

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

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Among the many testimonials in favour of the Plummer's Wafers for Asthma, we find the following: my mother-in-law writes me, "I beg to forward by the express despatch of three most respectable parties the following, for their circulation and public benefit, of the Sigmoid Gravel Remedy, Nov. 1849."

Mr. and Mrs. Wood beg to inform the Proprietors of Dr. Plummer's Sigmoid Gravel Remedy, that they have been afflicted with Asthma, and Cough, and find this is the only medicine which has cured them. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Nov. 1849.

"To strangers and public speakers they are invaluable, as," says Lewis, "they relieve the distress and weariness and increase the energy and flexibility of the system." They have been a most pleasant taste.—Price Is. 1jd.; 2s. 3d.; and 4l. 10s. each.

The particulars of hundreds of cures may be had from every agent throughout the kingdom.

Solely Prepared by Dr. J. C. PLUMMER, at No. 7, St. Paul's Church-yard, English, German, and French Languages.

DR. LOGCOCK'S FEMALE WAFFERS,

Have no Taste of Medicine.

And are the only remedy recommended to be taken by Ladies who are subject to all the various kinds of periodic Pains, and in all Nervous Affections act like a charm. They remove all Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Indigestion, Headache, Irritability, &c., &c., and induce a healthy and healthy sleep. They create Appetite, and remove Indigestion.

WIND, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, &c. &c. In all these cases this Medicine will be found to effect a cure after all other means had failed.

Precautions are given with every box.

NOTE.—These Wafers do not contain any Mineral, and are perfectly safe in every case.

DEWARS OR Imitations.—The very great celebrity which Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers have attained has induced unprincipled persons to attempt to imitate them, and to sell their worthless nature, disappoint the just expectations of the purchaser, and injure the character of the Genuine Medicine. To guard against this, the following are the signs by which it is doubtless but "WARRIES," and that outside every genuine box is the Government Stamp, in which are the words "LOCOCK'S WAFERS," in small letters on red paper ground.

Price, 1s. 1d.; 2s. 6d. in six, per Box; or sent by post, in any quantity, by Dr. LOCOCK, 15, St. Paul's Church-yard, Finsbury, London.

Beware of Imitations in the FORM of PILLS.

ON THE PREVENTION, CURE, AND

General character of **SYPHILIS, STRICTURES, Affections of the BLADDER, and other Venereal and SCORBUTIC Eruptions** of the face and body, Mercurial excretion, &c., followed by a mild, successful and expeditious cure.

Thirty-first edition.

Illustrated by **Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings on Steel.** New and improved. Published by **L. J. GALT,**

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The Thames Tunnel are now orna-
to paintings, views of English

Authors, sagaciously educated members of the Medical Profession, having had long, diligent, and Practical observations in the various Hospitals and Institutions for the relief of those afflicted with Syphilis, Secondary Syphilis, and other venereal diseases, and the various eruptions of the face and body, have perceived that *AS USUAL* opportunity of witnessing their dreadful and destructive consequences, and the necessity of sound judgment in such serious cases, and having seen the injury that has arisen from the carelessness and neglect of the Medical Profession, and the want of attention to their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to the afflicted, are, fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, who have arrived in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of personal consultation, while their grateful acknowledgments are daily being made in all stages, yet, from what they have experienced in, inquiring into the nature and causes of these infectious complaints, and the relief they have obtained, they have *PERSONALLY AND INTERESTEDLY* they have always entertained the possibility of their *PREVENTION* and removal.

Persons afflicted with any of the above diseases may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight in the evening, and on Sundays from eleven to one.—Consultation Fee 2s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETENSIVE ESSENCE
AN ANTI-SYPHILITIC REMEDY.

is recommended in Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms. It is a powerful tonic, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating causes. Its influence in the restoration to health of persons laboring under the consequences which invariably follow the venereal disease is well known. It has a certain cure for scurvy, scrofula, and all cutaneous eruptions. Its active principles are transmitted by the medium of the blood, and are carried to the remotest parts, and even penetrate the more minute vessels, removing and expelling in its course all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, so as altogether to eradicate the virus of the disease, and to restore the system to its normal state through the medium of the pores of the skin and urine.

Præd 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., at which 11s. 6d. per bottle and 33s. 6d. per dozen will be saved $\frac{21}{100}$ 11s.

To be had of the Four Establishments in London.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYMPLAUM

is expressly prepared to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence either of age, or of any other debility. It is a powerful tonic, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating causes. Its influence in the restoration to health of persons laboring under the consequences which invariably follow the venereal disease is well known. It has a certain cure for scurvy, scrofula, and all cutaneous eruptions. Its active principles are transmitted by the medium of the blood, and are carried to the remotest parts, and even penetrate the more minute vessels, removing and expelling in its course all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, so as altogether to eradicate the virus of the disease, and to restore the system to its normal state through the medium of the pores of the skin and urine.

Præd 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., at which 11s. 6d. per bottle and 33s. 6d. per dozen will be saved $\frac{21}{100}$ 11s.

To be had of the Four Establishments in London.

of cases. To those persons who are prevented obtaining the carrier state by the consumption of the medicine, the following prices are offered: Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s.

THE 5 PILLS OF STRAUCH'S OR CONCENTRATED DETENSIVE PAIN-EXPELLER—Box 12, 19, BERNARD-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, whereby there is a saving of £1.12s., and the patient is enabled to receive advice without a fee, which advice is applicable only to those who remit 5s. for a packet.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS
Constitute an effective remedy in all cases of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Bladder, &c., &c., &c.

Patients are requested to be as minute and concise as possible in the detail of their cases, noting especially the time of day, the nature of the discharges, the nature of the symptoms and progress, age, habits of living, and position in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed in the following manner:

N.B.—Medicine Vendors can be supplied by most of the Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, STRUTURES, DEBILITY, &c.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL

PILLS ARE THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE for the above distressing complaints, as also all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, which originate from impure blood or otherwise, which, if neglected, so frequently end in stone in the bladder, and in angina, gonorrhoea, and other diseases of the urinary organs. In the case of stone in the bladder, and Rheumatism occurring after middle age, are combined with disordered urine, here necessary is the case, that you consider the following points as the most important matters. By the salutary action of these pills, on the acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify the blood, and thus prevent the formation of gall-stones, and establish for life a healthy performance of the functions of the alimentary organs. In the case of stone in the bladder, the relief is obtained through the action of the pills. See Testimonials. Price 1s. 11l., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per box, but will not sell, except with full instructions for use, and a list of Agents. The pills are in postage stamps, by Dr. F. H. 1003. A considerable saving effected by purchasing the large boxes.

TESTIMONIALS AND EXTRACTS.

Dr. Yeman (not the notorious Consumption Quack or that rascal) says: "These pills are other potent medicines which they produce." See Testimonials.

Rev. J. Bell: "Your pills have acted almost miraculously on me, and twice wholly cured me of a severe form of rheumatism of the spine, which, but since taking your pills, has been quite cured."

Mr. T. Parry, Rutwily, says: "Send me a box, for I have been suffering from the above complaint for some time." Address Dr. Walter De Koe, 33, Rly-place, Holborn Hill, London.

For a list of Agents for consultation daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8, Sunday excepted.

position, was evidently

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NATIONAL CHARTER LEAGUE.

have born a most distinguished part. All the reforms of the last century have been effected by this class, the democratic section, which, in conjunction with the labouring population have always fought the battle of injured humanity. We must, before we can join in this untiring philosophical and political struggle, have a declaration, obliterated from our minds, the glit-terary monuments, in the midst of which we see the scientific discoveries, mechanical inventions and progressive civilisation of this day must depart from our visions. We must forget steam, gunpowder, and the thousand and one inventions of this time and space have been annihilated, or can consent to regard in this class the enemies of the human race.

To us it appears that the only hope of the democratic movement is in the sincere co-operation of the middle classes, who are anxious to promote the cause of freedom.

We feel that there is amongst the middle classes, indeed, there is amongst all amongst the English nation, a numerous party, who are anxious for the elevation of the human race, and are firmly convinced, that without the aid of the reformers, agitations may be prolonged without other fruits to the democratic party than the which have already fallen to their share.

National Charter League will, therefore, make one of its primary objects to create a friendly in-tercourse with all those, without reference to class distinction, who are labouring to bring about change in our representative system. Goodness of heart, and soundness of intellect, are not the peculiar attributes of classes, but are common to all. Similar characters, and wherever they may be found, the League will appreciate and reverence them.

The League eschews all violence, whether of force or language, satisfied that already the cause of the Charter has suffered in every sense from the want of confidence in any other than peaceable means for the accomplishment of its object, and will permit, at its meetings, the utterance of sentiments at variance with this principle.

The League will encourage, for the promotion of such reforms, seem to it likely to hasten the final accomplishment of the People's Charter.

The League invites the assistance of all the patriotic working men who agree with its object, and approve its intended line of action. It cannot undertake any action which it does not see, in any instance, shrink from its duty—neither, to conduct the League clear of the law, and so to manage its affairs, that no man, by co-operation with it, shall compromise either his liberty or personal reputation.

THOMAS FAIRBairn, ROBERT SIDDEY,
ELIZABH NORRIS, JAMES HOBBS,
WILLIAM ALTON,
WILLIAM ALDIN, Treasurer,
THOMAS CLARK, Secretary,
PHILIP McCABE, President.

EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HULL ADVERTISER.

Thrice he is armed who hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

Sir,—You will confer a favour upon your humble correspondent by allowing me a portion of your space in your next issue.

During the last few weeks, the borough of Hull has been agitated upon the question of Emigration. A large number of the working population of this town, last night, with attention was attracted to the

He then removed to his present residence, 11 High-street, previous to which his plate and other property were safe. On examining the place a few days afterwards, witnesses missed the stands and saw glassed drawers, and a large quantity of clothing, and a great deal of jewelry. Inquiries were made respecting the robbery, but nothing could be heard of it for some time. Every place and box was searched in the hope of recovering the property. On the 11th of August, suspicion at last fell upon the prisoner, as several persons had been seen in the neighborhood of the place in a suspicious manner. Witnesses several occasions observed him in the neighborhood of the place, and with taking them away, but afterwards he denied all knowledge of them. Being satisfactorily ascertained that he was the thief, he called in a policeman, searched her boxes, when the wearing apparel, jewelry, and other things were all found, and the prisoner and his mistress had given them all to her. This was done by Mrs. Bridges, and the prisoner was given custody. In—defence the prisoner said his mistress told him that the things were removed from the other house. Mr. Bingham, after stating the facts, said that Mr. B. A. Beckett remained here for the attendance of the prosecutor's wife.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—CAPTURE OF
THE GAMING-ROOM.—On the 11th of August, Mr. Ford, William Samuels, Henry Constance, Louis R. Goodman, Henry Seymour, and Maurice Moore, and other persons, were charged with the possession of those names were assumed, were charged with the possession of a room in a common gaming-house for an unlawful purpose. Mr. Superintendent Beresford, Mr. Superintendent Sumner, Mr. Inspector Jernyn-street, accompanied by Inspectors Leck and several constables. He rang the bell of the front door, which was immediately opened by defendant Jones, whom witness apprehended and took into custody. He then went to the passage he found a door in which was a small room which was open; through it saw the small room Goodman come down stairs, and run into a parlour. He then knocked at the door, and obtained no answer, he commenced forcing the door, which was opened by a woman, who called out, "Wait, I will open the door." On getting admittance, witness found three of the defendants in the parlour, but he could not identify them. The remainder he found in a room on the first-floor stairs, which was a small room. He found it back room a long mahogany table, and a green baize produced were lying at the foot of it. He also found lying on the stairs a patterned table cover, which exactly fitted the table. It torn as it is now. The blanket also covers the table. He then went to the front door, and examined the windows, and found the front room shutters secured by strong bolts and bars; in back room the window was permanently closed by boards bound strongly with iron. The doors leading to the upper rooms and stairs were all locked, and the doors did not find any implements, but he found several cards, and a box engraved upon them; some were same as the others, and some were cut in halves. There appeared to be the remains of paper in the room, but he could not identify them. On the 12th of August, he gave his decision. In the evening he would take moderate bail, which was immediately procured.—Mr. Bingham proceeded on the 13th to deliver his judgment in the above case.—On the 14th of August, he called into court, Mr. Bingham said that the defendants were charged with having been found in a common gaming-house, which James Jones was alleged to be the de facto keeper; and the only question was, whether such a house was kept, and whether the defendants were in it. He then asked the jury to infer that the house was kept, and whether the defendants were in it.

to devise and carry into effect such measures as may seem to its judgment calculated to promote

TO THE ADMIRERS OF THE PEOPLE'S
CHARTER.

FRIENDS,—To those of you, who, like our
selves, have been for many years past
patiently and diligently struggling for the pro-
motion of the People's Charter, and who have
a sincere and anxious desire for its success, it
must be a source of unmingled pain that the
period of its national adoption even yet
appears to be so remote; and with you it
must be, as it is with us, a matter of the
utmost importance to consider whether in the
future it will not be advisable to give to our
advocacy and general policy a complexion
more genial and proselytising, and to our
whole proceedings such improved direction, as
past experience may have shown to be indis-
pensable not only to the triumph of our cause,
but as an absolute preliminary to the national
perfection of our party.

The People's Charter is, in itself, the most
perfect embodiment of the principles upon
which to base constitution that has come
under our notice, and has in it nothing rep-
ugnant to the theory of the representative branch
of our governments, nor to the healthy and
vigorous genius of the British people. Nay,
more—every proposition which it contains
recommends itself from its simplicity and fair-
ness, and from its reasonableness and justice
to the adoption of the nation.

The Charter, too, has the advantage of
being analogous in its spirit; and, in its
legitimate interpretation of all those theories
of representative authority, the struggles for
which are the most glorious reminiscences in
the annals of England. It was this theory of
self-government that, rudely understood, and
in a modified sense, dictated at Runemede,
the demand for Magna Charta, and which,
descending through successive generations, and
caused itself to be acknowledged, in
degree, in a chapter of our history, written by
the bold hand of the COMMONWEALTH, and in
the royal blood of the first Charles. The
theory of the People's Charter—representative
government—which, understood differently at
different periods, has been striving for suppre-
ssion for many ages, and as the nation has
advanced it has been partially adopted, and
all those who have had the power to enforce
their claim to be recognised as part of the
body politic, have been admitted within the
sanctuary of the constitution.

The last great national effort to enlarge the circle
of the electors, and to which that event
of the Reform Bill, and which conferred political
power on the entire commercial and trading
classes, together with a small portion of the more
favoured of the labouring classes. This measure
was, however, carefully excluded, and the
franchise, as it was, though it was hoped, by the Whig
framers of that Act, that by placing the governing
power in the hands of those classes who conjointly
hold the property of the country, that the mer-
cantile labourers might be thus continuously excluded, and
that the power of the landed and the mercantile
classes, together with a small portion of the more
favoured of the labouring classes, might be thus
permanently secured.

announcing a lecture upon the above subject, I was surprised to find that the lecturer, Mr. John D. Foster, was a native of the town of obtaining some information upon the subject of emigration, I was induced with this motive and this alone, to attend. With all due deference to the lecturer, I must confess my anticipations were disappointed. He was not a man of the least amount of details and urgent appeals to those parties favourable to the project, to enter into an association to carry out the same. Looking at the lecturer as a whole, an idea crossed my mind, it was a very singular one, but I thought it worth a trial. I then and there recurred to emigration, nay, it was an assertion of the lecturer, "that was the only thing that could be done to maintain the prosperity of Great Britain." At the conclusion of the lecture, I addressed the audience in order to submit such questions as I might have, and to obtain as full an information possible. I availed myself of the privilege, by submitting the following plain straight-forward question, viz.—"Was not the resources of our own country adequate to our requirements?" "Yes," was the answer, "but I do not think it is not a very popular subject—that I did not wish to take advantage by any subtle mode of attack cunningly devised question. The only method by which the subject could be rendered popular and interesting, would be by afforded ever, the opportunity of fair, and free inquiry into its merits and demerits, and if it would not bear the test of examination, sooner or later, it would find its level among the things that were, my friend, was correctly informed that I had received my information from one of the most eminent statistical writers there was in the country—our resources were more than adequate to meet the requirements of three times all present number of inhabitants—I alluded to Sheriff Allison's statement, that the country was capable of supporting 10,000,000." Mr. Foster, the author of "*The Progress of the Nation*"—Mr. Colquhoun, &c., &c. Now, Sir, unless this is explained away by the advocates of emigration, I am perfectly justified in saying, that the great error of the lecturer, was, that he did not state what and not deficient production of wealth. But what answer did I receive? If it possessed one quality more than another, it was an elaborate struggle to evade all such simple questions. I was told that I was not to make any more questions. Mr. S. was incapable of using. When I rose to express my disappointment to the answer I had received, Mr. Foster, the impartial (?) chairman, distinctly gave me the understanding that my question had been answered. I then said, "I am perfectly satisfied, Sir, this is the way these philanthropists choke the country into the sincerity of their professions, the policy is suicidal, and I appeal to the working classes of Hull to suspend their co-operation, until they know more of the merits and demerits of the project, than the *Quarterly Review*, the *Edinburgh Review*, or the *Examiner* and *Comstock Herald*. Let them pause and interrogate themselves, as whether Mr. S. is, or is not, actuated by motives of private lucre. My object in writing this letter to you, my fellow townsmen on their guards, in whose hands I have placed the *Quarterly Review*, and the columns of your journal, which was denied me the Town Hall.

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able to sustain themselves at the expense of
nation, might thus be preserved from the innu-
end of the rude democracy. From th

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of corrupt finance, which, ere long, must be
 deduced — the Suffrage extended — the Game Law
 abolished — and the law of entail and primogeniture
 repealed. We shall then be approximating to the
 system of government which will give permanence
 and stability to the domestic comfort of the work-
 ing class.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
 GEORGE CANDLER.

Police.

BOW-STREET. — "JEANES" IN TROUBLE. —
 Footman in the service of J. Adams, Esq., of E-
 place, Holborn, was placed at the bar under the
 following circumstances:—The inspector deposed
 that on Monday evening about half-past nine o'-
 clock, the prisoner came to him drunk, and com-
 menced telling him something about a game
 skittles, a £10 note, and his master's bank book.
 Having learned with difficulty where the skittles
 ground was, he (the inspector) sent for the land-
 lord on Monday evening about half-past nine on
 arrival at the station, from whom he received in-
 formed that the prisoner had been sent to post of-
 ficers, and to pay into his master's bank a
 note. Before doing either of these duties he met
 needs enter into a public-house, where he met
 some acquaintances. The amount he had caught
 was closed on by a shilling of the affair. On
 of the bank book, and the clock he went imme-
 diately accepted by the prisoner. In a short time
 been being heard round in great quantities,
 prisoner was found in the skittle-ground
 drunk, and his companions were gone. When
 came to himself he commenced raging at the la-
 bourer, that his house was a gambling
 house, and that he had been sent to the police
 would go to the station and tell the police of
 the inspector did all in his power to quiet
 stormy rage of the prisoner, but it was of no
 and when spoken to he only became the more
 manageable, so he thought the best way was
 to "look him up" — Mr. Jardine said, that
 would be "looked up" as there was no doubt
 about his situation.

WORTHLESS. — ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.
 Mary Lancaster was charged with stealing
 pair of silver salt stands and glasses, several

on receipt of the amount in postage stamps, by Dr. M. Barker, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1. (Sundays excepted.)
 The Puddle Pills may be obtained through most respectable chemists and druggists.

DR. ALFRED BARKER, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1. (Various Museums), having had a vast amount of practice in the various hospitals in London and on the Continent, has been enabled to acquire a most extensive knowledge of the variety of disease arising from solitary and sedentary habits, indurment excesses, and infections, such as gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, and syphilis, or venereal diseases, and their various forms and complications, many secondary, which, owing to neglect or improper treatment, invariably end in gout, rheumatism, paralysis, and other diseases, and in many cases, finally, an agonising death! The lamentable neglect of this class of diseases by medical men, in general, is too notorious to require comment, and the use of the Puddle Pills, as a means of cure, has produced the most deplorable results. All sufferers earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. Barker, who will examine the case, and give the most judicious indication of every symptom, whether primary or secondary, without the use of any other dangerous medicinal agents. Thus preventing the possibility of any cure being effected. This is the only safe and certain mode of cure, as, a further guarantee he undertakes to cure the most venereal case in a few days, without hindrance from any other disease. If not cured, he will ever be found ready, either to refund the money, or to give a real benefit, easily to be obtained from the duly qualified practitioner, who (departing from the ordinary routine practice) devotes the whole of his time and attention to the treatment of venereal diseases. Patients are requested to be minute in the detail of their cases as that will be a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicine free of charge. Patients may be consulted by letter. Females may with the utmost safety confide themselves to the care of Dr. Barker, as the most luncheonable sex and delicacy are observed in every case. At Dr. Barker's, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1. (Sundays excepted). Post-office orders may be made payable at the Bloomsbury Office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1. All communications to be returned, as the above deemed insecure are particularly invited, and strictest secrecy may be relied upon.

Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macdosh-street, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the "Printer's Office," 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, at the "Printer's Office" of Westminster, for their Proprietor, FRANKLIN & CO., 10, Abchurch-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, at the "Printer's Office," in the same street and parish—Sundays excepted.
 April 6th, 1856.