sir: The question that has been raised concerning the condition, prospects, and earnings; the manner in which the wages are deducted; and the evils which afflict the Frame knitters body, has become a question of magnifacturers and bag hosiers; so that I may be able to show the separate workings in each. Mr. Felkin's account of the average wages of the work-people in the three counties is one that ought to be in the possession of all classes. Yet there is one thing wanting in that account, to show the inexperienced reader one of the primary evils that infect our social system. It has been argued by some that nothing but an increase of power in machinery can ever be of much service to use and protection of the individuals displaced. Suppose that there were 1,000 persons in Leicester entocracy had its Union, and the landed aristotocracy had its Union, and the landed aristoare conveyed to a cottage on the clef (cliff), and there seem inhabitants who receive no pecuniary advantage from men, had that additional machinery been made to produce good manufactured articles. The people have always watched with a vigilant eye the progression of machinery; not that they feared the accumulation of frames-but they feared the results the means of paying the funeral expenses of her grand- that must follow the introduction and progression of a spurious mode of manufacturing stockings. As early as 1774 the people gathered in great numbers to in the family had been very great, the old woman's destroy an improved machine, introduced by Simpson daughter, whose name was Botwright, and two other and Goode, of Leicester. And in 1776 a general comchildren, having died within a few weeks of each other bination of working men had been entered into, to obtain an Act of Parliament, to prevent fraudulent work, and to limit the number of apprentices, in accordance with the spirit and wording of the framework-knitters' charter, which prohibited the manufacture of spurious goods. Two bills were successively introduced into the House of Commons, but, being opposed by the Hosiers, were lost. When the result of these struggles was forcibly pourtrayed to the injured workmen, they devised plans for the deof the child, but the grandmother was unable to procure a struction of the machines, for which several ended coffin and shroud. Mr. Broderip said this was a painful their earthly existence on the scaffold. From 1810 up to 1817, the introduction of wide frames became more universal; and as they progressed, the wages of the wrought or fashioned works decreased. Morethe wrought or fashioned works decreased. over, as the wide frames became more prevalent, the value of the narrow ones diminished, as shown before Page, and William Posten, three notorious and well-known smashers, were placed at the bar under the following charge:—John Foster, beer-shopkeeper, Princes-street. Westminster denosed that between or what is generally tormed a 'following charge and the country one that would do the working man justice. He, therefore, hoped that as the report of that meeting would be in it, they would purchase it, not only that week, but every week; for by so doing they would see what was going the country. In 1817 Princes-street, Westminster, deposed that between or what is generally termed a "statement," containeight and nine o'clock on the previous night, the three prisoners came to his house and called for a pint of ale, in payment for which Page gave him a good half-crown; he returned two good shillings and fourpence. elapsed another serious reduction took place in the was particular in ringing both the shillings on the fashioned stockings, which caused a tumult in 1819; into custody, when Posten struck him a violent blow on the hand, and the shilling fell on the floor; he, however, placed his foot upon it, when Posten butted nically termed, that a society was established, to prehim on the stomach with his head with such violence | vent a surplus amount of goods being manufactured and so formidable had this society become, that subscriptions were made in churches and chapels to aid the funds, out of which more than £3,000 were paid away in a month to support men, rather than they of Great Britain and Ireland. should be engaged in making goods to glut the markets. So powerful and beneficial was this effort of the philanthropists and union-men, that, according to Mr. J. Cort's pamphlet, the poor-rates were reduced from £23,599, to £11,050; and after the Union was broken up they again rose to £22,824. During the year 1819, before the Union, the poor-rates of Sileby were £2,205, and in 1824, during the Union, they fell to £649 1s. 8d. At Syston, in 1824, the poor-rates were £740, and in 1829, after the Union, they amounted to£1,920. Yours, THOMAS WINTERS .- (To be continued.) THE LONDON CORE-CUTTERS' SOCIETY.—On Monday last, Messrs. T. Barratt (secretary to the Associate Trades of London), Gamman, and Fisher, as a deputa man, Esq., Bank director, of Broad-street, City, and treasurer of the "Duncombe Testimonial" fund, with the sum of £20, the second subscription of that publicspirited body to the "Duncombe Testimonial." first remittance of £6 10s, we announced a few weeks since from the Edinburgh and Leith division of the same society, and we are credibly informed that the Cork-cutters still retain £5 in hand as a nest-egg towards the third contribution for the same good purpose. Would the other trades only imitate the exemplary conduct of the spirited Cork-cutters,

Mr. Duncombe would have such a testimonial as would alike reflect honour on the givers and the re-Great Aggregate Meeting of the Mechanical Monday.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, FRIDAY.—For the time of year we had a fair average supply of Beasts, both as respects number and quality, while the Beef The meeting was an extremely large one, and one present attempt of the employers to rob the working the rates remained stationary. Pigs were a dull sale, the men would not tamely submit to such monbut not cheaper. Milch cows sold heavily at from strought. The meeting was called for half-they might. The meeting was called for halfsaid, he felt the full weight of the duties of the office THE WOLVERHAMPTON CASE AGAIN.—John Sheriff, in which they had placed him. He trusted, therefore, an account of whose trial, together with that of Miss that they would assist him in fulfilling the duties by which they had met, and the circumstances which

last employer. It would run thus :- " Left of his wrecked-the ship is high and dry-and the solitary ma- last disaster at the hands of Grognon-namely, being own accord. We gave him 18s. per week; but he was dissatisfied, and wanted 20s." This was a perfect barrier to his getting an advance of wages. He considered it a gross infringement on their rights, and for one was determined to resist it to the last—

swecked—the sniphs high and dry—and the solitary mathrowing the solitary mathrowing the solitary mathrowing and selecting thrown down a well, at the bottom of which, instead of death, she finds a Crystal Palace, and being there again death, she finds a Crystal Palace, and being there again wooed for her hand, finally becomes the bride of Percinet.

Payne. After a good deal of capital fun with Robinson, Friday (Wieland), and the Caribbees, the usual transformation.

The piece was decidedly a hit, and at the conclusion was greeted with vociferous and continued applause. (much cheering). The masters had, through the mations took place. Friday was metamorphosed press and otherwise, stated that their association was into Harlequin; Clown, Pantaloon, and Columbine purely protective; but the case of the moulders of made their appearance as if by magic; the Caribbeen Liverpool was sufficient to prove that there was no were no longer in sight, but the scene was that of a music truth in what they said. The moulders had not shop and artificial arm and leg manufactory. Several struck, but had been turned out by their employers, | good tricks were here exhibited, and Wieland made one because they would not give up their Union. He would read them two printed circulars which had scenes and tricks that succeeded was that of the exemanated from the Masters' Union, which he had terior of the Insolvent Debtors' Prison, with the act of got hold of. [Mr. R. then read a circular entitled an | Parliament abolishing imprisonment for debt pasted on Address of the Masters to the Workmen, which was the wall: Harlequin with his magic wand touches the signed by a vast number of the masters in various scene, and immediately it is transformed into baths and parts of the country, extending as far as Derby]. washhouses for the labouring classes, with a large pla-This circular disclaimed any intention of aggressive card announcing that all who avail themselves of the measures by the masters; but the other told him that convenience must bring their own soap. A score or two there was no reliance to be placed on their words. of washers are engaged at an enormous tub in the centre, The other circular which he held in his hand, had keeping up an incessant wrangling and jangling. The come from the same source as the one he had read- Clown and Pantaloon come in disguised as respectable in fact, in the same week, and signed by the same old ladies with their dirty linen, and produce no little person who had gained for himself an unenviable noto- confusion by the mistakes they commit of substituting rictly by the part he had taken in this onslaught for immersion the bearers of clothes instead of the against the rights of labour, namely, Mr. George clothes themselves. A bell rings-the bathing hour has Peel. (Much indignation.) The circular stated that a arrived—the women vanish—coal-heavers, sweeps, and a meeting had been held at the Clarence Hotel, Man- numerous body of the unwashed appear and betake them chester, when a declaration was agreed to which the selves to the different apartments labelled as baths for men were to sign, or quit their employment forthwith. those of their respective particular callings. The poor gap leading from the stack-yard. The jury found the Well, this declaration had been presented to the men wretches are luxuriating in their ablutions, but the Clown in several large shops in Manchester; and what was and Pantaloon are on the alert-mischief is in the windit? Why just this. The men were asked to sign they turn on the steam, and the bathers are nearly boiled not to belong to the Union, nor to seek a fresh shop at before they can make their escape. Other tricks foland twelve o'clock, the prisoners entered his premises and with having stolen a black satin waistcoat, the pro- court precisely at nine o'clock, and proceeded to pass the week-end. The men were to a man determined lowed; and after the usual amount of bustle, leaps, grins, called for drink. They were accompanied by eleven of perty of her master, Mr. Charles Bright, residing at sentence upon the persons who had been convicted of to give up work rather than give up their Union, tumbles, and transformations, the curtain fell amid a few (Loud cheers.) They now knew what were the ulte- hisses, and pretty general applause. rior objects of the Masters' Protective Association. It was to protect themselves and destroy the little protection which the men had left. Mr. Robinson "regular line," with a complete change of players. The gave a lucid explanation of the principles and objects grim farce that has been so often repeat a in its boardsof the Mechanics' Protective Society of Great once trod by a Kemile and a Siddons—by Cobden and Britain and Ireland, and then called on Mr. Roberts Co., has, for a time at least, given place to something to move the first resolution. Mr. Roberts said that more in character; for now what is presented is avowedly the resolution which he held in his hand was one in theatrical representation; and we are not insulted by the and Means of Health; to which Young England which they individually and collectively were much request to believe that the "actors" are really, and to the interested. In fact, the time had come when the life, what they for the hour appear to be. We know them Trades must bestir themselves, or they would be un-done. Capital was rallying its forces to subjugate and we therefore sit easy under them, and enjoy

Labour; therefore, it was their imperative duty to the fun, not having the spirits weighed down to the depth be up and doing. Mr. R. moved the following reso-lution:—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the manifest hypocrisy of the League actors. The play, we, the Mechanical Trades of Liverpool, ought to on this occasion was the old stock piece of George Barnform a Branch of the Protective Society of Great well, which was listlessly received. In fact, the play was known history of those important personages, Young Britain and Ireland. Mr. Roach, in an able speech, seconded the motion, which, on being put from the chair, was agreed to unanimously. Mr. G. Cannforth the welcome sound of the bell that summoned Barnwell moved the following:-That we, the Mechanical to execution told the audience that they were released Trades of Liverpool, in General Meeting assembled, from the infliction. The coda finished, up rose the curdo hereby adopt the principles laid down in the Rules agreed to by the Mechanical Trades of Manchester.

Trades of Liverpool, in General Meeting assembled, from the innicious, the coda minicion, the coda minicion and coda minicion and coda minicion. do hereby adopt the principles laid down in the Rules agreed to by the Mechanical Trades of Manchester.

Mr. Craggee, on behalf of the Smiths, asked several questions relative to the working of the principles that have taken place at lawyers, law reform, 1844, simultaneously with the questions relative to the working of the principles this theatre. It is a decidedly comic pantomime f the Association, which were answered by the the thought is clearly made out—those that run of whom the Clown is taking advice, when Harlequin Chairman. Mr. Craggee said he was perfectly satisfied with the straightforward manner in which the The first scene represents the Palace of Discord, and is a Lord Brougham in short plaid unwhisperables, in chairman answered the questions. He therefore clever and fantastic picture, occupied with various grobegged leave to second the resolution.—Mr. Rowe tesque figures, playing on harsh musical instruments. Disdiately hit right and left at the counsel. This with came forward to support the resolution, and in doing cord, who is the chief of a kind of Sax-horn band, has seso begged to say, that he was a Trades' Unionist—not duced Sharp, Flat, and Natural, three oddities, from their so much from principle as from expediency. In fact allegiance to Apollo, and resolves, with their assistance, us; and that machinery to be adapted to steam power. he was forced to be one. He hoped no one would to carry off Miss Semiquaver. Apollo and Co. determine Nothing, in my opinion, acts so prejudicially to the interest of work-people as the introduction of any power to supersede manual labour, unless accombut by the system under which he lived. That systature is and that the interest of save Semiquaver. Aponto and co. december to save Semiquaver from the clutches of Discord. This brings us to the cottage of Demisemiquaver, who is the father of Semiquaver. The notion of this cottage is rather panied by a provision for those whom the increased tem was one of Trades' Unions from the Queen on the ingenious. The walls are covered with musical notes; power throws out of employment. Labour is the throne down to the humblest artizan. He would ask, the roof is formed of two open music-books, and the chimonly property of the working classes; and when im- had not the church a Trades' Union? Aye, and one nies consist of two trumpets. Discord succeeds in carrypaired by mechanical science, the profits arising from that gave protection to the parsons. The bar had its ing off Semiquaver, with her lover Crotchet, tempting the such inventions ought to be made available to the Trades' Union, and its list of prices; the medical parent's avarice by changing his cottage into a domicile cine for the Million—Patent life pills, and opens out

gaged in any particular branch of manufacture by cracy had their Union, which was passed in 1815 to be in an awkward predicament, till Apollo comes to the hand labour, and that by mechanical contrivance one machine was made to do the work of ten men, 900 must be thrown out of employment; left to seek submust be thrown out of employment; left to seek those Unions, it behoved him to be in a Union likewise. taloon (Guriet), adding to the motley crew a second There was also the Trades' Union of franchise, both Harlequin (Spencer Forde), a second Columbine (Miss the introduction of the improved machine. If we trace the increase of machinery from the invention of Lee, or from the year 1680, when a man by the name of Alsop was the only stockinger in Leicester, we shall not find any increase that would have been injurious to the interests of working the introduction of the improved machine. If we in the boroughs and counties. The ten-pounders in the boroughs and counties. The ten-pounders in the boroughs and counties. The ten-pounders in the boroughs were in the Union, also the forty shilling freeholders, likewise the fifty pound tenants at will; and he (Mr. Rowe) must be a Trades' Unionist until he was placed on an equality with them, and ments, the pauper provision, the Gibbs installation, the ments, the pauper provision, the Gibbs installation, the infinite land a vote in the great Union; and that was until had a vote in the great Union; and that was until contemplated ablutionary receptacles, and all the infinite he was fully and fairly represented in the Commons
House of Parliament. Mr. Rowe then replied in a
masterly manner to an article which appeared in the
Liverpool Journal, and concluded a powerful speech
mayor, with ambulatory ledgers, the basket-men in by denouncing the quittance-papers in no measured armour, and the opposing mob of civic absurdities, terms. He resumed his seat amid repeated rounds Loud is the din, and uproarious the mirth. The of applause. Mr. Roach moved - That three per- Daguerreotype, with its peculiar portraits, and the sons from each trade be appointed a Committee to magic changes from the white to black, and the draw up the rules; and that they meet at the Rose lecture on soap by the Clown, are admirable. The and Crown, Cheapside, on next Monday even-two great changes are a lodging-house, in which ing, at half-past seven o'clock. The resolution the several stories are changed from parlour to garbeing seconded, was carried nem. con. A per-ret, and vice versa, and the exterior changes to the in-son in the gallery asked if it was true that the Moulders had turned out of their own accord. The chairman said it was not true. The masters had their indices perform the strangest antics. Taken alto, turned them off because they would not leave their gether, Crotchet and Quaver may take its stand with the The querist had another question to ask- best comic pantomimes. One long shriek of mirth followed irrespective of the man's ability? Chairman: No. various tricks ingeniously constructed.

Did the Moulders demand a uniform rate of wages, each scene. The scenery is admirably painted, and the They fix a rate of wages which is the lowest that is to be paid, and the man of talent may get as much more as he can. The rate of wages is fixed for the inferior on the new work of Mr. C. Dickens, and an extravaganza, workman, and the superior has to trust to his abilities to get more.—Mr. Dixon then addressed the Chimes it will not be necessary to describe year minutely meeting for a short time.—Mr. Roach said that they should at all times support their friends; and the Northern Star newspaper was the only one that would week; for by so doing they would see what was going Lilian to his house, and welcoming them there with a poor on amongst the other Trades in all parts of the country. (Cheers.) Thanks were voted to those masters who had refused to join the masters' association, and likewise to those who had so nobly with drawn from a cause which had for its object the

injury of the poor man. Mr. Robinson having left was particular in ringing both the shillings on the counter. Page then asked for a biscuit, and gave him a bad shilling, declaring it to be one she had just received. He said be was determined to give them received. He said be was determined to give them fluous amount of goods manufactured by the new system of the meeting were given to Mr. Robinson briefly acknowledged the compliment. One of the Moulders fluous amount of goods manufactured by the new system of the meeting were given to Mr. Robinson briefly acknowledged the compliment. One of the Moulders fluous amount of goods manufactured by the new system of the meeting were given to Mr. Robinson briefly acknowledged the compliment. One of the Moulders fluous amount of goods manufactured by the new system of the meeting were given to Mr. Robinson briefly acknowledged the compliment. One of the Moulders fluous amount of goods manufactured by the new system of the meeting were given to Mr. Robinson briefly acknowledged the compliment. One of the Moulders fluous amount of goods manufactured by the new system of the meeting were given to Mr. Robinson briefly acknowledged the compliment. One of the Moulders fluous amount of goods manufactured by the new system of the meeting were given to Mr. Robinson briefly acknowledged the compliment. the chair, Mr. Roach was called to it, when the formed the support of the piece. Probably the character return their sincere thanks for the unsolicited support they have received during their present struggle and they beg leave to say they will not be found wanting if ever their brother Tradesmen should be placed in similar circumstances. The meeting broke up with three hearty cheers for the Protective Scoiety MINERS' INTELLIGENCE.—The next general delegate

neeting of the Miners of Yorkshire will be held at the Griffin Inn, Northgate, Wakefield, on Monday the 30th of December, 1844, to commence at nine o'clock in the morning, when the new cards and rules it deserved all the praise that can be deserved by a of the Miners' Mutual Benefit Society will be ready Christmas piece. Mr. F. Matthews was excellent as

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 journalism, but that, hardly settled in our new locale, we have had so many matters to occupy our time as indeed, no pains seem to have been spared in this case to to prevent us paying attention to this one in particular, render perfect that important portion of the sources of Always intending to include theatricals in the contents | pleasure we derive from scenic representations. of the Star, we have considered we could not better commence than at Christmas, when old and young, grave and gay, the great and the humble, combine in crushing and cramming together to witness the tricks Hearts, which was followed by a moving Diorama of Swiss and jests of Clown and Pantaloon; and the wondrous transformations of Harlequin and Columbine. Ac- of Zurich, and leads the spectator on through various cordingly, the coming of boxing-night saw us commence our new duties, which will henceforth form This portion of the entertainments was greatly applauded, one of the features of this paper. How it is that we have managed to play the ubiquitous part of witness-pleasing Panorama was followed by a Fairy Extravaing at one and the same time, the doings of Robinson Crusoe at Drury-lane, Valentine and Orson at the Lyceum, Johnny Gilpin at Astley's, Robin Hood and Little John at Sadler's Wells, and Lazy Dick at the Olympicin short, all the pantomimic glories which illumined the metropolis on Thursday night, our readers dental drop in, in the course of a day's hunting, but leads need not inquire. Let them have faith that to very important results, as the Duchess Grognon conthere are more things in the Craft Editorial than are dreamt of in their philosophy. Enough that, as Trotty Veck says, "here we are, and here we and the King becomes an accepted suitor. In the next go; "and from west to east, from north to south, we have witnessed, we have been delighted; and we now beg to introduce to our readers a notice of entertainments which, enjoying ourselves, we could wish all

Pantomime still reigns triumphant! The antics and the piece. He places her on a milk-white steed, and nalcontretems of Clown and Pantaloon, the ubiquitous conducts her through the country by a contrivance called phoses and tricks which formerly kept the house in a roar horse stands still, until they meet with the marriage corare still enjoyed; there is still a laughter-loving audience | tege of her respected father with his newly-chosen bride to be found even in these days of utilitarianism and matter. The Duchess Grognon is envious of the beauty of the lery, all were full to overflowing to welcome Puck's Panto- tumble, from the effects of which she recovers only to nime, or Harlequin and Robinson Crusoe. The opera of vent her redoubled rage against Graciosa, from which was allowed to proceed and terminate without those indi- in view, declines to screen her. Prince Percinet i distressed author in want of a subject for the opening of the fair Graciosa is ordered to be whipped are turned by a "Christmas piece." Puck appears to him, and conjures him to feathers; he vanquishes all the knights who come up tableaux vivants of the principal tales of fairy and ro- forth as champions of Grognon, in the character of Queen mance for his selection; but these have been used up by of Beauty, and asserts Graciosa to be alone entitled t the great Farley—at last appears our old loved friends, the sovereignty; in short, under every persecution heaped

COVENT GARDEN. This house, thank God! has at length opened in the

THE LYCEUM. The entertainments consisted of a new drama founded Chimes it will not be necessary to describe very minutely. The two wreaths of our Christmas Garland will have made the reader pretty well acquainted with the plot and construction of the story. The piece is divided into three parts, called peals. The first peal on opening discovers Trotty Veck plying for hire as a ticket porter at the foot of the old church, and ends with his taking Will Fern and man's welcome; the peal being closed by a chant of the goblin chimes. The second peal consists wholly of Trotty's dream. The third opens in Mrs. Chickenstalker's shop, and, after concluding the dream, ends with the merry chimes of the drunken drummer -here we are, here we go-and the ball. Keeley's fun of Trotty could not be made to yield a greater number of hits than he brought into play. His dress and appear. ance were admirably in character. But no one could look or dress any character better than Mr. Emery as Will Fern. He was the haggard, three-quarters starved labourer, with a fierce desperation in his looks at one time, yet, at another, sinking, cowed, and heart-broken under the pressure of want, with a reality that was almost startling. Mrs. Keeley, as Margaret, or Meg Veck, drew great applause in the passionate scene where Lilian dies at her feet. Richard was prettily acted by Mr. F. Vining. The audience, which was a numerous one, graced each peal as it ended with a distinct round of applause. Valentine and Orson which immediately followed. seemed to meet with unqualified applause, and we think King Pepin. Mrs. Keeley enacted the redoubtable Valen. tine with exquisite spirit and vivacity. Then who could resist Keeley as Orson, with his cincture of ivy leaves. his coal-black wavy locks, and stereotyped beard. His humour and antics were delightful. Bruina-that is to say, the bear-Orson's reputed mother, was well played, if we may use the term, by Mr. Collier. The scenery is was as uproarious ascould be expected on a Christmas remarkably well executed, particularly a distant view of night. the city of Orleans. The dresses, decorations, arms, armour, &c., are all of the most brilliant description;

scenery. It commences with a view of the town and lake ganza, entitled Graciosa and Percinet, from the pen of Mr. Planche. The piece begins with an interior in the castle of the ugly old Duchess Grognon (Mrs. Stanley), to whom we are immediately introduced, and shortly after to King trives to captivate his widowed heart, if not by the charms of her person, by a dazzling display of those of her purse, scene we are introduced to Graciosa (Miss Bennett), the King's lovely daughter, the toast of all the gallant inhabitants of the country, and the hatred of the Duchess Grognon. She is made acquainted with her parent's maothers to enjoy, and which we cannot doubt have already, or will be, participated in by thousands of the metropolitan readers of the Northern Star.

Grognon. She is made acquainted with her parent's matrimonial intentions, of which she is far from approving. Here the other fairy, Prince Percinet (Miss Horton), makes his appearance, and commences the declaration makes his appearance, and commences the declaration of true love, which runs, as usual, not smoothly through agility of Harlequin and Columbine, the ludicrous metamor a movement in four flats, the scenery moving while the of fact. From the top of Old Drury to the bottom not one house, orders poor Graciosa to be unceremoniously shifted vacant seat could have been found within a short from the saddle, and mounts it herself, but she not being time after the house was opened. Pit, boxes, and gal- remarkably skilful in horsemanship, the result is a fearful the Daughter of St. Mark preceded the pantomime, and her father, with a prudent eye to the eligible match cations of impatience which are usually manifested in the her only friend in need, and he is, fortunately, one higher circles on the first night of the season. The fun well enabled to serve her, having at command all in reserve then commenced. The scene opene with ad sorts of magical assistance. The scourges with which least the afterwards, however, got hold of prisoner; upon which he was discharged from her arms, and on pushing her back, the dust-custody, In that paper was stated the reasons for leaving his | We are then taken to the coast on which Crusoe was | ceived by Graciosa, whose coyness continues until her

The performances at this popular theatre commenced

with the successful comedy of Old Heads and Young

SADLER'S WELLS.
This theatre, which the fame of Grimaldi has con-

secrated 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 it appeared to have been well got up, and equally well played. Indeed, those was desire to witness 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 pantomime proper, commenced. This was entitled Harlequin Robin Hood and Little John, or Merric England in the Olden Time.
The first scene opens 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 unsur-passable ugliness. Old England bidding them be jolly. calls in Sir Loin, Plum Pudding, and Old England's Beer, and immediately a gigantic sirloin of beef, a plum-pudding to match, and an enormous pot of stout walk on to the stage, and pay their homage to Old England. In the midst of this scene Young England, a boy (a very sorry philosopher), who has been 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 was exemplified by a large pair of scales. Seated in the balance at one end, 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 not philosophy to make them happy, but Bread and Cheese, 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 business with Robin Hood Little John, Allan-a-dale, the Sheriff of Notting-ham. and Marian, all in accordance with the well-England again descended in his cloud and transformed Allan into Harlequin, Marian into Columbine, Robin Hood and Little John into Clown and Sprite, and the Sheriff into Pantaloon. Then the usual pantomime scenes commenced. Amongst the ticism told well. Another trick was vociferously cheered. A huge twelfth-cake was introduced; Har-lequin touched it, and a label dropped, "The Lord Mayor for 1844," when up rose from the centre of the cake a black sheep with a large book under its fore leg, labelled — Unbalanced Accounts. Another-The prize pauper-show for 1844-exhibited a miserable, half-starved looking pauper fed on gruel, beside Prince Albert's prize pig, fed on the best barleymeal,—a boy stuffed till he can scarcely walk. A box was touched by the Harlequin labelled—Media sirloin of beef, a standing pie, and many other good things, at sight of which the hungry-looking pauper

THE PRINCESS'S.

Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett is the author of the new extravaganza at this elegant theatre. The performances began with Balfe's opera of the Castle of Aymon. This concluded, Mr. A'Beckett's new piece commenced, entitled Joe Miller and his Men. The scene opens with the fairy Court of Bankruptcy, with Apollo as commissioner of the Court, and Mercury as the attorney; the deities are bewailing the insolvency of Melpomene and Thalia, and Mercury proposes to restore the British drama by modernizing Macbeth and turning him into a modern Scotchman with a Tweed. At Apollo's suggestion, however, they agree to take the Miller and his Men, adapt its situations to the present time, and, for the want of reason, turn them into rhyme. The deities are then dispersed under a cloud, and a beautiful scene is revealed, representing the branch banks of a river, with the mill in the distance. Some of the points told bravely. For instance, when old Kelmar is urging Claudine to marry Grindoff on account of his wealth.

"Not all his gold—his wheat—his oats—his barley "Could make me wish to be his better half. "Kelm.-Not all his corn? " Claud. -No, nor all his chaff"-

excited great laughter. Again, when Lothare (played with extravagant humour by Oxberry) volunteers to join the robbers, and they bind his eyes, he

'Just leave sufficient freedom to the nose; "Hereditary brigands, don't you know, "The nose that would be free, himself must blow?"

When Grindoff comes back to fetch his hat he excuses himself for the apparent effeminacy 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 supers? I'd just as soon yield to the Lumber 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 play bills ascribe to Mr. Beverley, is 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 Shakespere's celebrated description. The piece was received with unanimous approbation. The new pantomime is entitled Pounds, Shillings, and Pence: or Harlequin L. S. D. Amongst the scenes which take place that representing the Marsh and Surrey toll-houses (so long suffered to be a nuisance to the inhabitants on the Surrey side of the water) was by no means the least effective. In the course of the pantomime Herr Von Joel gave his admirable imitations of birds. The pantomimic bustle is well kept up throughout, and no expense has been spared on the scenery and decorations of the introductory part. The house was crowded to an overflow, and

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, and, at the same time, 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 does a pantomime. It became, therefore, necessary to give breathing to the machinists; and accordingly the very pleasant comic operetta of the Fox and the Goose intervened between the two real and substantial entertainments of the evening. The pantomime was entitled the Cat's Castle; or Harlequin and the King of the Rats, founded, as the bills inform us, upon a categorical and doggrel poem, written by a laureate who invoked the Mews in the middle ages, called Cat's Castle, and how it was besieged and taken. The plot of the pantomime, the title of which we have given above, turns on the antipathy which is well known to prevail between the rats and the cats. When the transformations take place, the usual bustle, changes, and intricacies of the harlequinade ensue, and the ground is skipped over with wonderful celerity by all the dramatis persona There was some pretty dancing by Harlequin and Columbine, and Clown and Pantaloon exerted themselves to the utmost to gratify their Christmas audience—jumping, tumbling, kicking, and being kicked -and they received their reward in hearty roars of aughter. The pantomime was completely successful.

THE EXHIBITIONS.

We have only space to say that the Chinese Exhibition; the Diorama; the Panorama, Leicester-square; the Polytechnic Institution; the Adelaide Gallery; Madame Tussaud's; Tom Thumb at the Suffolk-street Rooms, and the Saloon of Arts, Great Windmill street, all presented their several attractions, and were crowded with pleasure-seeking visitors through the whole of Thursday.

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Saturday, December 28, 1844