William Hewitt, Publisher, 340, Strand, Soudor

TO THE CHARTISTS. Mr very Dear Feiends,—I shall now proceed to lay before you the further results of my recent tour, which I concluded at Macclesfield on Monday last—a tour which has been the means of reviving Chartism throughout Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire.

On Wednesday night I addressed the good men of Preston in Lord Derby's cock-pit—the managers of the theatre and other public buildings refusing to admit me into their sanctuaries for any sum of money. This fact of itself proves that I am a "terror" to their legions, and that I have arrived at the dignity of being hated. We mustered so strong in Preston, that hundreds could not gain admittance, but were that hundreds could not gain admittance, but were obliged to go away disappointed. Marsden and the old hands have kept the spirit alive through the three years' caim. As I was the principal speaker at the several meetings, and as the subject is one that I shall hereafter illustrate for you and explain to you through the medium of the Star, so that every working man in the kingdom shall understand it, I prefer giving you a detail of our position in the several towns to reiterating my own words.

estimated the meeting. This arithmetician said he counted them fifty one way, and forty another. I counted them one way, and they made 178, and I could not count them the other way, because the tending with a competitor for the carrion that has escaped the notice of the squire's well-ted fox hounds, or mayhap (horrible to tell!) picking the marrow out of his father's, or mother's bones!; I conMy Friends,—The circumstant of the circumstant of of his father's, or mother's bones!; I contended that the capitalist, with an abundance of money, and the power of selection from SUCH a surplus, and the labourer so situated, are not upon such terms of equality as to make the contract between them a fair and unbiassed contract. I also showed the difference to individuals and the nation between a lease for ever, and a lease terminable upon the caprice of a landlord. I have made the whole of the working classes who heard me, and they were not few, believe that the labourer who worked for himself upon land that he held for ever was a more free few, believe that the labourer who worked for himself upon land that he held for ever was a more free agent to contract for the sale of that labour to another, than the pauperised unwilling idler, situated as I have described him. I have taught them the difference between slave labour and free labour; and the result of my teaching has more than repaid me the result of my teaching has more than repaid me for the labour and expense. I unhesitatingly declare that there is now in England a working class mind which precludes the possibility of the minority much donger holding the majority in subjection. The three | flinched, although the rain fell in torrents and came years' calm that has gone by has not been without its profit. Noise and bluster have given way to deep cheering to me and my friends than all the others put

There are two associations in Preston, evidently struggling for the same object; but they must know and teel that, as one, they would be much stronger. They promised me that they would unite. I was highly delighted with the Preston meeting.

shop-boys, or Whig free-traders. At Middleton not a sound was heard but the voice of labour's advocate, and the bursting cheer of labourers demanding their BURNLEY. On Thursday I proceeded to Burnley, and was met rights. Daniel Donovan, of Manchester, was uaniat Blackburn with a coach and four very handsome mously called to the chair, and, inspired by the scene selece him, he opened the business in a short but grey horses, an expense which I would rather had been spared. However, I do not the less appreciate loquent congratulatory speech upon such a glorious occasion. He asked all who were interested in the the compliment of my warm-hearted friends. Mr. Sutcliffe and Mr. Shutt came to Blackburn for me good cause to act as policemen, and preserve order; On our passage we were cheered by groups of slaves and after some further trite and timely observations, and when we arrived at Padiham, the concourse wa introduced William Dixon, of Manchester, to move so large that I was compelled to address them at the first resolution. Dixon made a splendid speech, some length. From thence to Blackburn, three which you will see reported elsewhere. It was the miles, we were cheered all along the road by groups of slaves who had been released from the hard day's only speech which can be reported at length. Bell, of Heywood, seconded the resolution, in a warm ap-eal to his hearers to follow up the glorious resurrectoil. Shortly after my arrival a very splendid banc played some Chartist airs, and in less than a quarter of an hour a great part of the population of Burnley and surrounding districts was assembled in front of my hotel. Headed by the band, we proceeded to the Temperance Hotel, which had been filled for som time before; our old friend, John Place, was called to the chair. Mr. Beesley was first introduced, and edge of agriculture and familiar cottage phraseology. roduced a great sensation when he described the spoke briefly upon the value of union, and of the land, as a means of acquiring social happiness and superior pleasures of a husbandman's life over those political freedom. I followed, and spoke at consider able length: in fact, until, as in every other place every stitch on my back, and even my boots, were a wet as if they had been soaked in a river. They tell hree resolutions which were carried unanimously me that my speech gave universal satisfaction; and imid thunders of applause: and thus ended the most the result may be seen in £10 acknowledged this week for the Land, and £3 for the Executive. At sober, the most thoughtful, the most attentive, and the most glorious, although not the most numerous, ut-door demonstraton ever held in England. Please the conclusion of my speech James Holgate, of Colne. put some questions to me upon presenting me with God, before the summer is over, we will have many such in Lancashire and Yorkshire. the amount paid for twenty shares from that town and which I answered to his satisfaction and to the and which I answered to his satisfaction and to the satisfaction of the meeting. I was sorry here to see poor Tattersall, who was urged on by the enthusiastic promises of his order in 1842, suffering under a severe abscess in the back; the consequence of the brutal treatment and bad diet he received during his two years' incarceration. He is not the same Tattersall that he was; but he is a much better man. It has suffered more than any other martyr, but he complains less; and if not as healthy, is as hearty and vigorous in the cause as ever he was. As I had not met with a more deserving person, I presented him with my "share," and promised to make a farmer of him.

On the following morning I met some sixteen or twenty working men at their dinner hour at the Temperance Coffee House, and we spent a very profitable hour together. I then visited the family of that prince of Chartists, Mr. Joseph Sutcliffe, grocer:

fitable hour together. I then visited the family of that it may be carried out, we would remind all of the inthat prince of Chartists, Mr. Joseph Sutcliffe, grocer; dispensable necessity of placing as many Chartist voters as are eligible on the list of voters. and after a short time departed for Todmorden, where I spent four cheering hours with my old friends;

Here we had another of those splendid and attentive meetings which characterise the rapid march of intellect. Rochdale has distinguished itself by the return of an Irish Chartist, who was too noble and too proud in spirit to bow to the O'Connell despotism. Rochdale has been the first amon at the foremost to resist the introduction of the horse-flesh and human marrow-eating Poor-Law; and Rochdale resolved to out-subscribe our good friends of Leeds by contributing one penny more for the Executive. The meeting
was everything that I could wish; and after the proceedings, about forty honest working men, many of
whom came from distant parts, gave me the pleasure
of their company at my hotel till between twelve and
one o'clock. The veteran, Robert Brook, of Todmorden, who would not plead "guilty" at Lancaster,
was there; and James Mooney, of Colne, another
good soldier in the good fight, was there; and we had

Northern Star.

Northern Star.

I left Middleton at a quarter past five for Manchester, was to address the people in the
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chester, where I was to address the people in the
chester, where I was to address the people in the
carpenters' Hall; and again we had a glorious musowing to a considerable number of our men not
having returned from Middleton till a late hour. I
spoke at considerable length upon some new topics
connected with the Land and the Charter. The
meeting appeared satisfied, as we enrolled thirty-nine

I derive very great knowledge from these meetings. Land Society. At them I learn the characters of the leaders in the movement; and I am happy to say, new that we have got rid of "the gentlemen that were too proud

MANCHESTER, to commemorate the bloody slaughter on that day twenty-six years, at Peterloo. Being Saturday night, and it not being generally known that the meeting West, who always makes such a speech as no man was to take place in the Hall of Science, it was not as can possibly answer—in fact, he would have done all numerous as upon former occasions: but yet it was the work without me. It is a shame, a crying sin, a large, an attentive, and enthusiastic meeting.

James Leech occupied the chair; and Clark,
M'Grath and movels were the principal speakers.

Intervolve without me. It is a sname, a crying sin, and wounded is not at present known; that of the persons arrested is upwards of 150. The Royal Court of Magdeburg has instituted an inspiral speakers. M'Grath, and myself were the principal speakers.
Of course, the massacre of the unarmed working such intellect weaving pocket handkerchiefs for idlers

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other amusement after a hard week's toil.

of an operative slave.

cheering to me and my friends than all the others put

together. Formerly it was almost impossible to com-

mand attention at out-door meetings. Stragglers lay upon our flanks, shouting and playing, while we

were generally skirted by a set of mischievous Tory

You will see that at the close of the meeting we

ollected £5 7s. for the Executive. I here give the

1st.-That we, the working classes of Lancashire, after

2nd .- That we, the Chartists of Lancashire, in public

On Monday I proceeded to

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1845.

Solitor to prove of international for the system and its content of the system and its content o

and unpurchaseable servant FEAROUS O'CONNOR.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

According to the new electoral lists, the number of clectors in Paris is reduced from upwards of 21,000 to about 16,000. This reduction is attributed to the operation of the new law of patentes, or licences. A considerable reduction, it is said, may be expected to take place in all commercial towns possessed of the franchise, and from the same cause. The return of Marshal Bugeaud to France, on leave of absence, has given rise to hopes that this ruthless governor has been virtually recalled.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Diet was engaged on the 9th in disc classes have had for a long period, and it ing the question of Lucerne. On the 11th, it took was natural to expect that they would look for some up the matter of the federal staff officers who took majority of fourteen. On the 12th the Diet entered in the question of amnesty. A proposal was made that a federal recommendation should be sent to Lucerne to pardon the nine prisoners whom it holds, and the forty-three persons who have been condemned by default, and to call all the others back into the canton. The Radical cantens supported this proposition, but it was rejected by a majority.

GREECE. The Multa Times mentions the discovery of a conpiracy which is said to have had its origin at Napoli, several of the officers of the regular army at Athens have been dismissed from the service. By direct accounts from Athens, of the 31st ult., we learn that ion by a noble resolution to see the principles accomdished. He spoke in eloquent terms, and at considerable length; and only gave way in consequence of the rain coming suddenly upon us. M'Grath, Clark, Leech, and Doyle, also addressed the meeting in the length appy strains of rejoicing. Leech, from his knowedge of agriculture and familar cottage phrasology to the members was so coarse that the President was provoked into observing that they were unworthy to represent the Greek metical and the country, generally speaking, is tranquil; but great violence has been exhibited in the legislative chambers; and the language used in the Chamber of Deputies by some of the members was so coarse that the President was provoked into observing that they were unworthy to represent the Greek metical and the country, generally speaking, is tranquil; but great violence has been exhibited in the legislative chambers; and the language used in the Chamber of Deputies by some of the members was so coarse that the President was provoked into observing that they were unworthy to be considered by the country, generally speaking, is tranquil; but great violence has been exhibited in the legislative chambers; and the language used in the Chamber of Deputies by some of the members was so coarse that the President was provoked into observing that they were unworthy to be compared to the country.

> CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 28.—A great many Circassians have just arrived from their country; they give rather different accounts of the operations of Count Woronzoff than those which have appeared in the St. Petersburgh and Odessa papers. The Russians must have suffered severely in their engagements, and the wounded were being shipped off from Sohoam. A great many reinforcements to Shamil Bay had gone from Circassia to Sidjak Sou, where one division of his army was collected; a second division was assembled not far from Tiflis; and a third was reserved for plundering expeditions (chappols). A small body of Russians had been beaten by the Abazalees, near the Kouban, but it must have been a trifling affair. We ought, at no distant period, to get more detailed intelligence from that quarter.

GERMANY.

THE NEW CATHOLIC MOVEMENT .- A letter from words 'Rome must and will fall,' a Catholic ex- tary should be withdrawn. This was not conceded, claimed, 'And you also, heretic,' and then advanced and therefore the whole of their commanders left their to M. Ronge with the intention of throwing a stone posts and went home. The masses were now left to at him, but another Catholic, who was near the preacher, prevented this, and knocked the offender of fire-arms was not resorted to where only mere down with a stick. A great tumult then ensued, and tumultuous movements occurred. Late in the night, and the troops were called out, and forced to use their and even till haif-past two in the morning, the com-

erest measures for the maintenance of order. ANOTHER ACCOUNT. LEIPSIC, AUGUST 13 .- Blood flows within the peace-

Colonel Su-milch. Persons attracted to the spot by curiosity suffered most while they were endeavouring to disperse. The promenading places were now pretty quiet. The excitement, however, was not suppressed, but rather strengthened. The masses collected themselves in the city and on the promenades two from Broadfield and two from Belthorn, waited rightful. At last the Prince ordered the Civic Guard to be called out; and at half-past eleven the appel" was beat. Had this been done at first, the tumult would have been kept down, and we should and even till haif-past two in the morning, the complete dispersion had not taken place. However, the where Ispent four cheering hours with my eld friends; a portion of our time being devoted to climbing up mountain ladders to visit some allotments which Enoch Horsfall, with his long legs, assured me were only a mile and a half from Todmorden, but if we have got there. However, poor Enoch had walked from Burnley, ten miles, and I had no right to competition:

From Todmorden I went to

ROCHDALE.

When the Chartists of Lancashire, in public meeting assembled, having had four months to deliberate of M. Ronge had pulled to the ground the house of the man who had menaced him.

The "New Reformation."—The following letter from Halberstadt furnishes further particulars relating to the practiculars relating to t people then went away in order that they might rewas possible, to make any defence for what had happened, and violent speeches were heard on every side, loudly uttered without any fear. It may be easily conceived that the person of the Prince and his hitherto proceedings were not at all spared. The

men have rejected with scorn. A number of the masters are now beginning to resort to the old trick of taking in "knobs;" men who never were at the business before. A difficulty stands in the way of the masters here, few of them having any one to learn their "knobs." The men are sanguine that they will succeed, unless the masters get men from England, but the base of the form the same that they land; but they have no fear upon that score, pro-viding their English brethren are made acquainted with the real state of the case. The firm of Fleming, Watson, Nairn, and Co., great advocates of "free trade," were the first to advertise for "knobs." Alexander Reid, of Govan, filled his sliop with "knobs" a few years ago. Lately these men applied to be admitted into the Union. They were admitted: and on the 14th every man of them ceased work, and are now the most determined body of men in the whole Union.

whole Union.

The Tailors of Chippenham, Wiltshire.—A meeting of the Provincial Tailors' Relief Sciency took place on Friday, August 15th, at the Swan Inn. River-street, on which occasion the meeting was addressed by Mr. C. Maunder, agent to the United Tailors' Protection Society. After a most powerful appeal to the trade, on the necessity of raising one national and uniform shield of protection, the lecturer sat down amid general approbation. The comturer sat down amid general approbation. The com-mittee of the Town Association then severally addressed the members, and proposed that the accounts be settled with the Provincial Society, and the body at once proceeded to form a section of the Protection Union.

The Tailors of Bath, Somensetshine.—A general meeting of the Tailors was held at their association room, Grapes Tavern, Westgate-street, to hear a lecture from Mr. Charles Maunder, from the Island of Jersey. Subject: "A review of the past and present state of the trade—offering the principles of the United Tailors' Protection Society as the only remedial measure at present within the reach of the journeyman Tailor." The speaker was listened to with great attention throughout his discourse; and the committee decided that the meeting should adjourn until Monday next, when Mr. M. would meet the benegrable applications. the honourable employers, and also a larger number of the journeymen by the committee giving a full publicity of the intended meeting, and waiting on the different employers. In the mean time, Mr. Maunder would visit the towns of Bradford, Tonbridge, Warminster, and Frome.

United Trades Association .- The Central Committee met at their office, 30, Hyde street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, the 18th instant. Mr. Bush, viceupon the people. It is asserted that this discharge took place without any previous notice having been given to the people, or that it was given in such a manner as not to be heard but by those nearest the treep. The bullets, in fact, struck, in particular, inoffensive persons, who stood at some distance from the scene of disorder, on the parade in front of the hotel. The number of the wounded has been estimated at thirty, seven of whom have already died. Among the latter was a Government officer, a police agent, and the father of a family, standing at the time before his door, inquiring what was the cause of the tumult. This event has exasperated the population, in the proposition of the heard but by those nearest the content of the parade in front of the last thirty, seven of whom have already died. Among the latter was a Government officer, a police agent, and the father of a family, standing at the time before his door, inquiring what was the cause of the tumult. This event has exasperated the population, and, to prevent more serious consequences, ceived the following sums since the last report:—Mr. J. Beech, Merthyr Tydvil, 4s.; Mr. Thomas Chard,

Carpenter, 1s. Framework-knittens' Movement.—A county de-egate meeting of Framework-knitters was held on Monday last, at the Backby Arms, Leicester, when delegates were present from the various branches in Leicester, Loughborough, Shamford, Sileby, Glen, Wigstone, Whiterick, Thornton, Kibworth, Smeeton, Syston, Thurmaston, Woodhouse, &c., when it was unanimously agreed—"That the delegates present use their utmost endeavours to assist the committee battalion was received by the hisses of the populace, who manifested the greatest animosity against the troop. The Municipal Council has ordered the set troop. Amongst which would scarcely be credited if not known bringing in of a nut for the present necessaries, and for the bringing in of a nut for the present necessaries. to be true. Amongst which was the abominable the marking of hosiery goods, &c." A code of rules Truck system; numerous accidents from various was adopted, after a discussion, for the government causes; and the number of premature deaths were of all minor districts in Leicestershire, under the part with the free corps, and the motion that they should be struck off the roll. This met with opposition from Berne, Argau, and Bale country, the three cantons who were compromised in the affair, and who thought that the past should be covered with the vail of oblivion. But the motion that they should be struck off the roll. This met with opposition from Berne, Argau, and Bale country, the three cantons who were compromised in the affair, and who thought that the past should be covered with the vail of oblivion. But the motion that they should us are dead and wounded, who have fallen a sacrifice to the balls of hundred—another great evil in Lancashire, was where women were brought in to supersede the men when on strike; but a little sacrifice and the spirit of union once carried out in its simplest forms, would deal a death blow for ever to those crying evils. The coolly received at Chemnitz, and even here opinion union once carried out in its simplest forms, would was early put forth against him. The reason of this beat a death blow for ever to those crying evils. The been formed at Loughborough, Glen, Wigstone, Kibbattle tor freedom was now on the other districts. was early put forth against him. The reason of this was understood to be the report circulated respecting his reserve and reluctance to the establishment of the German Catholic community, which, probably, was the Hawall explosion, and the inquest held a place and formed at Lougnoorougu, Gien, wigstone, Richard and United States and Un German Catholic community, which, probably, was the more readily adopted on account of the di-satis
clievinere. Mr. R. here related the particulars of the Monday next Messrs. Winters and Buckby attend the more readily adopted on account of the di-satis
the Males where twenty-six at Syston and Sileby, for the purpose of forming disthe more readily adopted on account of the di-satisfaction which his conduct in the late Diet had occasion. It has sent his son, too, to another university—a step which is by no means liked here; and, finally, an unfavourable influence is ascribed to him as to the ministry of worship. The opinion hereby produced was made manifest yesterday noon, on the produced was so small, that they have a discussion and winters at the more readily adopted on account of the di-satisfaction, and the inquest held; also the late explosion in Wales, where twenty-six lives were sterificed. He also detailed the doings of the Welsh Trucksters, where he lately eased one of those rotten bacon gentlemen of £45. In these the while the sacrifica required was so small, that they seventh clause. But the "act" generally gives great while the sacrifica required was so small, that they exercise ground, by repeated huzzas for Ronge, and while the sacrifice required was so small, that they satisfaction. After Messrs. Johnson and Winters Hydra, and Poros, and led to the arrest of several of the account received by the Malta Times arrests speedily followed. Though the excitement several of the officers of the market of ing uses its best endeavours to establish unions in the various branches, for the protection of labour, and the carrying out of all constitutional measures that may be adopted by the general committee, or any act the year previous. But raising wages alone was not that may be enacted by the legislature for our benefit." Carried unanimously. A gentleman handed in 5s. towards the expenses, and the meeting, his business. He wanted to raise that tone of manly feeling, and witness throughout a higher tone of elevation amongst the labouring classes, such as he after some routine business, was dissolved.

THE KNARESBORO' TURN-OUT. - The turn-out at this place still continues, with unabated determination on the part of the men, with the exception of a few that have taken out work this week. We have expected this all along; and the traitors will do us less injury "in" than "out;" for they have setafloat all kinds of reports to our injury.

and to look on him as one who was striving for the communication of the working classes from social thraldom. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Roberts and the chairman, after which the meeting dispersed evidently well pleased with the day's proceedings.

Delegate Meeting of Lancashire Miners will be need on Monday next, at the house of Mary Marsh, the King's Head, St. Helen's. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Polyants West and several other gentlemen. The and to look on him as one who was striving for the BLACKBURN MINERS.—The strike at Broadfield and Roberts, Esq., and several other gentlemen. The Belthorn collieries still continues, without any pros- levy for the fortnight, including general contribution pect of a termination. The masters are determined and law fund, is Is. 11d. per member. that the men must give up their Union before they

Mr. M'Grath will visit Newcastle-upon-Tyne, upon Mr. Thomas Simpson, one of the owners of the colliery, and printing master, at Fox-hill Bank, to know upon what conditions he would allow them to return to work; and here are his terms:—"The men must give up their Union; take to Thomas Simpson their cards of membership; sign an agreement of the North account books, rules, and be duly provided with account books, rules, and cards of membership. The localities in the North needing his services must immediately correspond with Mr. Nichett, 6 Gibson-street, Newcastle-uponwith Mr. Nisbett, 6, Gibson-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and those in Scotland with Mr. Smith, 29. Rotten Row-street, Glasgow.

active part in the Union, or made any exertion to John William Purday, a respectably-dressed young man, carry on the strike, shall be allowed to return to was brought before the Lord Mayor by policeman 635, work; those who have taken an active part in the who deposed that last night he saw him coming down a passage in which is a pawnbroker's shop, in Houndsditch. without signing the agreement, and to receive the and stopped him. On asking him what he had there, He perceived something hanging from the prisoner's hat, wages received previous to being shut out of the pit prisoner said "a waistcoat," and produced a black sating the master to employ whom he may think proper; one, which he said he had bought at Leicester six months the knobsticks to work in the Belthorn pit, and ago, and given fifteen shillings for it. He then told prifair and liberal propositions of the men were in-dignantly rejected. The Union has been esta-blished in these collieries about two years; and during that provide the men were in-during that provide the men were in-during that provide the men were in-lar could satisfy the inspector all would be well. On their arrival at the station the prisoner repeated his story, and on searching him another waistcoat, a black velvet one, during that period the men have advanced was discovered. The prisoner having stated that he lodged their wages one-half. Previous to the Union they at No. 7, Jewry-street, Aldgate, he (the policeman) proworked twelve and fourteen hours per day for from four shillings and sixpence to seven shillings per week, in a mine from fifteen to eighteen inches thick.

The families of the mine from fifteen to eighteen inches thick. The families of the men lived upon the meanest de- prisoner that they must proceed to that establishment, scription of food, and were nearly destitute of prisoner positively refused to go; but, on being told that scription of food, and were nearly destitute of clothing. Altogether, misery, poverty, hunger, and wretchedness were their lot. Ignorance abounded. Few can either read or write, having been put into the pit in their very infancy. And yet this Scotch maw-worm—a man who has sprung from the dung-lill, would perpetuate this state of things. Since the Union started they can earn from ten to fourteen shillings per week, and are well satisfied with the that the velvet one was the property of Messrs. Moses shillings per week, and are well satisfied with the that the velvet one was the property of Messrs. Moses amount: but it is too much; and Simpson has de- and Son. The prisoner, having signed his statement,

> proved, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of £5, or two menths' imprisonment. The prisoner not having the money in his possession was placed in the lock-up cell.

"Under the Protection of a Distinguished Noble-MAN."-WHO'S HE ?-An elegantly-dressed and remarkably good-looking young female, who gave the name of Mary Dillon, and who it appears resides at No. 26, Dukestreet, St. James's, under the protection of a distinguished nobleman, was charged with having been drunk and incapable of taking care of herself, at two o'clock this morning, under the Quadrant, Regent-street .- Police-constable No. 62 of the C division, stated that, on passing through the Quadrant, he saw the defendant sitting on the step of a door, apparently asleep. As he was approaching her she fell on the ground, and on raising her

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

answer, but would in a fortnight hence learn if they

had subscribed, and forwarded their pence to the

General Board. Then he would know if any good nad been done; if not, in that time he would—not wash his hands of them—but attend to another call.

lation; and, to prevent more serious consequences, he authorities assembled together the Rural Guards. who succeeded at about two o'clock in the morning in dispersing the crowds. The Prince quitted Leipsic in the morning, but was again hissed by the populace in the streets he passed through, and stones were also thrown at his coach. The troop is ordered to the barracks, and the authorities have sent for a coattalion of infantry to reinforce the garrison. This installing was accounted by the policy of the manner of the work? He had been lighting for them these last twenty years, but it was impossible to win their battles if they remained disunited. In

was very great, people did not suppose that the worst was yet to come. About nine o'clock a great multitude assembled in War-horse-place, in front of the Prussian Hotel, where the Prince usually alights. The tatton was loudy beat and the resolvent the very previous. But rejecting wages along the very previous. But rejecting wages along the very previous. But rejecting wages along the very previous. Trussian flotel, where the frince usually angles. The tattoo was foully beat, and the people as foully expressed their opinions. The crowd in front of the hotel, on the appearance of the Prince at the balcony, gave three foul shouts for Ronge, and the favourite the members was so coarse that the President was provoked into observing that they were unworthy to represent the Greek nation. It is stated that the chest containing the cash of the navy at Poros has been stolen. The amount in it was 14,000 drachmas.

CIRCASSIA.

CIRCASSIA.

Great many Circular discovery of the party of military here, amounting to only 200 men, were brought out at ten o'clock. When they came to War-horse-place, the square was speedily cleared; but the masses continued, and all the windows in the Prince's hotel were broken. The party of military here, amounting to only 200 men, were brought out at ten o'clock. When they came to War-horse-place, the square was speedily cleared; but the masses continued, and all the windows in the Prince's hotel were broken. The party of military here, amounting to only 200 men, were brought out at ten o'clock. When they came to War-horse-place, the him, but to support themselves, by uniting with their brethren, and get rid of the chains they had forged; to look on him as one who was striving for the separate; but, though they were thrice summoned to disperse by the military, the dispersion could not very speedily take place. Five rounds of musketry were fired, when nine were killed, and ten severely wounded, besides numbers who were slightly by the cross firing from the hotel. The commandant was

down each other, and partly because, for the present, the army's "occupation's gone;" there being nobody thorn, on Sunday next, at five o'clock, P.M. with whom it can fight except Peshora Singh, whom it does not choose to meddle with, and the British, whom he wishes to depose, and being as much in fa your with the troops as Juwahir Singh is in disgrace with them, will probably effect his purpose. The cholera at Lahore is disappearing fast, after carrying off some 25,000 or 30,000 people in the city

about War-horse-place. The cries of rage were upon Mr. Thomas Simpson, one of the owners of the Halberstadt, in Prussia, of the 7th, says:—"M. Ronge preached here to-day, in the court of the cathedral. As he terminated his sermon with the cathedral only do it on the condition that the militude; but they would never the militude it is not the condition that the militude is not the condition that the mi in the Belthorn pit, and to work night and day, so that the knobsticks may work in the Broadfield mine, which is much better and thicker than the other and that only those men who have not taken any Union, or during the strike, must be sacrificed."

The men requested to be allowed to return to work work night and day with the old men." These termined to break up the Union, that he may again rule with an iron hand. Will the people allow this?

Let these men be supported! They have now stood

ARLBOROUGH STREET.

SATURDAY.—BEASTLY OFFENCE.—James Smith, a

THE OVERLAND UALUUTTA MAIL.

Papers and letters have been received by express in anticipation of the Overland Mail from Calcutta.

The dates are Calcutta, July 3; Madras, July 10; Starving. It is the duty of the working classes at once to set to work, and send in subscriptions for Longhury Aug 8, and Malta.

Papers and letters have been received by express if they can only get as much as will keep them from and resides at No. 26, Green-street, Bayswater-road, was charged with indecently assaulting a child, named Lucy their support. No time is to be last. Let these sons and he was contained to nay a fine of £5, or two Bombay, July 3; Alexandria, Aug. 8; and Malta, Aug. 12.

There is nothing new from the Punjaub lately.

There is nothing new from the Punjaub lately. Aug. 12.

There is nothing new from the Punjaub lately.
The Sikhs have been tolerably quiet, partly under may be sent, either to George Nurton, Temperance Hatel King street Blackburn or to Mr. W. Beesthe influence of a most fearful outbreak of cholera, Hotel, King-street, Blackburn; or to Mr. W. Beeswhich has cut them down faster than they ever cut ley, care of Mr. George Nurton, King-street, Blackburn. Mr. Beesley will meet the men at Bel-

STRIKE OF THE OPERATIVE DYERS OF GLASCOW,-The operative Dyers of the city and suburbs of Glaswhom it thinks best to let alone. Peshora Singh is dow formed themselves into a Union of their trade in open rebellion against the power of the Wuzeer, about twelve years ago, since which period they have continued firmly united, and consequently have been considerably successful in their endeavours to improve their condition. Previous to their Union their wages were about twelve shillings per week, and

M'Grath, and myself were the principal speakers of the unarnot working classes in 1819, and sometimes are the precision of the speakers of the unarnot working classes in 1819, and opposition of the middle classes are not to be changed with "increasing of the advisory of the speaker of the control of the speaker of the speaker of the control of the speaker of the s

established in Halberstadt. The number of the killed of Magdeburg has instituted an inquiry into the affair, and will judge it when the inquiry has terminated."

arms. It is said that several persons were severely wounded. Before peace could be restored the partisans

thousand persons of every age and sex. As soon as he had pronounced the last words of his sermon, labour market; of making capitalists seek labourers when in need of their work instead of, as at present, labourers which were these,- Yes, brethren, Rome ought to being compelled humbly to beg employment from capitalists; in fine, as a means of converting slaves into free men, by giving to all that power which every man is entitled to, of living upon the fruits of his own labour and by the sweat of his own brow. fall, and she will fall!' a rustling noise was heard among the portion of the audience nearest the pulpit, when a salesman, well known for the fervour of his religious belief, rushed forward after Abbé Ronge, who had salesman, well known for the fervour of his religious belief, rushed forward after Abbé Ronge, who had just left the pulpit, and endeavoured to throw a stone at him. The newsons who were near this fanatia hald 3rd.—That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Weekly Dispatch, Weekly Chronicle, News of the World, and The persons who were near this fanatic held is to take place before twelve o'clock. There is every him healt and prevented him realising his subable were near this fanatic held is to take place before twelve o'clock. There is every him back and prevented him realising his culpable reason to fear what may occur this evening, for artilgood soldier in the good fight, was there; and we had a very delightful, cheerful, and instructive night meeting appeared satisfied, as we enrolled thirty-nine list partisans walked through the streets of the town, and threw stones at the windows of the houses they five in one night. I received £24 18s. 3d. for the thought to be inhabited by Roman Catholics. The police put all their agents on foot to appease the tumult, but their efforts were useless; the rioters have got rid of "the gentlemen that were too proud to work, and too poor to live without labour," there never was a more effective staff, both nationally and locally, than at present.

On Saturdar I present.

MACCLESFIELD,

where we had a bumper: such a bumper as I hope never to see again in such a place. It was in the cavalry appeared, and after having ordered the rebels to retire, which was not obeyed, the troops charged and without a single window that could be opened. The entrance is through a lane and up a passage, which prevents the air from coming in. Before I throw a stone at Abbé Ronge; they barricaded themrose at all, I was literally stewed. The old veteran, Stubbs, was in the chair, and first introduced John to bottom the house of this individual. It was only to bottom the house of this individual. It was only then they separated, and that tranquillity was re-

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..... Thos. II. Perkins... 1000 Passengers going to the Western States and Canada can know the actual outlay to reach any important point on the Lakes and Rivers by obtaining one of Tapscott's Emigrant's Travelling Guides, which can be had by sending postage stamps for the same to George Rippard and Son, and William Tapscott, as above.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach L. Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:-To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) ALDBOROUGH. A Wonderful Cure of Dropsy of Five Years' standing. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chemist, Stockton, Durham, 17th April, 1845 :--To Professor Holloway.

Sir .- I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Acklam, within four miles of this place, had been suffering from dropsy for five years, and had had the best medical advice, without receiving any relief. Hearing of your pills and ointment, she used them with such surprising benefit that, in fact, she has now given them up, being so well, and quite able to attend to her household duties as formerly, plete edition, and will comprise the following celebrated which she never expected to do again. I had almost forgotworks:—Candide, or All for the Best; Zadig; The IIu-ron, or the Pupil of Nature; The White Bull: The World as it Goes; The Man of Forty Crowns; The Princess of impossible to discover a feature in her face, being in such

> I am, sir, yours, &c., &c., (Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR. A Cure of Indigestion and Constipation of the Bowels. Copy of a Letter from G. R. Wythen Baxter, Esq., Author of the " Book of the Bastiles," &c., &c. The Brynn, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 3rd, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-I consider it my duty to inform you that you pills, a few boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's gestion and constipation of the bowels, which application to literary pursuits had long entailed upon me. I should my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) G. R. WYTHEN BAXTER. A Cure of Asthma and Shortness of Breath. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Re sident Wesleyan Minister at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesca, North Wales, January 14th, 1815 :--

to lie down in bed through fear of being choked with cough posure.

confidence for any of the following diseases :-Ague Female Irregulari- Sore Throats Asthma Scrofula, or King's Bilious Complaints Fits Evil Secondary Symp-Blotches on Skin Gout Bowel Complaints Headache toms Indigestion Tic Doloreux Inflammation Tumours Bowels Janudice Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Co usumption Worms, all kinds. Debi. 'ty Lumbago Piles Weakness, from Dropsy

Retention of Urina &c., &c. Erysipelas Fevers of all kin Is Stone and Gravel These truly in valuable Pills can be obtained at

whatever cause,

Rheumatism

Dysentery

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

THAT excellent OINTMENT, called the "POOR MAN'S FRIEND," is confidently recommended to twenty years' standing), cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, ulcers, scorbutic eruptions, pimples in the face is a specific for eruptions that sometimes follow vaccina

Also, his PILULE ANTISCROPHULE, confirmed by more than forty years' successful experience as an invaluable remedy for that distressing complaint called scrofula, glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They present one of the best alternatives ever compounded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations. They are efficacious also in rheumatism, and cured by Matrimony; the Courtezan Reclaimed. Part form a mild and superior family aperient, and may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. for tooth-ache, and for all gouty and rheumatic ten Sold in boxes at 132d. and 2s. 9d.

By the late Dr. Roberts's will, Messrs. Beach and Bar-FRUITS OF PHILOSOPHY; or, private advice to nicott, who had been confidently entrusted with the preyoung married people. Containing the various hypo- paration of his medicines for many years past, are left analogy, and moral government." It is divided into the History of a Thief who was hanged, and brought to thesis of Generation; Structure of the Female Organs; joint proprietors of the Poor Man's Friend and Pilulæ Conceptions; Remedies against Barrenness and Impo- Antiscrophulæ, &c., &c., with the exclusive right, power, and authority to prepare and vend the same. The utility of these medicines is fully testified by thousands of per sons who have been benefited by their aid. Amongst the numerous testimonials received, the following is 6lected :-

To Messrs. Beach and Barnicott, Bridport.

Gentlemen,-Amongst the many cures performed by your invaluable medicines, I may mention one-the person does not wish his name to appear in public print, but you may refer to me for the facts of the case. A man, whom disease had so affected his face that it was one London: John Churchill, Princes-street; and may be all in vain, was induced to try your Poor Man's Friend and Pills. After using a pot and a box or pills, he seemed to grow worse; but through my persuasion he continued the medicine, and when he had used the fourth pot of pintment, and also the pills, he was completely cured, and has remained so ever since, now nearly six months. Many other remarkable instances of cures I have known inasmuch as I positively think it is one of the best medicines I am acquainted with, for the diseases to which it i

> Yours very faithfully, THOMAS MCADAM.

Dungannon, April 6, 1841. Beware of Counterfeits,-No medicine sold under the above names can possibly be genuine unless "Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberts, Bridport," is engraved and printed on the stamp affixed on each package.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, BEACH and BARNI COTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport; by the London houses; and by appointment by Dr. Butler, Dublin: Mar. Patrick-street, near the Market, Cork.

Just Published, A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty. Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United

Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-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; local 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 Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-fluence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, 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 confidence of the consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of the consulted without exposure.

dence of success. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10. Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church. street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend as a work embracing most clear and practical views of 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, how ever, confess that a perusal of this work has left such 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 thoughly convergent with the treatment of the seem to be the roughly conversant with the treatment of a class of com-

plaints 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 recommend 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.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had Nelson-street, Greenwich; Davis, Bernard-street, Southas usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE

ESSENCE. An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, nead and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to tering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking suffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or inplaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune one 11s. bottle is saved. during their more youthful days to be affected with any than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street,

Oxford-street, London. fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can each bottle and box, as none else are genuine. be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general getable Pills. occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punctually, from Eleven till Twolve. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable the Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the many of effecting a permanent and affectual care affect.

M. R. means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after

tients in every | most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend,"

TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON. Doncaster, September 26th, 1844.

SIR,--The following particulars have been hauded to us with a request that they might be forwarded to you, with permission for their publication, if you should deem them worthy of such. J. BROOKE and Co., Doncaster.

with rheumatism, and confined to her bed for a period of nearly two months, with scarcely the power to lift her arm; she was signally benefited after taking two doses of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, and after finishing two boxes was quite recovered." The above recent testimonial is a further proof of the

"Elizabeth Brearley, residing in Duke-street, Doncas-

ter, aged between forty and fifty, was severely afflicted

great efficacy of this valuable medicine, which is the most effective remedy for gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, tic doloreux, pains in the head and face, often mistaken dencies. It is also gratifying to have permission to refer to the

following gentlemen, selected from a multitude of others, whose station in society has contributed to advance this popular medicine in public esteem :- J. R. Mandall, Esq , coroner, Doncaster; the Rev. Dr. Blomberg; the Chevalier de la Garde; Mr. Miskin, brewer and maltster, Dartford; Mr. Richard Stone, Luton; John J. Giles, Esq., Frimley Mr. Inwood, Perbright; Wm. Courtenay, Esq., Barton Stacey, near Andover Railway Station, Hants; all of whom have received benefit by taking this medicine, and have allowed the proprietor the privilege of publishing the same for the benefit of the afflicted. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, price 1s. 11d.

and 2s. 9d. per box; and, by his appointment, by Heaton Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdecomplete outbreak, and so disgusting that he was obliged kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove to keep it covered, and, after trying several remedies, but | York : Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fogcitt. Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadeaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley and all respectable medicine venders throughout the

Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine,

RAY'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE for Gonorrhoea, war-ranted to remove Urethral Discharges in forty-eight appetite and spirits increase. nours: in the majority of cases twenty-four, if arising

rom local causes. Sold (in bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, duty included) at 118. Holborn-hill, and 334, Strand, London. Sold also None are genuine unless the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; are in WHITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND, engraved Barelay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also Cheapside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; and by the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T.

all medicine vendors in town and country. Advice given gratuitously to persons calling between in boxes at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s.. the hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farand nine in the evening. Where also may be had Wrav's Celebrated Balsamic Pills, for the cure of gleets, impuis- | don; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; J. and R. sance, strictures, seminal weakness, whites, pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, irritation of the all respectable druggists and patent medicine retailers bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the urinary throughout the kingdom.—Directions are given with each passages, frequently performing, in recent cases, a perfect cure in the space of a few days; they have also been found decidedly efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism: and an excellent remedy for the removal of the evil effects of self abuse. In boxes at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. By post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s.

Wray's Alterative Tonic Powders and Pills, a certain specific for the removal of pseudo-syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. a packet.

Wray's Improved Suspensory Bandages, well adapted for portsmen, gentlemen, hunting, riding, walking, suffering rom disease, relaxation, local debility, &c., approved of and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy. Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; ditto, with fronts, 3s. 6d.; knitted or wove silk, 2s. 6d.; ditto, with clastic springs,

erly adapted; single, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.;

loubles, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. till one, and evening from seven till nine. Just published, Sixteenth Edition, illustrated with cases, and

full-length engravings, price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope, and sent free to any part of the kingdom, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d. THE SECRET COMPANION, MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the concealed cause of the decline of physical strength and loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of the exhumation. Mr. Barrette attended to make solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhea, syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed

by observations on marriage, with proper directions for the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with engravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mercury, and its influence on the body. By R. J. BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London. Published by the Authors, and sold by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Mr. Noble, deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous 114, Chancery-lane; Mr. Purkiss, Compton-street, Soho; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Barth, 4, Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Gordon, 146, Leadenhallstreet, London; Roberts, Derby; Sutton, Review-office, Nottingham; Gardiner, Gloucester; Fryer, Bath; Harper, Cheltenham ; Keene, Bath ; Cooper, Leicester ; Caldicott, Wolverhampton; Jeyes, Northampton; Parker, Hereford; Turner, Coventry; Slatter, Oxford; Newton, Church-street, and Ross and Nightingale, Chronicle office, Liverpool; Ferris and Score, Union-street,

> ampton; and by all booksellers in town and country. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. This is a work of great merit, and should be placed in the hands of every young man who is suffering from past folly and indiscretion. It contains many valuable truths, and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways.

London Mercantile Journal.

upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising duty. Of course there were circumstances besides or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs from venereal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and the information of Mr. Dick to justify his present pro-Babylon; Memnon the Philosopher; Micromegas; Plato's a fearful state. This cure is entirely by the use of your which this disease may have left behind in the form of useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, constitutional which this disease may have left behind in the form of weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits, fits, headache, wanderings of the mind, vapours and melancholy, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, disordered nerves, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, and inward wastings. This medicine should be taken previous to persons en-

the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com- heriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the case. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the highest talent and the greatest experience, whose fame constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibili- quantity of four in one family bottle, for 33s., by which The £5 cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving

more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit directly charged, if the body should be in such a state BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS are minute circumstances upon which he would not then remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy enter. Certainly Mr. Dick had reason to be highly for the cure of the Venereal Disease in both sexes, in- displeased with the family the General lived with cluding gonorrhea, gleets, secondary symptoms, stric- and it should also be stated that the propriety of an tures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or but it was objected to, and the body was interred but it was objected to, and the body was interred the Cold Water Monitor; or, the Treatment and Cure of a succinct Account of the New System, entitled Hydrogathy from the Works on Hydrigter wides unless the Badical at also of the French in a most affecting moral, drawn from real life. The success the Badical at also of the French in the Badical at also of riatria, vulgo, Hydropathy, from the Works on Hydriatry of the German Water Doctors. in Cases of Gont. Fevers of the German Water Doctors in Cases of Gont. Fevers of the German Water Doctors in Cases of Gont. Fevers of the German Water Doctors in Cases of Gont. Fevers of the German Water Doctors in Cases of Gont. Fevers of the White House of the Works on Hydriatry of the want of breath! The White House of the German Water Doctors in Cases of Gont. Fevers of the German Water Doctors in Cases of Gont. Feve of the German Water Doctors, in Cases of Gout, Fevers.

Dropsy, Cancer, Ulcers, Ervsinelas, Scarlatina, Measles, Dropsy, Cancer, Ulcers, Ervsinelas, Scarlatina, Measles, a romance by Paul de Kark—Memoirs of an Old Man at the character, and with some case and natural, and process.

Brodie have hampily compressed the most purifying vegetable Pills, in which Messrs, General died suddenly, and with some members of an Old Man at the character, a perse-process.

General died suddenly, and with some members of an Old Man at the character, a perse-process.

General died suddenly, and with some members of an Old Man at the character, a perse-process. rogress.

Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and his family. Unless the cause of death could be shown, it would be useless entering upon any inquiry touch the utmost importance to these afflicted with a standard product the utmost importance to these afflicted with a standard product. Quinsy, Sore Eyes, Wounds, Burns, Deafness, Ear and Tooth Ache, Piles, Indigestion, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. by Carlie, for 155. All the above may be had in one With Salutan Constitution or Shortness of Breath, however long standing or ary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations, because the blood from the least or shortness of Breath, will cleanse the blood from the deceased might have died from the agency. distressing the case may be, even if the patient be unable short space of time, without confinement or the least exall foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and re-

> Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., proceeded to the tomb, from which the collin was Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to taken and opened in their presence. Evidence was Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country. Be sure to ask for Brodie's Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, or Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Ve-

Messrs. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London, from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, and on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two. Country patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases. The communication must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secresy may be re-

cine renders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's submit to. Several pieces of bone came away, besides N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal hand. The wrist was perfectly useless, as likewise wholesale patent medicine houses in London. Only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent

cure. Observe!-27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London, cure in about nine weeks.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS A RE acknowledged to be all that are required to con-

1 quer disease and prolong life. The extraordinary success of this medicine is the wonder of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance done good; it has never in the slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that. perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of: the benefit received from this invaluable medicine. Testimonials are received daily, and it would be impossible in a newspaper to publish one half received; and the following are selected as people well known in their respective neighbourhoods, and whose testimony is unnuestionable. Further sheets of testimonials, and the Life and Times of Old Parr," may be had, gratis, of all

The following case of cure by Parr's Life Pills is comnunicated by Mr. C. Ruiter, chemist and druggist, Shaftes-

bury, Dorset, agent for Parr's Pills :-A respectable farmer residing near Shaftesbury, had for ears been subject to the most distressing attacks of giddiness of the head, frequently attended with severe head ache. The various medicines he used at different times did him little or no good, till he was induced to give Parr's Pills a trial. The very first dose afforded much relief, and he has found them more serviceable than any other medicine he has taken. He always resorts to them on finding any symptoms of the complaint coming on, and they invariably relieve him. The attacks have been much less frequent since taking Parr's Pills, and he believes by coninuing their use his complaint will entirely leave him. Dated April 26th, 1845.

From Mr. W. Alexander, bookseller, Yarmouth :-You will probably remember the name of the respectable octogenarian gardener, Mr. Cowles, of Blunderstone. who still (with his son-in-law) attends our excellent vegetable and fruit market. Mr. Cowles, when I last saw him, a few weeks ago, was in excellent health, and, although eighty-eight years of age, works at digging in his garden several hours in the day. He still continues occasionally to take the med cine, which he believes, under Providence, to have been the means of conferring on him so much comfort. Since I wrote the above, I have inquired after Mr.

Cand, and learn that he is quite well and hearty. The late severe cold weather affected him much; but, having taken your excellent medicine, he is quite well, cheerful, and able to resume his work. WILLIAM ALEXANDER. Champion Office, March 5, 1845.

Gentlemen,-I think it only fair to mention that a man named Scanlon, residing in Sligo, porter to the Bianconi Car, on purchasing a box of your pills, declared to me that for the last eight years he has suffered severely from a bad stomach, no food resting on it, and swelling often exist. ing; and that after finishing one box at 1s. 12d. he felt not only better, but well; can now eat any food, and his.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant. C. VERDON. Beware of spurious imitations. Beware of spurious imitations of the above medicine.

ROBERTS and Co.," London, on the directions. Sold

ringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard, Lon-Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; Mitchell, Glasgow; and by box. Supposed Case of Poisoning at Bath.—This city has been thrown into a state of considerable excitement especially among the higher circles, in consequence of suspicions having arisen that the late Lieutenant-"A mild diuretic—a soothing balsamic—a powerful General George Dick, who died in the month tonic—and an excellent invigorating pill."— Sunday of March, 1844, had come by his death in an unfair manner. Lieutenant-General Dick was an officer, not only of high rank, but also of considerable fortune, and resided at Clifton, Bristol, but previous to his death he came to reside in Catherine-place, Bath, where, in the month of March, 1844, he died very

suddenly, and was buried in the cemetery at Bathwick where the remains of the late Mr. Beckford are also interred. The reasons which caused suspicions to arise that he had come by his death unfairly have not at present been made known; but it appears that for some reason suspicions arose in the minds of some members of the General's family, and in consequence his eldest son, Mr. George J. Dick, who holds a high Wrays Improved Steel Spring Trusses, for hernia, pro- office in the civil service of India, came to England to investigate the matter, and in the course of his inquiries received some information which increased Physicians' and Surgeon's advice every day from eleven | the suspicions in his mind, and he waited upon the coroner of Bath, upon whom he urged the necessity of holding an inquest. Other inquiries having been instituted, and certain depositions made, the coroner felt that it had become his imperative duty to commence an inquiry, and issued his warrant for the exhumation of the body, and for the impanelling of the jury. The inquest commenced on Friday afternoon, at the cemetery where the General's remains had

been interred; and the matter having become known,

a numerous body of the medical profession attended

the post mortem examination, and Mr. Herapath, the celebrated analytical chymist and toxicologist, attended to receive the viscera, with a view to a searching examination of their contents. A professional gentleman also attended on behalf of some parties against whom, I understand, a suspicion has arisen. jury having been sworn, the coroner (Mr. English) addressed them, and said that they had been summoned there upon a very extraordinary occasion, to inquire how and by what means Licutenant-General George Dick, whose body would be identified before them, came by his death. There were circumstances attending this inquiry which were not only of an extraordinary, but of a most distressing character. A considerable period had clapsed since the decease of General Dick. His body was interred in the cemeters. and it was not at that time expected that it would ever be necessary to disturb his remains. Circumstances had, however, since come to his (the coroner's) knowledge which imperatively forced upon him, in Bristol; Wood, High-street, Guest, Bull-street, Birmingthe faithful performance of his duties, the instituham ; Collins, St. Mary-street, Portsmouth; Mendham, tion of that inquiry. About seventeen or eighteen months ago General Dick had died in that city very suddenly. It was probably known to them that the deceased General's son moved in the higher circles of society and was much respected. His death did not occur among the nearest members of his family, and his eldest son was at that time in India. The circumstances attending his death were such that at The authors of this valuable work evidently well under- that time an inquest was undoubtedly desirable, and stand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the had the parties acted with a proper discretion one best guarantee we can give those persons to whom it is likely to prove serviceable. It is a publication which can, and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young man to guide him among the temptations of the world to which he may be subjected.—Kentish Mercury.

THE CORDIAL RAIM OF TEVEANICA or Naturals had come from the Fact Indies to cause this inculty. THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA; or, Nature's had come from the East Indies to cause this inquiry Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of to be made; and upon the solemn informations he nervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleets, irregu- had seen he believed that in ordering the exhumation although for a while undiscovered, at length break out larity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, of the body he was only acting in the discharge of his ceedings. He believed, as he had said, that Mr. Dick was acting from no improper motives. He believed that he was only anxious to satisfy his mind that his father had died in the course of nature, whose death he stated, on his solemn declaration, he believed to have been otherwise. The period which had clapsed since the death was so long that the chances of death from violence being proved would rest on a

very remote possibility. Still it was possible, supposing it to have been caused by some kind of poison, that it might be traced. A gentleman of the very must be known to them all—has been brought over-Mr. Herapath, and Mr. Barette, deputy-coroner for form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as who require a course of this admirable and of the country most satisfactory to the feelings of Mr. Dick, and of is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as who require a course of this admirable medicine, should the parties who, though not directly, were yet in the parties who, though not directly, were yet in the parties who, though not directly, were yet in the parties who, though not directly, were yet in the parties who, though not directly, were yet in the parties who, though not directly in the parties who, the parties who are the parties who, the parties who are the parties where the parties who are the parties where the part as to show natural causes of death. There were many store weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health might detect its presence; he believed, however, that where arsenle was used the death was very seldom so Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. sudden as it had been in this case. The jury then then given to identify the remains as those of the deceased General, and the inquiry was adjourned. Mr. Barrette at once commenced the post mortem examination, and the stomach and viscera were handed over to Mr. Herapath, by whom they will be operated upon with a view to the discovery of any poisenous remains. The inquiry has excited a considerable

sensation among the fashionable circles of Bath, Clifton, &c. A MAN'S HAND SMASHED BY MACHINERY LAND CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. James Watkins, an engineer, residing in Castle-street, Borough, had his hand and wrist broken by a steamengine, was eight months at the hospital, where they N.B.—Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medithe formation of three abscesses on the back of the the elbow joint, which had become quite contracted. In this deplorable state he commenced the use of theso extraordinary medicines, which effected a perfect

Poetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

" ENGLISH DARDS AND SCOTCH REVIEWERS." In the following lines the poet lashes the fashion able and vicious of his own "order:"___ There the hired eunuch, the Hesperian choir. The melting lute, the soft lascivious lyre, The song from Italy, the step from France, The midnight orgy, and the mazy dance, The smile of beauty, and the flush of wine. For fops, fools, gamesters, knaves, and lords combine: Each to his humour-Comus all allows; Champagne, dice, music, or your neighbour's spouse. Talk not to us, ye starving sons of trade! Of piteous ruin, which ourselves have made: In Plenty's sunshine Fortune's minions bask. Nor think of poverty, except "en masque," When for the night some lately titled ass Appears the beggar which his grand-ire was. The curtain dropp'd, the gay burletta o'er, The audience take their turn upon the floor; Now round the room the circling dow'gers sweep, Now in loose waltz the thin-clad daughters leap; The first in lengthen'd line majestic swim, The last display the free unfetter'd limb! Those for Hibernia's lusty sons repair With art the charms which nature could not spare; These after husbands wing their eager flight, Nor leave much mystery for the nuptial night.

Oh! blest retreats of infamy and ease, Where, all forgotten but the power to please, Each maid may give a loose to genial thought, Each swain may teach new systems, or be taught: There the blithe youngster, just return'd from Spain, Cuts the light pack, or calls the rattling main; The jovial caster's set, and seven's the nick, Or-done!-a thousand on the coming trick! If mad with loss, existence 'gins to tire, And all your hope or wish is to expire, Here's l'owell's pistol ready for your life, And, kinder still, two Pagets for your wife; Fit consummation of an earthly race. Begun in folly, ended in disgrace; While none but menials o'er the bed of death Wash thy red wounds, or watch thy wavering breath : Traduced by liars, and forgot by all,

The mangled victim of a drunken brawl, To live like Clodius, and like Falkland fall.* Truth! rouse some genuine bard, and guide his hand To drive this pestilence from out the land! E'en I-least thinking of a thoughtless throng, Just skill'd to know the right and choose the wrong, Free'd at that age when reason's shield is lost. To fight my course through passion's countless host t Whom every path of pleasure's flowery way Has lured in turn, and all have led astray E'en I must raise my voice, e'en I must feel Such scenes, such men, destroy the public weal; Although some kind, censorious friend will say, " What art thou better, meddling fool, than they?" And every brother rake will smile to see That miracle, a moralist in me. With the following lines—the conclusion of the

poem-we close our extracts from English Bards and Scotch Reviewers:— Thus far I've told my undisturb'd career,

Prepared for rancour, steel'd 'gainst selfish fear: This thing of rhyme I ne'er disdain'd to own, Though not obtrusive, yet not quite unknown : My voice was heard again, though not so loud, My page, though nameless, never disarow'd; And now at once I tear the veil away! Cheer on the pack; the quarry stands at bay, Unscared by all the din of Melbourne House, By Lambe's resentment, or by Holland's spouse. By Jeffrey's harmless pistol, Hallam's rage, Edina's brawny sons and brimstone page. Our men in buckram shall have blows enough And feel they too "are penetrable stuff:" And though I hope not thence unscathed to go, Who conquers me shall find a stubborn foe. The time hath been, when no harsh sound would fall From lips that now may seem imbued with gall; Nor fools nor follies tempt me to despise The meanest thing that crawl'd beneath my eyes: But now, so callous grown, so changed since youth, I've learn'd to think, and sternly speak the truth; Learn'd to deride the critic's starch decree, And break him on the wheel he meant for me: To spurn the rod a scribbler bids me kiss. Nor care if courts and crowds applaud or hiss: Nay, more, though all my rival rhymesters frown, I, too, can hunt a poetaster down; And, arm'd in proof, the gauntlet cast at once To Scotch marauder and to southern dunce. Thus much I've dared; if my incondite lay Hath wrong'd these righteous times, let others say: This, let the world, which knows not how to spare, Yet rarely blames unjustly, now declare.

*"I knew the late Lord Falkland well. On Sunday night I beheld him presiding at his own table, in all the honest pride of hospitality; on Wednesday morning, at three o'clock, I saw stretched before me all that remained is preferable to all others. of courage, feeling, and a host of passions,"—Byron.

["Lord Falkland was killed in a duel by a Mr. Powell in
1809. It was not by words only that Lord Byron gave
proof of sympathy on the melancholy occasion. Though
his own difficulties pressed on him at the time, he contrived to administer relief to the widow and children of
his friend." t"Yes: and a precious chase they led me."—Byron, 1816.

‡" Fool enough, certainly, then, and no wiser since."-

Reviews.

COMMON SENSE, ADDRESSED TO THE INHABITANTS OF AMERICA. BY THOMAS PAINE. London: B.D. Cousins, 18, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

yet in their fulness to be produced, but produced rest. This little tract, Common Sense, is now somewhat out of date-it was written for a special purpose, and Americans to throw off the British yoke. Consisting their claim under William the Conqueror is a very honourfor the most part of reflections on the then state of able one. A French bastard landing with an armed banpublic of the West, this modest little pamphlet will be his first thought, and its contents the choicest of the

stores from which to gather the materials for his

The agitation against the "mother-country," or rather against the men and measures under which the colonist-suffered, had continued for years, and of a king, have every opportunity and inducement to beeven actual hostilities had gone on for some months, tray their trust. The same national misfortune happens

sembled and proclaimed (on the 4th of July, 1776) the colonies to be "Free and Independent States;" the consequence of that declaration, all men know. celebrated man. THE TIME.

The sun never shined on a cause of greater worth, It is ruflians that ever lived. not the affair of a city, a country, a province, or of a kingdom, but of a continent—of, at least, one-eighth part of superfluous to call attention in this 1845 to the works superfluous to call attention in this 1845 to the works the proceedings now. Now is the seed-time of continental

No man was a warmer wisher for reconciliation than myself before the fatal 19th of April, 1776, but the moment the event of that day was made known, I rejected the hardened, sullen-tempered Pharoah of England for ever, and disdained the wretch, that with the pretended title of Father of his People, can unfeelingly hear of their slaughter, and composedly sleep with their blood upon his

O ye that love mankind; ye that dare oppose, not only the tyranny, but the tyrant, stand forth; every spot of we must, however, except the following:

FREEDOM'S REFUGE.

the old world is overrun with oppression. Freedom bath been hunted round the globe. Asia an t Africa have long expelled her, Europe regards her like a stranger, and Young America. We believe the principles it advo-England hath given her warning to depart. O receive cates are—universal repudiation, mint-juleps, no taxes, the fugitive! and prepare in time an asylum for mankind. and a targetion thrashing to all the world.

will come when those honours will be paid to his small for us to discover. What the principles of name and memory, which, though long since due, never can be discharged until the many shall be free. We apply the trouble to learn the principles of is considerably strengthened by the fact of the almost friend of the hunch to the extracts from Young total disregard in which Paine's name appears to be now held in the States. In Paine's lifetime the American Congress was not un rateful for his services, and of the return made by that body to the man | this part, as rich and racy as ever. The articles on who had so signally aided the country they represented, we complain not. What we complain of is, that while almost divine honours are paid to the memories of Washington, Jefferson, and others of the manity and progress. Well, remarks the writer of great spirits of the revolution, the name of Paine is one these articles ("The Cat at Windsor"):passed over with indifference. Is it because he was only an adopted, not a "native" citizen of the Republic? Whatever be the cause, the injustice is evident, and for the sake of the American character is to be deplored.

In the two first chapters of Common Sense, there is mixed up with much that is excellent, something that is unsound. All the writer's arguments against monarchy and hereditary succession are perfectly unexceptionable. The unsoundness we allude to is, where Pane represents the Crown as the overbearing part of the English Constitution, and that the despotism existing in England owes its existence to the fact of the Crown having engrossed the Commons To a certain extent this was perhaps true in PAINE's day, though even then the "overbearing" power of the Crown could not have existed but for the corruption and baseness of the Commons. The Commons before PAINE's time had twice shown that their power far exceeded that of the Crown. First, they had de posed and put to death the King, following that up by abolishing th House of Lords; second, they deposed and expelled another King, and invited a foreigner to take his place. Subsequently these "rascal Commons" passed a law to enable them to retain their seats for seven years, and for sixty years resisted all attempts made from within or without to reform their constitution. Even in Paine's time, therefore, the "preponderating influence of the Crown" arose solely from the corruption of the Commons. But in the present day it would be farcical to talk about the "preponderating influence of the Crown," the Crown having, in reality, no influence at all. The monarch is now a mere gilded puppet, the Lords have degenerated into mere registrars of the edicts of the Commons, the Ministers (who for the time being, share the monarchy amongst them) owe all their power to the Commons. The House of Commons is England's real Government, and England's despotism. But, that house itself is but the creature of the electoral body, which body is, therefore, responsible for the existence of the present despotism, and all the crimes, and all the wrongs of which that despotism is the author and perpetrator. The profitocracy, the kings of the shops, are the real enemies of the peoples' rights, and the only class, whose power is formidable, that stands between the

many and justice. In reading Common Sense the reader must bear in mind that the ideas of the author, as a political writer, were by no means matured at the time he penned this work: it is in his later productions that we must look for teaching more applicable to the present time, and times to come. The following extracts will, however, show that Common Sense is not deficient in useful instruction even for the present

SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT. Some writers have so confounded Society with Government, as to leave little or no distinction between them; whereas they are not only different, but have differ origins. Society is produced by our wants, and Government by our wickedness; the former promotes our happiness positively, by uniting our affections: the latter negatively. by restraining our vices. The one encourages intercourse, the other creates distinctions. The first is a patrou, the last a punisher. Society, in every state is a blessing, but Government

even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state, an intolerable one; for when we suffer, or are exposed to the same miseries by a Government, which we might expect in a country without Government, our calamity is heightened by reflecting, that we furnish the means by which we suffer. Government, like dress, is the badge of lost innocence; the palaces of Kings are built on the ruins of the bowers of Paradise. For, were the impulses of conscience clear, uniform, and irresistibly obeyed, man would need no other lawgiver; but that not being the case, he finds it necessary to surrender up a part of his property to furnish means for the protection of the rest; and this he is induced to do by the same prudence which in every other case, advises him out of two evils to choose the least. Wherefore security being the true design and end of Government, it unanswerably folis preferable to all others.

MONABCHY AND HEBEDITARY SUCCESSION. To the evil of Monarchy we have added that of Here ditary Succession; and as the first is a degradation and lessening of ourselves, so the second, claimed as a matter of right, is an insult and imposition on posterity. For all men being originally equals, no one by birth could have a right to set up his own family in perpetual preference to all others for ever; and though himself might deserve some decent degree of honours of his contemporaries, yet his descendants might be far too unworthy to inherit them. One of the strongest NATURAL proofs of the folly of Hereditary right in Kings is, that nature disapproves it, otherwise she would not so frequently turn it into ri-

dicule by giving mankind an ass for a lion. Secondly, as no man at first could possess any other public honours than were bestowed upon him, so the Amongst the excellent works advertised in this givers of those honours could have no right to give away paper by Mr. Cousins, the writings of the celebrated the right of posterity. And though they might say, "We Thomas Paine occupy a prominent position, and choose you for our head," they could not, without maniclaim a few words from us in introducing them to fest injustice to their children, say, "that your children, our readers. We hope to speak of Thomas Paixe's and your children's children, shall reign over ours for productions, or, at least, the chief of them, seriatim; ever," because such an unwise, unjust, unnatural comfor the present we shall confine ourselves to a few pact might, perhaps, in the next succession, put them unwords on his Common Sense, the first-written of his der the government of a rogue or a fool. Most wise men, political works, and though by no means the best, in their private sentiments, have ever treated Hereditary yet the most important in its results. Of course we Right with contempt; yet it is one of those evils which, speak of results yet seen. His celebrated Rights of when once established, is not easily removed; many sub-Man is yet performing its mission; and the mighty mit from fear, others from superstition, and the most results which it has helped to sow the seeds of, have powerful part shares with the King the plunder of the

> England, since the conquest, hath known some few good Monarchs, but groaned beneath a much larger numhumility nor disturb their devotion.

> Another evil which attends hereditary succession is, that the throne is liable to be possessed by a minor at any

is to impoverish the nation and set it together by the ears. We give a specimen or two of the cloquence of this hundred thousand sterling a year for, and worshipped A pretty business, indeed, for a man to be allowed eight

the habitable globe. It is not the concern of a day, a year, or an age; posterity are involved in the contest, and will be more account of the contest, and otherwise. The boys of a few years ago are young otherwise. will be more or less affected, even to the end of time, by the propositions are stated, and the proposition are the future.

> PUNCH-PART XLIX. London: Punch Office, 92, Fleet-street. The contents of this part are generally excellent;

ANOTHER TOUNG ONE.

Englishmen may be justly proud that Thomas Pairse was a native of their fatherland, and a day intended for wit, but the wit, if there be any, is too

the Dahara atrocity, and the infamous case of soldier-

How very handsome is a regiment in all its flutter and glory of flags and fine trappings! Yet let us pick the regiment to pieces-reduce it to units-and what a miserable soul-and-body bartered creature is the son of glory who, if his manhood revolt at indignity, may be lashed like a brute.

Think of these matters-glory-loving youngster! especially think of them, when the recruiting serjeant

A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

VIVE LA GUERRE! A WAR SONG FOR THE FRENCH IN ALGIERS. In Dahra's caverns hidden Bide the Arabs, and delay To yield when they are bidden: So cries brave Pelissier-"Bring faggots of fierce fuel! Frenchmen checked by Arab slaves! We'll have a vengeance cruel! Roast them in their sacred caves! We'll make their fond trust falter! Cast in faggots! Let them flare, Till vengeance hath an altar Fitly furnish'd! Vive la guerre!" Rush the sparks in rapid fountains Up abroad into the sky!

From the bases of the mountains Leap the fork'd flames mountain-high! The flames, like devils thirsting, Lick the wind, where crackling spars Wage hellish warfare, worsting All the still, astonished stars! Ply the furnace, fling the faggots! Lo, the flames writhe, rush, and tear!

And a thousand writhe like maggots In among them! Vive la guerre! A mighty wind is blowing T'wards the cavern's gaping mouth The clear, hot flames are flowing In and in, to glut its drouth; Flames with winds roar, rave, and battle-Wildly battle, rave, and roar; And cries of men and cattle Through the turmoil sadly soar. We are pale! What! shall a trifle, A sad sound, our bold hearts scare ? 'Tis long before they stifle!

With night began the burning; Look where yonder comes the day! Hark! signals for adjourning Our brave sport. We must obey! But be sure the slaves are weary !--As the short and sob-like sigh Of gusts on moorlands dreary Float their sinking voices by ;-No sound comes now of shricking ;-Let us show what Frenchmen dare! Force the caves, through vapours reeking Like a kitchen! Vive la guerre!

Bring more faggots! Vive la guerre!

What's this-and this? Pah! sick'ning. Whether woman, man, or beast. Let us on. The fumes are thick'ning!-Ho! here's that hath shape at least. How its horny eyes are staring On that infant, seeking food From its broad brown breast, still bearing Smoke-dried stains of milk and blood! At our work do any wonder,

Saving, "Frenchmen love the fair"? Such "fair"? Ha! ha! they blunder Who thus twit us! Vive la guerre! What's that, so tall and meagre ?--Nay, bold Frenchmen, do not shrink !-'Tis a corpse, with features eager,

Jamm'd for air into a chink. Whence is that hysteric sobbing ?-Nay, bold Frenchmen, do not draw! 'Tis an Arab's parch'd throat throbbing. Frenchmen leve sweet Mercy's law :-Make way there! Give him breathing! How he smiles to feel the air!

His breath seems incense wreathing To sweet Mercy! Vive la guerre! And now, to crown our glory, Get we trophies, to display As vouchers for our story, And mementos of this day!

Once more, then, to the grottoes! Gather each one all he can-Blister'd blade with Arab mottoes Spear-head, bloody yataghan. Give room now to the raven And the dog, who scent rich fare;

And let these words be graven On the rock-side-"Vive la guerre!" The trumpet sounds for marching! On! alike amid sweet meads, Morass, or desert parching, Wheresoe'er our captain leads!

To Pelissier sing praises! Praises sing to bold Bugeaud! Lit up by last night's blazes To all time their names will show!

Cry "conquer, kill, and ravage!" Never ask "who, what, or where ?" fcivilised, or savage, Never heed, but-Vive la guerre!

well it served that purpose, that of inducing the ber of bad ones, yet no man in his senses can say that On a Royal visit to Stowe, his Grace can group a On a Royal visit to Stowe, his Grace can group a amount by yearly instalments of £500, but to show thousand tillers of the soil—in snowy smock frocks, that Mr. Cooke had acted in a perfectly disinterested American affairs (1776), and arguments showing the ditti, and establishing himself King of England, against a ballet-master. The Duke is the farmer's friend; but the whole amount was placed under the control washed expressly for the occasion—with the taste of manner, he did not take any interest under the deed, necessity and practicability of independence—it is the consent of the natives, is, in plain terms, a very paltry, and, therefore, descending a little in his benevolence, and appointment of his wife. Immediately after chiefly valuable as an historical document, and its value in that respect cannot be over-estimated. In centuries to come, when the historian shall set himself to the task of describing the birth of the great reto the task of describing the birth of the great re- as 10 believe it, let them promiscuously worship the ass are asylums and hospitals for reptiles; and the man Mr. Cooke received for what he must call his most who could with meekest serenity contemplate the generous conduct. The learned serjeant then referred wants of his fellow biped, would feel the tenderest pity for a cock roach or a lizard. And in this spirit do some of our gentlemen of England—"Merry England," as sometimes, with a knowing look and tongues in their cheeks, they call it—preserve their tongues in the remarks to the tongues in the remarks to the tongues the tongues the tongues the remarks to the tongues the ton age; all which time the regency, acting under the cover tongues in their cheeks, they call it-preserve their game. Fine, imprison, grind to the dust the peasant before any one seems to have thought of the only when a king, worn out with age and infirmity, enters the grey head of the labourer—but preserve the game! led to the present charge being made against the de--but preserve the game! Heap hot coals upon the suspicion upon his mind, and his subsequent inquiries before any one seems to have thought of the only object worth struggling and fighting for, the independence of the colonics; at least if thought of, the thought was not avowed. Thus the colonists were in the anamolous position of subjects fighting against their (yet acknowledged) lawful sovereign. In this their (yet acknowledged) lawful sovereign. In this in favour of hereditary succession is, that it preserves a the few days since at the Buck-inchange of the only object worth struggling and fighting for, the independence of the colonics; at least if thought of, the public becomes a prey to every miscreant who can tampunish the dog in the pauper master (for they are one and the same thing), but—preserve the game!

The most plausible plea which hath ever been offered in favour of hereditary succession is, that it preserves a mackeepers) appeared a few days since at the Buck-inchange of the olonics. They were persons of humble station of the goodly reputation of forty years, and punish the dog in the pauper master (for they are one and the same thing), but—preserve the game!

The most plausible plea which hath ever been offered in favour of hereditary successions is, that it preserves a gamekeepers) appeared a few days since at the Buck-inchange of the inquiries made by Mr. Cooke, through their information, left no doubt upon his inchange of the defendant. They were persons of humble station of forty years, and punish the dog in the pauper master (for they are one and the same thing), but—preserve the game!

The most plausible plea which hath ever been offered at the dog in the pauper master (for they are no interest in making such an odious charge against feeling as if being strangled. His parents sent for the defendant. They were persons of humble station of the defendant. They were persons of humble station of the defendant. They were persons of humble station of the defendant and the d weighty; whereas, it is the most barefaced falsity ever man," although a rat ratcher, named William mind that the defendant had been guilty of the fainting. In that state he was found by Mr. Hendred dreadful crime of incest and adultery. He should derson, who immediately declared it to be a case of who, while they might be disposed to assist an indisonrest the fact. Thirty kings and two minors have dependent power in its war with Britain, were not likely to give assistance to mere revolted subjects. In which time there have been (including the Revolution)

The offender, White, had caught rats and bis developed to assist an indisonre the fact. Thirty kings and two minors have a terrible show; for they were three preachers of the word of God, "the Rev. Messrs. Eyre, Andrews, and they would prove that they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indistrict of the indicated that they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated that they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated that they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated that they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated that they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated the conduction of the character of the indicated the conduction of the character of the indicated they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the indicated they had always entertained a suspicion of the character of the This consideration alone was sufficient to induce Thomas Paixe to take the side of independence; he saw that there was no road to justice and safety but through victory, and that to be victors the colonists must as a nation call forth their national resources, and chalkenge the sympathics of other states in their behalf.

Accordingly Thomas Paixe produced this little work. The powerful arguments be brought forward.

This consideration alone was sufficient to induce the side of independence; he wherefore, instead of making for peace, it makes against that time had never been that time had never been that time had never been that they were satisfied that they were satisfied that they were satisfied that they were in the habit of continually sleeping together as man and wife, and he should also prove that the defendant and his daughter, and first they were satisfied that they were in the habit of continually sleeping together as man and wife, and he should also prove that they best of trades, the reverend magistrates themselves might allow that) at times it was a hard matter with him to get his crust in an honest way. He was crossingly the stription of the nation, withdraw from the scene and work. The powerful arguments be brought forward work. The powerful arguments be brought forward.

Thomas Paixe to take the side of independence; he wherefore, instead of making for peace, it makes against that having watched, they were satisfied that they were in the habit of continually sleeping together as man and wife, and not be further all now that having watched, they were satisfied that they were in the habit of continually sleeping together as man and wife, and he should also prove that having watched, they were satisfied that they were in the habit of continually sleeping together as man and wife, and he should also prove that having watched, they were satisfied that they were one in the habit of continually sleeping together as man and wife, and never been dividence of the habit of continually sleeping together as ma y Thomas Paine produced this little advantage to the nation, withdraw from the scene and them went into a discussion of the latest and the same idle ground. In said was to satisfy all the servants that a most improvement of the labourer's friend and a very large produced this little advantage to the nation, withdraw from the scene and them went into a discussion of the labourer's friend areas that a most improvement in the labourer's friend areas in support of his proposition that the colonists should absolute monarchies the whole weight of business, civil of the Duke of Buckingham—the labourer's friend sever their connexion with Britain, were unanswer- and military, lies on the king; the children of Israel, in cited the dog's master before the bench. And then serjeant then proceeded to state that he should prove morning of the 4th of January. In June last, a man able and unassailable; and the fruits were speedily their request for a king, urged this plea, "that he may did these reverend men take counsel one with that, suspicion having been entertained that Mrs. named Jonathan Jones was apprehended as being one able and unassailable; and the fruits were speedily seen. The first edition of the pamphlet bore date Feb. 14th, 1776, and so rapid was the conversion of public opinion to the doctrine of independence, that in less than five months from the first appearance of the namphlet. 2 Continental Converse half of the namphlet. 2 Continental Converse half of the namphlet and unassailable; and the fruits were speedily seen. The first edition of the pamphlet bore date judge us, and go out before us and fight our battles." Cooke was in the family way, from her stout appearance and other indications, she had gone into the of the verte of the namphlet. 2 Continental Converse half of the namphlet are converted william White of the namphlet are converted william White of the namphlet are converted william White of the pamphlet bore date judge us, and go out before us and fight our battles." Cooke was in the family way, from her stout appearance and other indications, she had gone into the of the verter of the pamphlet bore date in the request for a king, urged this plea, "that he may judge us, and go out before us and fight our battles." Cooke was in the family way, from her stout appearance and other indications, she had gone into the of pearance and other indications, she had gone into the of pearance and other indications, she had gone into the of pearance and other indications, she had gone into the of pearance and other indications, she had gone into the of pearance and other indications, she had gone into the of pearance and other indications, she had gone into the of pearance and other indications, she had gone into the of pearance and other indications, she had gone into the of pearance and other indications, she had gone into the of pearance and other indications, she had gone into the of pearance and other indications, she had gone into the converse found that Mrs.

The report of the trial appearance and other indications, she had gone into the converse for the princation of the pearance and other indications, she had handed in a written testimonial of good character, cumstances, the learned serjeant concluded a very ported for fifteen years. The report of the trial appraisance of the post rider across the make war and give away places; which, in plain terms, signed by many men of good report; and the reverend able address by observing that to talk of the amount signed by many men of good report; and the reverence magistrates—what could they do?—looked at the of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the the amount of damages in such a case as this was perfectly under the nead of the amount of damages in such a case as t handred thousand sterling a year for, and worshipped into the bargain. Of more worth is one honest man to society, and in the sight of God, than all the crowned society, and the society of God, than all the crowned society of God, than all the cro suffians that ever lived.

Some of our old soldiers of freedom may think it to be sure, will be pinched a little for bread the while may be enabled to discover how many rats make of Paixe; if so, we must be permitted to think the value of one "leveret as big as a kitten." He may also learn the true value of character; may feel

how worthless is the reputation of forty years' honest mion, faith, and honour. The least fracture now, will the point of a pin on the tender rind of a young oak; the wound will enlarge with the tree, and posterity read it in full-grown characters.

The least fracture now, will the full of a young oak; the wound will enlarge with the tree, and posterity read it in full-grown characters.

The least fracture now, will the full of a pin on the tender rind of a young oak; the wound will enlarge with the tree, and posterity read it in full-grown characters.

The proceeded it is, therefore, essential that their minds should be way-side, and at the consultation with his counsel, Mr. Serjeant the tree, and posterity read it in full-grown characters.

The least fracture now, will the full of when his dog kills a leveret "as big as a kitten." It was stated that the reverend defendant had been of victory. The box was accompanied by a small brown advertised in your paper, and the jury having been called over, the cause proceeded. It was stated that the reverend defendant had been of victory. Thouse Paine it is, therefore, essential that their minds should be cottage-hearth, will the tale of the naughty William in consultation with his counsel, Mr. Serjeant they must learn, but he is an excellent schoolmaster of victory. The defence although it was resolved that no witnesses should be called by a small brown and advertised in your paper, and the jury having been called over, the cause proceeded. It was stated that the reverend defendant had been of victory. The box was accompanied by a small brown and extraction with his counsel, Mr. Serjeant between the paper parcel, in which was a letter directed to Mr. On the public selected me to Davies (not signed, of course), which was written and it was resolved that the carrier knows is, that the jury having been called over, the cause proceeded. It was stated that the reverend defendant had been of victory. The box was accompanied by a small brown and the jury having been called over, the cause proceeded. It was stated that the jury ha men now, and these young men nave, in all propa-bility, an important part to perform in the future; toil when his dog kills a leveret "as big as a kitten." the jury having been called over, the cause proceeded. I tioned. The box was accompanied by a small brown advertised in your paper, and the lecturer was in re-

MONSTROUS CASE OF CRIM. CON. CROYDON, August 15.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal and a Common Jury.) COOKE V. WETHERELL, CLERK.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for criminal conversation with his an awfulcharge as the present, he contended that the The case is of a most extraordinary character. and it is said that the damages were laid at £50,000. Mr. Serjeant Shee, Mr. Montagu Chambers, and offence. The jury should remember that they were Mr. Serjeant Shee, Mr. Montagu Unambers, and Mr. Edwin James were for the plaintiff; Mr. Serjeant Ghannell, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Lush, for the defendant.

Onence. The jury should remember that they were not inquiring into the question whether the defendant had been guilty of folly and extravagance, or whether he had squandered his daughter's fortune. may seek to tempt you with the destroying snume.

The illustrations are, as usual, excellent—the best in this part are "The Man wot plays several instruments at once," and "Purifying Covent and he came into court to complain of the most serious injury that could be inflicted by one man upon an injury that had embittered the morning Mr. Scrjeant Shee opened the case, and said the an attorney, who was very respectably connected, the son of Mr. Cooke, of Capel Court, Herefordshire, ant was proved upon undoubted evidence to have been and be a son of Mr. Cooke, of Capel Court, Herefordshire, and was proved upon undoubted evidence to have been and be a son of Mr. Cooke, of Capel Court, Herefordshire, and was proved upon undoubted evidence to have been and be a son of the court of the c another, an injury that had embittered the morning of his life, and which must deprive him of all happiness hereafter. The desendant was a man of fifty-five, a minister of the Church of England, and at present tiff was first introduced to them, and under what circular as Production of P the rector of Byfield, in Northamptonshire, and when he told them that he was charged with incest and live or six visits, the plaintiff, no doubt, believing adultery with his own daughter, he was sure the jury would give him credit for feeling the deep responsibility of his task, in having to lay such a case before them. He would endeavour to lay the facts of this almost unexampled case before them with as much calmness as he could command, and would give the jury that evidence which, in his opinion, made out a clear and unanswerable case on the part of the plaintiff. The defendant was most respectably connected. He had married a daughter of a gentleman neeted. He had married a daughter of a gentleman received his son-in-law on friendly terms: and it was stealing observed to a friend, with a shunder. The defendant with a shunder of dog-ceive his son-in-law on friendly terms: and it was stealing observed to a friend, with a shunder. "Graadultery with his own daughter, he was sure the jury nected. He had married a daughter of a gentleman ceive his son-in-law on friendly terms; and it was stealing, observed to a friend, with a shunder, "Grawho at the time filled the office of chief magistrate evident, by his endeavouring to let his house in cious! my love, what would certain of our sex have who at the time filled the office of chief magistrate of the City of London, and through his influence he obtained the rectory of Byfield, which was worth £1100 a year, and also had a fortune of £20,000 with his wife, who, however, had the control over that sum, and she settled it upon her daughter, the lady whose misconduct was that day the subject of their inquiry. In 1839, after her mother's death, the young lady came of age, and the money was then transferred by the trustees to her name and came under her control, and it appeared that her father took a splendid mansion in £aton-place, where he lived in a style of great splendour, and far beyond his means, and it would appear that with the consent of theyounglady, her forsion in Eaton-place, where he lived in a style of great splendour, and far beyond his means, and it would appear that with the consent of the young lady, her fortune was by degrees drawn from the Bank of England, and eventually entirely squandered away within a little more than two years from the period of the young lady coming of age. The plaintiff was introyoung lady coming of age. The plaintiff was introduced to the family of the defendant about this time. He was a young man of between one and two and twenty. He had just been admitted an attorney, and was very successful in his profession, and having and was very successful in his profession, and having letters, teeming with religion and virtue, and with ex. the question be put to him, "My lad, can you tell me a fortune of his own to the extent of £8000, the pressions of love and kindness for her husband, not- who built the ark?" he will answer "Noa brightest prospects were before him. In the summer of 1842, he met Miss Wetherell; he was pleased with crimes imputed to her. It was clear she had an affected day last contains an advertisement calling the attention. her person, and he eventually offered her his hand, and was accepted. Mr. Cooke was sincerely attached to the young lady, but he would not deny that he did expect to receive some fortune with his wife. Her father objected to the marriage, and the terms of his refusal of Mr. Cooke were barely civil and eventually woman could have penned such letters to her huse a fixed part of the marriage. The wind have penned such letters to her huse which had an affection of the carting an advertisement calling the attention of "Christian Capitalists to a scheme for the extension of Evangelical Truth, requiring an outlay of from £2000 to £5000, and insuring ten or fifteen per father objected to the marriage, and the terms of his refusal of Mr. Cooke were barely civil and eventually woman could have penned such letters to her huse. cfusal of Mr. Cooke were barely civil, and eventually woman could have penned such letters to her husthey were married without his consent at St. George's band when she knew that she had been guilty of Church, Hanover-square. The young couple went on the crimes of incest and adultery. He entreated a tour for a short time, and upon their return the them to read the letters attentively, and then ask father appeared to be friendly, and they went to pay him a visit at his rectory at Byfield. Two or three days had hardly elapsed when a gentleman named Nisbet made his appearance, and produced an acceptance of Miss Wetherell's for £500, and insisted upon his right to look to the newly-married husband for payment. The plaintiff was shocked at the news, and he felt that he had been exhall descrived both by payment. The plaintiff was shocked at the news, and he felt that he had been cruelly deceived both by his wife and her father. He knew that he was legally liable for the debts of his wife, and he therefore felt that it was absolutely necessary for him to ascertain the exact amount of her liabilities and the real position of her affairs. Notwithstanding that at this moment the plaintiff felt that he was almost entirely ruined by the treachery of his wife and father-in-law, his conduct towards the former appeared to be of the kindest description, and he read a letter from his wife to the plaintiff, couched in the kindest terms, to bear out his statement. The result of the inquiries

bear out his statement. The result of the inquiries live with him, that this action was brought with a made by the plaintiff satisfied him that his wife was view to bring utter ruin and destruction upon both dreadfully involved. All her fortune had been father and daughter. The learned counsel proceeded squandered, and she had acceptances out to a very large amount, and he felt it only due to himself to insist that her father should give an account of his stewardship, and that he should grant him an interview for that purpose. This took place, and the defendant then admitted that he had wasted his daughter's fortune, and that she had no challenging exposure and detection. The learned counsel proceeded by one of that gentleman's friends, he pointed to a to make some remarks upon the evidence that had been brought forward to make out the horrid charge. If the evidence was to be credited, they were to believe not only that an incessuous intercouse was carried on between the defendant and his daughter, but that it was carried on under circumstances almost better than Mr. Adair's," and left the shop. wasted his daughter's fortune, and that she had no-thing left, and that the furniture, houses, and every-improbable and unnatural as it was in itself, was thing they had, had been made over by a bill of sale, rendered a thousand times more so by the circumor warrant of attorney, to different parties who had stances under which it was alleged to have been comadvanced money upon them. From this time Mr. Wetherell offered him every obstruction and opposition and opposit Wetherell offered him every obstruction and opposition to obtaining his rights, and his wife invariably the defendant who had been examined. He said, it ful cultivation. took the part of her father in resisting his wishes. | could be conceived that servants might not take no-After having coldly and unwillingly accompanied her husband to London, from Byfield, she eventually rement of their masters, but here the witnesses adturned to her father, and although the plaintiff repeatedly, in the most earnest and affectionate manner, for weeks and months, in a service where, if they the body of a Mrs. Irwin, with a view to place it by entreated her to return to him, she invariably refused, and treated him with the utmost coldness and un- unblushingly, carrying on an incestnous intercourse triffed! To complete the phenomenon, they were kindness, and he believed he should be able to show kindness, and he believed he should be able to show that the defendant had made the most shameful charges against her husband, and he in time succeeded in entirely alienating her affections from him. They place any reliance upon the evidence of such paper) says that a schooner, built a second control of the place any reliance upon the evidence of such paper) says that a schooner, built a second control of the place any reliance upon the evidence of such paper) says that a schooner, built a second control of the place any reliance upon the evidence of such paper) says that a schooner, built as in entirely alienating her affections from him. There was, in fact, a total absence of everything like that his credit or character have so acted, if what they Garden." Of course she is the floating Garden of

two months. (The learned serjeant here read some letters that had passed between the parties confirmatory of his statement.) Mr. Cooke at length was in his opinion there was abundant ground for the compelled to take proceedings in Chancery, and eventually a deed was executed, by which the defendant admitted that he was indebted to his daughter THE DUKE AND THE RATCATCHER. - The Duke of in a sum of £18,000, and that large arrears of interest were also due to her, and he undertook to repay the to some other proceedings that had taken place, and

some information which induced the most horrible

At the close of the plaintiff's case, the further proceedings were adjourned.

CROYDON, AUGUST 16.

a legislator—still his name may travel from generation of rustics, written in the blood of "leverets as big as hittens." Yet is not all our sympathy for William White. No: we feel a touch of compassion for his reverend judges. Apostolical as they must be, we can imagine their moral struggles, they must be, we can imagine their moral struggles, and it became his duty to make some obtained and the declared that having attentively considered the whole that had been adduced to support the odious charge that was made against the defendant, he did not entertain any fear they must be, we can imagine their moral struggles, but that the jury would find a verdict in favour of the to your seat."

The "Dark Ages."—"The voy at the nead of the world." and the opinions oppress like opiates, I know nothing the opinions oppress like opiates. I want the dark ages were?" Boy—"I guess they were the ages before spectacles were invented." "Go quiet.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient to your seat."

the acuteness of their sufferings, when called upon to defendant. His learned friend had truly described the A'new journal has been started at New York, called levy a crushing fine upon a venerable old man who present proceeding as a prosecution—the defendant has lived a life of honesty and toil, for that his dog was not there to answer with his life, certainly; but the has killed "a leveret as big as a kitten." Sure we are that, with their peculiar caste of thought, they must now and then ask themselves whether leverets, must now and then ask themselves whether leverets, end of all human happiness, everything that could tively the chairman, treasurer, and secretary of a body which styles itself the Anti-Maynooth Comany more than field-mice, were sent upon the earth to be ticketed as the sacred property of any one owner. It is unfortunate that, when a game-law sentence of peculiar cruelty is to be proposed a clorestant is peculiar cruelty is to be proposed a clorestant is also entail a curse upon the being to whom the definition of the proposed a clorestant is also entail a curse upon the being to whom the definition of the proposed a clorestant is also entail a curse upon the being to whom the definition of the proposed and life would be a curse. A verdict of guilty would in their efforts to oppose the Maynooth Endowment in the could be a curse. name and memory, which, inough long since due, roung America really are, Punch may discover by never can be discharged until the many shall be free. When the destance of the confess that our dislike of many things American is considerably strongthaned by the fact of the almost the principles of the considerably strongthaned by the fact of the almost the principles of the considerably strongthaned by the fact of the almost the principles of the short of the may give more solemnity to the sacrifice, as in the olden day the victim was always sacrificed by a priest.—Punch. satisfied that the verdiet must be for the defendant, He would remark to the jury that it was not because persons came forward, and swore positively to certain jury ought to insist upon having clear and undoubted testimony before they returned an adverse decision to the party accused of such an odious and horrible

> It might be very true that he had done so, but the jury had nothing to do with it. The main and only guilty of the foul crimes of incest and adultery? With regard to the circumstances of the parties, he

It was difficult, nay, almost impossible to contradict cook, evidence of the description that had been given, but jury to entertain suspicion of the whole case, and if this were so, their only safe course was to acquit the

accused. The learned serjeant concluded by expressing his opinion that the case had not been made out, and he was satisfied the jury would find it impossible to return a verdict for the plaintiff.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal summed up, and the ary having deliberated for a short time, expressed a wish to retire, and were absent about half an hour,

when they returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £3000. Иурпориовы. —On the 20th of last month a young man, the son of a fisherman of the name of Arkden, residing in Barking-creek, whilst in a field in the rear of his father's house, was bitten in the leg by a puppy of the mastiff breed; the lad took but little notice of the place, and a few days afterwards it healed up. On Thursday morning he for the first time complained of a pain in the thigh, which in creased until it reached the right side, accompanied derson, who immediately declared it to be a case of hydrophobia. The usual remedies were applied, but with little effect. At one time it required the united offerts of four man falthough he was but sevention.

against him. On the morning of Saturday, the 16th Mesmerism:—Sir, May I trespass upon your kindinst., a box arrived for Mr. Davies by the Chester ness for the insertion of this letter? It is my last carrier, which, on opening, he was most agreeably hope, my last chance of relief from sufferings caused surprised to find filled with the proceeds of the rob- by the reputation of another. You may remember, pery, there being ninety-six watches, and a large that in November last, Miss Martineau stated she had The Court sat at nine o'clock, and the names of to have lost, except the four watches above men-

Tit Bits.

fray, and demanding assistance, in order to discharge tuem. The Anti-Maynooth Committee has manifollow an adverse verdict to the defendant, and festly committed itself; but how can people have the looked at the evidence by which such a dreadful conscience to ask charity of others who have so little charge was sought to be supported, he, however, felt of it themselves? In stirring up the fires of religious animosity, the Exeter-Hallites have burnt their own fingers, and are deservedly smarting in consequence. Let us hope that the burnt children-for childish occurrences having taken place, they were therefore enough they are—will dread the fire. We shall not be sorry to see an execution put into their hall, and their platform and other properties sold up. May no misplaced sympathy avert that most devoutly-to-be wished consummation !- Punch.

Public Safety.-Accidents are becoming so plentiful on the railways that we seriously propose that an Act of Parliament should be passed next session, making it penal for any railway to start without one or more directors in each train. When their own lives are in jeopardy, we are sure the railway autoerats will see the necessity of the greatest caution being used by every one employed on the line, to guard the public against injury.—Ibid.

CHANGE F DIET .- We see Mr. Forbes Mackenzie was amongst the number of guests at the Ministerial white-bait dinner. We hope the hon, member was provided with something better than his own words to eat; for really nothing else seems to have passed Mr. Mackenzie's lips since he has joined the mess of Ministers.—*ıbid*.

What, sell the TRUTH !- we think we hear the din And groan of Evangelical " O, fies;" Why sell your truth? You'll make a heap of tin, With less hypocrisy, by selling lies! Oh! why should you-with stock on hand to sell, Tell truth so badly, who tell lies so well.

Joe Miller. Names for Railway Tenders .- The "Smasher!" the "Crusher!" the "Grinder!" and the "In at-the-Death."—Ibid. A Reason.—Why was the Squircen murdered in

l'ipperary?-Bekase he swore he'd be a white-boy, and he kept a black boy !—Ibid. THE CRY OF THE FABLE.—Why did the King of Bokhara persecute the Grover Missionary?—Because he went as a "l'olf" in sheep's clothing .- Ibid. GRACE AND DISGRACE.—What are the most disgraceful postures and positions? - Im-postures and m-positions are the most dis-graceful.—Ibid. BROUGHAM AND SOPHOCLES .- Brougham called an Empress a Statesman-Sophocles, in his play-bill,

has made one of his dramatis persona a blind Sea. CAMBRIDGE CANVASSING. - A Cambridge butcher being canvassed during the late contest for Mr. Adair, by one of that gentleman's friends, he pointed to a

AN Equivocal Declaration .- A cleanly-shaved gentleman inquired of a fair damoiselle, the other day, "whether or no she admired moustachies?" "O," replied the charmer, with an arch look, "I

for weeks and months, in a service where, if they the body of a Mrs. Irwin, with a view to place it by told the truth, their master was openly, and almost the side of her husband's remains, and found it pe-

PARADISE REGAINED .- The Gospel Banner (American paper) says that a schooner, built a short time since kind of feeling which could be expected to animate stated had really occurred? It was impossible, and Eden, and so she is named upon her stern. Captain the breast of a young woman of one and twenty he submitted to the jury that they ought not to place towards a man to whom she had been married only any reliance upon the evidence that had been given.

Adam Wilkins is her master; Abel Randall is mate; and Mrs. Eveline Wilkins (Captain Adam's wife) is

More "Great Facts" for "Little Folks. -A Yankee lad, whose father was a farmer, went into a barn to play a short time ago, and being detained a prisoner by a thunderstorm, he fell asleep upon a bag of guano. The old gentleman, when the storm was over, went into the farm-yard to look for his son, and met a giant, eight feet high, coming out of the barn. "Hallo! who are you?" he cried; "what are you doing here?" "Why, father," squeaked the Goliah, "it's me: don't you know Tompur?" "Yen!" the "it's me; don't you know Tommy?" "You!" the astonished parent exclaimed; "why, Tom, how on airth did you get stretched out so long in so short a time?" "Why, father," replied the boy, looking down upon the gaping old man, "I slept upon them bags of guano as you put in the barn, and that and the lightning together just did the business!"

A fair TRADER.—A widow of the name of Rugg having taken a Mr. Price for her second husband, and being asked by a friend how she liked the change replied. "O, I have sold my old Rugg for a good GOOD FOR THE GANDER, GOOD FOR THE GOOSE,-

The ladies of Springfield, U.S., are organising an opposition to the Odd Fellows, under the title of "The Independent Order of Strange Women!" LUCKY Bon .- " Come, Bob, tell us how much you have cleared by your speculation?" said Bob's ouizzical friend to him the other day. "Cleared !" replied Bob, with a frown, "why, you fool, I've cleared

EVILSPEARING AND BACKBITING. - Much inquiry "I don't like to speak ill of any man behind his back, but I believe the gentleman is an attorney."

CANDID ACKNOWLEDGMENT. - Amongst the advertisements in a late London paper, we read that "Two sisters want washing;" and that a spinster, particularly fond of children, wishes for two or three, or any other employment!

"THE LIKELIEST OF THE TWO."-Lord Brougham once said he hoped to see the day when every poor man would be able to read and understand Bacon. Cobbett said it would be much more to the purpose if he could devise the means of enabling them to cat

BEATING THE MAIL.—An Iowa editor acknowledges the receipt of congressional documents "in advance

of victory. Thomas Pane will not teach them all they must learn, but he is an excellent schoolmaster to begin with. No other apology can be necessary for these remarks, or for those we may offer on future occasions when calling attention to the works of this great Englishman. The price of this pamphlet our readers will see in Mr. Cousins' advertisement, and we hope that all who have not a copy by them, will reshibit their common sense by forthwith obtaining it.

I must learn, but he is an excellent schoolmaster to begin with. No other apology can be necessary dividual, and reverence for aristocracy in the absorbly tried the for the defence, although it was understood there were box and parcel were brought to the waggon by a man, the price of the puke of Buckingham in the individual, and reverence for aristocracy in the absorbly tried the for the defence, although it was understood there were box and parcel were brought to the waggon by a man, the price of the waggon by a man, the price of the defence, although it was understood there were box and parcel were brought to the waggon by a man, the price of the defence, although it was understood there were box and parcel were brought to the waggon by a man, the defence, although it was understood there were box and parcel were brought to the waggon by a man, the defence, although it was understood there were box and parcel were brought to the waggon by a man, the defence, although it was understood there were brought to the waggon by a man, the dividual, and reverence for aristocracy in the absorbly tried the for the defence, although it was understood there were brought to the waggon by a man, the agod many in attendance.

Mr. Serjeant Channell proceeded to address the jury for the defendant. He said that the existing the proceeded to address the jury for the defendant. He said that the existing the proceeded to address the jury for the defendant. The price of the happy return that the cavrier knows is, that the cavrier knows is, that the cavrier knows is, that th

RICHARDSON. MANUFACTURING CUTLER, ESTABLISHED 1805.

Near the Church, Kensington CARDENERS' Pruning, Gratting, and Budding Knives in Sheath, 1s. Gd. each; shut ditto, 3s. each. "These knives are made of the best materials; I always use them."-Vide the late Wm. Cobbett in his Eng-Rakes, Hoes, and Gardening Tools of every descrip-

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A HINT TO THE ECONOMICAL. LL Persons who wish to save their money, will pur-Thirty per cent. saved. chase their HATS at DUNN'S MANUFACTORY. 82, Chiswell-street, Finsbury, where there is only one profit from the maker's hand to the wearer's head. Silk Hats from 2s. 9d., Beaver ditto from 3s. 6d. All goods warranted to be made from the best materials.

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The cheapest place in London for Teas and Coffees is at the Warehouse, 24 and 25, Regent Street, Westminster, near the Vauxball Bridge Road.

THE Proprietor, E. WARMINGTON, takes this opportunity to return thanks for the liberal support he has received since he opened the above premises; and to those post. who have not yet favoured him with their patronage, E. W. most strongly solicits a trial, feeling assured that the ar- formation of all the letters in the alphabet, and the alphaticles sold at the warehouse, both in price and quality, will give universal satisfaction. Goods in any quantity persons in the country, by remitting a Post-office order, will find their instructions faithfully attended to.

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Common Congou

Good ordinary, rather strong	3	4	to	3	. (
Strong Blackish Leaf	3	8	to	3	7
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to Economists, and not to be equalled					
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Souchong, Fine	4	8	to	5	ì
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Better ditto.	3	6		_	_
Hyson Twankay	3 :	δ	to	3	10
Pine Wankay	4	0	to	4	. :
Fine Young Hyson	4	8	to	5	. (
Hyson	5	0	to	5	. 4
Ditto, Fine Flavoured	õ	8	to	6	-
Fine Pearl Gunpowder	5	S	to	6	•
Mixed Tcas.		Ţ	•••	•	
To drinkers of Mixed Teas we say, try our	4	G			
Orone splendid mixture of all Fine Toos	=	ă			

The People's Coffee Old Java Fine Mocha, Jamaica, or any other fine

Coffee, strongly recommended 1 S N. B. Grucers, Coffee-shop Keepers, Co-operative Stores, and all large consumers supplied on the most liberal

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, BOSTON, NEW ORLEANS, PHILADELPHIA,

BALTIMORE, BRITISH AMERICA, &c. BALTIMORE, BRITISH AMERICA, &c. Emigrants in the country car 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 sheaper passage, and having the best berths allotted to them previous to their arrival. For farther particulars apply, post-paid, to

JAMES BECKETT & SON, North End Prince's Dock, Liverpool.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL. We are always gratified in noticing the laudable exertions of the industrious and provident among our fellow-labourers in the social vineyard, to avert from themselves and families, as far as human foresight may do, the calamities attendant upon an old age of destitution, or a period of wearisome inactivity and useless ness, through sickness or accident; and we will venture to say, that up to the extreme limit of what is called the middle class of society, there is no method so likely to attain the object as the institution of securely based and judiciously regulated Benefit Societies. Our attention was some time since called to the subject by the proceedings of one accordant with our views, enrolled under the title of 'THE ROYAL OAK BENEFIT SOCIETY,' and established at the Mitre Tavera, St. Martin's-lane. The advantages proposed to the menbers appear to be calculated upon a scale of liberality that requires and deserves extensive support. From the result of our examination of their rules, and the satisfactory explanations given as regards their practical operations, we do not now hesitate to recommend the society to every industrious and prudent man as highly deserving attention, whether viewed with reference to its immediate or its prospective advantages."_ Weekly Chronide, March, 1838.

MELLOW BRETHREN, look to your own interests, and hasten to join that well-regulated Benefit Society. THE ROYAL OAK, established 1837. The Committee meet at the Mitre Tavern, 68, St. Martin's-lane every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, for the admission of Members whose ages do not exceed thirty-six years being in good health, and their income arising from their business or employment averaging 24s. per week. The Society is enrolled by Act of Parliament, and is conducted upon an economical and secure principle. All unnecessary fines are abolished, and it allows the members to be cleven months old, who came by his death under the succeeded, — for he had left out some who did long to any other society, at the same time being a member following singular circumstances:—It appeared from of the Royal Oak. It has paid every demand made upon the evidence, that the father of the deceased is a cent. nor 15 per cent.; and it would formerly have its fands, which in eight years amounts to £7,000, and has joint finisher, and on Monday morning last, in order been difficult to have brought down expectation so a Funded Capital of £3,000 invested in the Bank of Eng- to keep the child out of the way, it was put to sleep low; it would have been called so shabby an interest land, the interest of which produces the Society upwards in the parlour, its bed being formed by two pillows that it would not be worth a gentleman or gentleof £100 per annum. Tradesmen and mechanics, residing and two chairs. The child remaining quiet for some woman's consideration—no such thing; but 54 per without personal attendance, by filling a printed form and transmitting it to the Secretary. Look around, and see child had awakened, and in moving about its body But suppose these unfortunate persons had taken in consequence of the extra payments on a Quarterly had become suspended by the back of the head and Meeting being too heavy for a working man to meet on a chin, being jammed between the bars. Assistance was sudden demand. This Society boasts of the much wanted principle of a Fixed Quarterly Payment, there being no man, was called in. He at once opened the jugular extras, as in most others; the Subscription is 4s. per vein, from which the blood flowed freely; but the Calendar Month, or payable Quarterly, and no Fines; so child was quite dead. The coroner commented on that every member, however distant, is enabled to send by Post-office Order the full amount of his Quarterly Sub- that no blame appeared to be attached to any person, scription. The following are the Benefits of the So-

£ s. In Sickness, per week ... 0 18 Superannuation, ditto... 0 4 Funeral | Death of a Member 20 07 These benefits Loss by Fire 15 0 | Societies.

Entrance Money only 3s. 6d. under thirty-two years of postage stamp to the Secretary, H. Hillies, 17, Cecil-shortly afterwards. The body was subsequently connecessity of seeking situations after his deave, was

In the Press, and will be published at the latter end of September,

THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION; or, Poli-L tical Almanack for 1846. By Joshua Hobson. This year's number of the popular Chartist Annual wili contain a full history,—and solution of the Mystery,—or Paper Money, the National Debt, and overwhelming taxa tion; together with an exposure of the fraud intended by those who seek for a new and unlimited issue of Paper Money. The justice and reasonableness of Equitable ADJUSTMENT over all other schemes of Monstary Reform will also be made apparent. The Companion will be published by the usual pub

COLOSSEUM.

MAJESTY and his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT. OPEN DAILY from Ten till Six. Pronounced by the Press, and confirmed by every visitor to be the most perfect triumph of Art in its various branches, both by Day and Night, that has ever been achieved. Equal to six exhibitions. The Glyptotheca containing works of the first artists; Mont Bland and Mountain Torrents, Superb Conservatories, Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins and Fountains, Panorama of London, re-painted by Mr. Parris, &c. Admittance the Metropolitan Coal Company's Shilling Club, can | 3s. Children, half-price. The Stalactite Caverns, the most magnificent of all the temples which nature has built for herself in the regions of night, 1s. extra.

EVENING EXHIBITION. end, 25s. per full ton; Seconds, 21s., 22s., and 23s; Coke, Open from Eight till Eleven, consists of an entirely nev panorama of London by night, erected in front of the day picture, the largest in the world, comprising 46,000 square feet, projected and carried out by Mr. W. Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Danson and Mr. Telbin. The Caverns Mont Blanc, and Torrent by night, the Glyptotheca and refreshment saloon, brilliantly illuminated, forming promenade perfectly unique. The whole exhibition generally, will find it much to their advantage to give designed by Mr. Bradwell. Admission at the door 5s each. Family tickets to admit four persons, at 4s. each to be had at the North Lodge, Colosseum, from Ten to Six; and at all the principal Librarias and Musicsellers

> THE variable state of the WEATHER has produced the numerous cases of low fever and debility exist. ing at present, and is a sure indication of habitual costice ness, caused generally by want of care in attending to the state of the digestive visceral organs. The only real remedy in such cases is LORD ELDON'S APERIENT PILLS, which have been the means of positive cure to many thousa: ds; they are peculiarly adapted for persons of both sexes who are of sedentary habits, they are patronised by the nobility and gentry, and are the mildest and most efficacious medicine extant. Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d.,2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by Messrs. Barclay and Co., 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard; Newbury, 45, and Edwards, 65, St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by all respectable Druggists and Medicine Venders in the kingdom; and wholesale at 13, Great St. Thomas Apostle, London.

TESTIMONIAL TO LORD ELDON'S PILLS. Sir,-I have subjected to a careful chemical analysis the Pills prepared by you, and find them to consist of effectual but safe aperients without any mercurial preparation whatever.

Yours, &c.,

A. URE, M.D., F.R.S. 13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London,

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Ink Maker, 17 and 18, Douglas-street, Vincent-square Country Dealers and the Trade supplied at the manu acturing prices. FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS. Just published, price 3s. 6d., the Fourth Edition of THE TAILOR'S DIRECTORY. Containing a new system of Cutting all kinds of Coats, Vests, Trousers. Habits, Box Coats, &c., with upwards of thirty figures illustrative of the same; to which is added a complete Practical Treatise on the Art of Making up. By W

ALEXANDER, late Practical Cutter in Paris, who warrant this to be his true and secret system. London: J. Gladding, 20, City-road, opposite Bunbill N.B.—The above Work can be sent free per post, upo

the remittance to the publisher of forty-six postage TO THE SOCIAL REFORMERS AND TRADES

OBERT OWEN, Founder of the Rational System of Weekly Journal, entitled the "NEW MORAL WORLD," present position of the HARMONY HALL Experiment,

has entrusted the Editorship thereof to MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER FLEMING.

who has conducted the said paper for upwards of eight years, and whose extensive experience and long-tried strung together a number of striking and startling ervices in the cause of Social Reform are confidently facts, in manner following :referred to as entitling him to the support of all who desire the Emancipation of the Labouring Classes. The "NEW MORAL WORLD" is Published weekly,

Price Twopence, and advocates Social, Moral, and Educational Changes for the benefit of all sects and classes in a Catholic and Unsectarian Spirit. Arrangements have been made for imparting Variety and Interest to its Columns.

Watson, No. 5, Paul's-alley, Paternoster-row; Cleave, urgh; and all Newsvenders.

JUST PUBLISHED.

In one volume, foolscap 8vo., neat cloth, price 7s. 6d., THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES: A Prison Rhyme: in Ten Books: BY THOMAS COOPER THE CHARTIST.

J. How, Publisher, 152, Fleet-street. 27 Orders from the Country to be sent through the

APPALLING ACCIDENT. - On Tuesday evening a most appalling event happened on board the Moon-

time the servant girl entered the room, and was cent. was the average profit per cent. of the whole horror-struck at finding that during her absence the £32,000,000. That was the average of the whole. had slipped through the back rails of the chair, and immediately procured, and Mr. Todd, a medical the singular nature of the accident, and remarked as children were often left alone in a similar manner

without any accident occurring. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." FATAL ACCIDENT ON RETURNING FROM BARNET Superannuation, ditto... 0 4

Funeral {Death of a Member 20 0}

These benefits are charged as Wife's Lying in 20 0 | Certasin other 20 0 | These benefits are charged as Wife's Lying in 20 0 | Certasin other 20 0 | Certasin other 20 0 | These benefits are charged as Wife's Lying in 20 0 | Certasin other 20 0 | Certasin other 20 0 | These benefits are charged as Wife's Lying in 20 0 | Certasin other 20 0 | These benefits are charged as ... 20 0 | These benefits are charged as ... 20 0 | Certasin other 20 0 | Certasin other 20 0 | These benefits are charged as ... 20 0 | Certasin other 20 0 | Certasin other ... 20 0 Wife's Lying-in 2 0 extrasinother to Barnet races. On arriving at Holloway, on his still, and this after running all risks of not being return, his horse shied on turning an angle in the paid at all! He had looked through the returns, Entrance Money only 3s. 6d. under thirty-two years of age—5s. under thirty-six.

Lose no time in enrolling your names while in health and vigour (we know not what a day may bring forth).

The Rules may be seen (gratis) at the Society House, or purchased, price 6d. each. Printed Forms and Prospectuses sent to any part of the country, free, by enclosing a postage stamp to the Secretary, H. Hiller. 17. Cecil.

I veyed home, to await a coroner's inquest.

CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

to the Chartist Co-operative Land Fund, must be trans mitted as follows :- Either by Bank order or Post-office order, to the "care of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., 340 Strand, London;" and payable to me, "W. P. Roberts." That is, that my signature shall be required to each order. This direction is plain. For instance, say that Edward Hobson, of Ashton, has £10 to transmit; he is to transmit the same to Mr. O'Connor, by Bank letter or Post-office order, made payable to W. P. Roberts. That order I can sign when I go to London, or when a parcel of them are sent to me. The two only thingsrequired to secure the triumph of Labour's battle are. union among the working classes, and undeviating honesty and punctuality on the part of those who have the management of their affairs. I therefore adopt this plan, that we may have upon each other as many salutary checks as possible. This is advisable, as much for our own mutual satisfaction, as for the satisfaction of the subscribers. I therefore request that these plain and simple instructions may be punctually attended to in all cases. To save additional postage, each letter containing a money order, may also contain a list of the respective sums, and all other information necessary for the general secretary, Mr. Wheeler, to have: which letter Mr. O'Connor will duly forward to him. This done, there can be no puzzle about the accounts. W. P. Roberts, Treasurer.

All orders should be made payable at 180, Strand, Lon don .- W. P. R. The above mode has been adopted at my suggestion, in consequence of the endless trouble I have had, owing to some varties sending me Post-office orders payable to my order; and some to Mr. Roberts' order. Obuniformity, satisfaction, and protection. There is a difficulty at the branch Post-offices about getting monies, when the orders are not signed by the persons to whom they are made payable.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.1

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1845.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

THE ROCK A-HEAD! WHAT WILL "SPECULATION" DO FOR US?

WE offer no apology for returning to the question ef Railway speculation. The extent to which this has gone, and the tremendous consequences involved in the reaction sure to follow, render the subject all-important—one that ought to be made familiar to all concerned—examined in all its bearings—that the

It is our purpose, on the present occasion, to show that past experience does not warrant the high expectations of "benefit" indulged in by the projectors have proposed to intersect the United Kingdom: has not been such as to warrant other similar expenditures, unless in certain special cases, if remuneration to the subscribers is to be hoped for; and that the prices which Railway Shares, both of existing and projected lines, have lately "fetched" in the 'market," are artificial and forced-such as cannot survive the furor of the present speculative mania. but must come tumbling down faster than they went up, the moment the reaction commences, to the utter ruin of thousands, the derangement of the "money market" generally, and the consequent paralysation of all industrial operations.

The dreams that have been indulged in, by those whose minds have been seized by the MAD desire to become rich without labouring for riches, have been romantic indeed! Looking at some four or five of represented by money—may be bought for a million the existing lines of railways, where favourable situation and absence of competition have caused them to PAY WELL, and, as a consequence, to legitimately enhance the price of shares; looking at these few exceptions to the general rule applicable to the whole amount of present Railway investments, the raw speculator came to the conclusion that he had only to subscribe his money for the making of a thing called a Railway, and that the result would be a certain DOUBLING OF ITS VALUE at once, as certainly as that "London and Birminghams" are at £225. Breeches, Gaiters, Youths' Diesses, &c., Cloaks, Capes, It is this desire; this hope to obtain riches without abour; this endeavour to become possessed of wealth without giving an equivalent for it: it is this desire that is at the bottom of all the gambling we have seen, and all the bitter consequences we are about to endure. And what foundation is there for such extravagant expectations? What are the FACTS, as developed on former occasions, from former similar applications of capital, on which to ground such wild hopes? Hear the answer! Hear it, from the mouth UNIONISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, CONTI- of Lord Brougham, uttered as a warning some short NENTAL EUROPE, AND THE UNITED STATES | time before the closing of the session. Hear it; and then judge of the prudence and wisdom of those who Society, having taken back the Copyright of his have risked their all on the venture of "realising" a "fortune" in no time! Hear it, and obtain some in consequence of certain alterations caused by the idea, as to the probable return for the immense amount of capital now in course of "investment." To warn the reckless speculators, and to impart to them a knowledge of former results, Lord Brougham

If the Government and the Legislature would take more extensive and systematic view of these speculations, it would have the effect of checking some of fully persuaded that they went too far, and that before many months were over their heads a REACTION WOULD TAKE PLACE, and that more or less ravaging and sweenhoe-lane, London; Heywood, Oldham-street, Manches- ing effects would occur to the commercial and monetary ter; France and Co., Newcastle; Robinson and Co., Edin- interests of the country. He had done his duty by addressing them in that place; he held it to be equally the duty of all good citizens having the means of addressing others to avail themselves of those means; and it was especially the duty of those in as well as his own, to give timely and effectual warning to the community, and above all, to protect the SAFETY OF INDIVIDUALS FROM THE FRENZY OF SPECU-LATION, WHICH WAS DRIVING MEN TO DESTRUCTION He must refer to the report of the committee of the other house as an especial warning to those persons who embarked a few hundreds or thousands, scraped together, perhaps, as the result of a long life, or possibly the saving of penurious and sober habits for shine steamer, which runs from London-bridge to half a life or more, which might be drawing to a close, Chelsea, resulting, there is too much reason to fear, when those means would be required as a provision from the carclessness of those who had the manage- for near and dear relations; it was his duty to refer ment of the boat. The vessel had reached Hunger- to this, as a warning to those who were risking their ford-bridge, from which place she was about to start ruin on the assurance that the projectors told the when the accident took place. The captain had truth, even if they could tell the truth, for they were given word to go on a-head, when loud cries issued often as much deceived as others in their sanguine from that part of the vessel to let go the rope which expectations. Let them listen, and see what had been fastened her to another about leaving the pier for the results of speculations in railway shares. If in London-bridge. No one, however, attended to the 1840, or in 1837 or 1838; or still more, if 10 years prior call. The boats being set in motion by the engines, to that period, any parties had been told that they went on as far as the rope would allow them; and would not make enormous fortunes by buying the result was, that a youth seated in the bows of the shares, they would have turned a deaf ear. They then vessel, with his feet on the pile of the rope, was talked, not of 5, 6, or 7 per cent., - but never less than 15 caught in its folds, and the two boats were not released until the rope had completely severed one of
the poor fellow's legs from his body, and broken the ther in two places.

Singular and Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday in inquest was held before Mr. Thomas Walder the amount invested, instead of being £32,000,000, the amount invested, instead of being £32,000,000, the amount invested, instead of being £32,000,000,

part of £16,000,000 of these, the interest would not have been 51, but less than 5 per cent.; less interest than the parties could have made by lending their money to good bill brokers, or by investment in small mortgages of £500, if they had paid a premium. Suppose they had taken part in £6,500,000 out of the £16,000,000, they would have got less than 3 per cent.; less than they could get by investment in the 3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities. Nay, they might have gone to a lower scale still. If any one had ventured to say, that in some of the rail ways the profits on these speculations would be under 2 per cent., he believed that he would have been met

said that there would never be more than 5 per cent. I hereby direct that all monies payable to me, as treasurer called for-that was one of their baits-or at the outside 10 per cent.; and that the shares would get up, and so enable the parties to sell out, and double their money, and be rich for all the rest of their lives. Instead of having had to pay up 10 per cent. they had in most instances paid 100 per cent. Of the £42,000,000 paid there were £25,500,000 which WOULD NOW SELL FOR CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN AT THE TIME WHEN THE SUMS WERE PAID. £9,000,000 out of the £42,000,000 would sell for one half what was paid, and £2,000,000 for one quarter; so that THE PARTY WOULD ONLY GET £12 A YEAR FOR HIS £1.000, INSTEAD of £30, which he might have procured in the Three per Cent Consols. All that was necessary was an honest and conscientious warning to his fellow-citizens, especially to those who were not wallowing in wealth, against indulging in this furor of speculation.

THERE! There are crumbs of comfort for those who have risked all they possessed, in the vain hope f "realising at least 20 per cent.!" Let them look the FACTS above set forth fairly in the face-let them consider on them, and ask themselves if they were instilled in socking the golden needle in such a bottle of hay!

There is another mode of putting this question, as

to the probability of profit from the contemplated insubjoin. They bear intimately on the branch of the servance of the above very simple rule will insure subject now under consideration, as the reader will and. Let the most sanguine "speculator" say, per centage, can ever "be realised? The Spectator

> On a moderate estimate, the railways alreacy in existence and to be executed may be taken to cost ... £150,000,000 The gross profit on that capital, at 8 per cent., would be From which a deduction of 35 per

cent. for expenses (the lowest ex-

penditure of any large company)

would amount to Leaving the net profit of ... or not quite 51 per cent, upon the capital.

In other words, to afford the shareholders in all our completed and projected railways a return of rather people may be prepared to meet the coming evil in less than 51 per cent. upon their outlay, the public the best manner possible.

| less than 51 per cent. upon their outlay, the public must annually expend £12,000,000, in railway travel-

The word "million" comes glibly from the tongue. but conveys no tangible image to the mind. An effort is required to realise to the imagination the of the numerous lines of Railway, with which they magnitude of the sum which must be annually spent on railway travelling to yield our speculators a moderate rofit on their capital. Let any one atthat the return for former expenditures of capital tempt distinctly and articulately to count aloud from one to a million; he will find it hard work to enunviate on the average one thousand numbers in the hour, and would consequently require 100 days for ten hours a day to count the million. The mechanical operation of telling over a million of sovereigns piece by piece would occupy a full month, at the rate of 3,600 an nour for ten hours a day. The joint earnings of 1,830 agricultural labourers with their 7s. a week for thirty years each, not a working-day left out, would be less than a million of pounds sterling. The joint earnings of 640 mechanics at 20s, a week, toiling each as unremittingly during the same period, would not amount to a million of pounds sterling. The pay of ninety British general officers at £1 a day, would not in thirty years amount to a million of pounds sterling. So much of toil, and danger, and exposure to the elements—so much of patient, persevering, and more or less skilful industry—so much of valour, and accomplishment, and high spirit, as

of pounds sterling. And our railway projectors and speculators calculate upon drawing twelve of these millions annually from the pockets of the public. In other words, they expect that 12,000,000 of people—half the population of the three kingdoms, me, women, and children (at 11d. per mile)-will each travel 160 miles by railway every year, and pay them 20s. a head. Or they expect that 1,000,000 people will travel 1,920 miles each in he course of the year, and pay them £12 a head. Or they expect that 120,000 people will each travel 16,000 miles by railway every year, and pay them £100 per head. Be it remembered, too, that railway cravelling constitutes but a raction of the whole annual travelling of the natior. Our railways existent and in projection, embrace not one-half of the surface and population of Great Britain; and even in the railway districts there is active competition from steam-boats, omnibuses, cabs, vans, spring-carts, &c. The steam-boats of the Thames and the Clyde carry more passengers than the Greenwich, Blackwall, and Glasgow and Greenock railways. In the great towns, not only the wealthier classes as a badge of station and for amenity, but tradesmen for professional purposes keep vehicles which when travelling on business or for pleasure they from sheer economy generally employ in preference to other modes of conveyance. In the rural districts, landowners and tarmers do the same. Again, the price of a railwayticket is only part of the outlay of the railway traveller on conveyances. In most cases it implies the udditional expense of short stage, cab, or bus, to convey him to and from the railway, or from one railway to another.

Our sanguine projectors and speculators pay little heed to these considerations; though the brokers, who are agents in the transfer of shares, often ask each other in wonderment, where all the travellers are to come from? Put the question to any dabbler n railway stock, and he replies with an "Oh, with the increase of locomotive facilities travelling will increase indefinitely." It may be so: hitherto the theory has held good; yet there must be some natural limit to the activity of the principle. Men do not ossible facility will set men in motion where these metives are wanting? The enormous amount of money invested in railways would seem to imply that railways, as some classes of Chinese live on their a numerous portion of society would need, like the the velocity of swallows in a summer evening. The boldness and extent of these aggregate undertakings whose hands was the public press of this country, by convey a magnificent idea of the resources and enterwhich he meant the newspaper and periodical press, prise of Britain; but their very magnitude lies like for every press was public—he held it to be their duty a load on the imagination, while the incessant rest-

lessness and swift movements they presuppose in such a numerous class of the community make the head giddy only to think of. Need there be another word said? Is not the ad-

ducing of FACT as to the return for former "investment," and the clear setting forth of the extent of travelling necessary to yield the income the present ance with the former ones, sufficient to show that the day-dreams of the reckless and the uninformed are incapable of realisation? If it will require £12,000,000 to be expended annually by the people of these three kingdoms, in Railway travelling alone, to yield the "investors" five per cent., is it at all l.kely the schemes are more BUBBLES! The projectors of them never intend to construct the lines, nor even to seek for power to do so. They see the mania for becoming rich through gambling thoroughly set in.

They take advantage of that spirit; and put forth all sales and put forth all shows a sales and put forth all sales and part for the harvest as the English accounts. Therefore, even if large supplies of grain should be required from abroad, it is very unlikely that any considerable portion of it will come from the height they have been raised to lately, accounts. Therefore, even if large supplies of grain should be required from abroad, it is very unlikely that any considerable portion of it will come from the height they have been raised to lately, accounts and succounts. Therefore, even if large supplies of grain accounts. Therefore, even if large supplies of grain accounts are sales and accounts are sales and accounts. Therefore, even if large supplies of grain accounts. Therefore, even if large supplies of grain accounts are sales and accounts are sales and accounts are sales and accounts are sorts of projects,—some of them as wild as an attempt shares are in the market. The reckless desire on the amount of business thus transacted forces up the ket somebody will pocket money. To get their share of this, others flock in, and buy, and buy, and sell. and sell away. Prices again go up; and so on, until the reverse comes—when down they go-and the unforwith; the shares are at a discount in the market; and thus the BUBBLE ends, as far as the Directory and the poor feeced "holders" are concerned: but the evil resulting from the general state of things, of which

evils now sure to come. To talk of preventing them would be folly. We have advanced too far for that. But something may be done, and much too, to break the force of the "blow to confidence" that must be endured. Acts for a considerable number of lines are obtained. The contracts on a good number of them are already let. The land has to be paid for The works have to be executed. The calls must be made. Those calls cannot be honoured by the major portion of the present "holders." To get clear, they must sell. So many sellers will tumble down the price! This will alarm others. More sellers; less price; premium gone!; shares at a discount; banks come "scarce?" Will not discounting be next to money-market at a high rate; confidence gone!: manufacturers, agriculturalists, and money-dealers

all in one mess of ruin together! See the whole

course of the affair pointed out by the Globe :-

If speculation in railway shares were really what it is supposed to be by the greater number of those now engaged in it, we might congratulate vestment of such an amount of capital; a mode our readers on the extent to which it has been carried happily adopted by the Spectator, whose remarks we in this country during the last twelve months. We are inclined, however, to believe that most of the speculators understand but very imperfectly what they are about, and that any such congratulation would be extremely premature. If we survey the whole of the whether he dare even to hope that the result herein schemes now before the public, and consider the present aspect of the railway share-market, and apply it deed! The evils impending over us from the MAD set forth, as necessary to pay him even the ordinary to the experience of only the last twenty years in this country, it is not easy to avoid the conclusion that much more has already been projected than can be completed without producing serious embarrassment. We do not for an instant doubt the very great practical value of railways. As means of cheap and rapid internal communication, they are, perhaps, the most valuable improvements that can be made in a commercial and manufacturing country. Nay, if, instead of projecting and completing within the next few years 1,000 or 2,000 miles of these new roads, we could make 20,000 or 30,000 miles, we do not doubt

that the result would be a proportionate addition to the real wealth and the productive capabilities of the | through the abundance of good with which we country. But with nations as with individuals, it is not enough that an improvement is desirable. It should also be within our means. Taking the cost at the very low estimate of £10,000 per mile, 30,000 miles and "adversity," what will the effect be of having would require an expenditure of £300,000,000; and to send £7,000,000 or £10,000,000 abroad for food. he must form an estimate of the resources of this country much exceeding ours who would seriously coansel such an expenditure, at once, even for such a purpose. The construction of a railway, or any similar permanent work, is a conversion of floating into fixed capital. The period of construction is that of convension; and until both are complete no return can be made. It amounts to a gradual absorption OF FLOATING CAPITAL; WHICH, FOR THE TIME, S AS MUCH SUNK AS IF IT WERE EX PENDED IN AN ATTEMPT TO DRAIN THE OCEAN. It is palpably possible, even for such a country as this to sink too much in this manner within a given time. And nothing is more likely than that during a period of speculation, and while large immediate profits are made by simply writing the sum total upon paper and paying 5 per cent. of its amount the national resources should be pledge beyond what

they will ultimately be found able to sustain. The amount subscribed during the present year in this country for new lines of railway at home and abroad cannot be taken at less than £150,000,000. Assuming that three years is to be the average period | the effects of the rain and cold on the wheat crop, for the completion of the works, and that the expen- are as bad as any which we have yet received on the diture is distributed equally over that period, and subject. In addition to the previous complaints of does not exceed the estimate, we have £50,000,000 as the amount to be annually sunk during the next three years on account of these schemes alone. The projects of past years, yet in progress, will add something to this. And should the spirit of speculation now abroad continue unchecked next year, and the next, it may be expected to add still further to the drain on the national purse. For the sake of simplicity, however, we will confine our view to the schemes

of the present session. It may aid our conception of the practical operation of such an expenditure as we have described to compare it with other outgoings of similar amount. It is about equal, for instance, to the declared value of all the British and Irish produce annually exported from the United Kingdom. It is rather more than the whole public revenue. And it is about ten times the annual amount of the income-tax. Let it then be supposed that for three years we continued our present exports of British produce and manufactures without receiving one farthing in the shape of return, or that the income-tax were increased tenfold, or the Parliamentury taxation doubled for the same term, and we may form some idea of the extent of the present higher at Edinburgh on Wednesday than on that day speculations in a monetary point of view. A glunce at the state of the share-market, however,

shows that there all is confidence and hope. Not only the shares of nearly all the projected lines are unfavourable a character, and business in wheat seems selling at high premiums, but, though two or three to have been a good deal influenced by the flat advices new schemes come out every week, the facility with which new subscriptions are obtained still enables the projectors to make the award of even a few shares a matter of high favour. But, it is impossible to review the history of railways in this country, and the nature of the system itself, together with the extent of the schemes now before the public, and to believe that the confidence with which all classes are new inve-ting their available means in these speculations is well founded. Not only is the proposed expenditare greater in the aggregate than is at all commensurate with the available pecuniary resources of ticipations of profit, but these anticipations, as they are now generally indulged in, are greatly beyond what can be justified by an appeal to facts. It seems to be entirely forgotten that the more the railway system is extended, the more nearly it must approach the condition of a mere substitute for the facility afforded by new lines and branches to particu- forward. canals. To render these undertakings remunerative, four lines first constructed in the united kingdom, a numerous portion of society would need, like the fabled birds of paradise, to keep always on the wing not more than half realized more than 5 per cent. on that the country will escape many of the evils which the capital invested to begin with. And it is evident, have attended former deficient harvests, even if the of them will be impossible.

if they continue to increase in number as they have and which was to be had at prices very tempting to lately, the completion of more than a small proportion speculators. Several million quarters of this were hold them, not for investment, but merely for specula- time than they have been for several years, and tion; who have been tempted to buy only by the hope of being able soon to sell to advantage. This is well known, yet it is searcely compatible, under any view that remains. A great rise in the price of grain investments will call for to "realise" only in accord of the circumstances, with the successful issue of has already taken place in Germany and Poland, speculations so extensive. Every week increases the quite sufficient to render any extensive speculation in tent to which they are involved, and will continue to very doubtful whether the result of the present do so while the prevailing mania shall last. Now, let harvest in the northern part of the continent of it be supposed that the enormous draught upon the Europe will be such as to bring down prices, even floating capital of the country necessary to realise these when the new wheat begins to arrive. In the last schemes, produces only such a pressure on the money- fortnight of July, the whole valley of the Vistula, the market as shall raise the interest of money to four per great wheat district of Dantzie, was flooded from the that they will ever touch the contemplated fifteen or cent., and keep it there; is it to be doubted that the frontiers of Hungary to the Baltie sea; and the late twenty per cent.? The fact is, that two-thirds of shares of the new schemes generally would sink at least to accounts from Belgium and North Germany are NOW SALEABLE IN THE SHARE-MARKET, and of time, as it was some years ago. Those who have sorts of projects,—some of them as wild as an attempt to colonise the moon. No matter. The public mind blockers, WOULD VANISH ALTOGETHER. If the property of t is in no condition to inquire. It runs madly after the present gradual rise in the price of shares coninto the market early, can searcely fail to do well; every bubble that is blown. No sooner is the most will be when it comes: and that the miss will be when it comes: and that the miss will be when it comes: unlikely scheme named, than hosts of applications for tinue till vague doubt takes the place of blind con- who shall go into them now, will do it at great risk. who denosits are paid. These the Directors "fob:" indeed the vague doubt takes the prace of plind confidence, and the hope of gain gives way to a general fear of loss, we have the warrant of all past experition.

The denosits are paid. These the Directors "fob:" indeed in vague doubt takes the prace of plind confidence, and the hope of gain gives way to a general Besides having to guard against all the chances of the English harvest, they will have to struggle against the English harvest, they will have to struggle against the English harvest, they will have to struggle against the English harvest, they will have to struggle against the English harvest. expend them in surveys, plans, buying down sons who, whatever their pecuniary resources may be, highest figure by quantities of damp wheat poured housest, and opposition, and in lawyers' charges. Meantime the have no very definite idea of the real bearing of their into the market immediately after the havest, and speculations upon the monetary and commercial trans- against the excellent and abundant crop of Canada shares are in the market. The reckless desire on the part of the "traffickers" to "do business," that they out exciting GENERAL PANIC. If alarm be once and that of the United States, admissible at all times at one shilling duty, may realize their "fortunes," induces them to dabble felt, the fall will not stop at par. Prices rise now because there are now because the normal of large crops in everything that comes to hand. The unnatural cause there are more boyers than sellers; and, under counts brought by the Britannia speak of large crops begin to fall, it will be because there are more sellers prices of all shares in the market. In a rising mar-

There is the whole thing! The Globe has correctly described the operation of the entire system. aggravated the crime to be one. tunate "HOLDERS" at the time SUSTAIN THE LOSS! The evils which he ascribes to the full expenditure of Amidst the woe and wailing everywhere abounding, the entire capital of the aggregate of schemes, will the projected "lines" are forgotten—suffered to attend in degree on the expenditure of capital for thereto, with the use of the most improved modes of drop out of recollection. The Directory have "spent" the lines already determined on. What that amount culture, save us, in a great measure, from the evils the deposits; they have nothing to go to Parliament will be, we are just about to show. Here is the attendant on deficient harvests? We mean not that

recorded in railway history has reached its close, we are enabled to announce, from official returns, the following as the results of its legislation. Parliathis is but a singled-out sample, are left to be grapalad with by the nation at large t

of new nailways in France of 2,090 miles altogether. It is true, however, that culture can do

of new nailways in France of 2,090 miles altogether. It is assert of new railways in England and Scotland, and of 560 much to MITIGATE the rigour of climate. It is ascer What those results are likely to be, even under miles in Ireland. This is in effect to double the extraction of community difference in the tent of the railways of Great Britain and or obtained and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and southern and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles in the railways of Great Britain and or obtained to miles and or obtained to ry had saved this sum to keep his daughters from the necessity of seeking situations after his death, was applied to, these acceleration, he derived from the following article, extracted from a plied to, these accelerations after his daughters from the following article, extracted from a derived from the following article, extracted from a shares for this purpose amounts to £31,680,000, ex-

meant-gave the most flourishing accounts; they late number of the Globe. It contains the best clusive of £6,800,000 required for the Irish lines, reasoning on the subject that we have yet seen. It making in all £38,480,000 to be applied in England within the next two or three years for our own railwill be well if that reasoning has its effect on the ways. It will thus be seen that the amount to be prominds of those who can do something to mitigate the vided for the new railways is sufficiently large to require serious consideration, and to arrest the progress of reckless speculation.

TEX MILLIONS of pounds a-year, for the next three years, will thus be required for the "sinking-fund" at home, and £10,000,000 more for the formation of Railways abroad! No less a sum than TWENTY MIL-LIONS will have to be abstracted from the usual pursuits of commerce and agriculture, to be employed in operations which cannot yield a farthing in return. for some three years! Can this be done without derangement to existing interests? Will it have no effect in the money-market? Must not money beforced to refuse "accommodation;" discounts in the impossible? Then the manufacturers will feel it. Country bankers will have to keep a tight hand, There will be no "advance," no "accommodation" The mills will close; the "hands" will be turned on the streets; and we shall again have accounts pub. lished of people being found foodless, naked, destitute: calling on God to put an end to their suffering before morning!"

THE PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST

Tuis. too. is an all-important question. If the fears generally entertained should unhappily prove to be well-founded, our condition will be awful indoings of the "PROSPERITY-MONOERS," are fearful. enough: but if to these are to be added the certain misery that a deficiency of food will cause, we shall indeed be doubly scourged! The late goodness of trade, and "spurt" of "PROSPERITY" has been universally attributed in the main to the general abundance of the last two or three harvests. In our case, it has been computed that, at least, £5,000,000 of money has been kept in the pockets of our people to expend in the manufacturing market. were blessed last autumn; and if £5,000,000 so left makes all the difference between "PROSPERITY" and extract some £20,000,000 beside, from the ordinary pursuits of industry, for the Railway Sinking-FUND ?!

Respecting the probable yield of the Harvest, there is, as may be expected, considerable difference of opinion. Some of the journals in the agricultural districts, published during the few fine days of last week, contend that there is not much reason to fear. while others are filled with most sorrowful forebodings. The last number of the Mark Lane Express has the following, published after the return of wet weather, and founded on information from all parts

of the country ;-Though comparatively little rain has fallen in the immediate vicinity of London during the week, the weather appears to have been quite as unfavourable in other parts of the kingdom as before. The accounts from some of the eastern counties, respecting blight, rust, &c., we now hear, from all quarters, that the more luxuriant and heavy crops have been very extensively lodged, and otherwise damaged, besides which, sprout is very generally spoken of.

That the yield of wheat will be deficient in quantity, and defective in quality, can no longer be doubted; the extent of the deficiency will still, in a great measure, depend on the character of the weather experienced next month; but, even under the Most

an average produce cannot be expected. Latterly, we have received some very unsatisfacory accounts respecting potatoes: a similar disease to that so much complained of in Holland having, it is stated, attacked the crop in various parts of the kingdom. We sincerely trust that this injury may not prove to be general, or the consequences would be even more severely felt than those arising from a deficient wheat crop.

By our Scotch advices, it appears that the weather has been fully as ungenial in that country as in the south; and notwithstanding the dull reports from hence, wheat was held Is. to Is. 6d. per quarter se'nnight. From Ireland, particularly from the southern parts

of the island, the reports of the weather are not of so to have been a good deal influenced by the flat advices from this side of the channel.

The Liverpool Times takes a view of the question which seems to hold out a hope that we shall not this time be subjected to ALL the evils of speculation in food, in addition to the evil of a short supply and the concurrent evils of "share" speculation. According to that journal the dearth of food on the continent. and the probability of a bad harvest there too, is likely to be of some advantage to us; or at least to the country, and therefore not justified by any an- save us from some scourging disadvantages. He

The question of whether the corn crops have been injured by the late unseasonable weather, is one which cannot be answered in a single word. Where the fields are large and open, the corn still stands travel for travelling sake, but on business or for chief common roads of the country; that it cannot take creet, and looks well; but in small fields, and under pleasure—to earn money, or to spend it; and what from these the whole of their traffic; and that the more trees and fences, it is too much twisted and beaten numerous the lines are, the More Equal Will, they ever to recover. To secure a good sample, this beaten SHARE WHAT THEY DO TAKE. The first railway through grain should be gathered and thrashed by itself, and money invested in railways would seem to imply that one can have; and which is diminished by every well, if we should have good weather from this time But although the prospects of the harvest must be

regarded as uncertain, we still entertain strong hopes from a variety of considerations, that no new line can present should prove to be a deficient one. When be expected ultimately to return much more than the the last cycle of bad harvests commenced, the neighordinary interest of money. But until the projected bouring ports of the continent were crowded with lines are completed no return can be looked for; and, grain, which had been accumulating for several years, immediately bought up, and poured into the country We need scarcely advert to the fact, that a very in a few weeks, to the utter ruin of the Exchanges. arge proportion of the shares issued to the public during | This is quite impossible now, for the Hamburgh and it twelve months are in the hands of persons who Baltie ports are barer of wheat at the present number of such persons in the market and the ex- German and Polish wheat very hazardous. It is also will be when it comes; and that the rise will conduct those who have gone into these markets late, or ence. But such a change in a market filled with per- the sliding scale, which is likely to be kept at its this condition, will continue to rise. And when they and low prices both in Canada and the States; and these circumstances, together with the great advantage of the duty, can scarcely fail to throw the greater brium is restored, or, in other words, till the alarm portion of the trade in foreign corn into that direction during the present year, and thus to save us from some of the worst consequences which have hitherto aggravated the evils of a deficient harvest, even it

Would not an extensive allocation of our own peothis would cause the sun to shine, or the rain to Now that the most eventful session of Parliament cease; but that the "surplus" of a good year would more than suffice for the deficiency of a bad year, and render us independent of "foreign supply

fortnight sooner than corn on undrained land; be for the Catholic priesthood one of the leading features sides the yield-both in bulk and in pollard in propor- of his life; and let them also remember, that howamount of labour and manure. Is this fact of no moment, in such a variable clime as ours? What is the main cause of apprehension in the northern districts now? that even, if fine weather should succeed to the "horrid bad" we have, there is not time for the corn to ripen before winter sets in.

Yet we hear of no joint stock companies, with their the manural redomination to bulk—being much greater, with a similar amount of labour and manure. Is this fact of no may appear to be, that it is the first step in vice that the manure controut may appear to be, that it is the first step in vice that this week Chartism has beaten the last week's recipt for humbugasm by £65! If all the stricts now? that even, if fine weather should through the indomitable courage of her priesthood; and her brave and valiant people, whose blood has flowed in streams; whose homes have been rendered the nation's voice may be learned: and from that Daniel O'Connell will see that this week Chartism has beaten the last week's recipt for humbugasm by £65! If all the stream system to the indomitable courage of her priesthood; and her brave and valiant people, whose blood has flowed in streams; whose homes have been rendered which, at two acres for each head of a family consisting of five, would have made 1,000,000 of the Irish people happy for life, and would have produced an annual revenue of nearly a million per year. And this is not taking tion to bulk-being much greater, with a similar ver small the first speck of Government controll Yet we hear of no joint stock companies, with their dom; whose country has been made a howling wilcapitals of £3,000,000 and £5,000,000, to drain the derness—a sca-bound dungeon; whose laws have LAND! Nor of joint stock schemes to get the people been proclaimed by the cannon and the sword; this on to the land, that their labour may cause food to people is called on to sacrifice a position, achieved by abound! Nay, instead of these legitimate and centuries of unparalleled suffering and perseverance, blessing-scattering modes of applying capital being at the shrine of Government necessity; of that Go resorted to, we find the efforts of the poor people vernment, which must yield at last to a nation's themselves, to obtain a small portion of the soil "for union what it has refused to justice. As to the taunt their own kindly use and enjoyment," sneered at, of "letting a Tory in"-for an answer to that old laughed at, and attempted to be thwarted. Never bugabooism, I would refer my countrymen to Mr. mind. "Every dog has its day:" and the day is not O'Connell's letter to the Repeal wardens of Cork. far distant when the capital of the country will be employed in increasing THE FOOD of the country by the most "cheap," most legitimate, and most natural means—the labour of the people.

The latest accounts from Liverpool that we have seen, dated Tuesday afternoon, state that :-The weather te-day is most deplorably bad. It has been raining the whole of the past night, and during to-day there has been no intermission of a steady rain, such as is most injurious to the corn.

awfully long faces amongst the folks on 'Change. The "long faces" will not be confined to Liverpool, should the present weather last ten days longer!

TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF SOUTHWARK.

My Friends, -It is a fact, which no man can deny, that as laws are made by a majority of the ferable to the concealed enemy. Molesworth is no House of Commons, which may affect our lives, our man for these times. Pilcher is no man for any time: liberties, and our properties; and as one may con- Miall is the man for the coming times. Hurrah! then, stitute that majority, every man, woman, and child for Miall, the independence of Southwark, and the in the kingdom, nay, in the threekingdoms, has a liberty of the people! distinct interest in the character of every individual mem er. I make this observation to meet the foolish old twiddle, about strangers interlering in local affairs. I will give you a striking illustration of this fact. In 1841, nearly 500 political prisoners were retained in illegal custody by the casting vote of the Speaker of the House of Commons; therefore we, at all events (for I was one of them), had an interest in the rinciples of even the member for Hampshire. Perhaps this right of interference will be the more readily conceded to me, as it is not my intention to use it for myself. There are now three candidates

gentlemen. I heard Sir William Molesworth, at gentlemen. I heard Sir William Molesworth, at as recommended by Mr. Roberts. If this rule is not observed, I must and will resign my post as deputy treaadvocate for Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments; while now, in this age of progression, he professes ignorance as to "the extent" to which the suffrage may be safely extended; and he also pleads for Triennial Parliaments. In 1836, he had no political principle, although possessed of a very capa. Fro is political conscience. In 1845, he has neither conscience nor principle. In 1836, our principles were net so generally accepted; and therefore many of his class saw no danger in avowing them to suit their individual interests, and promote their selfish ambition. In 1845, our dauntless courage and unrivalled perseverance has made them a portion of the national political creed. This man would, in my opinion. profess himself a Chartist now, if the avowal was likely to serve him. He has retrograded while the world has been progressing. He canvasses you for his own personal service; he canvasses you upon your prejudices, and not upon his own character He certainly has the condescension to tell you that he will respectfully hear all that you have to say on the several interesting topics of the day. He is a renegade from what he once professed-a mere political prig; and his indistinctness of character renders him unfit to represent the steady mind of Englishmen To sum up: he is a Corn Law Repealer; and upon that single crotchet he rests his claim to your support: but I have yet faith enough to hope that the electors and non-electors of Southwark have not merged all manly feeling and political principle into

so small a compass. Mr. Pilcher appears to be resolved that of him we shall know nothing, save and except that he is the drawing-room candidate. Mr. Miall, on the other kand, comes before you with a bold and distinct evowal of a bold and distinct principle. He has the capacity to see, and the principle to own, that great mental revolution which points to those social and political changes, which are admitted to be now a mere question of time. He truly belongs to the army of progression. I think, my friends, that our support of Mr. Miall will prove our preference of "measures" to "men," and will give us a noble opportunity of proving to the world that we are only "obstructives" where obstruction is a virtue: and that, where the common interests of the whole people are concerned, we can not only forgive, but forget our differences and our personal quarrels. If Mr. Miall and myself have belonged to two separate parties, each Charley thinking themselves right, and consequently each looking for ascendancy in the movement; and if we have B. Tenant .. abused each other heartily during our struggle, we must, when opposed by the common enemy, forget that we ever have quarrelled. Mr. Miall is an "ob- Preston, O'Connor structive;" and I honour his obstruction, because he is an obstructor of evil. His opposition to Sir William Molesworth, who is a mere Free-trader, is Leeds .. the carrying out of that great principle which I have J. Wyait ... ever advocated; namely, that the existence of three Mr. Livesay... political parties in a State is incompatible with the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the State : and Rateline .. that, therefore, we must not allow Whiggery to Mr. Dear .. mergeinto mere Free-tradeism, but must compel every shade of Liberalism to enlist in the great movementarmy, to battle in one united body against what is

the value of this system of warfare at Nottingham tion and its press, he has thrown all the onus of "division" upon the stand-still party, and cn-deavoured to limit the struggle to the national party and the Tory party. Moreover, our support of Mr. Miall will prove that we are neither narrow nor bigoited in our views; that we do not object to a candidate because he is a Free-trader, but we object to him because he is not a Chartist. We are always ready to merce the lesser in the greater principle. Mr. Miali is a gentleman whose return would do us credit. Above, and almost before all; at least before all, except the Charter; he is for free trade in religion. He is a "voluntary" in the fullest sense of the word: while Sir William Molesworth wearthe decide badge of two churches. As the question of Marnooth is likely to create some bigotted preju dice in the minds of my own countrymen against Mr. Miall, and in favour of the "double churchman," I think it right that there should be a perfect understanding upon that question. Mr. Miall, I presume, regards the Maynooth Grant in the same light as all sensible men; as the wedge to be driven to the extent of Ministerial expediency; as a bait to lure bad Romai Catholic clergymen from the pursuit of their country's liberty in quest of Government patronage. I do no: peak disrespectfully of the Roman Catholic elergymen of ireland. I could not do so if I was inclined. I have ever characterised them as the most pious, morai, frugal, flock-loving priesthood in the world; as the best patriots, because taken from the ranks of the people: and in the Government measure I see the intention of rendering them less pious, moral, and frugal, by selecting them from the luxurious ranks; and less patriotic, by selecting them from the aristorracy. It is a chain in that "golden link" by which lay Catholies looking for political power have attempted to bind the Irish mind to the existing Government. Let Irishmen remember that all men are born with propensities which may be nourished into virtues or thwarted into vices, according to their training; and let them remember that the present training of their priesthood nourishes them in virtue ; Dundee While the training under a corrupt Government would seduce them into vice. Let them also remember that their lay leader has made opposition to provision

wherein he says: "We must be prepared with Repealers at the next election; and where we cannot find a Repealer I would prefer a Tony in the present crisis."

The electors and non-electors of Southwark have failed to test Mr. Miall upon one of the most impor tant subjects connected with the welfare, the happiness, and prosperity of all classes of society-1 mean the Short Time Bill. Upon this I entertain every hope that Mr. Miall's avowal will be satisfac-We hardly need say that such weather is causing tory. Under these circumstances, then, my friends, let the non-electors and electors place "Miall, and the Charter; Miall, and voluntary church support Miall, and less labour; Miall, and more freedom Miall, and no Whig; Miall, and no compromise,' on their banner: and it the return of a Tory should be the consequence of his standing, let us consol ourselves with the reflection that the open foe is pre

> Ever your faithful friend. Fearcus O'Connor. A sufferer from the vote of a majority of ONE.

To Readers & Correspondents.

IMPORTANT TO LAND SECRETARIES. TO THE SEVERAL SECRETARIES OF THE LAND SOCIETY. My Friends,—Again I have to call your attention to Mr. Roberts's direction as to the mode of paying your monies. No class of men require more punctuality in money matters, in the management of their affairs, than the working before you asking for the representation of your borough; Sir William Molesworth, a Whig and something less; Mr. Pilcher, a Tory and nothing more, and Mr. Miall a Chartist and nothing else.

I shall briefly scan the pretensions of those three gentlemen. I heard Sir William Molesworth, at statement should insist upon the same exactness. Now, what I have to observe is, that the double entries of money paid to the secretary, and the double cities published by him and me, have the inevitable effect of so complicating our accounts that I cannot, and will not longer act as Mr. itoberts's deputy, withall the trouble as my reward unless all the monites for shares, rules, and cards, are sent direct to sae, as recommended by Mr. Roberts. If this rule is not supported by the Roberts of this rule is not supported.

> FEARGUS O'CONNOR. RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE

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ERAL SECRETARY. T. Smith, Greenford 0 1 Braintree, W. Win-J. Souts, ditto .. v 1 bolt & B. Knopp 0 2 l'ershore, Mr. Conn 0 1 .. 2 0 0 Mr. Wyatt, sen. .. 0 2 Westminster Brigade 0 17 1 Mr. Walsh ..

Newcastle - upon -- upon - Ar. J. Cornery ... 2 12 0 ... 0 19 0 Mrs. Waring ... 0 11 0 ... 18 10 0 James Dickson ... 0 1 0 .. 4 0 Bacup 9 101 Manchester EREATUM.—The £2 acknowledged in my last list from Pudsey should be £1

August 18th, and all monies received up to that date must and Birmingham. Regardless of the taunts of fac-

Barnsley

Leeds Huddersfield

The sub-secretaries of the Land Society are requested

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE. From Sheffield

Bradford -	
Halifax -	
Manchester, August 10	
Ditto, an Old Enniskill	en –
Ditto, a friend -	•
Ditto, Mr. Scholefield	• •
George Marsden	
Blackburn	
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Manchester, August 16 George Marsden	-
Middleton .	•
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Manchester, 17th	
Macclesfield -	
Middleton, per Thomas	Bennett -
A friend	
A Chartist widow's mit	e
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Oldham, per Yardley -	
PUNCOMBE T	ESTIMONIAL.
Leicester, per James II	ewitt _
PER GENERAL	SECRETARY.
SCBSCRI	PTIONS.
Preston, O'Connor	Marylebone -
Brigade 6 0	Southampton
Brighton 3 0	Holifox
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Manchester, Mr. Molyneux

The net my friends. In the above lists you will behold a substantial "resurrection of Chartism!" From that the surrection of Chartism!" From that the is injured by water and removal, part of the roof the nation's voice may be learned; and from that Daniel of Connell will see that this weak Chartism has beaten the of the building seriously burnt. We understand the invenue of nearly a million per year. And this is not taking any account of the millions fruitlessly spent in tithe litiand account of the minious fruitiessy spent in cane-mi-cation, electioneering squabbles, and local electioneering jobbers. After three years' slumber let us shout "Hurrah for the Charter, and the Landfor the people!" Your faithful servant,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

CHARTIST HTMN BOOK.—We are desired to state that any locality of the National Charter Association wishing to have the Chartist Hymn Book, should send their orders to Richard Radford, No. 8, Violet-street, Chester-street, Manchester, stating the number they require. The delegates of South Lancashire have arranged that the books shall be ready for delivery by Tuesday fortnight, . T., LONDON .- Thiers's History of the French Revolution is the most "perfect" and the most "correct" of any published in England—though it has to be taken with tremendous allowances. A "People's Edition" of this work is published by Vickers, Holywell-street and may be had of all liberal booksellers.

SALC DAWSON, DROYLSDEN -We cannot answer his query; but it is one that the pollector of the assessed taxes for the district will soon solve for him. E. WILKS, CHELTENHAM .- II Mr. Wilks will but visit Mr.

he suggests would not cover cost. . BATTYE, SHELLEY .- The General Beer Act was intro-

tion; and was strenuously supported by Brougham, York in that year. Joun Colquion, Glascow.—The address of the Operative Cotton Spinners next week.

Accidents, Offences, & Anquests.

ing, about twenty minutes before eight o'clock, a destructive conflagration, involving the loss of pro- porter of Saturday. perty to the amount of nearly £20,000, broke out on the premises of Mesers. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Beale, French, Scotch, and Manchester warchousearrive, the whole of the lower portion of the premises chair while giving her evidence, deposed that she In less than a quarter of an hoar the entire area of eleven and twelve o'clock, she observed from an upper those extensive warehouses was in flames from the window a man, who afterwards proved to be the pribasement to the reof, and the light created thereby soner, in the back yard of the premises. He seemed The bridges were crowded with spectators, and Bow Church, the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, and the surrounding edifices were thrown out in bold relief which he must have got through one of the windows. from the objects of lesser elevation more immediately surrounding them. The flames continued to increase, and from the lurid glare on the turrets of Guildhall shortly after eight o'clock the greatest apprehensions that his object was plunder or even murder. Witness, were entertained that that ancient edifice was involved in the conflagration. So rapid was the progress of the fire that the whole building was one mass of flame before an engine arrived, the first being that arms, and neck, and dreadfully ill-treating beautiful arms. of the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry. This was speedily followed by the brigade from the Watlingstreet and other stations, and also the County and what afterwards took place. Maria Luckitt deposed the West of England. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, under the orders of Mr. Superintendent Braidwood, the fire continued to progress, and at one time the whole of Aldermanbury, Guildhall, and the church of St. Lawrence Jewry were considered in imminent danger, and but for the extraordinary exertions of the firemen they must have fallen a prey to the flames. The loss is far greater than was at first anticipated. A man named Diamond was in the top floor at the time the alarm of fire was given; and so rapid were the flames that he was forced to escape without his coat, whilst it was with no small degree of difficulty that those on the ground floor were enabled to escape. By strenuous exertions of the firemen the fire was prevented from extending beyond the adjacent premises of Messrs. Stone and Co., grocers and teadealers, No. 5, Aldermanbury, seriously damaged by water and fire. The flames were got under by half-past nine o'clock. By number, to work. The sacrifice of property has not was taking him to the station-house at Hillingdonthe night the consequences would have been frightful. Upwards of eighty persons in the employ of Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co., would have Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co., would have been at rest on the premises. In consequence of the immense quantity of goods recently taken in for the immense quantity of goods recently taken in for the that he had gone out on the evening in question with the stick in his hand, with the full determination to .. 0 19 0 Mrs. Waring ... 0 11 0 immense quantity of goods recently taken in for the stick in his hand, with the full determination to autumn season, the warehouse, to use the expression the stick in his hand, with the full determination to of one of the firm, "was chuck full," and only on the morning of Monday upwards of £24,000 worth of prisoner, whose appearance is most ferocious, was compared by the morning of Monday upwards of £24,000 worth of prisoner, whose appearance is most ferocious, was committed to Newgate for trial. sumed. The warehousemen were engaged later than usual in sorting goods, when, at a few minutes to eight o'clock, a cry of "Fire!" was raised, and on their rushing down to the basement floor the stores in the cellars, consisting of linen, were found to be in flames, and searcely had they time to effect a safe re-Army, to battle in one united body against what is called Legitimacy—the principle of Toryism.

Mr. Sturge, in defiance of the old taunt of "dividing the Liberal interest," set a brilliant example of paid; such list must be made up to the end of the quarter, Any 18th, and all monies received up to the end of the quarter, Any 18th, and all monies received up to the end of the quarter, Any 18th, and all monies received up to the end of the quarter, Any 18th, and all monies received up to the end of the quarter, and scarcery mad they time to enect a saic reinforced the destructive element burst forth throughout the building. The greatest fears were entertained for the security of the Guildhall. The persons and the rate per week at which it is to be paid; such list must be made up to the end of the quarter, and scarcery mad they time to enect a saic reinforced the building. The greatest fears were entertained for the security of the Guildhall. The persons and the rate per week at which it is to be paid; such list must be made up to the end of the quarter, and scarcery mad they time to enect a saic reinforced to the destructive element burst forth throughout the building. The persons of the fact that the following the following the such as a scarcery made they then the destructive element burst forth throughout the building. The greatest fears were entertained for the security of the Guildhall. The persons are such as a scarcery made the principle of the destructive element burst forth throughout the building. The preserve the principle of the destructive element burst forth throughout the building. immediately adopted the proper steps for the preserva-tion of the valuable city records, which are kept near the Controller's-office, and had them safely deposited in the Town Clerk's office, at a more distant part of the hall. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Sheriff Sidney and Mr. Alderman Moon, reached the scene in less than a quarter of an hour after the discovery of the fire, and immediately held a consultation with Mr. Braidwood on the security of the hall, for the flames were rapidly extending to the rear of the Controller's residence. The beautiful stained glass of the eastern window was also being shattered by the intense heat, threatening the speedy destruction of the well-known colossal figures, Gog and Magog, that stand on each side. There being a lady was in the sea, and drowning, at the back of an excellent supply of water flowing from the mains the houses on the Quay, and a general call for ropes in front of the hall, several powerful engines, well and parties who could swim, in order to endeavour manned, were brought to bear on that portion of the fire. By ten o'clock the safety of the hall was sefrom the N.W., and about high tide, the water being cured, but not for many hours afterwards did the nearly twenty feet deep at the backs of the houses, cured, but not for many hours afterwards did the firemen cease playing upon the walls which abutted on the ruins; in fact, during the whole of yesterday an engine was in full operation, throwing a vast body of water from the Controller's office.—The following of water from the Controller's office.—The following is a correct account of property destroyed, and the extent of insurances thereon:—The warehouse of Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co., silk-mercers, and Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co., silk-mercers, and Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Irish warehousemen, 6, Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co., silk-mercers, and Manchester, Scotch, and Irish warehousemen, 6, and Manchester, Scotch, and Irish warehousemen, 6, succeeded in securing it, and was safely brought to the steps. Mr Stephens, when he found that the misses facing Aldermanbury, there were several houses lady had secured the ware later than the misses facing Aldermanbury, there were several houses lady had secured the ware later than the later than th Aldermanbury, totally destroyed. Desides the pre- the steps. Mr Stephens, when he found that the mises facing Aldermanbury, there were several houses lady had secured the rope, let go his hold of her, unhooking six carriages from the train. Immediately them until after his committal to gaol on the charge of murder. mises facing Aldermanbury, there were several nouses have secured the rope, let go his hold of her, at the rear, some 200 feet to the western extremity of when a wave took him out to sea, and a subsection of the Guildhall, the whole of which were thrown into quent wave was seen to strike him; which is riages into the siding. Witness saw Francis Dean walking on one side of the metal on the line and one, and were literally examined with merchandise of supposed to have stunned him. He immediately walking on one side of the metal on the line, and every description. Not a vestige remains of any of went under water, and was drowned. He has just before the six waggons, when he shouted to him every description. Not a vestige remains of any of the buildings, excepting the walls. The firm are into the building to get out of the way; but before the six waggons, when he should do so the building to get out of the way; but before the six waggons, when he should do so the building had been staying at Martin's Board to get out of the way; but before the six waggons, when he should do so the building had building had building had been staying at Martin's Board to get out of the way; but before the six waggons, when the six building had building had been staying at Martin's Boar Total—£85,000. The above-mentioned offices declare the above insurances to be a total loss; is up there is no beach to land on, so that any person that sum, however, will not cover the loss of bathing at such time must plunge into deep water.

surance effected on this property to be,—Sun Fire-office, Royal Exchange, and Phonix; total, £35,000. Respecting the entire loss of property, it is feared that it will extend to from £190,000 to £200,000. Up to ten o'clock on Tuesday night the fire had not been effectually subdued, large volumes of smoke continually pouring forth from the ruins. To prevent the raging of the fire a young man named Stephen Cundrick, twenty-seven years of age, sustained a serious injury. It appears that the poor fellow was on his way home, and had reached the church in Aldermanbury, around which the crowd had become exceedingly dense, and in order to avoid the latter he tried to enter the churchyard by climbing over the iron spikes; in attempting this, however, he missed his footing, and fell heavily upon the spikes, one of which entered the thick part of his right thigh, and he became literally impaled; he was, with some difficulty, removed, and conveyed in a deplorable state to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he remains in great agony. Infamous Outrage. Informations were sworn this

day at the Bridewell, before the mayor, against Michael Fitzgerald, of Dublin-hill, Edward Waish, of Cat-lane, and Daniel Gronin, of the Mallow-road, by the wife of a young man, a teacher in the city. The particulars, as detailed in the statement of the young weman, were of the most disgraceful description. It after it. To convey any idea of the shock that in-WILKS, CHELTENHAM.—If Mr. Wilks will but visit Mr. Thormon's "small farm," situate at Paddock, in the immediate neighbourhood of Huddersfield, he will find mained there until nine o'clock in the evening in like embankment, being a perfect level, and the what can be, what has been, and what is being done on company with her brother and two young women. less than one acre and three quarters of land. He will | She was standing near the car which they had and find that Mr. Thornton can grow food enough, and to spare, for four coax. During the summer months he had food for five. Now this is not theory—it is practically and the evening tapped her on the local spare and the evening tapped her on the local spare and the evening tapped her on the local spare and the line repaired. This was standing near the car which the tender into a kind of ditch, topsy-turvy with the tender into a kind of ditch, spectable merchant of this eity, when a stranger that partly full of water. The luggage van, by the sudden that might be coming forward, till the partly full of water. The luggage van, by the sudden that might be coming forward, till the rails could be cleared and the line repaired. This was done, and at one period no fewer than seven was under his care, and that she was a respectable f. Self, Isle of White.—We fear the sale of the tract married woman. The other person then struck him, her brother came up, a crowd gathered, and while they were standing there several men whom she saw duced in the year 1830, by the Wellington Administra- about the car during the evening carried her severation; and was strenuously supported by Brougham, fields off, where they severally perpetrated the offence during his electioneering canvass for the county of ing; she fainted several times, and before the outrage was perpetrated saw the gentleman who was near the car, and who struck the person she was case he so imperfectly sets forth, would not be worth a him for protection, which he promised to give, but straw. He should consult a solicitor on the spot, who was not allowed, for she was followed and taken away JACOB TRUSTY.—His letter is in type, but obliged to be One of the party brought her some water in his hat, fainted; and about eight o'clock in the morning she had quarrelled amongst themselves about her. Some DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION .- On Monday even-

a person, who gave his name Edward Long, and who of one or two pilot engines in order to replace the men, of No. 6, Aldermanbury. The premises in represented himself as the son of a laundress in Bays- train. In the mean while most of the passengers question are considered as almost the largest in that water, was examined before the sitting magistrates posted on to Ely. On the guards making an examinating and the largest in that water, was examined before the sitting magistrates and posted on to Ely. On the guards making an examinating and the posted on to Ely. the rear from Aldermanbury to the western end of the Guildhall, and abutting on Dyer's-court, on the cleven and twelve o'clock at night, he entered the northern side of the church of St. Lawrence Jewry.

The fire was first discovered by the porters employed attempted first to commit robbery, and afterwards to brought up to town the same day, and given into the murder Mrs. Harris by manual of a bludgraph. Mrs. in the basement or celtar of the building, and although an immediate alarm was raised, so rapid, in Harris, who appeared to be still in a very weak state, in order to further the official inquiry which will be consequence of the combustible nature of the stock, and suffering severely from the injuries the prisoner were the flames, that before any assistance could had inflicted on her, and was accommodated with a late of the pilot engines and a number of assistants, active was on fire, which speedily caught the warehouse on was the wife of Mr. Solomon Harris, an inhabitant riages on the line, which in the course of two hours basement to the reof, and the light created thereby soner, in the back yard of the premises. He seemed was such, that in every part of London fears were to be begging, but she did not take much notice of ingly left. They are both embedded to a considerable entertained that some great public building must him at the time. About ten minutes afterwards she extent in the soil, and before they can be extricated went into the front parlour, when she was thunderstruck at seeing the same man whom she had before seen in the back yard standing in the room, into evident from the piece of metal that has been cut That man was the prisoner. She immediately demanded what he did there, when the prisoner passed her, and directly shut the room door, and told her the rails. This opinion is entertained by many comupon which the prisoner instantly pulled out a large bludgeon and commenced beating her over the head, Witness's screams brought one of her women servants into the room, and she had very little recollection of that she was servant to the last witness. On the would have followed the engine. The carriages were forenoon in question, hearing her mistress's screams, she ran into the front parlour, whence she found they proceeded. On entering, she saw the prisoner standing by the centre table, with a large stick brandishing in his right hand over her mistress, who was lying on the floor between two chairs. The prisoner waat that time threatening her mistress with further violence. Witness assisted Mrs. Harris upon her feet, who then attempted to jump out of the window into the fore court; and, although witness tried to prevent her, so alarmed was she that she succeeded met his death by a melancholy accident whilst wark feet. The screams of another temale servant, who above place. It appeared from the evidence that had run into the garden, where Mr. Harris and the man-servant were at work, brought them and some which there are conducting rods for the purpose of Powell, a journeyman tailor, in the employ of Mr. Shanorm, living in the lane near Mr. Harris's pre- ing up stones for the erection of the viaduct. From half-past ten o'clock the fire was extinguished, but mises, got into the window, and seized the prisoner, the ruins were still smouldering. In consequence of the early period of the fire and the brilliancy of the flames, thousands of people were attracted to the spot, and it required all the exertions of the city police, under the orders of Inspectors Wallis, Wood-roffic and Chadwick to receive any control of the city police, under the orders of Inspectors Wallis, Wood-roffic and Chadwick to receive any control of the city police, under the orders of Inspectors Wallis, Wood-roffic and Chadwick to receive any control of the city police, under the orders of the city police. roffe, and Chadwick, to preserve anything like order, to Mr. Harris's house, and received the prisoner from 1 10 8 and to keep the populace back at a sufficient Samuel Powell and others who had secured him.
distance to enable the engines, at least twenty in The prisoner was without his shoes; and as witness been equalled for a number of years. Instead of a loss of £20,000, as at first reported, it will fall little short of ten times that amount. The early hour at which it broke out may be considered truly providential for had it taken place in the dead of had wanted many and finding the was taking nim to the station-nouse at Hillingdon-End, he pulled the silver fork and the ornament now produced, out of his pocket, which witness took, and he said, "There, that is enough for you." The dential for had it taken place in the dead of had wanted many and finding the winder can be dential for had it taken place in the dead of had wanted many and finding the winder can be dential for had it taken place in the dead of had wanted many and finding the winder can be dead of had wanted many and finding the winder can be dential for had it taken place in the dead of had wanted many and finding the winder can be dead of had wanted many and finding the winder can be dead of had wanted many and finding the winder can be dead of had wanted many and finding the winder can be dead of had wanted many and finding the winder can be dead of had wanted many and finding the wanted dential, for had it taken place in the dead of had wanted money, and finding the window open, he took off his shoes and got in, and at first sat himself down in a chair. The stick produced (a tremendous

> Serious Accident. - On Wednesday morning man was promptly conveyed on a shutter to Charingcross Hospital, and the other in a cab to his residence. From inquiries made at the Hospital, we find that the gentleman who is so much injured is a Mr. Mordaunt, a linen-factor, who was going to his offices, situate at No. 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghallstreet, and that the nature of the injuries is a compound fracture of the leg, besides several severe in-

> MELANCHOLY AND FATAL OCCURRENCE AT ILFRAcompe.—On Wednesday morning between seven and eight o'clock an alarm was raised on the Quay that

MORE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN AND EAS- three carriages (one of them quite new, a first-class TERN RAILWAY. The recently opened portion of the carriage) left Leeds at six o'clock, and had reached Northern and Eastern Railway, on which the late a point between the Woodlesford and the Methley appalling accident took place, was the scene of stations, near the latter and about five miles from another trightful occurrence on Tuesday afternoon, of Leeds, when the engine suddenly ran off the line and a somewhat similar character; and, although it was down the embankment, dragging after it the earthe possibility of any further danger occurring to any of the asjacent property, several of the brigade enhances were undered to remain for the night. Daving the received serious contusions, and the escape of the property is a spinner, Newmarket-lane, with Mrs. and Miss Clegg, where they human life may be considered truly miraculous. It who were returning home from Harrogate, where the is necessary to observe, that since General Pasley had been for the benefit of Mrs. Clegg's health. All stated, at the recent coroner's inquiry as to the death | three were much cut and bruised, and when extriof the stoker who lost his life by the engine running cated were bleeding profusely; but they were not only off the line a few weeks since, that it was highly sensible but able to walk. Mr. Clegg was bruist d dangerous for trains to pass over the newly-con- about the shoulder and cut about the head. The structed part of the road, viz., between Bishop's two ladies were injured chiefly about the head. They Stortford and Ely, at the rate of thirty miles an hour were conveyed, we believe, to the Leeds Infirmary, until it was properly consolidated, the company very promptly lessened the speed, which has been adhered | tendant, proceeded to Leeds on Tuesday morning to to up to the present time, making a difference is the ascertain the extent of their injuries, and whether arrival of trains of about an hour at the several sta- they could bear the removal home. Another passentions. On the morning of Tuesday the usual day mail train left the Shoreditch terminus at half-past eleven o'clock, and proceeded with safety and ease to | Portland-crescent, Leeds. | He received some severe Cambridge. After the necessary stoppages at that bruises and contusions, from the effects of which ho is station, the train renewed its course, and, on arriving about two miles beyond Waterbeach, seven miles scriously hurt were Mr. E. Hulmes, a commercial trafrom Cambridge, and the same distance this side of Ely, the engine ran off the rail on the off or left side. Mr. Lofthouse, of Leeds, who is at 50, Coburg-street, dragging the tender and the whole of the carriages engine had not travelled more than thirty or forty late heavy rains, the wheels became perfectly embeaded, and this brought the remainder of the train providentially to a stand-still. The alarm that immediately ensued amongst the passengers, who were well knocked about by the concussion, may be well conceived under the circumstances. The head guard, carriages, perceiving that the engine had run off the to one o'clock in the morning when they arrived. On servants met with by the late accident near Chester- | curred, the cause was soon discovered. It seems that leg by the coashing of the carriages together, for the allowed the end of one of the rails to become detached sengers were removed from the carriages, messengers ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND MURDER. On Saturday were despatched to Ely and Waterbrach for the aid

> was accomplished, and at four o'clock the train resummer its journey to Norwich. To remove the engine and tender from the ditch by the means then availand put in proper working order a serious loss will be nourred. As regards the cause of the accident, it is from the main rail at the joint, that it must have shot out from the straight line; and the flange of the wheel petent persons, and that the recent flood of rain might have eased the soil and so moved the rail. The guard of the train informed the writer that the speed of the train at the time of the accident was from about twenty to twenty-five miles an hour, and the inference is, that had not the wheels become so deeply fixed in the ballast by its looseness, and which so effectually blocked heir progress, one or two of the carriages shattered by the shock, but not to any extent, as they were capable of resuming their place in the train. It is worthy of remark that the company's servants afforded every facility in order to collect correct particulars of the unfortunate event, and did not evince the least desire to "hush it up," SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY .- An inquest was held on Tuesday last,

before Mr. R. Wilson, coroner, at Borrowbridge, on the body of an unfortunate man named Todd, who ing on that line of railway, at a viaduet near the there is attached to the works a small stage, beneath moving it to different parts as the operations require. some cause or other not ascertained these reds broke and the stage, being weakened, gave way with the crane, from which was suspended by a rope a great block of stone. There were two men on the stage, and they were precipitated to the ground, and there were three others below, some of whom it is supposed were crushed by the stone. Surgical aid was immediately sent for to Kendal and Sedbergh, when it was found that the five men were all very seriously in-The names of the surviving sufferers are-Robert Whitehed, William Brown, George Appleby, and William Grant. Todd's (the deceased) arm was dreadfully lacerated, his left thigh fractured, and his left ankle-joint dislocated. He died, after the most extreme suffering for three days, on Monday mornng last. Brown had sustained a compound fracture of the leg, the muscles and integuments being dreadfully torn; and amputation above the knee was found to be immediately necessary. Every possible care has been bestowed on the surviving sufferers. ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY .- AB

accident occurred last Sunday, at the Derby station, 40 the mail train from Leeds, which, though fortunately not attended with fatal results, was productive of serious injury and alarm to the passengers. The about nine o'clock, a serious affair occurred to one train had reached the ticket platform in safety, when of Brewer's omnibuses, which plies between Not- the highly-reprehensible practice of detaching the ting hill and Mile End-gate. The omnibus had just engine from the front, and placing it at the back of passed Waterloo-bridge, going castward, when one of the train, to propel it into the station, was adopted the fore-wheels came off, and the passengers on the top were thrown to the ground. Assistance was im- break not applied, the train was forced into the stamediately rendered. One gentleman was picked up bleeding dreadfully from the forehead, and had his carriage and throwing it up on the platform, and bleeding dreadfully from the forehead, and had his leg or thigh broken, and another was also seriously breaking the strong iron and wood balustrades that to witness the unfortunate convict's untimely end. injured. The others escaped unhart. One gentle- are placed there to keep off the passengers. On his leaving the chapel, and where the sacrament All the passengers were thrown from their was administered to him, on receiving which he apscats by the violence of the shock. For-tunately no bones were broken, but many per-which he seems to have maintained throughout to an and faces were dreadfully disfigured, and one lady sadly shaken by the concussion. Several minutet clapsed before any attention was paid to the injured individuals, who were at length taken to the infirmary, where their wounds and bruises were dressed, after which they were enabled to proceed by the next train. In this accident not the slightest palliative presents itself for the recklessness of the railway people. The practice of placing an engine behind the train has been so repeatedly condemned by public live minutes showed no signs of life, but at the end of opinion, that it seems an act of wanton trifling with the lives and limbs of the passengers to resort to drep fell nearly eight minutes. Ellison made no consuch a dangerous mode of propulsion. We trust that a good inquiry will be made into the affair, and that the culpable parties may be dismissed from the

ANOTHER AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH a reprieve, neither acknowledging nor denying his MIDLAND RAILWAY.—An inquest was held at the guilt. He was a tall man, six feet high, a native of a Prince of Wales Hotel, Masborough, before Mr. Badger, pavish near Leeds, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on Monday afternoon, on Francis Dean, who had the has left a wife and family to lament his untimely looking towards the down train, and did not seem to that sum, however, will not cover the loss of the firm by £20,000. The next sufferers are Messrs. Coster and Co., the extensive warehousemen at the corner of Fountain-court, Aldermanbury. The back part of their warehouse has sustained much injury. A large portion of their valuable merchandise was saturated with water, part of the roof on the back warehouse burnt off, and several bedrooms burnt out. They are insured in the following of the sea beautiful swimners, have been in the habit of plung-beautiful swimners, have been in the ha see or hear the waggons that were close to him, and

which consisted of the Humber engine, its tender and and Mr. J. A. Ransome, surgeon, their medical atger was Mr. Firth, of the firm of Mesers. Atexander Henry and Co., of Manchester, but who resides in still suffering. Amongst the passengers who were less Manchester; Mr. Hirst, who is at present in Sandford street, Leeds; and another commercial traveller. whose name we could not learn, but who is staving at the Royal Hotel, Leeds. The guard, whose name is Kinnerly, the engine man, named Joseph Kay, and the stoker, named John Lutty, were all considerably was done, and at one period no fewer than seven trains were stopped. In consequence of this delay, the two trains which leave Leeds in the evening, after the express train-viz., that at ten minutes past six, and that at a quarter before cight o'clock, arrived in Manchester together; but instead of reaching the Victoria station at ten minutes after nine, and a who was in his usual seat on the top of one of the quarter-past ten, it wanted only twenty-four minutes line, and fearing such a death as one of his fellow- an investigation of the rails where the accident oc-T. D., Bellen.—Any opinion we could give him in the speaking to, in the middle of the field, and ran to ford, jumped from his place on to the road; and if he one of the iron chairs on which the joints of the rails had not done so he most certainly would have lost his are secured, had been spiit or broken, and this had can make himself acquainted with all the facts of the case of the case.

The latter is in the facts of the can make himself acquainted with all the facts of the from him. She resisted as well as she could, and hit case.

The latter is in the facts of the from him. She resisted as well as she could, and hit case.

The latter is in the facts of the from him. She resisted as well as she could, and hit windows of a first-class carriage, in which were scated forced the loose rail outwards, the engine ran off the case. three ladies, one of whom was much cut by the glass. rails and over the embankment. The train having which she asked for on coming to herself after having During the confusion a painful alarm was created for no stoppages on that part of the line, usually traverses the safety of the engine-driver and the stoker, as they it at the rate of 50 to 55 miles an hour: so that the imwas conducted home by Fitzgerald, after the parties were seen to be on the engine when it capsized. To petus would be very great So far as we can learn had quarrelled amongst themselves about her. Some of them said they would murder her if she gave any alarm, and two of them said she could transport them. It is supprised and gratification of all, however, the poor fellows, evidently much terrified, were to be butable to the engine-man or guard; the accident seen wading through the water in the ditch unhurt. There were nine persons present, and they all com- It appears that as the engine turned over they were superintendent of the Manchester and Leeds Railmitted the outrage on her several times.—Cork Reporter of Saturday.

thrown some distance from it into the pool, and were possession of the broken chair, and it is said that the fracture appears to be an old one. No doubt a full inquiry into this fact will be made. The engine was found lying bettom upwards and much damaged; and the carriages are totally destroyed. Joseph Kay, the ine of business in the city of London, extending in at Uxbridge, on a charge of attempted robbery and the rear from Aldermanbury to the western end of murder. It appeared that on Friday week, between the rear from Aldermanbury to the western end of murder. It appeared that on Friday week, between dent, they found about three inches of metal cut off is stated that two of his ribs are broken. The fireman, John Lutty, is much hurt, and is now lying in.

> Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler.—As the halfpast eight l'arliamentary train, or that which carries passengers at a 1d. a mile, was standing at the Walton station on the South-western Railway on its down journey on Wednssday, the engine being then taking in water, and the engine-man beneath examining his cugine, as is customary during a stoppage, a sudden explosion took place, and the steam rushed out at the fire-door in a direction so that the engine-man was severely scalded. The fireman escaped unhurt. The only other person who sustained injury was not a passenger, but a bystander. He was struck on the back of his head by a piece of coke, but with no great

ACCIDENT AT THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS STATION of the Dover Railway.—On Wednesday afternoon thout half-past four o'clock, an accident occurred at the Bricklayers' Arms station of the Dover railway, by which a man named Richard Smith, aged thirty years, sustained a severe injury. He was engaged in removing one of the iron tables, a machinery used for shitting carriages from one part of the line to another, and whilst so employed his left hand became jammed between the chains by which such movement is effected. From appearances it was feared that the whole of his fingers were cut off, but on being conveyed to Guy's Hospital, it was ascertained that the thumb and middle finger had been injured, but from the nature of the injuries Mr. Forster, the house surgeon, deemed it necessary to remove a portion of the bone of each member. The poor fellow suffered exeruciating torments. He is, however, doing well.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY .- A SERIES OF MISuaps.—On Monday morning, shortly after the arrival of the train, which left Reading at half-past seven o'clock, at the Maidenhead station, one of the tubes of the boiler exploded, rendering it impossible for the engine to proceed onwards to Paddington. An express was immediately sent to Mr. Howell, at Slough, who lost no time in hastening to Maidenhead with another engine; but, unfortunately, just as this engine was starting, with the delayed train and passengers, towards town, an accident, precisely similar to that of the fermer one, occurred, thus rendering the engine from Slough also useless; and it was not until the Oxford train arrived at Maidenhead, upwards of an hour and a half afterwards, that the passengers were enabled to proceed on their journey. No trains, therefore, arrived at Paddington until halfpast ten, instead of one at nine, and another at a quarter to ten, the engine which ought to have taken the nine o'clock Slough train to Paddington having become disabled at Maidenhead. - Just as the day mail train to Exeter, which leaves l'addington at a quarter-past ten, was on the eve of starting the same merning, from the Paddington terminus, a similar accident to the foregoing ones occurred to its engine, one of the tubes of the Loiler suddenly bursting, and thus completely disabling the engine attached to the mail train, and delaying its arrival at Slough, the first station she stopped at, nearly an hour. This train, and the one which left Paddington an hour afterwards, both arrived at Slough at the same time. We are happy to state that, notwithstanding the bursting of the tubes of three engines, no injuries, in any one case, were sustained by the engine drivers or stokers, nor indeed by any persons connected with the Company. Considerable alarm prevailed at Paddington in consequence of the non-arrival of the first up-train from Reading; which, however, was allayed as soon as the superintendent of the telegraph arrived, and a communication, by this mean, opened between Slough and the terminus.

Execution of Ellison at Bodmin.-Monday being the day appointed for the execution of Benjamin Ellison, for the murder of Mrs. Seman, at Penzance, unusual degree, he was again taken to his cell, where he requested to be allowed to change his coat (a blue frock which he wore on his trial), and asked for a black one, which was given him, and he put it on. He was then pinioned, and immediately after conducted from the cell to the scaffold. He entered on the drop in a firm manner, and for the next few minutesuppeared to be carnestly engaged in prayer. The cap was then pulled over his face, the executioner retired, and the drop fell. He for nearly which time he had buoyed himself up with a hope of

FATAL CONFLICT BETWEEN A HUSBAND AND WIFE.

On Thursday night week considerable excitement was caused in the neighbourhood of Tower-street by the universal prevalence of a report that a man by the name of Joseph William Bean had murdered his wife, at his residence, 9, Priest-alley, Tower-street, City. It appears that between eight and nine o'clock the lodgers in the upper floor were alarmed by a violent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, were in their apartments on the ground floor. Shortly afterwards blows were heard, and a noise as if a heavy weight hadfallen upon the floor. The assistance of the police having been obtained, Serjeant Miller, of Towerstreet division, entered the apartment, and finding the woman lying on the floor, he demanded the cause of the occurrence, when he was informed that the CARDS.

On the back warehouse burnt off, and several bedomes burnt off, and several bedomes burnt off, and several bedoffices:—Sun, Manchester, Liverpool, Royal Exchange, Phonix, Alliance, Globe, Handin-Hand,
- 2 0 Southampton - 1 0
- 4 7 Mr. Wells - - 0 3
- DENCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.

Molyneux - 0 4
Molyneux - 0 4
Thomas Martin Wheeler, Secretary,

The diagonal the recenting waters, and say that it was on the following plunged, and was at the mercy of the waves; she did not lose her self-possession, and kept herself stationed on the last carriage of the train when shunding. The jury were also of opinion that the opinion of the jury that a man should be always stationed on the last carriage of the train when shunding. The jury were also of opinion that the opinion of the jury that a man should be always stationed on the last carriage of the train when shunding. The jury were also of opinion that the opinion of the jury that a man should be always stationed on the last carriage of the train when shunding. The jury were also of opinion that the opinion of the jury that a man should be always stationed on the last carriage of the train when shunding. The jury were also of opinion that the opinion of the jury that a man should be always stationed on the last carriage of the train when shunding. The jury were also of opinion that the opinion of the jury that a man should be always stationed on the last carriage of the train when shunding. The jury were also of opinion that the opinion of the jury that a man should be always s

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

[Acting on the good old English principle of "fair play for all sides," we gave, last week, a letter from a Belfast correspondent, defending the course which the Executive of the Odd Fellow's Institution have taken in reference to the matters of complaint urged against it by thousands of the members. This week we give another letter of the same character, to which the writer has had the manliness to put his name in full. That letter will be found to be fol-lowed by another, purporting to disclose the manner in which "public testimonials" of "gratitude for services performed," are manufactured; and then follows a pithy, searching, and well-written examination of the whole question of dispute. Our desire is, in all we do in reference to that dispute, to hold the balance evenly. To this end we shall next week allow the Directors of the Order to speak for themselves; and shall also, if space permit, offer some remarks of our own. Till then, we commend to all Odd Fellows the several communications inserted below. them they will find much worthy of deep consideration and determined action.—Ed. N. S.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,-Having read in your paper for some weeks past strange things in reference to the Executive power, &c., of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, and feeling convinced from my own knowledge that the Executive, &c., are unjustly maligned, I beg to offer through the medium of your paper something like a truthful statement of the things referred to by the dessentients of the Institution. who seem to me to be quite reckless as to the amount of injury they are doing to thousands, who appear to be misled by their false and garbled representations. It is not my intention to enter the lists with a desire to irritate

dispute before your readers in a plain and truthful light. One complaint is, that the society has been of late departing from Democratic to Aristocratic principles, and that the disfranchisement of the Lodges to send representatives to the Annual Committee, has been a grand step to the investing with arbitrary power those who are designated the "Aytoun-street Tyrants." Now, sir, I think I shall be able to show, that justead of the society at present inclining towards an Aristocratic, it is actually progressing, as fast as prudence will admit, to a truly Democratic mode of representation, legislation, and executive government. Democracy admits the right of every intelligently qualified member of a society to have a fair and equal share in the governing of that society, but till within these last few years the whole of the executive body of the order was chosen from Manchester alone, yet the Manchester district never cried out against the possessing of the privilege, which, I think, as it excluded all the other districts, was truly an Aristocratic privilege; in the same manner the whole of the trustees for the investment of the general funds of the order were solely selected from Manchester, yet the Manchester people were not then so deeply imbued with Democratic principles as to come forward and disclaim all rights to such an unfair assumption of power and influence, and it was the indefatigable exertions of the provincial deputies at the Annual Committees, aided by the continual calls of their constituents, that deprived the Manchester district of the unfairly assumed privilege, and conferred the right of serving in the Executive, and as investers of the general funds of the order, on every qualified member of

The Manchester district has nearly at all the Annual Committees possessed an unfair share of influence, by its tiveness displayed towards Mr. Ratcliffe arises from other excess of deputies, as the following table will show. It is causes than those stated, and that the parties who are compiled from the official reports of the order for the last four years of the old representative system—the system that is so much extelled by the dissentient party, tain things; but, sir, you ask for facts, and, therefore, I and with some few accidental exceptions, the Manchester have endeavoured to confine myself to facts alone: bedistrict has had a preponderating proportion of deputies sides, I wish not to widen the breach that at present according to its number of members; I give eleven large, exists, and would therefore say, in conclusion, if the disif not the largest districts in the unity-their number in not the largest districts in the unity—their number according to the last returns, and the number of deputies proportionate share of the funds, and retire in a friendly

Name of the District.	Member o Members 1 District.	Number of I puties at th Islo of Man	Number of 1 puties at Wigan.	Number of J puties at Bradford.	Number of I puties at Nec castle-on-Tyr
Manchester	9534	32	27	24	19
Liverpool	8823	- 5	42	7	4
North & South London	9675	3	5	3	4
Birmingham	6102	3	- 3	3	3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3143	1	1	1	7
Rochdale	3046	11	6	ē	5
Leeds	5567	9	1	19	3
Haslingden	2524	7	2	2	i
Stockport	2504	13	3	5	2
Glasgow	5599	1	1	ľ	l ī
Sheffield	2372	2	27	7	0

Now, sir, let any unprejudiced person take a fair view of the above table, and ask himself how far the Manchester people are consistent in their professed love of Democracy. Compare the influence they have had over the London districts - compare the number of deputies with those of Birmingham, with Newcastle-on-Tyne, with Glasgow, and with Liverpool (except at Wigan), Manchester in some instances sending as many as ten to one over a corresponding number of members. Again, let the lovers of the old system look at the constant fluctuations that took place. Liverpool sending one year five, the next fortytwo, the next seven, and the next four; Sheffield sending two, then twenty-seven, then seven, and then none; Leeds sending nine, then one, then nineteen, and then three, the actors and their scene of action, may be edifying to and so on through the whole, more or less. But it may be said that the preceding table does not affect the case; that every lodge had the right to send one deputy, and might have done so if it thought proper. Why, such a proposition is preposterous in the extreme. There are 3770 lodges; and how, in the name of common sense, could such a number of deputies do business, or be accommodated with premises to meet in. Again, suppose each deputy had but £4 for his expenses, it would render the institution liable to the expenditure of £15,080 per is quite inconsistent with what they pronounce it to be; and, instead of being DENOCRACY, is pure unadulterated

Now, sir, for the law as altered, which has been so much denounced. It says that every district shall have the power to send one deputy to the Annual Committee, and that all districts having upwards of one thousand members shall send one deputy for every thousand members: thus, a district having upwards of one thousand members, can send two deputies, and those that have upwards of two thousand three deputies, and so on in proportion. Now, the above, I contend, is strictly Democratical, because it apportions, as far as at present practical, the number of deputies to the members they represent : and although some of the districts are small, yet the step taken at the Newcastle-on-Tyne Annual Committee was a most necessary, salutary, and extensive one, and has done much towards bringing the Order under the Democratic influence of equalisation, though much still re-

The next ground of complaint is that of the Annual Committee taking it upon itself to interfere with the financial arrangements of the Lodges; and the strange opinion is put forth, most triumphantly by the dissentient party, that the Annual Committee had, nor has, no right to interfere with Lodges regarding their financial arrangements. Now, I would here ask, what does the Annual Committee meet for? It is not for the general well being of the Society as a whole; and when the Committee saw that there was a great increase of begging petitions from distressed Lodges, and an increased number of Lodges breaking up for want of funds, was it not their province, nay, their bounden duty, to inquire into the cause of these things, and having inquired and found that they arose from an inadequate contribution to meet the expenditure in some cases, and a reckless and extravagant squandering away of money that had been contributed, in others, was it not then their duty, as the duly authorised legislators, aye, as the wellwishers of a society in which they had a common interest, as members, to do what they could to rectify the evils and correct the abuse which were working such disastrous consequences Most assuredly it was; and what did they do? Why they agreed that every Lodge should have a fund devoted solely for relieving the sick, and interring the deceased members and their wives; that this fund should be touched for no other purposes, and should be contributed the Solons above, who themselves are not proof against chievous progress of the maddened drunkard!" In like to at a ratio that would ensure the youngest members the the strong temptations of the "pipe and pot." During manner did certain infuriated Directors, drunk with the Revoted their time and talent to ascertain how far certain contributions would sustain certain habilities, and I contributions as would enable them to communicate the peak of the whole unity, either on initiation in customs as would enable them to communicate the peak of the whole unity, either on initiation in the average age of the whole unity, either on initiation in the average age of the whole unity, either on initiation in the average age of the whole unity, either on initiation in the average age of the whole unity, either on initiation in the average age of the whole unity, either on initiation in the average age of the whole unity, either on initiation in the average age of the whole unity to the right and to the left the initiation in the average age of the whole unity to the right and to the left the initiation in the average age of the whole unity to the right and to the left the initiation in the average age of the whole unity to the right and the peak of the initiation in the average age of the whole unity to the right and the peak of the initiation in the average age of the whole unity to the right and the peak of the initiation in the average age of the whole unity to the right and the peak of the initiation in the average age of the whole unity to the right and the peak of the initiation in the average age of the whole unity to the right and the peak of the initiation in the average age of the whole unity to the right and the peak of the initiation in the average age of the whole unity to the right and the peak of the tain contributions would sustain certain magnitude, and process of the received 12s. 6d. per day for satting, and occasionally strong and received 12s. 6d. per day for satting and occasionally strong and received 12s. 6d. per day for satting and occasionally strong and received 12s. 6d. per day for satting and occasionally strong and received 12s. 6d. per day for satting and occasionally strong and received 12s. 6d. per day for satting down maiswaiting in his own house, and finding his colleagues accriminately, to the right and to the left, the innocent and tion, or at the present moment, can be accurately determanner required? But this is not the danger. One of so, as I think the overman has a practical knowledge. Lodge, in which the members contribute one shilling and eightpence per month, they shall receive when sick ten shillings a week for twelve months, and five shillings per week afterwards, so long as they may continue sick, together with ten pounds at the death of a member, and five pounds at the death of a member's wife. This may be called the basis of the scale, and all Lodges contributing less must pay sick gifts and funeral donations less in proportion, according as they contribute, allowing the agricultural districts the benefit of twenty-five per cent. on account of their being less liable to sickness than the

manufacturing. the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance,

term it. Now if they are really sincere in their denun- demned beyond all redemption. Gone for ever is the age ciation, it is certainly most strange that they cannot see of sashing and rosettes! Tomfoelery is dead! The few the excellent adaptation of the new arrangement for cringing tools of the faction are dressing for the funeral! putting a stop to the foolish expenditure of Lodge funds, In the words of a great writer, the "C.S. has outlived for one of the principal objects of the new law is to put a his reputation, and is walking about to hearken to his own dead, and for each Lodge to have an "Incidental Fund" to conclusion, I will give a specimen. meet the other expenses, thereby giving the members | Last week but one, that print gave an account

implained of could scarcely be adopted. But I am quite at a loss to know why such a vindictive chase, or in what way they raise the money to pay for them. They compel nobody to buy—I myself have been then, and declare your emancipation! a member eight years, and never spent a penny with the board for anything of the kind. There is no compulsion, and, therefore, it is most unfair to upbraid and abuse gentlemen for conducting their business in the usual way, and to tax them with receiving the money of the order, when they actually supplied goods for the same, to the voluntary orders of those over whom they had no con-

The almost overwhelming share of misrepresentation and abuse which falls to the lot of Mr. William Ratcliffe, calls in common honesty for something to be said. It is stated that he receives £300 a year as a salary. This is false, and the parties who make the statement are highly the feelings of those whom I consider are both injuring | culpable; for if they know anything about it, they know themselves and others, but simply to lay the cause of it is not true-and if they do not know, they have no right to make such statements. The truth is, £200 per annum is paid for doing the work of that department of which Mr. Ratcliffe has the management, and it is well known that Mr. R. is compelled to have an assistant regularly, besides other aids; thus materially reducing the £300. And to show the amount of labour performed, let this single item be taken. In one year the C. S. received better than nine thousand letters, and had to answer upwards of six thousand of them. It is also stated that he is a notorious gambler. This is not only an aspersion on the character of Mr. Ratcliffe, but also on those who sustain him in his office. At the Bradford Annual Committee, when he was called to an account, he made such a straightforward and manly declaration, that nearly the entire committee, by acclamation, expressed their confidence in him, and that committee was composed of 295 deputies from different parts of the country. At Newcastle-on-Tyne he was again privately assailed by large placards on the walls, and the committee, composed of 194 deputies, again expressed themselves as follows-a very respectable and highly efficient person was brought forward as an opposing candidate; and out of the 194 deputies, only 19 voted against Mr. Ratcliffe. Now, when it is taken into account that both these committees were composed of members elected according to the old system, and called together from all parts of the country, is it to be supposed that they would have been so duped as to allow such a character as Mr. R. is represented to be by his maligners, to hold the responsible office to which they re-elected him? O, no! nothing could have sustained such character in either of those committees, and he most certainly would have fallen if he had been what his enemies state

I believe it would be very easy to show that the vindicmost malevolent have suffered some little disappointment from Mr. Ratcliffe's lynx-eyed mode of looking after cerand peaceable way, and show to the world that what they contend for is right and just. For my own part, I would never succumb to those in office, nor would I submit to factious and designing men. In a large institution, like the Manchester Unity, it is utterly impossible that all can have their wishes gratified; but if things are wrong, there is a proper way of rectifying them, and that the dissentients know. There are many other statements to which I might refer, and could prove them either to be garbled, or false altogether; but I find I have written to as great a length as I can expect to be inserted, and shall close with sincerely wishing that the Order may still continue to prosper, and render that support, consolation. and comfort to its members, which I feel confident it is the wish of those who have recently amended its laws,

Sir, I remain, yours obediently, ROBERT GLASS. Nile-street, Burslem Potteries, Aug. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Ratcliffe's Piece of Plate, with a list of the subscribers: Meetings of the Board of Directors at Gray's, the Olympic Tavern; Reasons why they meet THERE, and not at the Board Room of the Order; Description of a Tradesman's Dinner at Old Gray's, with other nuts worth cracking.

Those Odd Fellows who live at a distance from Manchester know little of the freaks that are frequently played by the Executive of the Order, in the Olympic Arena, tevenson's-square; but it is nevertheless true, that from thence have proceeded mast of the schemes and plots that have caused the present rupture: and a few remarks on the Independent portion of the Order.

About a month since there appeared in the "Managers'

newspaper organ a long account of "a dinner at Gray's," whereat a piece of plate was said to have been presented to "William Ratcliffe, Esq.!!!" "for his seven years services to the Order." On that occasion there were an unusual number of speeches made, and toasts drunk, and compliments bandied, between "men and Christians," as they dubbed themselves. In several provincial newspapers a paragraph was inserted, recording the said preannum for simply making and revising its laws. Now, sentation; and as, no doubt, the next number of the "Mathe Manchester people should remember that economy gazine" will be full of the whole affair, it becomes a matis one of the grand essentials of a Democratic form of go ter of interest to all Odd Fellows. Now, in all the vernment, and, therefore, what they profess to contend for statements put forth, not a word have we heard of who the subscribers were to the "princely present;" but from the inuendos in the "official" report, the impression sought to be conveyed is, that the members of the Manchester district generally have been the donors. Now, it so happens that those members know Mr. R. too well to present him with anything but their supreme contempt; and a more barefaced imposition never was practised upon the public than the said "presentation." It is well known that nine or ten individuals, who do business with the 'managers," were the kind souls who subscribed the whole of the amount-upwards of £100-to buy Mr. R. his piece of plate! and as there is a list of their names going round the Manchester district, I here present it to the Odd Fellow public, that they may know how such

matters of "business" are "managed:"— HENRY W---E, Framemaker, £25) John D-x, Bookbinder. John P-B, Sashing-seller, 15 (except the George R-D, Printer, Silversmith), JAMES M-D, Sashing-seller 15 and traders WILLIAM G., Publican and Sinner, 5 | with the Or-ISAAC S-N, Silversmith. 5 der. D. C-, Paper-seller,

There are one or two others of the clique, whose names have not as yet transpired. So much, Odd Fellows, for the plate "business;" so much for the gross imposition of lauding "the man and the Christian" for his virtues! o much for the "emblazoned tickets of admission" to adnait the select thirty to the feast; and so much for the G. M.'s impious talk about "Tommy Armit's being trans- it into foul contact with corrupt and mercenary private lated into Abraham's besom." The whole exhibition was a living lie, which will soon cover the actors with con-

Meetings at Gray's public-house. The men, who are the 'Executive of the Order," meet once a quarter in full Committee; and although the Order pays £63 per annum for spacious premises in Aytoun-street, yet, forsooth, the Executive must meet at a public-house, and compelall appeal cases, with plaintiffs, defendants, and witnesses, in scores, to come to the said public-house "for justice!" To show the infamy of this, we have only to say that during these sittings (which generally last a whole week) the describes, "after indulging in a course of intemperance, Olympic Tavern is like a court-house at a petty sessions, rush into the streets, knife in hand, and kill and wound with this disadvantage, that drinking is continually going every unfortunate passenger who may chance to oppose on among the parties waiting for the sapient decisions of himself, however innocently or unthinkingly, to the mis-A. M. C., the same "host" was appointed one of the Apwould soon stop the unhallowed tap, rushed forth in rage
age of initiation falls far short of thirty-two years.

can we have against paid spies being maintained amongst
part of the pit, as it has been worked since I left.

C. S. and all concerned in it. It is downright forced bribery, on the principle of-"there is no compulsion, only corrupt practices which have been introduced, through thick of the honey-pot, are reminded by the C. S. every hereinbefore named. The secret spy was listened to, and Now what, I would ask, is there so monstrously bad in the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements as to cause all the disturbance, the above arrangements are troubled investigate the truth or otherwise of his statement, they are the above arrangement, they are the above arrangements are troubled investigate the truth or otherwise of his statement, they are the above arrangement, they are the average initiatory age is somewhere about twenty—and now hastens, with giant strides and uplifted arm, to that the witnesses that were examined at the inquestion of the average initiatory age is somewhere about twenty—and now hastens, with giant strides and uplifted arm, to the average initiatory age is somewhere about twenty—and now hastens, with giant strides and uplifted arm, to the average initiatory age is somewhere about twenty—and now hastens, with giant strides and uplifted arm, to the average initiatory age is somewhere about twenty—and now hastens, with giant strides and uplifted arm, to the average initiatory age is somewhere about twenty—and now hastens, with giant strides and uplifted arm, to the a disseveration, and vituperation that has taken place? I So has given 25 towards a dimer at vitags, now much the least dependence can believe that no disinterested and reflective person can be shall I put you down? O, let me see; say £5." Another the Board subsequently refused to permit one of the parties. Since the inquest several of the worman them a the Board subsequently refused to permit one of the parties. The part obvious around the bidgened of the parties of the bidgened of the parties. The part obvious around the bidgened of the parties of the par circumstances arising out of its operation, and the collective wisdom of those brought to bear upon it at any me, and I'll tickle you," is the order of the day, or rather ensuing Annual Committee to bear upon it at any me, and I'll tickle you," is the order of the day, or rather ensuing Annual Committee. That such would be the night. The debauch concludes with mutual promises be-

The dissentient party also rail most loudly against the corruption are numbered. Among the independent memspending of money in tomfoolery, gewgaw, &c., as they bers of the Order, Ratcliffe and his myrmidous are constop to the reckless expenditure of Lodge funds; and thus reproach. He has written an 'Here Lyeth' upon his chait makes it imperative on every Lodge to keep the general racter; and what's left of him may die at any time." His fund solely for the relief of the sick, and the interment of the only remaining crutch is a ricketty Journal, of which, in

an opportunity of knowing for what they pay their money; dinner at Stepney, whereat a speech was made by a Mr. for while members may be found who would vote money Ashdowne, one of the Board of Directors, and sub-editor from the fund for such purposes, they would not so of the Journal. He is there made to say that "friend readily pay it extra into the incidental fund for those Ratcliffe has left off betting for ever; he has buried all purposes, therefore a more effectual way of curing the evil his turf transactions in oblivion; and become quite moral." Will it be credited, that while Ashdowne was spouting this balderdash at Stepney, Ratcliffe was actually feeling is displayed towards those who serve the order on Newton race course, with a roll of notes in his hand, calling with goods. They certainly have a perfect right to sell and betting with everybody around him, as can be proved by their goods to those who order them, nor can it be sup- scores of witnesses. So much for Ashdowne's veracity posed that they know two thirds of the parties who pur- and his reformed friend's "improved morality!" Odd

> Yours, in the bonds, &c... AN OLD ODD FELLOW.

REMARKS ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

"I will (although I've done't before) Demonstrate to your sense once more. And draw a Figure that shall tell you,
What you perhaps forget, befel you."—Hudibras.

The violent and illegal dismemberment of the unity, which has recently been committed by the officers of the Order, in suspending the Manchester and Salford districts. calls for an investigation into the causes which have led o such a very extraordinary and unconstitutional result As those causes, however, form but a part of an extenively organised system of corruption, which debases the dministration, and wars against the best interests of the Order, we shall not confine our observations to them alone, but apply our remarks to the exposure of abuse, in whatever department of the executive it may be found

It is greatly to be lamented that a society so vast and extensive as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows now is -a society founded on the principle of "charity and ood-will to all men," possessing in its own resources, almost unlimited means of affording to its members succour and relief in the hour of sickness and distress. should, under any circumstances, be placed in a position which seriously cripples its usefulness and threatens its very existence as a co-operative body. How much more, then, is it to be regretted that this Order, which has so often bounteously administered to the wants of the family in distress-softened the hard pillow of afflictionassuaged the agony of death—paid the last tribute of respect o'er the grave of a deceased brother—yielded comfort to the disconsolate heart of the widow, and supplied bread to the destitute orphan-should not only have its existence perilled by the wanton and illegal acts of unscrupulous men in power, but that those God-like blessings which have hitherto been its pride and its honour to bestow so liberally on suffering humanity, are henceforward to be sacrificed on the base altar of Mammon.

The officers of the order having despotically and illegally suspended the Manchester and Salford districts, without trial, and without even a charge of offence, it will be necessary to inquire how far they were justified by General Law in taking that course, and whether the reasons assigned by them for so doing were satisfactory explanaions or not.

We apprehend that " the Laws of the Order are equal and just to all its members; governing alike the highest officers and the youngest brethren," as no difference or exception is to be found whereby it is provided that any one shall have a right, privilege, or exemption which shall not be participated in by all. Hence the General Law is binding on each-none can escape its impartial effect. The Order is (or ought to be) governed by the General Laws alone; consequently it is by them solely that offence can be condemned, and punishment inflicted, There can be no breach of a law which has no existence; neither can there be a legal exercise of power which has not been created or defined by General Law.

That there is no General Law which deputes to, or authorises the G. M. and Board of Directors to exercise arbitrary power, or to suspend the operation of the General Laws, is most certain. To appeal to any practice which hitherto may have obtained, is to appeal to a corruption, which ought never to have been permitted. That such practice may be found to have existed is not to be denied, nasmuch as corruption has, for a long time past, thoroughly tainted the administration of the Order in

The whole tenor and economy of the General Laws roclaim our indefeasible right to "Trial by Jury;" for by the 54th, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 175, 179, 180, 197, 205, 223, 266, 268, 274, 275, and 276th General Laws, not only is Trial by Jury (in committee) strictly enjoined, but the forms are specified precisely in which such trial shall be enforced, in order to render punishment available. By these laws it is most clearly defined that unless "the party or parties complained against shall be summoned to attend (the committee), and be furnished with a copy of the charge at least fourteen days before the case is heard," no trial can legally take place, nor condemnation be carried into effect. Yet, in defiance of all these laws, the G. M. and Board of Directors, agreeably to their arrogant assumption that "they were superior to the law," have dared, without a trial, without a charge, and without a cause, to suspend five members of the Manchester district, by the impudent and dishonest exercise of their own despotic

That the laws of the Order did not recognise the exercise that reason, justice, and equity repudiate this barefaced robbery of rights and of privileges which have been paid for in hard cash, is quite as undeniable.

Upon what ground, then, it may be asked, do these un rincipled rulers take their stand? They have entrenched themselves in the position of private pecuniary interes alone! They have foraged our resources, and stored them up in their stronghold, for their own use. They have raised up the Black Flag of annihilation and imprinted on it the words "No Quarter." They have declared war to to the knife against our rights, our privileges, our liberties, and our very existence as Odd Fellows, couched in the usual language of marauders, while endeavouring to cloak with a plausible excuse a grievous act of base robbery and

These are their words :- "The Board view with regre the attempts that have been made in the Manchester and stop to such practices, the Directors herewith instruct the Officers of the Manchester District to suspend, until the next A. M. C., R. C. Hulley, Joseph Taylor, Benjamin Stott, Robert Wood, and R. J. Richardson, or any other person who may be found guilty of pursuing a similiar

It may be understood by the ignorant from the wording of this decree that the five individuals named therein had been "found guilty" of acts of insubordination, or breaches of the laws of the Order, and that the punishment of suspension for eleven months had been awarded to them in accordance with the verdict and the evidence given on a charge preferred against them before some legally constituted committee of the Order. No such thing! It is a fact hardly to be believed, but never to be tolerated, that such verdiet was never given, such evidence was never heard, such charge was never instituted. It is, indeed, a disgraceful truth now on record, that the Board of Directors have so far forgotten their position as administrators of the law, as to contaminate and pollute the stream of justice at the fountain from whence it flowed, by bringing dealings. They have dammed up the pure and placid first of several resolutions, having for their object the laystream of justice, and diverted its waters into a narrow.

on mercy's seat! It is obvious that the G. M. and Board of Directors, in order to "put a stop" to the rapidly spreading inquiry into already become notorious to numerous members in the Manchester and Salford districts, resolved to put into practice an appropriate "custom amongst the Malays," who, as the honourable and independent-minded Editor of the truthful "London Journal and Pioneer" so graphically

And by the following mode was this righteous resolve

thought fit to victimise innocent men, we will proceed to examine into the gravamen of the accusation itself. A public meeting of members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M. U., was held in Manchester, on Saturto take into consideration the merits of Ratcliffe's "Sli. ding Scale" of contributions and donations, which had been ordered to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1846, and at which meeting many hundreds of past and Directors were amongst the company assembled, and it was for being present to hear opinions given on that most important measure that their suspension afterwards occurred, and not, as the Board have falsely alleged, for exciting members into acts of insubordination," inasmuch as it can be proved incontestibly by scores of witnesses, that three out of the five individuals neither

Who, then, can support the Board of Directors in their impudently mendacious assertions that they have been strenuously and conscientiously endeavouring to carry into effect the laws, in strict conformity with the constitutional usages of the Order," by thus illegally suspending individuals for simply inquiring into the truth of their assertion that "the opponents of the proposed change did not attempt to disprove or impugn the accuracy of Mr. Smith's statements and calculations?" No independent man, with the powers of reason at command, would support such a proposition. None but a fool, or a truckling interested knave, will bend, for one moment, to the decree thus sent forth by the Board, that the right of private judgment is abolished and withdrawn, and that intercommunication will no longer be allowed amongst the mem-

took part in promoting that meeting nor in the proceed-

ings which occurred thereat.

It is to be borne in mind, that the public meeting alluded to was held on Saturday, June 21, 1845, and that two days afterwards, viz., June 23, the first day of the meeting of the Board of Directors, the five past officers were suspended. After transacting business during the week, the Board broke up on the following Saturday, viz., June 28th. On Monday, June 30th, the Quarterly Committee of the Manchester district was held, when a very appeared P. G. Benjamin Stott, and P. G. Robert Wood, both duly appointed by their respective lodges. On their names being read over, they were objected to by the G. M. of the district, as forming a part of the individuals suspended by the Board on that day week. Upon which the officers of the District were called upon to explain by what authority those deputies had been suspended, and cock! to produce proof of the fact of such suspension having occurred. They answered that the Board had thought fit, for the reasons we have already assigned, to suspend the parties named, and that the C. S. of the Order had communicated the fact in writing to the C. S. of the dis-

The communication from C. S. Ratcliffe was thereupon produced, and found to be, not a notice from the G. M. and Board of Directors, or from the officers of the Order to the officers of the district, but, simply a note from C. S. Ratcliffe himself, unauthenticated by the official seal, and consequently informal. The committee, therefore, positively declined to acknowledge it as a legal document, and unconstitutional exercise of power assumed by the G. M. and Board of Directors in despotically suspending members without trial, as required by general law. A resoution, embodying those reasons, and declaring the two objected deputies to be eligible to sit, was duly moved and seconded, but which resolution the G. M. of the district refused to put to the committee, whereupon another resolution was proposed that the G. M. do leave the chair, and on which he immediately adjourned the committee to Monday, the 7th day of July, 1845. Before, however, the committee could again meet according to the time specified on the adjournment, the officers of the Order, in the absence of the Board of Directors, took upon themselves the further responsibility of illegally suspending the Manchester district itself.

The district officers not appearing, P. G. M. John Richardson White was appointed to the chair. The resolutions passed at the general meeting on the preceding Saturday were unanimously adopted as the resolutions of the Manchester district, and an address to the several lodges in the unity was ordered to be drawn up, in conformity therewith. That address has been circulated, and has tended in no small degree, in spite of the endeavour of the Board to suppress its being read in lodges to enlighten the minds of distant members as to the present condition of the Independent Order. The new Manches ter district at this moment consists of eighty-three lodges, containing considerably more than nine thousand members; while the influence of the officers of the order, combined with the old-stock officers of the district, can only muster in their ranks, and awkward-squad of four lodges

The Manchester district having been suspended, a nn merous meeting of members was held at the England's Glory Lodge House, on Thursday evening, July 3, 1845, P. P. G. M. Joseph Hardy in the chair, when it was unanimously resolved-" That the Board of Management be requested to call a general meeting of the members of the little faith in the opinon or judgement of Mr. Whaite district, on Saturday evening, the 5th instant." In compliance with this request, the Board of Management amidst this "vast mass" of chaff, some really good true. The gentleman himself furnishes the following called a general meeting for the said purpose, in the Corn | corn could have been separated, had it been placed | contradiction :- Having to travel across the country Exchange, Hanging Ditch. At the time named in the in the hands of men able to sift it. The corn and by an unfrequented road, where I could not obtain requisition, this great aggregate meeting was held, the chaff, however, yet lie blended, and entombed with post horses for my carriage, I was compelled to use a P. G. M. John Richardson White occupying the chair, passed unanimously, by an enthusiastic assembly of be-

with less than four hundred members!

tween 1,400 and 1,500 Odd Fellows. Knowing well the men with whom it had to deal, and their reckless disregard of the rights of others, the Manchester district was quite prepared to expect the consummation of this rash act, for the same men who were guilty of this atrocity, constituted the "Manchester Board," which, "to their eternal shame"-so says the London Journal-"ruthlessly, heartlessly, used this ower for years to prosecute, to discountenance, and destroy every attempt at the enlightenment of their seris, hrough the agency of literary productions." And it further says that the "charges affecting the character and ntegrity of the ruling powers are so serious in their nature, and so revolting in their general features, that unless effaceable stain upon all connected with the administrative department of the unity." Bravo! "Pioneer!" This is speaking out! Yes! this blackening stigma does indeed leave an ineffaceable stain on all those who assented to the exercise of illegal and oppressive power at the period alluded to. As, however, the Pioneer neither disproves the facts, nor attempts to do so, we must take them as admitted and established by all parties. Very well; But the Journal asserts that " friend Hardy" sat as

any one who will turn to the quarterly report of the Order for January, 1845, when those suspensions occurred, may that the names to whom this "eternal sname" attaches, are George Richmond! James Mansfield! William Ratcliffe! Henry Ratcliffe! John Peiser! Thomas Jeffs! E. K. Davis! Robert R. Elliott! and William F. Burdett! This precious hireling Journal has thus tarred and feathered its honourable employers with a vengeance!

We will now proceed to comment briefly on the tables of "suppositions" drawn up by the sapient W. B. Smith. of Birmingham, and published by the officers in the recent A. M. C. report. This rule-of-three gentleman is himself one of the Board of Directors, and while acting as the self-elected actuary of the Order, has, as we presume

been "cutting his wise tooth" on the occasion. It appears that this individual, while acting as the chosen instrument for moving at the Glasgow A. M. C. the ing of an embargo on our property, introduced the subcrooked, and filthy channel. And they have placed malice | ject by "admitting there was no kind of information at present in existence by which the average (age) of the

> average age of the Order at thirty-two years." This is an important admission. The present average now been in existence for sixteen or eighteen years, and numerous old members have imported cards and clear-

the Order. And 7th,-The number is not limited to the present members.

the circumstance that all deficiencies as to number of members, whether arising from deaths, arrears, or expulsion, are supplied by the importation of new members. younger in age, and in good health, paying a guinea for the privilege of putting their feet in the other's shoes, having to give sia months' servitude, and pay six months' contribution, before they become entitled to benefit! is correct. They are, without a solitary exception, gross | were it not that too many of those on the Board of Directors, It is the principle of selection—a principle which appears and Board of Directors, while tethering them down to the to be unknown to our sapient ready-reckoner, or some preservation of a sufficiency of funds to meet all their notice would have been taken by him, of a consideration liabilities from sickness and death, have taken care so very essential to accuracy, as it certainly is-That provide pretty liberally for what are hereafter to come

is an important difference in condition between a given five per cent, discount is to be a lowed them out of their number of men in perfect health and a similar number payments to the "Contribution Fund," which by the labouring under the common average of disease, we Tables of "Suppositions," by the crudite Smith, were dethe obtuse faculties of Mr. Sn. ith himself. What a "vast tions, on account of sickness and death. The claims, large number of deputies were present, amongst whom a disgrace they are to the learned nincompoops constitradesmen! tuting that self-sufficient cabal, the Board of Directors! Oh! how they rejoiced over and trumpeted forth the astounding facts enunciated by their "learned brother!" How proudly they enseonced themselves under the ample easily be shown, notwithstanding the assertions of the

We have no hesitation in admitting the fact, nay we

avow it, that carefully collated statistical returns, touching the liability to sickness and death of the respective Lodges, are not only expedient, but really necessary to the Order, and its members consequently more aged on the our condemnation of the manner in which the officers of since the establishment of the Order in that town has any the order have chosen to carry their crude notions into one of its numerous Lodges been closed from want of members been invaded and offended, but random demands have been made on them, widely apart from the proper mote districts, have been ruined and broken up by the object, and with a boisterous precipitancy, which indiscretion and ignorance combined can only account for. It officers and directors, to serve their own private interest, they also peremptorily refused to recognise the illegal and is, hence, demonstrable that the officers of the Order and have plunged those Lodges at once into irretrievable diffi-Board of Directors were incompetent to the task they so culty and debt. Hundreds of Lodges, too, which have rashly took upon themselves to perform. Had it indeed been otherwise, they would have known how to have the host of the "Woolpack," or he of the "Lamb and avoided irrelevant interrogatories, and to have rejected Fleece," have found, to their mortification, not only that inapplicable reply. Their inquiry into the amount of the new Lodge was not required by the wants of the dis-A. M. C., which resolution authorised them to call for all swallowed up by the modest demands of "mine host," for might seem most convenient for classification." We hand, and of the beer barrel and tobacco on the other, the illow that Lodge funds are to a certain extent connected with the financial condition of the Order, but we cannot have met all their present liabilities to sickness and death. admit that they form necessarily a part of it, inasmuch

as "finance" implies a given income and expenditure, On the following Monday, July 7th, the adjourned combined with a profit or loss on the transaction. Now, Quarterly Committee of the district again met, when Lodge funds are allowed on all hands to be no indication of Lodges, exceeding their liability to sickness and death; little pittance in destitution, and have narrowed the means hence their amount could not be considered "necessary of "wives" and of "families" when suffering under the information," neither were Lodges "compellable to fur- calamities of sickness and distress. They have lowered nish such information." That the Order did not approve | charity from its nobler and elevated position of indeof the amount of Lodge funds being called for, was fully pendence down to the meaner and degraded rank of begproved by the 135th resolution of the Wigan A. M. C., garly pauperism! They have boastfully spoken of which declared "that the G. M. and Board of Directors | "friendship, love, and truth," yet, with enmity and malice were not justified in sending for the returns of the amount of Lodge funds." Instead of carefully entering upon a legitimate inquiry, and collecting and publishing to the Order at large the

tion, the G. M. and Board of Directors issued blank forms, calling on Lodges to answer queries, some of which were not only offensive and suspicious in appearance, but or discarded. Nevertheless, those returns, inefficient as for ever. we declare them to be, "contained," according to the testimony of P. G. M. Whaite, at Glasgow, "a vast mass of important statistical information relative to the financial condition of the Order." We confess we have but other lumber in the vaults in Aytoun-street. Vainly pair of my own, unaccustomed to the work. One of when several excellent and spirited resolutions were have we strained our vision, while looking out in anxious them, in descending a slight declivity, became restive expectation for a sample of the promised seed. But if and ran into a hedge, but without causing any alarm the article produced at Glasgow by the sagacious Smith, or doing the slightest injury to person or property. and subsequently distributed to the Order in the A. M. C. | This trifling incident, it seems, originated a report of wholesome food for the use of man ever produced even you) in contradicting. by the most barbarous and ignorant nation upon earth. If the G. M. and Board of Directors "had succeeded in obtaining a vast mass of statistical information relative to the financial condition of the Order," and if G. M. Grand Master, Mr. William Ratcliffe, Corresponding Secreamount to £275,000 a year. (Cheers.) The aggregate amount of money belonging to the different lodges being

nearly £250,000." whole unity could with certainty be obtained;" he had and their results? Or is it because the G. M. and Board the pit for a month previous to the explosion: therefore taken the present average age of the Birming- of Directors constitute the centralization of talent, as well before the bodies were found, I was taken home in a age of the members in the Birmingham District may be thirty-two years, but that is no indication of their average whom they are pleased, magnanimously, to designate down the pit. I did not intend to go down the pit. I have worked at the above colliery "the scum of the Order?"

ances from other districts. The "supposition" tables returns for "government purposes." They intend no positively assume it as a fact, that the average age at inisuch thing. They know better. Their game is safer, hausted with the after-damp, and others were related to the property of the positive of the property of t that age bring in with the members the initiatory guineas.

They care little about government, yet take heed to themwaiting in his own house, and finding his colleagues accommodation. Well done, Odd Fellowship!

Another branch of the tree of corruption that has grown out of the system of patronage is giving Gray the benefit of all the feasts that frequently occur among the benefit of the coming storm must the unthinking! The spirit of the coming storm must the unthinking! The spirit of the coming storm must that thirty-two years is not the average age at initiation, as the unthinking! The spirit of the coming storm must the unthinking! The spirit of the coming storm must the unthinking! The spirit of the coming storm must the unthinking! The spirit of the comi endeavour to ascertain the correct average age of mem- gathered on the horizon of Oddfellowship, and is already possible to describe the state of the public mind here. bers, we will contest him on his own ground, and chal- obscuring its fairest prospects—its merciless thunders as almost every one believes that the deputies were and brings grist galore to the Olympic mill. The way a carried into effect. A certain man, wise in his generation, lenge him to show, from the proposition-book of any one have been chosen. The aware that the instigation of that norther that the average age at initiation demon of Cantralization has ascended and carried into effect. Lodge in that district, that the average age at initiation demon of Centralization has ascended, and asserts his men that have worked in the place had the manifester. who have an enormous private pecuniary interest in the amounts to thirty-two years. Nay, we will venture a step right to rule over us. He has already seized on and ness to go and speak the truth. The following letter further, and defy him to prove such to be the fact from centralized influence and power in his own person; and has been sent to Joseph Pease, Esq., since the inyou must." An affair of this kind is got up after this their means, into the working of the Order of late years, the books of any Lodge whatever in the entire unity. If while spurning justice and equity, and law and charity, quest on the bedies:—" West Auckland, August 18, of the connected assert accusation against the five individuals because the burst while spurning justice and equity, and law and charity, quest on the bedies:—" West Auckland, August 18, of the burst while spurning justice and equity and law and charity, quest on the bedies:—" West Auckland, August 18, of the burst while spurning justice and equity and law and charity, quest on the bedies:—" West Auckland, August 18, of the burst while spurning justice and equity and law and charity, quest on the bedies:—" West Auckland, August 18, of the burst while spurning justice and equity and law and charity, quest on the bedies:—" West Auckland, August 18, of the burst while spurning justice and equity and law and charity, quest on the bedies:—" West Auckland, August 18, of the burst while spurning justice and equity and law and charity, quest on the bedies:—" West Auckland, August 18, of the burst while spurning justice and equity and law and charity, quest on the bedies:—" West Auckland, August 18, of the burst while spurning justice and equity and the burst while spurning justice and equity fashion. Those "suppliers of goods" who are in the tendered a secret accusation against the five individuals he cannot do this, then the whole superstructure founded claims for himself the uncontrolled exercise of despotic last. Sir,—You will no doubt have heard of the cannot do this, then the whole superstructure founded with the cannot do th upon the correctness of his supposition falls at once to will. But he rests not here. Emboldened with success, calamitous explosion which has taken place at Salmi time occasion serves, that "the Board of Directors are without the Board taking upon themselves the trouble to the ground. And if the fact should ultimately show that he has taken from us the control of our own property, leelen's Auckland colliery. You will also have heard and now become with giant strides and now become and now become with giant strides and now become with giant strides and now become and now become with giant strides and now

the Board subsequently refused to permit one of the parties finally disposed of. The next obvious error in the tables so unjustly and illegally suspended, to bring evidence besis the assumption that every individual who are the parties of the pit was in an unsafe. found who will say that there is anything bad in the arrangement, and particularly when he is informed that the law was not made by the Medes and Persians, but iffound in operative, or not conducive to the well-being of the order. it could be imprecative, or not could be imprecative.

In oney bee comes; and then another. Among them a line board substitution to the partices of the pit was in an intervent of Smith. He allows funeral donations for fifty wives in Chronicle, p. 135.)—This, indeed, is the grand ultimatum. not appoint some person or persons to examine the Did the secret and once dreaded Star Chamber in days every one hundred members. Now as women live longer We have already lost our enfranchisement,—we have pit, and report thereon, it will be a blot on the name of yore ever exceed in atrocity or foulness of intention this one act of the Board of Directors, levelled, as it has been, that for every fifty dead wives there would be, at the ture, and are now told, when systematically robbed of The Modern Chryalier D'Eon.—On Wednesday under the ture, and are now told, when systematically robbed of The Modern Chryalier D'Eon.—On Wednesday under the ture, and are now told, when systematically robbed of the colliery for ever. opinion of a disinterested and reflective person I fully believe, and that many such have declared the arrangement practical and highly necessary for the safety and well-being of the Institution I feel certain the safety and well-being of the Institution I feel certain to support one another through thick and thin.

Well-being of the Institution I feel certain to support one another through thick and their worthy against law and justice on the one hand, and the rights against law and justice on the one hand, and the rights against law and justice on the one hand, and the rights against law and justice on the one hand, and the rights against law and justice on the one hand, and the rights against law and justice on the one hand, and the rights against law and justice on the one hand, and the rights and privileges of members on the other? Who can respect member in the one hundred must have been a married where the deputies were not so numerous as on some in the hundred must have been a married where the deputies were not so numerous as on some in the hundred must have been a married where the deputies were not so numerous as on some in the hundred must have been a married where the deputies were not so numerous as on some in the hundred must have been a married where the deputies were not so numerous as on some in the hundred must have been a married where the deputies were not so numerous as on some in the hundred must have been a married where the deputies were not so numerous as on some in the hundred must be a support one another through their worthy against law and justice on the one hand, and the rights are not so may an another through the area of House of the area of the area of the area of House of the area of

Having disposed of the mode in which the Board, and to add, as a climax to all this mass of absurdity and many of the largest English districts," in carrying, by error, it is gravely supposed that the Order is absolutely a paltry majorit; a resolution declaring that the "Conlimited in number to those who are now actually recorded | tribution Fund" shall not be under the control of the members of its body. We say, on the other hand, and members of the respective lodges. And, by the aid of confidently appeal to the test of truth, 1st .- That the other resolutions, it is so arranged that in that fund a day evening, June 21, 1845, P. P. G. M. Ball in the chair, average age at initiation is (near twenty-seven years, and) vast amount of unrequired capital must necessarily be acnot thirty-two. 2nd .- That the members of the Order cumulated rapidly. It is obvious that, although the Conare not all married men. 3rd .- That the married mem- tribution Fund is no longer to remain under our own bers do not all receive funeral donation on account of control, yet it must, of necessity, be placed under some their deceased wives. 4th,-That all the members of the controlling power. If a doubt should arise as to the present officers and brethren attended. The five past officers who were suspended by the dictum of the Board of bers do not die in the Order. 6th.—That all the memparties on whom that power should devolve, it would be disposed of at the next A. M. C. The action is not paid to the relatives of all who have entered cumulated "General Contribution Funds of Lodges" have only to be recognised as forming part of one Grand General Contribution Fund of the Order, when that doubt Besides these inexcusable errors, we cannot overlook will be settled for ever, and the control and the cash will be centralized where our independence and our rights

are already deposited. Another point of no small importance must now be referred to. We allude to the mortifying fact so often recurring of late in the Bankruptcy, and closing of Lodges in Country Districts. Young and thoughtless members have wasted the funds and plunged their lodges in debt. Inconceivable as it may appear to be, it is a fact, never- for the useless and stupid purpose of bedizening themheless, that not one single allegation contained in those selves with what are absurdly enough called Regalia, a much vaunted "suppositions" of our Birmingham Solon, circumstance which would not have been allowed to occur and unpardonable misrepresentations! There is another have an immense private pecuniary benefit in that folly. point yet, which we must allude to, and although the last, To enable those Lodges, however, to continue in their s not the least, in this catalogue of ignorant blunders. reckless indulgence of an expensive weakness, the G. M. the members, at the time of their initiation, as well as under the head of "incidental Expenses." "This, indeed, the wives of such of them as are married, are select lives, is the item of all others, which requires the fostering care s beyond any doubt, as none are admitted into the Order of those tender Guardians. And as an encouragement unless they are at the time in perfec, health. That there to the rustics to bleed pretty freely for Incidentals, twentyshould have thought would have been perceptible even to clared to be absolutely necessary, to meet their obligamass" of stupidity and ignorance, then, is there con- therefore, of the sick and the dead must succumb to the densed in those celebrated rule-of-three results! What more important private demands of a clique of rapacious

That the "closing of Lodges from want of funds" has not been occasioned by the excess of their payments on account of sickness and death over their income, may folds of his crudite mantle! How boastfully they G. M. and Board of Directors to the contrary; and it may strutted in the false plumage of this arithmetical turkey- also be demonstrated as readily, that the insolvency of Lodges has been brought about by their extravagant expenditure in mummeries of various descriptions. The former part of this proposition is borne out by the fact that, although the Manchester district is the oldest in the well-being of the order. But while we approve of due average, and therefore more liable to sickness and death nquiry being instituted into those liabilities, we record than the members of districts are elsewhere, yet never effect. Not only have the feelings and honest scruples of funds. And the second part, by the fact that a very great number of Lodges, especially those opened in new and renefarious practices of men who, while acting as their been opened expressly to gratify the craving rapacity of Lodge tunds was not only vexatious and unnecessary, trict, but that the entire amount of their initiation and out exceeded the power deputed to them by the Newcastle | contribution money for months afterwards, has been information necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the fitting them up a room to drink in! Thus, between the inancial condition of the Order, in such form as to them harpies of the silk searf and leather apron on the one members have been plundered of that money which would and left a surplus amply sufficient for their increasing necessities hereafter!

With charity and benevolence on their lips, and cupidity and profligacy in their hearts, the managers of the Order f the amount of profit hitherto according from the income have taken from the "widow" and the "orphan" their and lies in their souls, they have returned amongst us; and, with a flaming sword of annihilation, sought to destroy us in the sight of our brethren!!

All this they have done; but the day of retribution is at valuable financial facts to be obtained by such investigahand. The hour approaches when the elastic force of ommon sense, and an extended perception of right, shall hurl them from their usurpation; when the combined energies of the insulted many will no longer bend to the foreign to the subject, while others most essential to the | illegal exercise of despotic power, and when corruption liciting of necessary information, were totally overlooked and nepotism shall be expelled from the Council Board

THE AFRICAN ROSCIUS .- The statement which has appeared in most of the London and provincial papers, that Mr. Aldridge, the African Roscius, was killed in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes, by his report, be really and truly the sample spoken of, then my death, and that of a servant, in a most melanindeed, do we pronounce it the most worthless and un- choly manner, which I feel great pleasure (I assure FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT .- One of those explo-

sions, which are of almost every-day occurrence, took place on Thursday, August 14th, at St. Helen's Auckland Colliery, in the county of Durham, which Dickinson-whose intellects were brightened up by the colliery is the property of Joseph Pease, Esq., and good things at a Scottish feast-spoke truth when he Co., by which two brothers named William Briddick asserted that "the Order showed a body of men anxious to and Joseph Briddick, the former nineteen and the promote their own social condition-to manage their own latter eleven years of age, lost their lives. What affairs, and find out the best mode of doing so," then, do | makes the case more distressing is that their mother disproved at once, the blackening stigma will leave an in- we ask those consistent gentlemen, why those returns is a widow, and was almost wholly dependent or were not published to the several lodges in the Order? them for support. On Eriday an inquest was held Why were they withheld from the test of public scrutiny? on the bodies before Mr. Thornton, deputy-coroner Was it because they contained matter unfit to meet the for the Bishop Auckland district, when the following public eye? We dare say they would have betrayed some evidence was given .- Richard Brown deposed :- I unscemly facts—we dare say they would have proved the am overman at St. Helen's Auckland Colliery; the unpalatable truth that lodges have paid more money in accident occurred about seven o'clock in the morning the purchase of regalia, &c., to certain members of the of the 14th inst.; the pit was off work that day; I Board, than the aggregate sum of their sick and death was not in the pit at the time the accident happened donations amounted to! They must not ell us that they if I had been, I did not apprehend any danger; that well. But the Journal asserts that "friend Hardy" sat as a member of the Board when suspensions of Lodges "were rife, without trial or arraignment," for independently taking a portion of their own funds to support them from starvation." Unfortunately for the Journal, them from starvation." Unfortunately for the Journal, a member of the Board when suspensions of Lodges were restrained in honour from publishing the amount of Lodge funds by their promise to abstain from that act. No! that subterluge shall not serve them, for we are in possession of the fact that "Archibald Alison, E-q., the pit three days previous to the activation." Unfortunately for the Journal, Possession of the fact that "Archibald Alison, E-q., the pit three days previous to the activation." Unfortunately for the Journal, Possession of the fact that "Archibald Alison, E-q., the pit three days previous to the activation." Unfortunately for the Journal, Possession of the fact that "Archibald Alison, E-q., the pit three days previous to the activation." Unfortunately for the Journal, Possession of the fact that "Archibald Alison, E-q., the pit three days previous to the activation." Unfortunately for the Journal, Possession of the fact that "Archibald Alison, E-q., the pit three days previous to the activation." Unfortunately for the pit three days previous to the activation of the pit three days previous to the activation of the pit three days previous to the pit three days previous the pit three days previous to the pit three days previous three days previous three days previous to the p Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and Lord Rector of Marischal thought there was no need of one; William Brid-College, Aberdeen," while presiding at the "dinner in the dick and his brother were at work instead of their ascertain that "friend Hardy" was not a member of the Board at that time! But, on the contrary, they will find II. Whaite, Grand Master, Mr. J. Dickinson, Deputy Overman ordered them to go and fetch some plates from the place where the explosion took place; I tary, Mr. J. Mansfield, Past Grand Master, Mr. Gray, Past | would have given the same orders myself if I had Grand Master,—all of Manchester,—said, "The funds been there; I cannot account for the accident, as the of the society, derived from small weekly contributions, stopping-doors and brattice were all right. James Scott deposed:—I am duputy overman at St. Helen's Auckland colliery; I was working with Edward upwards of £700,000. (Cheers.) The sum distributed M'Nay; we sent the boys for the plates; I did not in the way of charity annually amounts, I believe, to think of any danger; we were working about 150 yards from the place; if the boys had not been there, It, however, those returns do contain "a vast mass of I would have gone myself; if there had been a lamp important statistical information," why is "a body of men I would not have taken it, as I did not think there who are anxious to find out the best mode of managing was any fire in the place; the koys had left us scarcely their own affairs" to be debarred the right of applying five minutes, when we heard the report of the exsuch information to the furtherance of their own best interests? Why are they thus to be kept in utter "it is fire;" M'Nay then crept on his hands and ignorance of that which most concerns themselves? Is it knees, in search of the bodies in the dark, as the rebecause the general body, consisting of 255,000 men and port put our lights out; he was soon obliged to reupwards, contains within its ranks no man of education, turn, as the after-damp was so strong; he was like talent, or habits befitted to grapple with those returns to lose his breath; I had not been in that part of as of influence and power; and are men of intellectual at- cart, I was so ill from the after-damp.—Edward tainments so high, and so peculiarly adapted to the prosecution of this tedious and intricate investigation, as to

M'Nay, deputy, gave evidence to the same effect.

John Hindmarch deposed:—When I heard of the nearly eleven years. I thought the pit pleasant and We treat as idle breath the notion which some have safe. I have not worked at the colliery since March promulgated, that the officers intend to make use of the 1844. I would not have gone down the pit, but

members of their rights and privileges as Odd Fellows! ciate "suppositions" on which the least dependence can And to be industry of the double force the inquest several of the work ment to enun.

Since the inquest several of the work ment to enun.

Further still, he seeks to extend his power, and tear affair. Since the inquest several of the work ment to enun.

ceives sick pay, and that he ultimately dies in the Order; previous occasions, on account of the great distance from as a man, but who turned out to be a woman,

tradition in politics, science, and art, that adorns European history: having twice given to humanity a tie, a watchword of unity-once, in the Rome of the Emperors, again, ere they had betrayed their mission, in the Rome of the Popes; gifted with active, ready, and brilliant faculties. is not denied even by our calumniators; rich in every source of material well-being that, fraternally and liberally worked, could make ourselves happy, and open to

sister nations the brightest prospect in the world. We have no flag, no political name, no rank among Enropean nations. We have no common centre, no common pact, no common market. We are dismembered into eight states-Lombardy, Parma, Tuscany, Modena necessities. Eight different systems of currency, of legislation, of administrative organisation, and of police restriction, divide us, and render us as much as possible strangers to each other. And all these states among which we are partitioned are ruled by despotic governments, in whose working the country has no agency whatever. There exists not in any of these states, either liberty of the press and surited of these states, either liberty of the press and surited of these states, either liberty of the press and surited of the working most universally, done their best to stiffe Mr. Mazzixi's appeal by the "silent system." Why is the liberty of the press and surited of the working most universally, done their best to stiffe Mr. Mazzixi's appeal by the "silent system." Why is the weights and measures, of civil, commercial, and penal liberty of the press, or of united action, or of speech, or of collective petition, or of the introduction of foreign books, or of Jucation, or of anything. One of these states, compr sing nearly a fourth of the Italian population, belongs to the foreigner-to Austria; the others, some from family ties, some from a conscious feebleness. tamely submit to her influence.

From this contrast between the actual condition and the aspirations of the country was produced the National party; to which, Sir, I have the honour to belong. The National party dates a long time back in Italy. It

dates from Rome-from that law of the Empire that admitted every Italian to the rights of citizenship in the capital of the known world. The work of assimilation which then instinctively began, was interrupted or rather complicated by a new task, by the invasion of the Northern hordes. It was necessary to assimilate to ourselves by degrees these foreign elements, before resuming the work of internal homogeneization. Two or three centuries sufficed for this business of preparation : and when our sufficed for this business of preparation : and when our noble and generous sentiments uttered on that occasion Communes were established, the work was resumed. The by Sir James Mackintosh. national tendencies, hitherto pursued unconsciously, took a condensed form and existence in the conception of our great men of thought or action. From the Consul Crescenzio to Julius the Second, or to our agitators of the sixteenth century—from Dante to Machiavel—you will not find one, Sir, who did not adore the oneness of this nation, this Italy that we adore, and for which the sons of an Austrian admiral died last year. Then, thanks to Charles the Fifth and Clement the Seventh, thanks to the Pope and the Empire, slavery fell upon us-a common slavery, that crumbled all our old hostilities and bent our restive heads under one yoke. When, after nearly three centuries of this common infliction, the French Revolution burst on Europe, the National party in Italy was found quite formed, and ready to appear on the political arena. As if to afford a practical proof that we were ripe for union, Napoleon ran a line across Italy, placed Ancona and Venice, Bologua and Milan, under the same government, and founded the Kingdom of Italy. The essay succeeded. The intellectual rise, the rapid increase of material prosperity, the burst of fraternization, that were manifested in all those very provinces that short-sighted politicians, on the faith of a few popular phrases and petty jealousies, would a few days before have declared ready to cut each other's throats, are facts, especially in the period from 1805 to 1813, irrevocably committed to history. Notwithstanding our dependence on the French Empire, under political despotism and despite war, the feeling of nationality, specially incorporated in our brave army, elevated our souls, picturing in the distance the oneness of Italy, the object of all our efforts. The strength of the National party w. 3 so entirely recognised, that when the time came for the fall of Napoleon, it was in the name of this party that the European governments sought to arouse us against the domination of France. As far back as 1809, Austria spoke to us by his Imperial Highness the Archduke John, of glory, of liberty, of independence, and of a Constitution based on the immutable nature of things f. Four years later, General Nugent promised us an independent Kingdom of Italy 1. And in the following year, your England, Sir, proclaimed by the mouth of Ben tinck the liberty and independence of the Italian people! You inscribed these words (Liberta e Independenza Italica) on the standards of the Legion, itself also called Italica, that was organized in Sicily to be employed in Tuscany: you everywhere disseminated by the officers of this Legion copies of the Sicilian Constitution -of that Constitution by the by, which was given to Sicily when that island wa important as a military position §, and was disgracefull abandoned, your purpose once answered, in spite of pro mises in which the honour of the country was involved. I

Napoleon fallen, all these promises were forgotter and broken. The meaning they conveyed was more permanent, and was confirmed, even diplomatically, by the National party. The hopes of the army and the National Guard were evidenced in addresses. A deputation of commerce had an interview at Genoa with Lord William Bentinck. Active efforts were made about Prince Metternich and the Emperor of Austria. Interviews took place at Paris between the deputies of the Kingdom of Italy and the English Plenipotentiaries, the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Castlereagh. We then had faith in diplomacy, and especially in England. All was unavailing. Your country, said the Emperor Francis to the Italian deputies, is mine by right of conquest. And three months after Lord Castlereagh's assurances that the Austrian Government would be altogether paternal, Italian officers and civilians of every rank, in considerable numbers, and under pretext of a conspiracy against the Austrians - at a time when they had not been declared masters by the Congress - were arrested at Milan and elsewhere, and thrown into military prisons, where all communication and every means of defence were withheld. These arrests took place at Milan almost regularly every Saturday night from November, 1814, to the end of January, 1815. After several months of secret investigation, the prisoners were refused the choice of advocates, and their counsel were nominated by the Austrians. Tried in the citadel of Mantua by a sort of half civil, half military, but wholly inquisitorial court, some were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, others condemned for life to the fortresses of Hungary. In Piedmont, in the States of the Pope, in Sicily, throughout Italy, one stroke of the pen erased all our liberties, all our reforms, all our hopes. The old regime reappeared, Pernicious as before, but surcharged with vengeance.

From the frauds of the Congress of Vienna sprang the insurrections of 1820, 1821, and 1831. The insurrection of 1820 (July) took place in the Kingdom of Naples, embracing the whole of it. The absolute government was everywhere overtarned, without resistance, without bloodshed. The King yielded to the desire of the people and the army, and proclaimed on the 6th—for this was all done in six days—constitutional

forms, demanded, as expressed in his edict, by the general The insurrection of 1821 (March) had Piedmont and Liguria for its theatre. Almost the entire nobility took the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland,"

The insurrection of 1821 (March) had Piedmont and University of Barley.—In a recent number of atmospheric air, pure nitrogen and pure oxygen of the "Journal of Agriculture and Transactions of thur into water containing carbonic acid. Which is, in conducted their operations with more than ordinary.

A New Variety of Barley.—In a recent number of atmospheric air, pure nitrogen and pure oxygen for the intervent of the "Journal of Agriculture and Transactions of the Hatter, and further supplies being expected from Archangel, Riga, &c., the dealers of the former to one of the latter, into water containing carbonic acid. Which is, in conducted their operations with more than ordinary.

A New Variety of Barley.—In a recent number of atmospheric air, pure nitrogen and pure oxygen arrivals from Ireland were only moderate; having, arrivals from Ireland were only moderate; having, clear, although it holds the carbonate of lime in solution. There is no doubt that lime often finds its way being expected from Archangel, Riga, &c., the dealers of the former to one o The National party had even gained over the Prince of tive article, by the Rev. J. Noble, of Madoes, Perth-Carignano, heir to the Crown. It matters little that this shire, on a new and valuable species of barley. The candle will burn brighter; if too much nitrogen, it Prince, unequal to his task, betrayed his party from fear, reader will see, in the history of this species, a strik-and now reigns an absolute sovereign in Piedmont: his ing proof of the benefits resulting from habits of obaccession to the combination does not the less prove how servation and perseverance. How many thousands not, however, suppose that because we can thus prohigh the National party had pushed their proselytism. would have passed the single ear from which the This movement, commenced on the 10th, was complete on results detailed by Mr. Noble have proceeded, with-

as it were by mail: the news of a rising effected in one its position, and when it was ripe, secured it. In locality was sufficient to determine that next on the line. 1839 it was sown in a border of the garden, and from second, solution; and of the third, and most energetic, It had a double difficulty to surmount — the Pope being the produce retaining all the peculiarities of the composition. By mixture, the properties of bodies are not an authority both spiritual and temporal. However, the insurrection triumpled without obstacle, without the least disorder. The Peru belief like and the produce retaining all the produce retaining all the peculiarities of the composition. By mixture, the properties of bodies are not vegetables growing. Gold fish may be kept in water essentially changed; that the resulting product essentially changed; the resulting product exposed to the air, but, although the air has free disorder. The Peru belief like and the produce retaining all the peculiarities of the composition. By mixture, the properties of bodies are not vegetables growing. Gold fish may be kept in water exposed to the air, but, although the air has free marks. The peru belief like and the produce retaining all the produce retai disorder. The Pope beheld his temporal power abolished by decree; and never thought, so thoroughly conacious was he of its impotence, of bringing into play his spiral authoric. ritual authority.

duties as a man and an Italian long since marked out, Mill, on the estate of Pitfour, also in this neighbour-

must again recommend to our readers that they purchase it for themselves. Although we have Mr.

To the working men we appeal to give them aid in extending the circulation of Mr. Mazzini's 'Italy, Austria, and the Pope.' Its price is, we believe, half-a-crown, a sum beyond the means of many hundred who may half-a-crown. dreds who read this paper; but what one cannot do, three or four may accomplish without any sacrifice. At least, all Chartist Associations, and liberal councils and committees, should procure copies of the work for the instruction of their members.

*"Italy, Austria, and the Pope. A letter addressed to Sir James Graham, Bart. By Joseph Mazzini." London: U. Albanesi, 8, Queen-street, Golden-square; Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hetherington, Holywell-street; Watson, Paul's-alley; and Strange. Paternoster-row.
† Invito dell' Arciduca Giovanni al Popola d' Italia, 1809.
‡ Proclamation of the 10th December, 1813.

|| Manifesto of the 14th March, as above.
§ Lord Castlereagh (Marquis of Londonderry) in the House of Commons. 21st June. 1821. House of Commons, 21st June, 1821.

Thord William Bentinck—same debate. See also the

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

For the Week commencing Monday, Aug. 28th, 1843. Extracted from a Diany of Actual Operations on five small farms on the estates of the late Mrs. D. Gilbert, near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at Slatthwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them what labours ought to be undertaken on their own lands. The farms selected as models are—First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of the earth, near the plants requiring its services, will the ground as to approxibility to plants that are stunted in their growth, weakly, or unhealthy. Great trouble in their growth, weakly, or unhealthy. Great trou near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at Jevington—all of them within a few miles of Eastbourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaith—for its future support and propagation. It exercises bourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaithwaite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the same place. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the climate and agricultural value of the south with the north of matter. Mixed with earth, charcoal is excellent, in England. The DIARY is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the time and season, which we subjoin.

"With health of body, innocence of mind, and habits of industry, a poor man's child ought to have nothing to be afraid of; nor his father or mother anything to be afraid of for him."-Dr. Paley.

Note.—The school farms are cultivated by boys, who will receive the usual school fees, help the boys to cultivate their land, and teach them, in addition to reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christ-mas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way the most grateful to their feelings.]

Monday-Willingdon School. Boys carrying peas. Eustdean School. Boys reaping oats, and beans, and tares. Piper. Trussing straw. Dumbrell.

Eastlean School. Boys binding sheaves, thrashing form of ammonia—in very minute quantities, howbarley, digging potatoes. Piper. Trussing straw. over Dumbrell. Mending four rods (121 square yards) of the with 100 gallons of liquid, turning barley and oats.

Wednesday Willingdon School. Boys mowing barley. Eastdean School. Boys emptying the portable pails, and tank. Piper. Trussing straw, and digging pea ground. Lumbrell. Turning peas and oats, reaping wheat, carrying peas and oats.
Thursday—Willingdon School. Boys tying up barley

pea ground, and sowing white turnips on the same. Dumbrell. Binding oats. FRIDAY—Willingdon School. Boys thrashing, with whether we take the constituents of the air by bulk machine, the allotment tenants' wheat. Eastdean or by measure, we find that by far the greater portion School. Boys cleaning the pigstyes, and emptying is a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen; not a compound, the pig-pound tank. Piper. Cleaning the pigstye, but a mere mixture.* The properties of these subthe pig-pound tank. Piper. Cleaning the pigstye, and mending lucerne with liquid. Dumbrell. Bind-

ing up, and carrying oats. SATURDAY-Willingdon School. Boys doing same as yesterday. Eastdean School. Boys emptying portable pails or privy tubs, and clearing the ground

Willingdon School. Cows living on clover and white Dumbrell. One cow grazed in the day, and fed morn and even in the stall with mangel wurzel leaves.

One cow and heifer fed on 164bs. of tares per day, till Thursday, the remainder of the week entirely on clover. Piper's cows still feeding on lucerne.

the 13th, a bloodless victory. The King, Victor Emanuel, bound by oaths to Austria, abdicated, appointing a Regent; who, on the 14th, took the oath to the constitutional system proclaimed.

The insurrection of 1831 (February) comprised in its action the Duchy of Parma, the Duchy of Modena, and the States of the Pope. It travelled from one city to another as it were by mail; the news of a rising effected in one of the Dundon species. Accordingly I marked its nosition, and when it was vine, secured it. In

duties as a man and an Italian long since marked out, whose consciousness accompanies me wherever I go, and which will be in no wise affected by the degree of latitude and longitude under which I may find myself.

Before we proceed further with the selections we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intend to give from Mr. Mazzini's valuable work, we intended to refer to the first that these constitutions to the first that the given from the ordinary one—that is, where it is intended to refer to the first that these constituents is the first that the given from the ordinary one—that is, where it is intended to refer to the first that the given from the ordinary one—that is, where it is intended to refer to the first that the given from the ordinary one—that is, where it is intended to refer to the first that the given from the ordinary one—that is, where it is intended to refer to the first that the given from the ordinary one—that is, where it is intended to refer to the first that the given from the ordinary one—that is, where it is intended to refer to the first that the given from the ordinary one—that is, where it is intended to refer to the first that the given from the ordin quantity and quality, is much superior to that of the intended to refer to the fact that these constituents early English variety sown in the same field. In contain oxygen and hydrogen in the same relative prochase it for themselves. Although we have Mr. Mazzini's sanction to reprint in our columns as much of his work as we please, still it would be very unjust were we to take the cream of his labours without doing all in our power to extend the sale of the work. Lucca, the Popedom, Piedmont, the Kingdom of Naples—all independent one of another, without alliance, without alliance, without alliance, without tanity of aim, without organised connection between them. Eight lines of custom-houses, without counting the impediments appertaining to the internal administration of each state, sever our material interests, oppose our advancement, and forbid us large manufactures, large commercial activity, and all those encouragements to our mercial activity, and all those encouragements to our mercial activity, and all those encouragements to our mercial activity, and all those encouragements to our capabilities that a centre of impulse would afford. Prohibitions or enormous duties check the import and export of articles of the first necessity in each state of Italy, for Europe, and for the world—the intelligent vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are deficient in another; and we may not freely vince that are created the sale of the work in the wind and unung the rians of the State—the class we specially address—it by more or less of a brown tinge, the ridges of the water is required to enable organised bodies to trans-

dinary varieties, so that an ear of the new variety with twelve grains on each side, will be found fully three quarters of an inch longer than one with the same number of grains of either the Chevalier or early English kind. Advantages.—The superior productiveness of the new variety is its most obvious and attention of the components of the atmosphere, is carbonic acid. Although present as a constituent of the atmosphere and it is a year important constituent. ductiveness of the new variety is its most obvious is carbonic acid. Although present as a constituent and strongest recommendation, but for light soils of the atmosphere—and it is a very important concespecially the length of its straw must render it adstituent—and although a large quantity passes vantageous. Its tillering properties ought not to be overlooked; and particularly for moist districts, where barley is apt to sprout suddenly after being in the stook, the distance at which the grains are reason to suppose that the carbon we find in the form placed from one another in the ear may be regarded of coal or carbonate of lime (or limestone), has originas a valuable qualification, inasmuch as moisture ally been of organic origin; that the thousands of tons will not obtain such a ready resting-place, nor be so of coal we are consuming every year is the product of

carrots should be deep), will naturally attract the roots of the carrots, inducing a heavy crop. Corresponding with this benefit, there is the manure this carbonic acid, instead of being left in the atmoblending and mixing its virtues with the soils around, and thus preparing the earth for wheat in the most bon is used to build up the woody fabric of the trees effectual way: for all crops are the better both for taste and health to the consumer, by the manures its oxygen, or the greater part of it, is again restored being so incorporated with the ground as to approxi- to the atmosphere, from which for a time it had been

of charcoal consists primarily in preserving those also a favourable influence by decomposing and absorbing the matters excre ed by the roots, keeping causing cuts of plants to throw out roots; and also the germination of seeds, whether in the open air or hot beds. Experiments have proved that charcoal made from pine is the best, on account of its porosity and its quickly decaying.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

A DIGEST FROM THE LECTURES OF PROFESSOR BRANDE. in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for the master's benefit, which renders the schools self-supporting. We believe that at Farnly Tyas sixsevenths of the produce of the school farm will be assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who will receive the usual school fees, help the boys to culof animals are composed, constitute those proximate principles which are the products of animated nature."— Dr. D. B. Reid.

(Continued from our last.)

8. It is not intended, in these investigations, to go into the details of the chemistry of the atmosphere, water, carbon, and so forth; but only to notice certain important points connected with them. In looking at the composition of the atmosphere, we find it contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. All these are found in the atmosphere; the great bulk of the air we breathe being made up of nitrogen and oxygen, to which hydrogen is superadded in the form of water, Reaping, a wet day.

Tuesday—Willingdon School. Half day wet, boys and carbon in the form of carbonic acid; and it may be said further, that nitrogen exists in the air in the

er. The following table w the atmosphere :—		- 15 - 15 - 15
By m	easure.	By weight.
Nitrogen	77.5	75.55
Oxygen	$2\cdot 1$	23.32
Aqueous vapour		1.03
Carbonic acid	0.08	0.10
	100	100

sheaves. Eastdean School. Boys thrashing barley, cleaning it, and reaping wheat. Piper. Digging of the atmosphere is made up of nitrogen and oxygen: there is about one part in 100 of aqueous or watery vapour, and one part in 1000 of carbonic acid: so that stances may be hastily adverted to: carbon must be taken up pretty much in detail, in consequence of the very important functions it performs.

able pails or privy tubs, and clearing the ground where the turnips grew.

Piper. Digging up potatocs, and housing straw.

Dumbrell. Carrying oats, If a lighted taper be put into a jar of this gas, it is immediately extinguished. However much it may be immediately extinguished. 9. Nitrogen-or, as it is sometimes called, azotewhich nitrogen may be recognised in its free and pure state: it is a highly important element of certain organic bodies.

10. Another element is oxygen, which, like nitro-

*There are three degrees of chemical attraction: the result of the first and lowest degree is mixture; of the a lippy, which, being sown in 1841, produced thirteen a limit to the power of solution; and liquids cannot comthe quality of the land where it was sown), and also tron the excellent tillering character of the manner, and only in definite proportions, which are intervention. I think that serious faults of management straw, that, while it was a new, it would also turn out to be a valuable, variety. And, accordingly, in totally different from these, is the result,

JOENST 20, 10435

**And I will war, at least in words, (And—chould my chance so happen—deeds), With all the words of the special argument. My research age and the words of the special argument. My research age and they ware of the affinity of carbon of the special argument. My research age and they ware of the affinity of carbon of the special argument. My research age and they ware of the affinity of carbon of the special argument. My research age and they was no manure given to the attempt of the special argument. My research age and they was no manure given to the author of the special difficulty, and they ware the most of the special argument. My research age and the special party in Indig to the special argument. My research age and the special party in Indig to the special argument. My research age and the special difficulty and the production of the purpose of some of the purp

rians of the State—the class we specially address—it behaves them to see that Mr. Mazzin is no loser by his generous appeal to England on behalf of his noble country. This work might have had a large sale, but for the infamous silence of the press. The pretended liberal journals, daily and weekly, have, almost universally, done their best to stifle Mr. Mazzin's annual by the "silent system." Why is the dispars varieties so that an ear of the new varieties of the new variety their texture with other substances are carried to enable organised bodies to transmit through their vascular structure those substances in the grain being uniformly streaked with a brown line.

(2.) A second peculiarity is to be found in the brighter colour and greater strength of the straw than in the common varieties. (3.) And a third peculiarity is to be seen in the greater distance of the grain quantity of water, and of combining it in the colour and present and build it up. Plants seem to be capable of taking up a certain quantity of water, and of combining it in the colour and present and build it up. Plants seem to be capable of taking up a certain quantity of water, and of combining it in the colour and present and build it up. Plants seem to be capable of taking up a certain quantity of water, and of combining it in the colour and greater distance of the new varieties.

bonic acid, and hydroren into water-vegetables are, on the other hand, performing the opposite process; and if we contemplate, even only superficially, these wonderful relationships and mutual dependencies of the three kingdoms of nature—of animals, vegetables, and the atmosphere—we cannot but be struck with the importance of their respective functions, and of the wonderful manner in which they, as it were, provide for each other's existence.—Attention will next be directed to carbon, and such of its combinations as belong to organic chemistry.

14. It will be necessary to return for a little to

carbonic acid, which has already been adverted to as one of the constant, but variable ingredients in the atmosphere, and one of which the average flame. It is soluble in water, which will take up, at a common temperature, about its own volume of it. It is familiarly known as giving an effervescing quality to many mineral waters. 15. Carbonic acid may be very easily detected by means of lime-water, which it renders milky. I lime-water be merely exposed to the air. it becomes

milky; and if a bottle of it be left without a stopper, into the atmosphere of oxygen. It will there immediately burn with great brilliancy, and completely formed an invisible aeriform or gaseous compound-

Per cent. weight. Carbon 27,27 72,73

acid is sour, and reddens vegetable blues. It has,

however, only a very slightly sour taste.

17. The carbonic acid held in solution in water, performs a very important part with regard to the growth of aquatic plants. When atmospheric air is held in solution in water, its oxygen is converted slowly into carbonic acid by the respiration of the fishes and animals existing in the water, and the carbonic acid so produced is decomposed by the vegetable growing in the water, charcoal is taken up, and oxygen given off. Hence the reason why we cannot keep fish for any length of time in the ornamental basin, or in any piece of water where there are not Oats access to it, we are obliged frequently to change the water, for it soon becomes so far charged with carbonic acid as to be unfit for the respiration of the fish. And in regard to streams and natural sources of But how was it that these insurrections against the large sheaves, that, when thrashed, produced not quite a bushel. In 1842, as the produce of the bushel, less always put down?

By Austria—by the immediate and unexpected intervaluion of Austrian armies.

I share with many of my countrymen the opinion, that by acting in a certain gourne, and only in definite proportions, which are intromediate and universely and by acting in a certain gourne, and only in definite proportions, which are inputs they are not a sufficient number of aquatic point of solution; and liquids cannot combine with more than a certain quantity of any gaseous or solid body: thus water will take up, or hold in solution, no more than a certain known weight of alum or salt. The point at which the action between the two bodies not more than a certain known weight of alum or salt. The point at which the action between the two bodies access, is called the point of saturation. Up to this point the two bodies may combine in any proportion. In composition, the result of the highest degree of chemical attraction, the result of the highest degree of chemical attraction, the union of bodies takes place in the most intimate the quality of the land where it was sown), and also throw the care not a sufficient number of aquatic point of alum or salt. The point at which the action between the two bodies access, is called the point of saturation. Up to this point the two bodies may combine in any proportion. In composition, the result of the highest degree of chemical attraction, the union of bodies takes place in the most intimate the quality of the land where it was sown), and also the gourne of alum or salt. The point at which the action between the two bodies access, is called the point of saturation. Up to this point the title whole value of vegeta-ties and unexpected interval. water, if there are not a sufficient number of aquatic parts of vegetables, and which they only exert under the influence of solar light. This apparently easy decomposition of carbonic acid, by the joint operations

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 14th to the 20th of August.

Carbon Oxygen	Atom. Equival	
	14 (To be continue	a).

BANKRUPTS. (From Friday's Gazette, August 15, 1845.) Joseph Lazarus, Marylebone-lane, clothes-dealer—William Parsons, Wood-street, Lambeth, corn-dealer—David Davies, Jermyn-street, Lambeth, cern-dealer—David Davies, Jermyn-street, St. James's, dealer in regimental and court dresses—John Temple Taylor, and Thomas Pantry Watkinson, York-terrace, Regent's-park, and Watling-street, plumbers—George Frederick Kerschner, Holloway, victualler—John Marsh, Brewood, Staffordshive, loway, victualler—John Marsh, Brewood, Staffordshive, and the Staffordshive, which we be a stafford by the staffo grocer—John Cadogan, jun., Brecon, hat-warehouseman —Jacob Richard Owen, Manchester, stock-broker.

BANKRUPTS. (From the Gazette of Tuesday, August 19.) Francis Jackson, Marylebone-street, Golden-square, victualler—Richard White, Portsmouth, surgeon and apothecary—James Chase Powell, Chiswell-street, Finshald a downward tendency, arising from the large bury, apothecary—Mark Markwick, Harper-street, Fins-bury, apothecary—Mark Markwick, Harper-street, Fins-Lion-square, builder—Daniel Dames, Liverpool, paper-stainer—Hugh Mallinson, Almondbury, Yorkshire, manu-facturer of fancy worst d and cotton goods.

chants, third dividend of 6d in the pound, any Wednesday after the 5th of October next, at the office of Mr. Follett, Liverpool.

J. Wilkinson, Brymbo, Denbighshire, ironmaster, third dividend of 63d in the pound, any Monday after the 4th of October next, at the office of Mr. Bird, Liverpool. DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 20, C. Timmis, Stone, Staffordshire, flint-grinder— Sept. 12, T. Southern, Gloucester, grocer—Sept. 12, W. S. Bentall, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, banker—Sept. 10, I. long retained, as in a more compactly constructed the destruction of the vegetable world of former days. Certificates to be granted, unless cause be shown to the Cottage Farming.—It would be very serviceable to the cottage farmer to have always on hand a double quantity of manure, which, by judicious management, may be easily effected. Supposing at the time of sowing carrot seed, he lays on the space a tolerable dressing of manure, and all the bones (pounded, ground, or dissolved in oil of vitriol) that he can collect; these turned in to the depth dug (which for carrots should be deep), will naturally attract the roots of the earrots indusing a carrots should be deep), will naturally attract the roots of the earrots indusing a carrots should be earrots indusing a carrot should be earrot industry and the contrary on the day of meeting.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Sept. 12, W. C. Thornton, Cleekheaton, Yorkshire, machine. Plants a carrot should be easily e

> carriers—N. Denton, C. Redfern, and J. Howarth, Garten, Lancashire, hat manufacturers—R. W., F. G., and W. M. man and B. Binks, Leeds, cloth-merchants-J. and T. D. Bottomley and T. Evans, Manchester, woollen-manufacturers—A. and R. Halliley and J. Donaldson, Wigton, Cumberland, calico-printers; as far as regards J. Donaldson—C. and P. G. Turner, Preston, Lancashire, coalmouthers—C. Cookson and G. Singieton, Papilite, in the content of t merchants—G. Cookson and G. Singleton, Poulton-in-the-Tylde, Lancashire, joiners—J. Abbott and T. H. Bowman, Liverpool, sharebrokers—R. Kent, J. Adams, and J. Kent, Burslem, potters; as far as regards J. Adams—J. Skilli corn, D. Pinkess, and J. W. Bailey, Liverpool, painters.

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, AUGUST 18 .quantity contained in the air amounts to about one part in 1000. It is a heavy gas, and extinguishes ment, and should there be no return of wet, harvest During the week the weather, although still unset-Up to Saturday last the weather continued very unoperations would be immediately commenced on an tled, with a low temperature, has undergone some extensive scale. In most of the south and south- improvement in character, which circumstance, conwestern counties reaping was partially begun nearly a fortnightago, but the prevalence of wet has hitherto prevented any quantity being carried. The reports chases; whilst the continued liberal supplies of wheat as to the probable result of the harvest are quite as various as at any former period, some parties insisting that searcely any injury has been done by the untoward character of the weather during the greater it will acquire, on the surface, a film of carbonate of lime. Pure lime is soluble in water, but water part of the summer, whilst others represent the misson through the summer of the summer, whilst others represent the misson through though though the summer of the summer of the summer of the summer of the summer. takes up only the 700th part. Carbonate of lime, however, is quite insoluble in pure water,—and hence it is, that when carbonic acid is brought into not been injured more or less by the want of genial was firmly supported, but there was no activity in the first of contact with lime-water, carbonate of lime falls warmth and the excessive wet experienced in July and the trade. A few loads of oatmeal from Ireland, the down; and if the carbonate of lime be collected, and August would be absurd; at the same time we feel produce of this season, were sold in Liverpool yesterperfectly convinced that the uneasiness so generally day, at 35s. per 240lbs. be determined. There is, however, much difficulty entertained on the subject has caused the evil done in doing this; the quantity of carbonate of lime being by the weather to be a good deal exaggerated. As so small, it is not so easy to collect, dry, and weigh compared with last year's produce there will, no wheat and flour from Ireland; otherwise the imports it: so that this method cannot always be depended on doubt, be a very great deliciency (but it must be in quantitative proceedings,—though, as a quantitative test—that is, as a ready and accurate test of the one); even to expect a bare average yield may, under last this week declined is, per qr. on each. The late presence of carbonic acid—lime water is invaluable. all circumstances, be regarded as sanguine, but that the following experiment will show how carbonic the deficiency would be serious in case the next acid may be produced, and its quantity determined. Into a glass globe put some pure oxygen gas, and also a little lime-water; the lime-water will be perfectly pellucid, which shows that there is no trace of farmers have continued to bring forward good supcarbonic acid in it. Now, if charcoal, or plumbago, (commonly called black lead,) or the diamond, or held since our last the value of the article has underany carbonaceous body—and, therefore, any vegetable or animal substance—be burned in the globe, carbonic wise into Loudon during the week ending Saturday acid will be produced. If a piece of perfectly pure charcoal be chosen for the experiment, it may be largest supply we ever recollect at the corresponding heated by means of a blow-pipe, and then introduced season for many years. In addition to the quantity reported there was an abundant show of samples at mediately burn with great brilliancy, and completely disappear, as if dissolved. It cannot be said to be Kent, and Suffolk, making altogether an enormous destroyed, nor will it have escaped from the globe. supply. Under these circumstances the auspicious It will, in fact, be dissolved in the oxygen, and have change in the weather told with double effect; the consequence was a depression in prices of 2s to 3s carbonic acid. Now it will be found, that in this combustion of charcoal in oxygen, by which carbonic acid is produced, the weight of the charcoal consumed, acid is produced, the weight of the charcoal consumed, and that of the oxygen in which it is burned, and unsold at the close of business. A few samples of new which enters into chemical combination with it, will wheat were exhibited of tolerably good quality, but be in the same proportion to each other almost pre- having been gathered when wet, the condition was cisely as six is to sixteen; so that, assuming the atomic soft. The transactions in foreign wheat were to-day weight, or combining equivalent, of carbon or char- of very little importance; duty-paid parcels might former rates, without, however, exciting any attention. Quotations of town-manufactured flour remained nominally unaltered. Ship qualities were more pressingly offered and the turn cheaper. There 10. Another element is oxygen, which, like introgen, is a gaseous body: in its pure isolated state it is a little heavier than common air; and it possesses the power of supporting combustion with splendour the power of supporting combustion with splendour carbonate of line is precipitated, vet if carbonic acid produces a milky appearance, and carbonate of line is precipitated, vet if carbonic acid produces a milky appearance, and carbonate of line is precipitated, vet if carbonic acid produces a milky appearance, and carbonate of line is precipitated, vet if carbonic acid produces a milky appearance, and carbonate of line is precipitated, vet if carbonic acid produces a milky appearance, and carbonate of line is precipitated, vet if carbonic acid produces a milky appearance, and carbonate of line is precipitated, vet if carbonic acid produces a milky appearance, and carbonate of line is precipitated, vet if carbonic acid produces a milky appearance, and carbonate of line is precipitated. carbonate of lime is precipitated, yet if carbonic acid ties at fully previous rates. The market was sparfair sale at last week's prices. Oats and beans scarce,

A New Variety of Banley.—In a recent number of atmospheric air, pure nitrogen and pure oxygen of atmospheric air, pure nitrogen and pure oxygen of atmospheric air, pure nitrogen and pure oxygen clear, although it holds the carbonate of lime is precipitated, yet it carbonic acid be added in excess, the precipitates will be re-dissingly supplied with English and Scotch cats, and the arrivals from Ireland were only moderate; having, bowever fair receipts of forcing and further examples.

A New Variety of Banley.—In a recent number of atmospheric air, pure nitrogen and pure oxygen of atmospheric air, pure nitrogen and pure oxygen clear, although it holds the carbonate of lime is precipitated, yet it carbonic acid ties at fully previous rates. The market was spar-fair sale at last week's prices. Oats and beans scarce, arrivals from Ireland were only moderate; having, bowever fair receipts of forcing and further examples.

A New Variety of Banley.—In a recent number of atmospheric air, pure nitrogen and pure oxygen of atmospheric air, pure nitrogen and pure oxygen clear, although it holds the carbonate of lime is solved, so that the liquor will again become perfectly arrivals from Ireland were only moderate; having, bowever fair receipts of forcing and further examples.

A New Variety of Banley.—In a recent number of a fair sale at last week's prices. Oats and beans scarce, arrivals from Ireland were only moderate; having, bowever fair receipts of forcing and further examples.

A New Variety of Banley.—In a recent number of a fair sale at last week's prices. Oats and beans scarce, arrivals from Ireland were only moderate; having, bowever fair receipts of forcing and further examples.

A New Variety of Banley.—In a recent number of the composition and characters be added in excess, the precipitated, yet it carbonate of the carbonate o into water containing carbonic acid, which is, in conducted their operations with more than ordinary terms as last week. Oats rather dearer. Barley fact, sometimes saturated with lime in proportion to caution, and last Monday's currency was scarcely nominal. Wheat, red, from 54s. to 62s; white the quantity of carbonic acid it contains. It further maintained. Beans were taken off at quite as high ditto, 58s. to 64s. per qr. of 40 stones; oats, 114d. prices as those obtained at any former period for some to 121d. per stone. months past. White reas met a slow sale, but grey and maple were in lively request at previous terms. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL

QUARTER.—British. s s Malt Brown . . . 52 54 Pale 55 59 Ware 60 62
Beaus Ticksold & new 37 38 Harrow 38 40 Pigeon 41 42
Peas Grey 35 38 Maple 37 38 White 38 40
Oats Lincolns & Yorkshire Feed 22 24 Poland 24 26
District Is also some inquiry to-day for barley an malt.

Leeds Cloth Markets.—In consequence of the present state of the weather, and the consequent

mator if there are streams and natural sources of	Foreign.	8 8	!	MALTON FORT
matter in there are not a conficient	20,01911		7.50	MALION FORT
water, if there are not a sufficient number of aquatic	Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg,	&c 59 61	47 59	There was a goo
		56 58	40 44	an increased att
		Friesland red 48 52	32 36	an increased att
they throw off, and which ultimately poisons them.	Danies Hand (C.5)		32 34	t killill tim at nugar
This will which ultimately noisons them	Russian, Hard 48 52		92 91	ing fair Than
It is a very curious fact, that the whole walls and	Italian, Red 50 52	White 54 56		ing fair. There
It is a very curious fact, that the whole value of vegeta- bles in water consists in their extraordinary power in taking up the chargest and atti	Spanish, Hard . 50 52	Soft 52 56	36 38	beasts, with a
taking up the changes in their extraordinary power in	Rye, Baltie, Dried, 28 30	Undried 28 30	24 25	sales effected a
		Malting 28 32	19 24	good supply of le
		Egyptian . 34 35	29 33	with little varia
parts of vegetables, and which they only exert under	Peas. White 37 39	Maple 26 37	28 30	with little Askit
the influence of sal and which they only exert under	Oats, Dutch, Brew and Thick	99.95	20 21	
			20 31	nonder all and
decomposition of carbonic acid by the joint angustion	Russian ieed	, 20 22	14.1f	nearly all sold u
decomposition of carbonic acid, by the joint operations of the green part of vegetables and of light, is a very	—Danish, Friesland feed	20 22	14 16	last fair. This
I ve and of hight, is a very	Flour, per barrel	98 30	91 04	wall attacks
가 보면하는 이 이번도 가는 유민들은 이 글로 되는 것을 살아 했다.			-1 /2	i ven altended.
	•			

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. July 5, 1845 ... 47 11 29 10 22 8 31 0 88 10 39 5 Week ending July 12, 1845... 48 10 29 0 22 0 33 11 Week ending 39 8 38 11 Week ending July 19, 1845... 50 0 29 6 22 4 32 8 39 9 40 2 Week ending July 26, 1843... 51 7 29 2 22 5 31 7 40 3 38 10 Week ending Aug. 2, 1845 ... 53 3 29 8 22 5 34 6 40 5 41 0 Week ending Aug. 9, 1845 ... 55 3 29 7 22 8 33 10 41 0 39 0 Aggregate aver. age of the last six weeks ... 51 2 29 5 22 6 32 11 40 0 39 6 London averages (ending Aug. 12, 1845) Aug. 12, 1845) 61 5 29 10 22 1 83 9 42 2 40 7 Duties ... 19 9 9 6 6 0 10 6 2 6 3 6 IMPORTS FROM AUGUST 11 TO AUGUST 17, INCLUSIVE. 19,793 Barley 5,852 19,514 Oats 10,048 32,054 Rye Beans 515 54 Peas

AVERAGE PRICES

Wheat Barley Oats. Ryc. Beans Peas.

231 30 0 3,229 3,253 6,988 115 Linseed 6,988 Rapesced Flour, sacks LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY. August 18 .- The imports of foreign stock for our

market since this day se'nnight have been again extensive, they having amounted to 230 oxen and cows In to-day's market we had on offer nearly 160 beasts from Rotterdam, 20 ditto from Germany, 8 ditto from Spain, together with 160 sheep. The general quality of this stock was about a full average—indeed there midland counties, the bullock droves fresh up this next, at the office of Mr. Bird, Liverpool.

T. Atkinson, Gloucester, chemist, second dividend of 1d in the pound, the last three Saturdays in October next, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, City.

W. H. Williamson, Dowgate-hill, tobacconist, first dividend of 1s 10d in the pound, the three last Saturdays in October next, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, City.

T. B. Golborne and A. A. Dobbe Times of year; while a very great improvement was noticed in their general quality, particularly in the shorthorns, Devons, Herefords, and runts; indeed, we may venture to observe that a much finer show was scarcely ever noticed here during the present month. This may be chiefly attributed to the abundance of pasture herbage. Prospectively a further increase in quality many thants, third divided during the present month. morning were, comparatively speaking, large even value. Although the attendance of buyers was rather numerous, the beef trade was in a very de-pressed state, and, in most transactions, the quotations ruled 2d. per 8b., under those obtained on Monday last. The highest figure for the best Scots did not exceed 4s. 2d. per Slb., and at which a clear-ance was not effected. The numbers of sheep were larger than those exhibited for some time past. Although there was an improvement in their condition, the primest old Downs sold at prices quite equal to those paid last week, viz., is. 10d. to 5s. per Sb., but all other breeds met a dull inquiry, and the tershire, auctioneer—Sept. 9, J. Harbottle, Amble, Northumberland, grocer—Sept. 9, T. B. Hall, Coggeshall, Essex,
grocer—Sept. 9, F. A. De Wilde, Wells-street, Oxfordstreet, cabinet-ironmonger—Sept. 9, G. C. Burns, Devizes,
Wittshire, upholsterer—Sept. 9, J. Currier and L. E. Seignette, Mineing-lane, merchants—Sept. 9, W. Byers, Skinnette, Mineing-lane, merchants—Sept. 9, W. Byers, Skinnette, City, woollen-warehouseman.

PARTMERSHIPS DISSOLYED.

PARTMERSHIPS DISSOLYED. There were on offer about 200 from Dublin and Cork.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. Inferior coarse beasts . . . Second quality
Prime large oxen
Prime Scots, &c. Prime Scots, &c.
Coarse inferior sheep
Second quality
Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown . Lambs Large coarse calves . Prime small . : Suckling calves, each Large hogs Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pigs, each HEAD OF CATTLE ON BALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)

Beasts, 3,400-Sheep and Lambs, 26,240-Calves, 134-Pigs, 315.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, AUGUST 16 .- The continued unfavourable weather and the limited stock of grain in the country, caused an advance of prices in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 9d.; oats 3s. to 4s.; barley 4s. to 4s. 3d.; beans is. 6d. to 5s. per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, AUGUST 18 .has this week declined 1s. per qr. on each. The late advance in the value of wheat has induced the principal growers of English to bring to market a much greater quantity than it was calculated that they held, and though the weather has been by no means satisfactory for the progressing of the crops, the large show of last year's produce has contributed to depress the trade throughout the kingdom, and prices have declined from 1s. to 4s. per quarter. In this market, holders generally have evinced less disposition to give way; but to effect sales of English and Irish wheat from the ship, a decline of 1d. to 2d. per bushel has been submitted to. Flour has also participated in the depression on wheat. No business of importance has occurred in bonded wheat and flour during the week, and prices remain nominally as quoted last Tuesday. The small supply of Irish oats and oat-meal has enabled holders to realise full prices; the demand, however, has been very circumscribed. Barley finds a ready sale for grinding purposes at 3s. 8d. to 4s. 3d. per 60lbs.; beans and peas maintain the late advance, whilst Indian corn is fully is, per quarter dearer. At Friday's market a small lot of Irish new oatmeal was sold at 35s, per 240bs., and a little shipment of Irish new bere at 3s, 9d, per 60bs. LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Aug. 18 .-The supply of cattle at market this day has been rather smaller than last week, the greatest part of which was of second-rate quality. There being a numerous attendance of buyers, anything good was cagerly sought after, and sold at last week's prices. Beef 6d. to 61d., mutton 61d. to 7d., and lamb 61d to 7d per lb. Cattle imported into Liverpool from

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19. -The supply of wheat is moderate, of oats and beans it is again short. In consequence of the dull reports of 8 8 Mark-lane, our millers are cautious buyers of wheat, Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 49 61 White 50 65 while on the other hand the damp showery weather Northum, and Scotch white 50 57 Fine

Northum, and Scotch white 50 57 Fine

Irish red old 0 0 Red 48 51 White 52 56

Rye Old 29 32 New 29 30 Brank 34 51

Barley Grinding . . 26 27 Distil. 28 30 Malt. 31 32

Malt Brown . . . 52 54 Pale 55 59 Ware 60 62

White on the other hand the damp showery weather causes factors to be firm: we have therefore to report a rather slow trade at about the rates of last week.

In oats and beans there is more firmness, and there is also some inquiry to-day for barley an

Scotch Angus 23 25 Potato 26 28

— Irish White 20 23 Black 20 22

Per 280lb. net. s s | Per 280 lb. net. s s s | Per 280 lb. net. s s s | Per 280 lb. net. s s s stocks are yet only comparatively small; and, unless there is a speedy change to more favourable weather, will rapidly accumulate.

154 56 36 40 ling lair. There was also a good snow of Scotch beasts, with a brisk demand for them, and many sales effected at rather better prices. Likewise a good supply of lean beasts, with a moderate deflanged with little variation in price. The supply of skeep and lambs was good, and the demand very brisk-being nearly all sold up, at prices about the same as at the last fair. This was a business dense for all last fair. 20 22 14 16 last fair. This was a business doing fair, and was a well attended.

THE NORTH AYLESFORD UNION. On Wednesday week a brickmaker, of the name of

John Tuckwell, died at Northfleet, in the parish of Northfleet, and it having been alleged by the overseers of the parish as well as the inhabitants, that his death was occa-sioned by neglect on the part of the medical and relieving on Friday for the doctor, but he would not come; that day, and summon the guardians before me. officers, an inquest was held on the requisition of the messengers were sent again on Saturday and Sunday for overseers to Mr. Carttar, Coroner for West Kent, on him with an account that the man was dying. The de-Friday. The case excited great interest in the district, ceased was insensible on Friday when she went for the as it was said that many similar instances of neglect by the proper officers had occurred within the last two or three years in the parish. The inquest was held at the Queen's Head public-house, before Mr. Caritar, and a highly respectable jury, of which Mr. G. Martyr of Northfleet, was foreman.

After the jury was sworn, and had viewed the body, the Coroner proceeded to state, that he knew nothing whatever of the circumstances of the case which would be ill with small-pox. Recollects now that it might be brought before them further than that, as he was informed, the deceased did not come by a violent death; gins to call on Mr. Whitcombe, and send him to attend had been adjourned on Friday last, was resumed. and, therefore, he did not think it necessary that there the man. Thinks on consideration that it was last should be a post mortem examination. A charge of neglect | Tuesday. was made against the medical officer of the union, and it would be for the jury to decide whether such charge was well founded, or otherwise.

Sarah Tuckwell, the mother of the deceased, identified the body as that of her son, John Tuckwell, who had a few weeks before left her house in London to seek for work as a brickmaker. He was, she added, not quite twenty-eight years of age, and was of a healthy and robust

constitution, and not at all addicted to drink. Mr. Philip Whitcombe, surgeon (examined by the coroner), d posed that he was medical officer of the union there was not a word of truth in it. (Great sensation.) ments required by the jury to be produced, or their of North Aylesford, which included the parish of Northfleet, having been appointed to such office in November, versation, or that there were no observations made at ner, the latter gentleman immediately issued his 1943; that on the forenoon of the 6th inst. he received a the Lenther Bottle on that Friday, in respect to this note, signed by John Higgius, assistant overseer of North- man's case ? fleet parish, requesting him to attend a man at Mrs. Gay's lodging-house, in Bow-street, Northfleet, and that at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he attended the deceased, whom he found in bed, and covered Mr. Whitcombe's report before the board on that Thurswith an eruption, which he (Mr. Whitcombe) at once pronounced to be small-pox. The man fold him that he had the Leather Bottle. Knew there was no application made been ill on the Monday and Tuesday, but that on the pre- for an order to the relieving officer. The duty of the vious Friday he had been at work, and that when at work he could carn five shillings a day. "I then," continued and not to the relieving officer, the witness, "told the woman, Mrs. Gay, that the man had small-pox, and to give him arrowroot and gruel; but that, as he carned five shillings a day, I did not consider him a pauper, and would not attend him without an order from the relieving officer of the union. I sent him a powder to be administered, and that was the only medicine I sent him. When leaving, I told Mrs. Gay, the woman of the house, I would not continue to attend the man unless she was reported as a case of small-pox. I did not consider got an order for me to do so from Mr. Siddell, the relieving officer, who lived at Shorne. That was six miles off. I am compelled by my instructions to attend to an over seer's order only in cases of urgency, but in this case I considered that there was no urgency; in fact, it was one that did not come under the rule. It was a case neither of urgency nor danger, in my opinion. I stayed with the man but a short time, and I thought he would go through the disease well, as it appeared to be in a mild form. left Mrs. Gay instructions to give him arrowroot and gruel, and I have since found that she followed those instructions. I did not consider him a proper object for such relief. I ordered him no relief in the way of nourishment at the expense of the parish. I told the woman to supply him with the necessary nourishment. Had he been a private patient of mine instead of a parish patient, I should have thought it necessary to visit him again the following day, or the day after that, although the disease exhibited itself in a mild form. I he (witness) did his duty. It was mentioned at the received it, but no order was made or directions given to the doctor; therefore, he (witness) inferred though the disease exhibited itself in a mild form. I considered him in no dauger. I reported his case in my way, but he paid no particular attention to what was said. It was not applied for. It was very unusual for report of that night to the board of guardians at Roches. No application for relief was made to him. It is not imter, as I made a report every Wednesday night for the perative on him to go and make inquiry when the medical recollection that the special notice of the board was board, which meets on the Thursday. In that report I man reports a case. Had no right to go and investigate directed to the case of the deceased on the 7th. There the necessary relief, and the case having fatally entered the case and the nature of the disease; but that it was not a case of urgency. I paid no further attention to the verseers of Northfleet as to giving the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to to the case until the following Tuesday, when I learned, on returning home, that Mr. Higgins had called on me, to on returning home, that Mr. Higgins had called on me, to request me to attend a man lying at a lodging-house in Rorthfleet. I obeyed Mr. Higgins's order, and went about I found no fault with that order. I did my own duty.

Coroner regretted that any ground for a charge of the idlers: and in order to induce them to submit to o'clock. Was not then present. Could not undertake to say officer of the union, but the case was one which this, they said it was "the will of God." What this, they said it was "the will of God." What this, they said it was "the will of God." What this, they said it was "the will of God." What this, they said it was "the will of God." What this, they said it was "the will of God." What this, they said it was "the will of God." What this, they said it was "the will of God." What this, they said it was "the will of God." What t I am positive that Mr. Higgins left no message to the effect that the man was dying. I found the man suffering from small-pox, and thought it my duty to administer stimulants. I found, on inquiry from Mrs. Gay, that the man, in the interval of my first and second visit, had gone on as well as he could do; but he now, in the crisis of the disease, required stimulants. I went to Mr. Betts, the overseer, and asked him to give an order for some wine, but he replied that the case was taken out of his hands by the dangerously ill? Poor Law guardians, who intimated to him that he had no power to order anything for the man. I then administered to him some wine mixed with water, and sent made aware of the case and the necessity for relief; and him from attending. The medical officer has no right some medicine. There was then no immediate danger of it cannot be doubted that it was his duty to afford that to decide whether a patient he is so ordered to attend the man's dying. He was in the crisis of the disease, but relief. It had, as he admits, come to his knowledge on is a pauper or not, or entitled to relief or not. Had I could not then undertake to say whether that crisis the Friday that the overseers of the parish, finding the no doubt that the medical officer ought in this case I could not then undertake to say whether that crisis would be favourable or otherwise. I visited him again at ten o'clock the following morning, and thought he was going on favourably, and told the nurse so. I administered some brandy, still finding that stimulants were the board; and now, sir (addressing the witness), you the board and at the discussion on this case on the board and at the discussion on this case on the necessary for him, and directed the nurse to give him the medicine occasionally. Late in the afternoon of that day (Wednesday) I met Mr. Higgins in Gravesend, and learned from him that the man was dead. I was not surprised to hear he was dead; but I cannot say that I expected it. A very few hours decides in that stage of the disease. I saw him at the critical time on the Tuesday, that was on

emergency, on the overseer's order. Mr. John Higgins, assistant-overscer of Northfleet parish, deposed, that on Wednesday, the 6th inst., he was directed by Mr. Betts, the overseer, to inquire into the condition of the deceased, for whom application had been cularly in this parish, is disgraceful. This case is not the made to him for an order for medical relief, and that if first instance of it that, by the death of poor people, has he (Higgins) found the man a fit object for such relief he should give an order for the attendance of Mr. Whitcombe, the medical officer of the union. Witness made these quarrels amongst the officials are a disgrace to the the inquiry, and was told by Mrs. Gay, and other people place. In this instance the overseers had a clear right in the house where the man lodged, that he was very bad to give the order, and which order should have been proand speechless, and he (witness) gave the order as directed by Mr. Betts. He heard no more of the matter to Maidstone gaol one of these days on a verdict of manuntil the following Friday, when he was told by Mr. Slaughter.
Wood, Poor Law guardian, and Mr. Siddell, relieving officer, that he had no right to give the order, and that he must pay the medical officer for his visit to the man, one of them, added, that when he was overseer of the Until then he concluded that the medical officer parish he had to complain of similar conduct to the board was in attendance on the man. On the morning of of guardians and of the relieving and medical officers to the following Tuesday Gay, the keeper of the lodging-house, called upon him, and told him the man was dying, upon which he went to Mr. Betts, who directed him, as his order was repudiated, to call on Mr. Wood, recalled Mr. Wood for further examination. the guardian, and apprise him that the man was dying; which he did, and Mr. Wood told him to call on Mr. Whitcombe, and send him to see the dying man. Witness called, and not seeing Mr. Whitcombe, left the message. On the following day heard that the man was dead, and, the board of guardians at which you attended on the day meeting Mr. Whitcombe in Gravesend in the evening, he apprised him of it. Considered the man to be a fit object for parochial relief at the time the order was given. Had himself no authority, except by the overseer's direction, to give an order. Felt himself bound to obey the overseer's order, particularly when he was himself a witness

my second visit. In the interval of six days between my

first and second visit, I do not think I could give him

anything to alleviate his disease. Had the case been

brought under my notice through the proper channel-

that is, by an order of the relieving officer-I certainly

should have felt it my duty to see the man on the day fol-

lowing my first visit. I have no doubt whatever that the

man died from the effects of the disease. I am not com-

pelled to visit any patient more than once in a case of

of the urgency of the case.

John Hemmings, cousin and fellow-lodger of the deceased, deposed that he went on Wednesday, the 6th, with an order for the doctor (Mr. Whitcombe), who first told him that he would not attend to it, but who subsequently, in the evening, care to see deceased. The doctor came no more to see him until the Tuesday following, although he (witness) went on the Saturday and Sunday for him, and each time left word for him that the man was very bad, and on the last day he left word

Mr. W. Betts, overseer of Nortfleet parish, corroborated the evidence of Mr. Higgins, and said that he did not know, until the following Friday, but that the doctor was in attendance on the man. On that day Mr. Wood and Mr. Siddell came to the Leather Bottle, and he and Mr. Higgins meeting them there, were told that they had acted person that he had met Mr. Whitcombe on that day, and improperly in giving an order for medical relief, and that they would be held responsible for the expenses. Mr. Wood told him (Mr. Betts) that he had no right to interfere as overseer, and threatened him, if he attempted to give another order, with serious consequences. On the following Tuesday morning was told that the man was dying, went to see him, and found him in that condition, and directed Mr. Higgins to call on Mr. Wood brought under the notice of the board on yesterday week. and apprise him of it. Sent also for Mr. Whit- Coroner.—What! no mention of it in the report from combe, who did not attend to his order, but about four o'clock met Mr. Whitcombe, and told him that if he did not attend to the poor man, he (witness) would send another medical man to see him. Mr. Whitcombe subsequently came to witness and asked him for an order to get some wine for the man, intimating as much as the the was dying, but witness declined giving an order, .. rving, that the medical officer had the power to o der temporary relief in a case of emergency, and that h - (Mr. Betts's) order in the case had been already repudiated, both by the medical officer and the guardians.

Mrs. Gay deposed that she kept the lodging-hous where deceased sickened and died; that he had been about six weeks in the house, and was a stranger in the parish, and was occasionally employed in the brickfield close by. On Sunday fortnight he was taken ill. and on Tuesday he was insensible. In the afternoon of Wednesday, about half-past four o'clock, the doctor (Mr. Whitcombe) came to see him, and on her asking him what was the matter with the man, he said it was small-nox. The doctor said he asked him what he earned a day when at work, and he said he could earn 5s., upon which the doctor told her that was as much as he could earn him- so much public importance that the jury concur with me so. (Another burst of cheers, which, however, the that justice would never be dealt out to the working each and all to do their share of the work. It was doctor told her that was as much as he could earn himso much public importance and the just concerned to think that those gentlemen by
self, and that he would not attend the man any more. In the propriety of adjourning it until Tuesday next, at
self, and that he would not attend the man any more. In the propriety of adjourning it until Tuesday next, at
share of political power. Therefore was he a Chartist. Whom he was surrounded, those who had stood the
share of political power. Therefore was he a Chartist. Whom he was surrounded, those who had stood the the evening, given to the man. The doctor said nothing the printed orders or instructions for the relieving officer, about an order from Mr. Siddell, or about what I was to give the man. He gave no reason for discontinuing his Wood, are required to produce the book of the board in attendance except that the man could earn as much as which entries are made of the medical officer's reports. himself. The witness went on to state that she gave the deceased arrowroot and gruel, and a little brandy from have it? time to time, which she bought for him herself; that on Saturday, finding him getting worse, she sent to the doc-

nourishment, as she got him what was wanted. He had deceased. but 2s. when he was taken ill, and only worked oceasional days in the week.

Jane Goodman, a lodger in the house, corroborated the evidence of the last witness, and deposed that she went if they are not, I will adjourn the inquest again on Tuesdoctor, and he continued so except at intervals, when he was lightheaded. Attended him night and day. By a Juror.—I attended him because I could not see

fellow-creature perish without any relief. Richard Thomas Wood .- Is a Poor Law guardian for the parish of Korthfleet. Resided in the parish. First heard of this case on Friday week from Mr. Higgins, the assistant-overseer, who told him that the man was very

that you cannot recollect an important fact occurring quest was held was densely crowded the moment the within a week?

Witness .- I do not consider the thing important at all. Coroner.—Recollect yourself, Mr. Wood, and reply guardians, with several medical practitioners, and all to me distinctly. Do you mean to swear that you first parties appeared to be intensely interested in the proheard of this case on the Tuesday from Mr. Higgins ? Witness (with much hesitation).--It was brought under

A Juror.—Do you mean to swear that you had no con-

Witness.—The case was certainly not officially brought under my notice. I do not recollect if the case was and not to the overseer.

Coroner.—How do you know that no application was made to the relieving efficer? Such application might be made without his knowledge? no directions from the board to inquire into the case. It now produced was laid before it. In that report the the case an urgent one. Cannot say whether the relieving officer received orders in writing from the board. George Siddell.—Is relieving officer of North Aylesford Union, in which is the parish of Northfleet. Lives at Shorne, about five and a half miles from Northfleet. Had no book of instructions respecting his duties from the board. There were printed orders as to the line of duty, case would be the subject of a minute or a resolution but he had not got them then. Knew of this case about of the board. The regular course of proceeding was a week this day—that is, Friday last—at the Leather to leave the case in the hands of the medical officer, Bottle, Northfleet. Received no application for an order who was left a discretionary power by the board to for relief for the man. Was at the board of guardians on the day previous to that Friday. The medical officer remedical officer had printed instructions to guide him medical officer had printed instructions to guide him ported the case as one of small-pox. Had no conversation with the medical man on the subject on that day; but knew that he (witness) gave no order for relief. Did not printed by order of the board on the 12th of March, printed by order of the board on the 12th of March, know what took place on Friday last at the Leather Bottle between Mr. Betts and Mr. Wood; but knew that as to how he should act in this case he would have

that an order was made by the overseer in this case, but man was in circumstances which placed him in a coroner) regretted that any ground for a charge of toil alone—mere drudges to minister to the wants of road, on Monday evening, September 1st, at eight

Witness.—I did; but I was not applied to for an order. emergency, and continue his attendance whilst neces-Coroner.—Here it is clear that the relieving officer was sary. In this case the board certainly did not restrict must be aware, from the nature of your instructions, that 7th. Does not recollect whether Mr. Wood took a the case was neglected by you.

seers that they had given an order. The Foreman .- And here, on the day after the medical that in this case the man earned 5s. a-day. Cannot man's report to the board, is the relieving officer within a recollect whether Mr. Wood was the person who stone's throw of the dying man, whose state is actually mentioned it. The relieving officer being in the the subject of conversation on the spot between him, Mr. Wood, a guardian, and the overseers, and the relieving officer makes no inquiry about the matter ? The Coroner (to Mr. Betts) .- What did Mr. Wood say to you on the Friday respecting your order for medical

Mr. Betts.-Mr. Wood and Mr. Siddell distinctly told me that I acted improperly in giving the order, and threatened me and Mr. Higgins for our interference in

Mr. Wood .- I deny it. (Confusion.) It is untrue.

The Coroner.-This quarrelling between the officers for administering the Poor Law in this union, and parti-

Several of the jurors expressed their full concurrence in the observations of the coroner; and Mr. Ashdowne, imself in similar cases.

The room was then cleared of all but the coroner and jury; and on its being re-opened to the public, the coroner The Coroner (to Mr. Wood),-You stated that when

first you heard of this case it was by chance, at the Leather Bottle, on the Friday, and you subsequently stated that the report of the medical man was made to Mr. Wood .- I think I stated everything as accurately

as I recollected; but I now think that the report was not made by the medical man to the board until Thursday

last. Coroner.-What, not till yesterday? You heard the medical officer state in evidence that he sent in a report on the day after he first visited the deceased. If the report was not sent in till yesterday the doctor must have sworn falsely. Had you any conversation with the doctor (Mr. Whitcombe) on the subject ? Witness.-Yes, on Tuesday last, I think it was, he told

me the man was dying. Coroner.-Now recollect yourself, sir. Did you see Mr. Whitcombe yesterday, that is Thursday, week? Witness (after a long pause) .- Yes, I think I did, but I have no recollection of what was said. Coroner.-Did you tell him that he need not go to the

board of guardians that day, and that you would yourself bring the case of the deceased man before the board? Witness .- I did not. I have no recollection whatever of saying so to him. Does not recollect having told any offered to save him the trouble of attending the board Attached no importance whatever to the matter. The Foreman.—I am sorry to hear you say so. The

question of saving the life of a fellow-creature is of importance, and this is a most important inquiry. Witness .- I did not think it of any importance at all. (Sensation.) I do not recollect that the case was at all case.

Witness (who appeared greatly excited) .- I do not re-

I met him. Coroner.—Surely you can recollect whether you said so or not to any person ? Witness (after a long pause).—I may have said so

out I conceive that what I said to Mr. Whitcombe has nothing to do with this inquiry. Coroner.—It has a great deal to do withit, and the jury mach. (Hisses.) must hear it.

The room was again cleared, and, after the lapse of a

to which you referred in your evidence; and you, Mr. Mr. Wood.—But suppose the board do not allow me to

Mr. Wood .- I think I may undertake to say, on the part of the board, that they will be produced. Coroner.-It is essential that they should. I repeat,

The inquest was then adjourned to half-past three on were present during the proceedings, which appeared to have excited a deep interest amongst all classes in the neighbourhood It is understood, that one of the tunate man dying for want of medical relief and assistant Poor Law commissioners will attend to watch the nourishment! proceedings on Tuesday.

CONTINUATION AND TERMINATION OF THE

INQUEST. At half-past three o'clock on Tuesday the inquest Long before the arrival of the coroner the village of Northfleet was thronged with gentlemen from the to the call. Coroner.—Surely, your memory cannot be so bad as neighbourhood; and the large room in which the inof the surrounding parishes, and some of the union ceedings. It having been intimated to the coroner on the previous day, by the foreman and other memmy notice at the board on Thursday, that is yesterday week. Heard what Mr. Betts stated in evidence, and of guardians of the union would not allow the docuclerk to attenu the inquest, as directed by the corosummons for the clerk, with an order to produce those documents on the adjourned inquest. Previous to the examination of the clerk of the

board of guardians. The Coroner directed Mr. Wood, the Poor Law guardian of Northfleet parish, to withdraw from the room, until his presence for re-examination should be

required. The reports of the medical officer (Mr. Whitcombe) for the two weeks previous to the death of John Tuckwell, and the printed instructions of the board to the relieving officer, were handed in by John Simpson Bullard, of Strood, Rochester, who

last case on the list was that of John Hemmings, for small-pox. The deceased was reported by that name, but it has since appeared that his real name was John Tuckwell. The report indicated that he was visited by the medical officer on the 6th, but nothing in the shape of relief was ordered for him. No minute was made of the case in the books of the board. No such

Coroner .- Did you hear on that day that the man was | tinue his attendance. The medical officer is bound to attend on the order of the overseers in cases of

particular part in it, or brought it under the notice Witness .- There was no notice given to me by the over- of the board. Reference was made to Mr. Higgins giving orders for medical relief, and it was observed

parish where the sick man was on the day after the discussion upon his case ought to have inquired into it. There were no directions given to any person by the board to inform the overseers of Northfleet that they had acted improperly in giving the order for penses. No individual guardian has, as guardian, a there certainly was no order given by the board to only confirmed the fact of having met him, but stated any individual member of it to interfere with the conversation, in as far as he could recollect it, overseers, or the medical or relieving officers, or to that passed between him and Mr. Wood in respect to

giving the order for relief. Coroner.—Then you are positive that no direction was given to any person by the board to tell Mr. was given to any person by the board to tell Mr. Betts and Mr. Higgins that they had acted improperly? Witness.—There certainly was not, that I recollect.

Mr. Whitcombe, the medical officer, was next

called, and, after repeating what he stated in evidence on Tuesday, respecting the instructions he left the woman, Mrs. Gay, as to the treatment of the man, unattended to by the medical officer from Wedneswoman, Mrs. Gay, as to the treatment of the man, he further deposed that he had made the second rehe further deposed that he had made the second report on the day the man died. That on the 7th he interval of six days without any medical or other was at Shorne, and met Mr. Wood to whom he man was at Shorne, and met Mr. Wood, to whom he mentioned the case. Mr. Wood was then going to attend the board. Said to Mr. Wood that the overseers of threw odium upon the Poor Law, the principle of Northfleet had called on him (witness) to attend a which was good, but the administration of which was man who was not a pauper, and whom he was not too often improperly conducted. (Cries of "Hear, justified in attending. Does not recollect what Mr. Wood said in reply. Cannot undertake to swear that Mr. Wood told him he (Mr. Wood) would bring the case that day before the board, and that he would take good care to put a stop to the overseers giving orders for relief. Cannot distinctly swear that Mr. Wood did not say so. Does not perfectly recollect the conversation between him and Mr. Wood on that day, but can with certainty say it was about this case. Small-pox is undoubtedly a malignant and contagious disease, and requires close attention, but this case was one of a mild form. Discovered it to be so again on his second visit. If he thought it a dangerous case on the first visit would have attended on the everseer's order. Did not think the case one of urency, nor the man a fit object for parish relief. Thinks that he has as medical officer a right to de-

cide as to the question of who is or is not a fit object cide as to the question of pauperism, and not you.

Witness .- I differ with you on that point. It is by the overseers to visit is a proper object for paro- of the board. Coroner.—You have a discretionary power to judge

as to the urgency of the case, but not as to the poverty of the patient. Witness.—I differ altogether from you. I found

Mr. Betts re-examined.—Before directing Higgins officer." o give the order, he (witness) investigated the case, and found that the man was destitute and very unwell. After giving the order, he again inquired into the man's condition and circumstances, and interest in them. It may not be irrelevant to remark, caters for their food; and when she has found the Coroner.—Now, sir, recoilect whether you did or did found them to be as represented to him at first; that the poor-rates collected in the parish of North-grain of corn, she calls them around her to partake of Coroner.—Now, sir, recoilect whether you did or did not say to any person that you had met on Thursday (yesterday) week Mr. Whitcombe, at the Crowa, at Shorne, on his way to attend the board of guardians at the control of the first the first is the fruits of her toil. But the fruits of Rochester, and that you told him you would save him the trouble of going, as you would yourself bring the case of the sick man at Northfleet before the board?

The sick man at Northfleet before the relief, medical and otherwise, of the pendicular to the case of the relief, medical and otherwise, of the pendicular to the sick man at Northfleet before the relief, medical and otherwise, of the pendicular to the sick man at Northfleet before the relief, medical and otherwise, of the pendicular to the sick man at Northfleet bef destitution and dangerous disease of the unfortunate young man, that he might have given an order for proper medical attendance and nourishment. (A

burst of cheering in the court.)
Mr. Whitcombe (to Mr. Betts).—If the man was destitute, as you say, why did you not give an order for relief? The order you gave would not fill his sto-The Foreman (indignantly).-No, it would not fill

Mr. Wood.

A Juror.—Pretty humbug, indeed, over an unfor-

Mr. Betts recalled .- Mr. Wood distinctly told Mr. Higgins and him at the Leather Bottle on Friday, the 8th, that they had acted improperly in giving the order for medical relief, and dared them to attempt giving another order. Mr. Wood added, that he Betts) wanted to get at the top of the chimney, but he would be kept down in his attempt to climb. Mr. Wood was next called, but he did not answer

The constable was directed to find him, and, after the lapse of a quarter of an hour, the constable re-A messenger was then despatched to Mr. Wood's

not gone home. by the constable that he was seen about an hour before going towards Swanscome-wood.

The Foreman said, that the conduct of Mr. Wood

was very contemptuous towards the court. evidence Mr. Wood chose to give if now refore them, that some of them had paid their pence, and they had it could assist them but little, if at all, in coming to also sent men to Conferences. This they had done; a verdict. He had called on Mr. Wood for the pur- but they had neither acted up to the resolutions they pose of giving that gentleman an opportunity of had agreed to, nor adopted the plans laid down by making an explanation, which might perhaps pre-vent the odium which his keeping out of the way must now heap upon him. As he did not think pro-their representatives in the various Conferences that had assembled to legislate for them, until now; and, thank God, the time had come when they were beper to take advantage of that opportunity, the con-sequences must rest with himself. If, however, the no reason that they should faint by the way. In jury thought it necessary to have Mr. Wood before fact, those who counted the cast at the commencethem, he would adjourn for a time.

The room was then cleared of all but the coroner

he proceeded. It was, he said, with the deepest And the parson, too, had done their share in the anxiety he addressed the observations which he found it to be his duty to make to them upon the evidence mankind, and making them the easy prey of despots. for in a way different from others,—being held at the request of the properly constituted authorities of the working classes should pine, and starve, here below, rulent attack of small-pox,—a disease, in itself, of a malignant character, and which required to be careof delusion has gone by! Aristocratic and priestly history were dealt with in such a mode as to excite malignant character, and which required to be carefully watched from its commencement. Now, it
influence is on the wane. This is a sure and certain deep and heart-stirring interest. We anticipate
sign that the medical sign that their day of liberty is dawning. Let us, then, was to be extremely regretted that the medical sign that the day of liberty is dawning. Let us, then, gentleman, notwithstanding his notion that the case take advantage of the improved circumstances by was not one of danger, had not continued his attendance, knowing, as he must have known, that such complaint required careful medical attendance. his attendance on the order of the overseer, humanity ought to have induced him to do so. This was a case what was their "fair share." He had formed his crats of all nations, residing in London, be called to which came home to the feelings of every man. The own opinion on this matter; and although he was consider the propriety of forming an Association for deceased was destitute and dangerously ill of a maligthe liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to giving the order was whether the relief had been controlled the order was made by the overseer in this case but the order for medical relief, as it was stated that the man would not have died. He (the to impress on their minds that they were made for long the overseer in this case but the order for medical relief, as it was stated that the man would not have died. He (the to impress on their minds that they were made for long the overseer in this case but to impress on their minds that they were made for long the overseer in this case but to impress on their minds that they were made for long the overseer in this case but to impress on their minds that they were made for long the overseer in this case but to impress on their minds that they were made for long the long that the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to giving the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to giving the naturally arose that if the relief had been controlled with plenty. The parsons had endeavoured unanimously. The meeting to be held at the South to impress on their minds that they were made for long the long that the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to giving the naturally arose that if the relief had been controlled with plenty. The parsons had endeavoured unanimously. The meeting to be held at the South the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the long that the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the long that the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the long that the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the long that the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the long that the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the long that the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the long that the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the long that the liability of the overseers of Northfleet as to give the long that the liability of the overseers of Northf Coroner,—Sir, I must insist upon you to be straightforward in your answers. This is a most important case,
and I am determined to thoroughly sift it. Was there
on the Friday at the Leather Bottle any conversation respecting the deceased between Mr. Wood and Mr. Betts?
Witness—Yes, there was a good deal of talk between
Witness—Yes, there was a good deal of talk between
Mr. Wood and Mr. Betts?
Witness—Yes, there was a good deal of talk between
Mr. Wood and Mr. Betts?
Witness—Yes, there was a good deal of talk between
A Juror.—A joke! About a man dying for want of
medical aid and nourishment.

Was not then present. Could not undertake to say
officer of the union, but the case was one which
demanded strict investigation. It appeared in eviblasphemy! It was not the will of Heaven that one
demanded strict investigation. It appeared in eviblasphemy! It was not the will of Heaven that one
demanded strict investigation. It appeared in eviblasphemy! It was not the will of Heaven that one
demanded strict investigation. It appeared in eviblasphemy! It was not the will of Heaven that one
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officer of the union, but the case was one which
demanded strict investigation. It appeared in eviblasphemy! It was not the will of Heaven that one
officer of the union, but the case was one which
lamphery in the lial, Turnaday, but that all should enjoy the fruits of the
lamphery in the case was one which
lamphery in the made to the overseer residing close by, who very pro- men. It does not say that one portion shall sweat, lecturer unless he is a paying member of the associamade to the overseer residing close by, who very properly directed that upon due inquiry into the condition and circumstances of the man, by the assistant-overseer, an order for medical relief should be given. It is no curse to labour, but it is a grievous curse overseer, an order for medical relief should be given. It is no curse to labour, but it is a grievous curse overseer, an order for medical relief should be given. It does not say that one portion shall sweat, and sweat, and another enjoy the produce of that sweat. It is no curse to labour, but it is a grievous curse overseer, an order for medical relief should be given. It does not say that one portion shall sweat, it is a paying member of the association." Mr. John Arnott moved, seconded by Mr. John Simpson, "That this Council hold their meet-that so many should live without sweat, and, by so doing, rob the toiler of that which the curse itself having expressed their opinions, it was utilized to the council between the council having expressed their opinions, it was utilized to the council between the council having expressed their opinions, it was utilized to the council between the council having expressed their opinions. was attended to by him; and he, learning that the promised him-bread in return for his sweat. He arranged that the question be referred to the forthman could carn 5s. a-day, and finding, as he stated in evidence, that the case was not dangerous or one destiny than that of a mere drudge. This was eviof emergency, discontinued his attendance, giving, dent from his very formation, in which was combined credentials as a lecturer." The Council then ad-

towards it by some other party, and Mr. Siddell, the day that he had not performed his duty by inquiring, dence of the officers examined was altogether denied relief in this case, and that they should pay the ex- by Mr. Wood, who thought proper to absent himself, penses. No individual guardian has, as guardian, a right to interfere with the medical or relieving officers or the overseers' duties, and in this particular case.

Mr. Wood particularly denied having met Mr. Whitor the overseers' duties, and in this particular case combe on Thursday, the 7th, but Mr. Whitcombe not

tell the overseers that they had acted improperly in this case, and there could be no doubt but that it was Mr. Wood who communicated that day to the board the circumstances of the case as mentioned eglect, as they had done, the relief of the poor. This unfortunate man might be now living if he had been duly attended to, and had had medical relief in the parish aid, and such neglect, from whatever cause it might arise, was greatly to be deplored. Such cases hear," from all parts of the room.) Although the medical officer in this case unadvisedly discontinued his attendance, he (the coroner) considered the relieving officer more blameable, and Mr. Wood the most blamcable of all: for it appeared, from what transpired in evidence, that he had, as local guardian, improperly interfered with the medical and relieving officers' duties, when it was clear he had no power or

Chartist Intelligence

MIDDLETON.

his stomach, but it ought to have procured him pro- resolution, said it was unnecessary for him to tell he loves. It is time that this system of wrong few minutes, on its re-opening,

The Coroner recalled Mr. Siddell and Mr. Wood, and

ought to know that you had it in your power to order enunciated in the resolution they had just heard the commencement of England's determination to said to them,—This inquiry has assumed a character of the necessary nourishment, and you should have done read. He was a Chartist, because he was convinced be free. In order to do this, it was necessary for Admitted that, from what he had learned since his first examination, he had not done his duty in this case; that he was bound to inquire into it after it it was composed of persons holding different opinions it was done. Those gentlemen had come his duty in this it was composed of persons holding different opinions the manufacture of the battle, could of themselves accomplish liberty. No. The people must do it themselves if ever it was done. Those gentlemen had come to tell was brought under his notice on the 7th; but that he on different subjects, and likewise that they had been them what was necessary for them to do, but if they waited, as he did in all cases, for an application; that on the 7th he heard of the case first at the board of guardians. Was not present at the discussion Chartist - camp - meeting was, others had perhaps out their duty to them. Coroner.—Then I shall again adjourn the inquest, and upon it. Sat in an outer room, and waited till called come for the purpose of ridicule, and others for the summon every number of the board of guardians before in by a ring of the bell when wanted. Mr. Smith more Englishman-like purpose of heaving for them.

relief; but gave him (witness) no instructions to inquire into the case; neither was he told not to attend to it. Heard the conversation which, as stated by Mr. Betts in evidence, took place at the Leather Bottle betw en that gentleman and Mr. Wood in respect to this ease. The chairman's message was then delivered to Mr. Higgins. Did not in his former delivered to Mr. Higgins. Did not in his former Tuesday, having continued from half-past one to near six evidence mention what passed on that day, because presented it. For those parties had painted Char- fear of being dismissed, when from old age they o'clock. The most respectable inhabitants of the parish he thought it was all humbug between Mr. Betts and tism in such horrid colours, that weak-minded old men, who had not heard for themselves, trembled, and old women fainted at the very name of it. What is Chartism? It is the cause of the oppressed against

the oppressors. What is Chartism ?—it is the cause of was read, and gave great satisfaction. A strong dethe many against the tyrannical few. What is Charsier was expressed to get Mr. O'Connor, or Mr. tism?—it is the cause of right against might: in M'Grath, to visit Scotland. The secretary stated fact, to sum up the whole in a word, Chartism that there was every probability of Mr. M'Grath paywas the cause of labour, or he would never have lifted ing a visit in the course of a few weeks. On the mohis tongue in its defence. But he was thoroughly tion of Mr. Docherty a small committee was apconvinced that nothing short of the People's Charter pointed for the purpose of corresponding with the becoming the law of the land would rescue him and his class from that awful state of dependence, po- all necessary arrangements for Mr. M'Grath's tour. upon at all times to do all that lay in his power for ing with Mr. Smith, No. 59, Rotten-row; as it is of coroner arrived. There were present the authorities turned, and stated that Mr. Wood could be nowhere the advancement of that cause. It was said by some, Why, what's the use? We have done all we can

do, and we are no nearer than we were." This was house, and in about another quarter of an hour the a fallacy. For his part, he saw no reason to despair, messenger returned, and stated that Mr. Wood had but every reason to go on with renewed energy and but every reason to go on with renewed energy and increased exertion; for Chartism was in a prouder After some further inquiry for him, it was stated position this day than ever it was since the commencement of the agitation. Now, was it true that The Coroner assured the jury, that whatever had held up their hands for resolutions. It was true ment of the agitation were not deceived. They knew that in the struggle they would have much to contend

deposed that he was clerk to the board of guardians and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the control with, many obstacles to overcome, amongst which at the meeting of the North Aylesford Union; that he was present at the meeting of the board of Thursday, the 7th of the meeting of the board of Thursday, the 7th of this month, when the report of the medical officer are deposed that he was clerk to the board of guardians and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening, Everett, the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and, on its re-opening to the constant in the struggle they would have much to contend and jury, and jury, and jury, and jury, and jury, and jury, and j nursery and the school, that it was our place to commenting on it with great minuteness of detail as bow with serf-like submission to our superiors?" brought before them. This investigation was called The parsons endeavoured to cram it down their equest of the properly constituted authorities of the working classes should pine, and starve, nere below, in it is to be in an interpolation of the properly constituted authorities of the working classes should pine, and starve, nere below, it is to be in an democracy, the struggles of Marathon, Thermo-parish, who appeared to think that the deceased had in order to tit them for bliss hereafter. Is it to be pine, Salamis, and Platea; the clevated characters proper nourishment. The poor man died from a vi- evils to contend with, that we have made no more of Pericles, Demosthenes, and Socrates, and a hunwhich we are surrounded, and this day renew our fealty to each other; and under the broad canopy of crats of several nations, held at the Angel, Webberheaven register our vows never to cease agitating street, Blackfriars road, Mr. Charles Keen in the Even though he were not strictly bound to continue until the sons of toil have their fair share of that chair, it was moved by Mr. Cooper, and seconded by not much of a theologian, his theology told him that | the purpose of meeting each other at certain times, "they who would not work should not eat." Alas! and getting by this means a better knowledge of the they who worked the most under the present system | movements for the common cause go ng on in their (Mr. Dixon), however, believed man to have a higher coming general meeting. It was likewise resolved destiny than that of a mere drudge. This was evi-

of emergency, discontinued his attendance, giving, however, as he further stated, instructions to the woman of the house how to treat the man. Now, he woman of the house how to treat the man. Now, he (the coroner) must say that he believed that such instructions were given, because it was the practice of all medical men to direct how a case should be treated. The medical officer then made a report to the board of guardians on the very day he visited the man on the overseer's order, but that report was certainly imperfect, as it did not particularly draw the attention of the board to this case, as it ought to the same alone. Such attention was however directed. attention of the board to this case, as it ought to eggs, bread, and every other article of food and cloth- rectors, &c. Due notice will be given of the time have done. Such attention was, however, directed ing that was conducive to health and long life; and and place. A vete of thanks was unanimously given a "fair day's work" meant that he should labour f r to the Brighton friends for the hospitality evinced by relieving-officer, candidly admitted to the jury that these things in such a way as to be enabled to have them on the occasion of the trip; and the committee time for the cultivation of those great intellectual adjourned for a fortnight. powers which God had given him, in order that he might be enabled to fulfil his duties to society as a citizen, a freeman, and a human being. It was for such wages and for such work that he was a Chartist. He knew that this was not the parsons' version of the subject. No; they, and the upholders of the present system, wished to inculcate the idea that the workman's lot was to labour, and labour only; and to impress this more powerfully on the mind when young, knowing that impressions made on the tender mind of youth are not easy to erase in after-life, they have told us to emulate the ant and the bee in their industry, but forget to tell their pupils to emulate those insects in protecting the fruits of labour. This would not have answered their purpose. It was right that they should emulate the ant and the bee in their

industry, and likewise take a lesson from them of the manner in which they dispose of the produce of their labour. They toil, it is true, during the summer, and lay by a store for their winter's use. This is an important lesson for us. It tells us that we too, in the days of our youth and the vigour of our manhood, ought to be enabled to make a provision for the winter of our days, and not to be left, when traveling the downhill of life, to the tender mercies of the New Poor Law bastile. This we can never do unless we have a voice in the distribution of the wealth which our labour produces, and this can only be accomplished by the Charter becoming a legislative enactment. With these obstacles, in conjunction with is it to be wondered at that the people have been a little backward in learning their duty? To tell him that it was the "will of Heaven" that he was to suffer patiently under the manifold aggressions made upon his right and representatives by his fellows. We understand that a decentarious of Chartism. We understand that a decentarious for the case of t the man-degrading doctrine of non-resistance to wrong, right to interfere at all with or exercise any authority | upon his rights and perogatives by his fellow man, over any officer of the union in his individual was to libel the Deity. All nature told him that such capacity as guardian. In this case, it was was a false doctrine. He envied not the man who evident that Mr. Wood did interfere and ex- had got it into his head that it was necessary for him evident that Mr. Wood did interfere and exercise an improper or illegal authority (loud
cries of "hear, hear"), and that such interference, in a case terminating fatally, as
this poor man's did, subjected the party so interfering to a verdict of "Manslaughter." (Cheers.)
The coroner concluded a long and able address to the
was it not monstrous to imagine that human nature
was it not monstrous to imagine that human nature
was letter calculated to enable a man to fulfil his
duties to God and his neighbour than starvation.
Was it not monstrous to imagine that human nature jury, by a recommendation to them to give such a could be deprived of its feelings, and that a man Coroner.—You have no right to decide on that question. That is the duty of the board of guardians. You obeyed the overseer's order to visit the man, hope that they would never again be called together and the cry of starving children for bread came from thinking the case one of emergency. It was your upon an occasion so peculiarly painful. He also another? How could such a man thank God for the duty to have continued your attendance until directed made some strong observations upon the necessity comforts which he had received ?—when he had reby the board to discontinue it. The board had to de- and propriety of printing, for the information of the ceived nothing but insult and starvation, and that parochial authorities of the union, and for the satis- not through the "will of Heaven;" for his Maker faction of the payers of poor-rates therein, as well had given him an undoubted right to exist, and the my duty to ascertain if the person I am ordered as of the poor themselves, the rules and regulations means of existence from the soil of his fatherland. It was man alone who had deprived him meet every Sunday evening, between the hours of five

The jury having deliberated about half an hour, of those rights. To be patient under such cir- and eight o'clock. returned the following verdict at a quarter to eight o'clock:—"Our verdict is that John Tuckwell died asked from whence he got this doctrine? He told from natural causes, viz., the small-pox; and we them from the works of nature, which pointed up much regret that so little attention has been paid to to nature's God. He found throughout the universe in this case that the man was not destitute, and that there was neither urgency nor emergency in the patient in the early part of the disease, apthat there was neither urgency nor emergency in the patient in the early part of the disease, apthat the patient in the early patient in of the local guardian with the overseers and relieving animals to protect themselves from aggression, and if need be, to punish the aggressor. The ant was but a small insect, yet there was implanted within it friends at Winchester and baying obtained within it friends at which will be supported by the same within the same within it friends at winchester and baying obtained within it friends at which will be supported by the same within it friends at which will be supported by the same within it friends at which will be supported by the same within it friends at which will be supported by the same within it friends at which will be supported by the same will be supported Throughout the proceedings this day the room continued to be crowded with the resident gentry of the a law which prompted it to protect its labour. Look ornament, the cheering smiles of a happy and contented wife, surrounded by her cleanly and healthy children. We have stood coldly and apathetically by, whilst the ruthless hand of the oppressor has the agreed our wives and little ones into the factory or GLORIOUS REVIVAL OF CHARTISM IN LANCASHIRE. — dragged our wives and little ones into the factory or the following is the speech of William Dixon, dethe loathsome mine, completely reversing the order room, and slept with her. She scarcely knew, she livered upon this auspicious occasion, referred to in Mr. O'Connor's letter: the father and the husband is an unwilling idler and do nothing but cry. The captain, who said his name Mr. Dixon on coming forward to move the first a pauper, living upon the blood and vitals of those

tor, but the messenger, not seeing him, left word that the man was dying. She did not send to Mr. Betts or Mr.

Summon every number of the board of guardians before in by a ring of the chartman of the board that day. Mr. Wood was selves, and judging accordingly, and there might be swore to having made to the board both on yesterday present. The chairman told witness to tell Mr. some who had come for the base purpose of clutching ciation was held in Nelson-street Chapel, on Monday

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN Higgins on that day. The man was in no want of week and again on yesterday, respecting the case of the Higgins to be careful not to give any more orders for a warm expression uttered in the heat and excite- evening. The meetings continue well attended, and should be considered as of no further use to those who had been raised by their industry from the rank of petty clerks to the possession of princely fortunes. Mr. O'Connor's letter, giving an account of his tour. verty, and destitution, to which the present system It is to be hoped that all districts wishing a visit had reduced them. Believing this, he felt called from Mr. M'Grath, will lose no time in correspondimportance that the whole tour should be arranged prior to Mr. M'Grath's arrival.

OLDIIAM. On Sunday last Mr. M'Grath delivered a very energetic lecture on the "Land Co Operative Allement System," in the Working Man's Hall. The meeting was thinly attended, in consequence of the camp meeting at Middleton. The lecturer treated they had done all they could do? In fact, comparatively speaking, they had done nothing. It was true they had attended meetings. It was true that they

BARNSLEY. At the weekly meeting of the Barnsley branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Association, Mr. William Pearson, president, in the chair, the following resolution was passed:—"That it is the opinion of this branch that it would be good policy on the part of the directors to publish Mr. O'Connor's able letter on the Land, of the 26th of July, in a cheap form, as its circulation must have a beneficial tendency, inasmuch as it contains the whole science of the Land plan."

LONDON.

CITY LOCALITY.—Mr. Cooper's second lecture was numerously attended, last Sunday evening. Mr. ulian Harney was called to the chair; and after The Broad Flag of Freedom now waves in the wind" had been sung by the choir and audience, the chairman introduced the lecture by some eloquent observations on the democratic importance of such a subject as Ancient Greece. Mr. C.'s lecture again occupied two hours and a half in delivery, and it will, therefore, be readily understood that our limits will not permit us to do justice to his address; suffice these instructive addresses.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT.—At a meeting of demo-

BRIGHTON RAILWAY TRIP. - The committee for

HUDDERSFIELD. THE CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY now numbers fifty-nine members, holding sixty-nine shares. The committee meet every Tuesday evening, at Turner's Temperance Ilotel, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions and enrolling members. The members have resolved to pay one halfpenny, with each shilling of their contributions, to defray the local expenses of the society. The whole of the members are requested to attend on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2nd, to elect two auditors to examine the accounts for the quarter, according to the rules of the society.

PRESTON. MR. O'CONNOR'S VISIT .- A glorious meeting of the working classes was held on Wednesday night in Lord Derby's cock-pit, which was crowded in every part to suffocation, to hear an address from Mr. O'Connor upon the Land and its capabilities; a subject which he handled for more than two hours in the most masterly and convincing manner. Since the days when G'Connor used to rouse us before, we never had so spirited a meeting; and nothing could equal the delight with which the lecture was received throughout. The cheering was deafening, when, in speaking on the Ten Hours' Bill, Mr. O'Connor ecommended the electors of Preston to wait on Mr. Gardner, the experimentalist of the practice, to solicit him to stand for Ireston at the next election, when he (Mr. O'Connor), regardless as to whether he tism. We understand that a deputation is to wait immediately upon Mr. Gardner to ascertain his views, to pledge him support, and to occupy the ground for him at once. We have no doubt that O'Connor's indefatigable mode of rousing such a constituency as that of Preston, and Mr. Gardner's "good works," would render opposition to him very perileus, or at least very ridiculous. A number of new members carolled at the close of the lecture. All the Land rules were disposed of, and nearly £4 collected for the Executive. Three roaring cheers were given for Frost, Williams, Jones, and the People's Charter. Mr. O'Connor expressed himself highly delighted and with the whole proceedings.

DODWORTH. The Land.—We are getting on gloriously here. The Land question is the all-engrossing topic. We increase our members every week. Though but a small village, we have sent £6 12s. 4d. to the Land fund. One member paid last meeting £2 2s. We

Suicide.—On Monday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the White Horse, Rupert-street, Haymarket, on the body of Emma Whale, aged twenty-five with a few treet. five, wife of a bootmaker in Upper Rupert-street. On Sunday forenoon, between ten and eleven o'clock, deceased swallowed an ounce and a half of oxalic acid, and she died about noon on the same day. Her friends at Winchester, and, having obtained work that she had been faithless to him during his absence captain, who induced her to drink more wine, which was Edward Stewart, pressed deceased to go and live with him, and said he would take her to India. He offered her money and bijouterie, she said, and told her to write to him, "Miss Louisa Edwards, Post-office, Hull." The husband told the jury he believed her story, and promised to forgive her. disgrace, however, weighed too heavily on her mind. Verdict, "Temporary derangement.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmil's street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster. at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandone street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newingtor in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 840, Strand, in the Parish o St. Mary-le-Strand, a the City of Westminster Baturday, August 23, 1845.