M Mr FRIENDS,—I have not time to give you lengthened report of my tour. I attended a meeting at Manchester on Sunday night, and a very large public dinner party on little Menday. Over one hundred and fifty sat down to dimer, and remained in good spirits till near thin three o'clock. On Tuesday night I attended a meeting at Stockport—a regular crammer: and I never was better received in my life. You know it was at Stockport I showed my CHARTIST COMMISSION in 1836. I of CHARITIST Committee of the Coldham VOL. XIV. NO. 693. in morrow, to Ashton on Friday, Bolton on Salurday, Padiham on Sunday, and Bradford Monday; and shall be in my place in the

SHOW BOX on Tuesday. te tell you that they are beginning to BUZZ.

I suppose you will have a report of the proci ceedings of the Conference. No dissension or wrangling has taken place. You cannot Hurst, M'Grath, and Clark, from London; Mr. they would not be made in vain. e expect me, occupied as I am, to address you a at a greater length.

Your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend and Advocate, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Manchester, Jan. 29.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

On Sunday evening a public meeting was held in the People's Institute, Heyrod-street, Ancoats, and although the bill announcing the meeting did not state that Mr. O'Connor would attend, and it being a remarkably wet day, nevertheless a crowded

meeting a sembled.

Mr. Suries occupied the chair, and opened the meeting by reading the letter of Mr. O'Connor from the Northern Star. The chairman then intredutediMrs Ambrose Hurst, of London, who made a next peech on the policy that had been pursued by the Chartist body; showing that the denunciation of the middle classes had caused them to act upon the defensive. He referred to the intolerance of the Chartist body, in denouncing all who differed from them, and said, before they could succeed in their views and objects, they must be more tolerant in their conduct. Mr. Hurst resumed his seat amid much applause.

carried at the members' meeting in the afternoon, and remarked, that they (the Manchester Char-Young, the Protectionist secretary, who had appointed three individuals to go through the great Northern Hive, in getting up an agitation for protection of native indu-try. Mr. Donovan made a few other observations, and resumed his seat amid the applause of the meeting.

Mr. II. NUTTALL seconded the resolution. Mr. J. Leacu addressed the meeting, and cordially approved of the resolution. Mr. O'Connunrose, amidst great applause, and said,

men and women of Manchester, I feel more pleasure in hearing speeches of working men, and learn more from them, than I do from the speeches made in the flouse of Commons; I always feel a pleasure in being autongst you. Mr. Hurst, in his speech, recommends an union with the middle classes; so do I but I wish to be informed, by Mr. Hurst, what he means by the middle classes? Does he mean the bones into gold—I do not agree with him. They for depend upon it the manufacturers will never

bre-ze as you little think of. I see Dr. M'Hale. Archbishop of Tuam, is amongst you in Manchester he is here to prepare the Catholic mind of this country for the coming struggle. Ireland was always he Premier's greatest difficulty, and the Ministry ther turn. Mr. O'Connor then referred to a meeting, lately held, where Cobden and Milner Gibson were present, and asked the meeting if they (Cobden and Gibs n) would come amongst them? Mr. day; and remarked, that the Conference sitting in Manchesier would have more weight with the country than if it held its sitting elsewhere. Mr. O'Connor asked the meeting if they would dispel

ss of the denunciations of some men of their order, and en-cavour to dispel the disunion. He cartioned them to adhere to principles, and not to bation. Mr. O'Connor then took a glance of the olitical position and prospects of France, showing he difference between the French and English ople, and concluded his speech by requesting Mr. lirst to define what he meant by the middle classes, as he (Mr. O'Connor) was decidedly opposed to the union of the working classes with the

mercial middle class. Mr. Hunst said, in reply, that he wished it to be inder-t-od, in the broadest sense of the word, com-The CHAIRVAN informed the meeting that Mr.

lande wished to address them, and he hoped they ould give him a hearing. Mr. Mantle said, he had heard much that he Ordially agreed with, and should render them his

sistance, in creating a new organisation upon the since os he had heard explained that evening. The CHAIRMAN then took the vote for the resolu-Con which was passed unanimously. dixer to fearous o'connor, esq.,

On Monday evening last a public dinner was

ren to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., at Mr. airs, Cotton Tree Inn, Ancoat-street. One hunhed and twenty men sat down to dinner, and bon twenty females in another room. Mr. O'Connor, accompanied by W.P. Roberts, people's attorney-general, was loudly apuded. After doing ample justice to the good

ings provided, the company retired for about

enty minutes, and, on re-assembling, Mr. James

each occupied the chair, when the following temperately conducted, and without reference to morning. oasts, sentiments, and songs were given:—" The People occumier rights and no more," eir rights, and no less." Responded to by Thomas Clark :- "The Northern Star, and the Democratic Chartism was owing to the sayings and doings of firmed. ess, may it so energetically persevere in its un- the men of '48. He would not deny but that many The next point in the programme was then read W.P. Roberts. Messrs. Clark and M'Grath sung position was wholly owing to what had been irreve-political parties."

"Base oppressors." "Feargus O'Connor, the friend rently termed. "the insane ravings" of some of Mr. Clark said position was whonly owing to what had been irreve—political parties."

In the oppressed millions, may be live long to their friends. He had been told by his constituents, their cause, and by his influence unite the caltered ranks of Democracy,—that he may fulfill his great mission, and live to enjoy the blessings of their causes—the unfaithfulness of leaders to their happy and contented people." Mr. O'Connor the friends. He had been told by his constituents, than propose one similar to the one adopted by the inexplicable conduct of Mr. O'Connor. There were other causes—the unfaithfulness of leaders to their to the effect. That they would most condition was whonly owing to what had been irreve—political parties."

Mr. Clark said he wished to submit a resolution on this subject, and that he could not do better that their association was broken up in '48 by the inexplicable conduct of Mr. O'Connor. There were other causes—the unfaithfulness of leaders to their to the effect. That they would most condition was unanimously passed by that body party: and the unworthy insinuations by which it to the effect. Plended. "The People's Charter, may it soon one the law of the land, and by its influence alse Britain to be in reality the envy of surunding nations and the admiration of the world. eland." Responded to by Mr. Hirst. Mr. Johnson "Spread the Charter." "The Manchester artist Council and the cause of Democracy." Relit did of eight persons only, representing five localiand to by Mr. P. M'Grath and Thomas Clark. ties), somewhat contemptible; and whether it did kithdrawn £109, and commenced operations

# 16, Great Windsmill Street, Haymanker L TRADES' JOU

Ur. Mantle, Warrington.

which have led to its prostration."

MANCHESTER CONFERENCE.

each day at ten o'clock, and adjourn at three."

Mr. O'Conson said that the lamentable and de-

plorable condition to which Chartism was reduced,

passionately, and promulgate nothing but reason and

common sense. If the people were united, nothing

could withstand their power. If the labouring

classes had worked as hard for one month as he had

carried forthwith. Look at the state of France,

and see what was transpiring there, under the go-

vernment of the "special constable" President,

but to prepare for the crisis at hand.

Mr. CLARK said, that only one opinion would

exist with respect to the condition of Chartism

throughout the country. It was in a miserably

than had bitherto been the case. But, although

had been reduced, yet he was certain that there

never existed in this nation so wide, deep, and

teen millions of people. Well, then, with these

associations out of doors, consisting of every variety of class, and the decisions in the House

violence which had characterised former advocacy.

The country was brim full of fine, healthy, gene-

reason. Of the ultimate triumph of the latter he

had no doubt. He hoped the Conference would be

Mr. MANTLE said much stress had been laid on

the existence of any other parties.

good sense and the necessary intelligence.

done for twenty-five years, the Charter would be

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851.

in connection with it. It had proved the bane and curse of the most glorious cause that ever engaged the integrity of Mr. Leach, but, nevertheless, should gonism must not prevent them from advising what fidence; it was numbers united in one great efforts

motion of Messrs. Leach and O'Connor, elected to account in the increased contempt of every sension of Messrs. Leach and O'Connor, elected to account in the increased contempt of every sension of e elected to act as Secretary.

Credentials were then handed in by Messrs. appeals be to the reason and common sense of the O'Connor and Leach, from Manchester; by Messrs. community, and they might depend upon it that o'Connor and Leach, from Manchester; by Messrs. community, and they might depend upon it that were now told that Lord John would propose something and Clark from London: Mr. Holyokaka moved the first resolution—"That were now told that Lord John would propose something and Clark from London: Mr. Holyokaka moved the first resolution—"That were now told that Lord John would propose something and Clark from London: Mr. Mantle's amendment expressed suspicion and strong fully confident that the contract of the Decision of the present the Chartery is a barrier of the Decision of the present the Chartery is a barrier of the Decision of the present that district of the Decision of the present that the present the present that Lawson, Lower Warley; Mr. Short, from Bradford;

On the motion of Messrs. O'Connon and CLARK, it was agreed, "That the Conference assemble The delegates then proceeded to consider the be requested to do the same. The tracts to be distion with the Charter, they would injure the movefirst proposition of the programme—namely, "The tributed one in each house, and for the delegate to ment. He told them in conclusion to place no conpresent position of Chartism, and the causes It was arranged that the delegates deliver their ppinions as the names stood on the Secretary's and to join no society that fell short of that mea-

general prostration under which it lay. No cause ing session. that had once been so high had ever sunk so lowno principles so great, so just, and glorious were vote against the connexion of any other movement ever so dishonoured and defiled by its avowed cham with the Chartist agitation. would sacrifice his life rather than give up one iota the liberty, and the institutions of the kingdom. movement in which such persons were embarked, of the Charter. He had never travelled a mile nor Another cause of their failure was to be found in If they were to judge of them as masters, they could not, therefore, like those trafficking politicians who uncharitableness, they had maligned the character, no interest in common with the people. The obfeed upon the credulity of the working classes. He impugued the motives, and villied the public con- ject of their plan was to increase their own power. that they refuse to work in unison with the liberal things worse: because it would increase the sections of the middle and upper classes, without strength of tyranny, for it is natural to man to use

more intelligent, reasonable, and rational direction stitutional rights, privileges, and liberties. The whole of the delegates having expressed their such was the pitiable condition to which Chartism opinions, Mr. M'GRATH said, that in order to epi- them against antagonism, but he could not undertomise the ideas of the delegates, he would submit stand how it was to be avoided. the following resolution to the Conference:intense a democratic spirit as at the present "That, seeing the existence of the great apathy done more in support of the Parliamentary Reform time. The most plain and intelligible signs of the which prevails throughout the country at the Association than any other man in connexion with and Jones? The money that was spent in 1842, be discovered that the democratic idea had pene- has been mainly brought about by the extravagance Aberdeen, a distance of nearly 600 miles, to be on the Chartist body. So much for Mr. Vernon. will never honestly co-operate with you to obtain trated them all; and, as a consequence, efforts of and folly which have characterised a great portion present at a meeting of the Parliamentary Re- And again, Mr. Flaxman asks where Mr. O'Connor for the property of the people's cause, and in trated them all; and, as a consequence, efforts of and folly which have characterised a great portion present at a meeting of the Parliamentary Re- And again, Mr. Flaxman asks where Mr. O'Connor to the property of the people's cause, and in the property of the people's cause, and in the property of the people's cause, and in the people cause, and the people's cause, and the people cause, and your political rigids: it would be detrimental to various kinds were being made in every direction of the advocates of the people's cause; and imformers. It had cost Mr. O'Connor £20 to be pre their class, because if you had the Charteryou would compel them to act more justly with your labour; to obtain an extension of power for the people. Pressed with this conviction, this Conference deems sent at that meeting. More than that, when it was for the people what he should be—a Chartist, for descent upon it the manufacturers will never the land had done his own share of the work, he would be the should be to obtain an extension of power for the people. Pressed with this conviction, this Conference deems sent at that meeting. More than that, when it was for the proposed in committee at Aberdeen to alter the land had done his own share of the work, he would be the conviction of power for the people. The proposed in committee at Aberdeen to alter the land had done his own share of the work, he would be the conviction of power for the people. The proposed in committee at Aberdeen to alter the land had done his own share of the work, he would be the proposed in committee at Aberdeen to alter the land had done his own share of the work, he would be the proposed in committee at Aberdeen to alter the land had done his own share of the work, he would be the proposed in committee at Aberdeen to alter the land had done his own share of the work. them it was true coming up to the Charter, but demnation of this pernicious policy, and pledges constitution of that Association, and to adopt unisame idea of popular sovereignty. Take for ex- guard the movement against this evil."

Mr. THOMAS CLARK seconded the resolution. ample the immense number of freehold land societies which are scattered over the empire, and established for the double purpose of promoting the social and political condition of those interested in them. Then there were several societies Reform Association; many of them, he said, rence which would commence its sitting the next progress had been given. Upon the three divisions, propriety of themselves decreeing the time and conformity with the policy he pursued and recomon the motion of Mr. Hume for a most sweeping place at which a national assembly shall be held, to mended. provide for the present organization and future po- Mr. O'Connon said, the fact of Mr. Clark comextension of the suffrage, 122 votes had been given in favour, and of these 122 voters fourteen only licy of the Chartist movement." The enthusiasm instance had any one county voted on the side of made of these divisions; it appeared that the

> amendment. aware of the weak state of Chartist organisation; supported by the 1,800 who had elected them, sup-

> about dividing the party appeared to him sheer After some further conversational explanations, folly, the fact being that there was no party to di-Their business here was to commence again | ment, the amendment being negatived.

and build up a party. Nothing appeared to him | The motion was supported by Messrs. F. O'Conhigh time to remedy. He fully approved of a new North voting against it.

organisation upon a more intelligent, tolerant, and Mr. Clark then moved, and Mr. O'Connon the benefit of his order. conciliatory basis. He believed there were two seconded:—" That the Conference do now proceed trains of ideas of policy struggling for domination; to appoint three members of its body to prepare right, it meant that no opposition should be given the one appealing to the impulses and passions of the draft of a plan of organisation." The motion was carried, Mr. MANTLE dissenting. the people, the other to its morality, its equity, and

Mr. LEACH and Mr. NORTH were appointed.

The Chairman having resumed the chair, the the assertion, that the present apathetic state of minutes of the previous day were read and con-

on this subject, and that he could not do better ance at their meetings, were people to remain there than propose one similar to the one adopted by the idle spectators? Let them not dally with the ques-conference that met in London in December, 1849. party; and the unworthy insinuations by which it to the effect, that they would most cordially and thought them good, support them. This was the was constantly being attempted by one section, to and assist all parties, irrespective of class, who aim dictate of common sense, and he defied contradicinfuse suspicion and distrust into the minds of the at the enlargement of the franchise. He would tion to it. They were daily sinking as a party, people, towards other sections of their leaders. move:—"That this Conference recommend that through the arrant stupidity of their conduct. Six The representatives of the Charter League had when Chartists attend meetings of other political duce more restore her exiled sons to their na- the representatives of the Chartest lead." Responded to by Mr. Hings of their na- hinted that the Executive was contemptible, and bodies, reformers favourable to the extension of the was loathing to them. As to Mr. Maniles and bodies, reformers favourable to the extension of the was loathing to them. its constituency insignificant. He would ask this franchise, or other progressive reform, that it shall Conference, if it did not think itself (consisting as be for the purpose of lending aid and support." Mr LEACH seconded the resolution.

Mr. O'Conson said that the passing of the reso o-peration and success to it." Mr. Bell, of not think these five localities sublimely insignifi- lution would do no good. It would tend to divide not think these five localities sublimely insignifi- lution would do no good. It would tend to divide not that in his locality a sick society cant, when compared with the fifty-three localities the people. He would remind them of the deceit withdrawn 5100, and compared operations that voted for the Executive? He would tell the practised on the people in former times by the middle

Inever derived greater pleasure than I have form advising what the mind of a people. Let them have done with fidence; it was numbers united in one great efforts the mind of a people. Let them have done with fidence; it was numbers united in one great efforts the mind of a people. Let them have done with fidence; it was numbers united in one great efforts the mind of a people. Let them have done with they thought the proper course. He thought their that the government dreaded; he implored them to factious policy. Let them stamp their reprobation appointed time, Mr. Ambrose Hurst was, upon the soft and those who pursued it would find their appointed time, Mr. Ambrose Hurst was, upon the motion of Messrs. Leach and O'Connor, elected to form the people so the better. Every party on the people so the better. Every party on the people so the people s policy eschew folly and extravagance. Let their that measure law, they would bribe some of in agitating for the Charter, without any tangible made to succeed. Mr. North thought there had been sufficient said thing near the Charter; if so he will go out; but distrust of the Parliamentary Reformers. This system of legislation, and being fully confident that when again installed in power, he will pause and was the pernicious practice they wished to put an the only means whereby the system can be removed. the shortest time, and at the least expense, he deliberate and take time to consider, and will come end to. By what right could they denounce the and the condition of the toiling masses politically

would recommend the Conference and the Execu- to the conclusion that the convenient time is not Reformers as dishonest? The Reformers would be elevated, and their social rights ensured, is by the tive to write tracts, and that the working classes yet come. If they mixed up any other quesreport to the Committre of Observation the oppo-sition he meets with. That, in his opinion, would working classes. For his own part he would never be the best plan to adopt. He was instructed to confide nor co-operate with any other. He had advocate the People's Charter whole and entire, spent upwards of £130,000 in their cause, and he would never desert them. He said let Chartists go to the meetings of the Reformers, and propound Mr. HURST said, they had met for an important their principles, by so doing they would command

he thought, was attributable to the violence and purpose, and although they were few in number, places of meeting beyond their own reach, in which folly of trafficking politicians. He was opposed to yet they were sustained by a consciousness of the to teach the middle classes the truths of Charall antegonism, and was present at the Conference greatness and goodness of their principles. Survey- tism. His grand aim at the present time was to all antigonism, and was present at the Conference ing Chartism in its present position, they were all unite and prepare the public mind for the the people with impunity. He was certain that Mr. only be a duty, but a necessity, on their part, to athoped that the delegates would act calmly and dis- equally impressed with a conviction of the deep and struggle which would ensue during the forthcom- Mantle did not believe that to enfranchise four mil-Mr. Lawson said that his instructions were to

have faded away, or are dragging out a miserable struggling for the people's emancipation, regards and they would see what he had often told them and pitiful existence; and yet, amid all this pros- with suspicion the movements of the Commercial would be the effects of violent revolutions. A tration, there never was a healthier Democratic Reformers, and does not feel itself justified in restruggle was at hand, and his desire was, that the feeling existing in the country than at present commending co-operation with those reformers ment to which it had fallen. mid much applause.

Mr. Duxovax proposed the resolution, which was people should be prepared for it, and act for them—
What were the causes? Foremost appeared to him headed by Messrs. Hume, Cobden, Walmsley, and the people than any man living. He would much men have talked of violent measures, have inflamed he felt it his duty to move this amendment. Those rather be in the company of working men than in the passions of the people, and, to gratify their who differed from him had proved to his satisfaction tists,) beneved it was time to take a step in ad- the society of the highest men in the land. He self-vanity, have uttered the wildest and most dan- that the interest of the labourer and the capitalist rance. After alluding to the policy hitherto purrance. After alluming to the policy hitherto pur- would say what he had often said before, that he gerous doctrines—dangerous alike to the property, were identical; therefore he could not support any the liberty and the institutions of the binaria. eaten a meal at the expense of the people, and was the fact, that in a spirit of bitter intolerance and not expect much from them as senators. They had begged of them, for God's sake, not to be disunited, duct of every other party in the kingdom. Another, If they did succeed in their project of enfranchising and the greatest cause of their failure, was the fact, four million of the people, it would only make whom they could do nothing, and who, despite of power despotically over those who have it not. low state, and he thought would continue to be so their revilings, were the only parties of real power Mr. SHORT thought that the motion, if carried. unless organisation—in its name—should obtain a in this country that would widen the limits of con- would be likely to create dissension, and therefore

he should vote against it. Mr. M'GRATH said that Mr. O'Connor had advised

Mr. CLARK said that Mr. O'Connor had himself gre up any portion of your rights. Parliament all tending to that end, and all based upon the itself to use its utmost endeavours henceforth to versal suffrage, in preference to the suffrage of the from. Signed on behalf of the Broomfield Section, Reformers, so unwilling was Mr. O'Connor to offer the smallest obstacle to those whom he went to Mr. Mantle rose, and moved the following amend- support, that he would not allow universal suffrage ment, which was seconded by Mr. North: -- "That to be substituted. Again, Mr. O'Connor, at his own as the delegates now present, representing only four expense, travelled to Norwich, and gave the Assolocalities, they do not feel themselves in a position to | ciation all the support in his power. He read from always looked to the Irish members for support; terested in them. Then there were several societies, and the legislate for the inauguration or direction of a great copies of the Northern Star, several passages from legislate for the inauguration or direction of a great copies of the Northern Star, several passages from national democratic movement; and, seeing that of the suffrage:—such as the National Parliamentary and strongly condemned all opthey have not the support of the various localities port of this party, and strongly condemned all opco sisted of the middle classes, who were dissal now in existence, do feel it their duty to defer to position. In doing this he thought Mr. O'Connor tisfied with the present state of things. In the the negative of the majority by dissolving this did right. He hoped that Mr. O'Connor would now House of Commons, too, he thought evidence of Conference, and recommending to the country the support the resolution, because it was in strict

ing prepared to the Conference with so many ex represented agricultural districts; and in no one of the physical force men was much abated. He tracts from his letters, showed that he anticipated came there instructed to move an amendment to the something like antagonism. It was true that he the disunion?—("yes, yes")—would they give up all antagonism of the Parliamentary antagonism? ("Yes, yes.") Very well. He would shown by Mr. O'Connor, in an analysis which he principles of the Charter fearmade of these divisions: it appeared that the felt confident, had the sympathy and support of advocating the Charter. The leading men of that he felt confident, had the sympathy and support of advocating the Charter. The leading men of that members voting with Mr. Hume represented six- the people, which was his reason for moving the party would not, if they could prevent it, allow the Charter to be mentioned at their meetings. Mr. CLARK said he thought there was a funda- Several wealthy men joined with the selfish momental error in the reasoning of Mr. Mantle in tive of getting into Parliament. Mr. Clark comof Commons, there was every reason to hope for supposing the London Executive had the confidence plains that he is reviled for doing what he believed the democratic cause. He was, as he had said, fully of the people; he would not deny that they were to be right. No man was more reviled than himself, but he considered the censure of slaves to be but how, he asked, could it be otherwise, after the posing that number of votes honestly obtained, adulation. So also, should Mr. Clark. He was They (the Conference) did not pretend to represent abused at Brighton, by Mr. Prout and Cunthe supporters of the London Executive, nor did ningham, for having mentioned the Charter. For rous, democratic sentiment, and it only required they wish to do so; they wished to begin with the his part, he had no confidence in these reformers, alphabet of politics. He would ask by what right still he would advise the Chartists to attend their Mr. J. LEACH supported Mr. Clark's views. It had parties denied either to them or any other per- meetings, and propound their principles. He told appeared to him impossible that they could any son- the power of forming a distinct body? By them that they did not want the Charter. Take ouger continue to act with those who arrogated what authority did they sit in judgment upon the their conduct on the Income Tax as an illustrato themselves the leadership of the people. It ap- right of others to form an association for the fur- tion; when that tax was being levid the manupeared to him that the elements of an organisation therance of those political principles in which they facturers put into their pockets, in the shape of existed more powerful than any they had ever wit- believed? What had the London Executive done decreased wages, no less than £400,000. Reduction he was determined to carry out his Land Plan. He's had not the slightest confidence in any class but

that of labour. He confided more in the intellect of the working classes than in any other. And he self to the House of Commons, to make laws for

Mr North said, if he understood the motion to the Parliamentary Reformers; in that he agreed; but it also pledged the Chartists to support them. Now, he would support them himself, but he could The Conference then adjourned till Tuesday not agree to recommend others to do so. He would leave all to be guided by their own private judg-

Mr. LEACH said, that what his judgment told was right, he would feel no qualm of conscience to recommend to another. The question was not the honesty or dishonesty of other reformers, but wheertaking, that despotism and oppression must things had been done and said which would have been by the Chairman, namely: "The policy which the ther they would struggle for a modicum of justice better left alone. But he did deny that their present Chartist party should pursue in reference to other for the people. He cared not by what motives they were actuated, provided they accomplished some Mr. Clark said he wished to submit a resolution benefit for his order. Mr. O'Connor advised attendmovements of the parties bad, oppose them, if they was loathing to them. As to Mr. Mantle's argucant, when compared with the hity-free localities by the would relimit to the had much pleasure to state that he had much pleasure to state that he deputation from the League, that they were relatived for the Executive? He would relimit to the main had a long and eloquent speech in speech and no more chance of getting distinctions of the motion, in which he denied as and the had returned to it had not a speed to themselves. The people had no more chance of getting distinction from the League, that they were regarded with districts by those to whom they pand from the main had repeated the expectation of the pole informer times by the middle asses. The people had no more chance of getting distinction of the motion, in which he denied as and the had much pleasure to state that he deputation from the League, that they were regarded with districts by those to whom they pand from the main he meeting spearated with districts; and at Leads it was still larger, the strength to their cause and respect to themselves. If the motion, in which he denied as and the decomensation of the motion, in which he denied as and the cooperation of the motion, in which he denied disasses were so irrovocably opposed to the motion, in the commence and the series of the series of the strength to their cause and respect to themselves. If the motion, in which he denied classes in the motion, in which he denied classes in the motion, in the cooperation at Repole Informer times by the middle asses, which had the cooperation of the motion, in which he denied as and the eco-operation of the motion, in which he denied is and the cooperation of the motion, in which he denied had the cooperation of the motion, in which he denied had the cooperation of the motion, in which he denied had the cooperation of the motion, in which he denied had the cooperation of the motion, in which he denied had the cooperation of the motion, in which he denied had the cooperation of the motion, in which he denied had the cooperation of the motion, in the motion of the

ment would be a great difficulty, if not an impossi- resolution embodied a policy indispensable to that tent, with such tyrants? For his part, he never

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

selves. It was his pride that he had done more for the encouragement given to physically violent ideas; Co." He could not vote for the resolution, hence consideration of the question was adjourned to the the interest of the governed. They must have one next sitting.

to press. Ep. N. S.1

MR. VERNON AND MR. O'CONNOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-In reading the Star of Saturday last, we vith regard to Mr. O'Connor, and the money that has been subscribed to keep him (Mr. O'Connor), has done, out of the few pence subscribed, is not tion for the Charter. Mr. Holyoake, after other worth the paper we write on. Has he received the remarks, sat down loudly cheered. money he expended in defending Frost, Williams, gets his money from to pay those expenses? If not have been so much puzzled as to where it came Bradford, near Leeds, T. FLINTIFF. January 26, 1851.

THE REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE.

to audit the accounts of the "Registration and Election Committee," which we carefully went over, Saturday the 19th ult., with the names of the auditors omitted. You will, therefore, much oblige by the insertion of this note in your next impression. which may prevent any suspicion ti at might otherwise attach itself to the Committee, through the publication of that (apparently) unauthenticated Yours most respectfully,

ALFRED HUNNIBALL, Auditors. JACOB BLAKE,

ROCHDALE FACTORY OPERATIVES.

A public meeting was held on the 23rd ult., in the Chartist Room, Yorkshire-street, for the purpose of giving a report in connexion with J. Scholefield, manufacturer, and his hands, who have been sistence had been pared down; and that in the same proportion crime and immorality had increased. of past unions, showing that it was the isolated sysmeet each other in the market on an equal footing, and concluded by an appeal to them to join the union, and to support the men and women now on favour of this union is likely to be the result. that could be of greater service.

Yours truly, SUTCLIFFE CRABIREE.

THE ENSUING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT .- At he ment, that the emancipation of a part of the people be divided into sections without any introductory against their will to join them. The privileged would prove an injury, it was too absurd for serious words. Where any act is referred to, it shall be united to crush them, and they must unite to crush comment. He was for a policy that would pull on sufficient to cite the year of the reign, chapter, and the privileged. "The oppressed against the opinstead of push back, all who fell short of their section. In future acts certain words which now pressor," must be the motto of their creed. When views, convinced that such conduct would give appear in interpretation clauses, importing the they obtained the Charter, they must destroy three strength to their cause and respect to themselves. | masculine gender, are to include females, and the | monopolies - those of land, machinery, and money -

ECENTRIC EVIDENCE OF CONSTANCE.—A married possible to the ment would be a great difficulty, if not an impossible to that the time of its opening and the time of its opening and the impossible to that the motion condemned the obstructive of the ment would be a great difficulty, if not an impossible to that the motion condemned the obstructive of the part of the would. His mission among them was, to destroy all antagonism; and, therefore, he would recommend the principles. In 1848 they were transitioned that the motion be withdrawn.

Mr. Lacen could not consent to the with the time of the succeeded by Mr. R. W. Grey, as Parindustry secretary. Mr. Richells also retires on
industry secretary by Lord Courtenay, who has
lead a portion to secretary by Lord Courtenay, who has
lead of taking the succeeded as perinstead of taking the poor law Board in total exclusion.

We must try to elevate with their reward in total exclusion.

Mr. Mantle said, that Mr. O'Conour struggles for liberty. We must try to elevate
with their reward in total exclusion.

Mr. Nicholls also retires on
that Mr. O'Connor had done all that man could do to
peralicious system has plunged it. He would never
that Mr. O'Connor had done all that man could do to
peralicious system has plunged it. He would never
the effect of this motion would be to create disthe effect of the building under ex-Superintothe thought a manual.

In the thought a manual.

In the thought a manual.

In the thought a manu

THE CHARTER ORGANISATION. A public meeting, called by the Executive. was held on Monday evening, at the British Institution, very numerous, the immense room being crowded. At eight o'clock Mr. Le Blond was called to the chair and was received with loud applause, as were also the members of the Executive who were pre-

The CHAIRMAN said he was proud to see so large an assembly at that, the third public meeting held by the present Executive. On their election to office they had to contend with great apathy; but the meetings they had held, and the practical demonstration of support which they had received. proved that the Chartist public was awakening from its slumber. It was not so much the amount of the subscriptions they received as the number of persons

equally justified in denouncing the Chartists as dis- enactment of the People's Charter; this meeting honest. His opinion was, that these Reformers therefore declares its determination to agitate until were just as honest and sincere as themselves. He | that measure is recognised as the law of the land. was sure that the assertion of these opinions would One great effort of the Charter would be the reexcite the ire and denunciation of some, but these moval of antagonism, which was so much time lost ebulitions should be met and crushed, and he, for to the cause of progress. It would require but one, would not shrink from his share of the work. little argument to show that such a measure as the He had listened with amazement to Mr. Mantle's People's Charter was necessary. In no age or speech. The averments in that speech were too country were any class of men to be found, however gross for the credulity of the most ignorant meeting honest, who were fit to be entrusted with the govern-that could possibly be assembled. And he was ment of the people, unless guided by certain rules, proud to think that the time had come when such and restrained by certain checks. If the represpeeches could not be addressed, to any portion of sentatives were elected by the people it would not ions of the working classes would be a positive nents objected to their being entrusted with the evil. He had too much respect for his judgment franchise, on the ground that their ignorance preto believe him capable of any such infatuation. He | vented them from being capable judges of the comthought that a party going for such an extensive plicated interests of a great nation. The great pions, its apostles, and defenders. Wherever it measure of justice, were eminently entitled to the quality of the Charter was that, from self-interest, once flourished it was now in abeyance; Confe- That this Conference, with every desire to friendship, goodwill, and aid of every man anxious all classes would be interested in the spread of rences, Executives, Councils, and Associations, promote co-operation with all parties anxiously to witness the elevation of his fellow creatures. He knowledge and the education of the people. At would support the resolution as the embodiment of present, whether the interests of the people were a policy honourable to themselves, just to others attended to or not was a matter of chance, left enand calculated to raise their cause from the abase. tirely to the good feelings and moral consciousness of their representatives. The Charter would make Mr. North made a few remarks, when the further it the interest of those who governed to consult eye to the effect of their agitation on other classes. [From circumstances for which we are unable to | One great test of their devotion to their principles account, we have not received the report of the was the funds they subscribed towards carrying Wednesday's proceedings up to the time of going | those doctrines into practice. In a good organisation nothing should be left to chance; they must be able to calculate upon the agency they could apply, and then they would be able to ascertain with some. thing like certainty the probable result. There was a great moral dignity about democracy. The manwho comprehended its principles was elevated above the man who did not. It inspired men with a true were as ouished on reading what Mr. Vernon said notion of self-respect, and they so moulded their conduct as to be worthy of the character and the duties to which they aspired. When the great body and defray his expenses both in public and private of the Chartists fully appreciated these sentiments life. If Mr. O'Connor was dependent upon the their demands must be conceded to them, because public for his support, he would not have had the their fitness for the rights they demanded could no many followers he has at this moment. To talk of longer be denied. It was for these and similar reahim living, and defending so many persons as he sons that he had so readily entered into the agita-

Mr. Bezer seconded the resolution. He believed means by the middle classes. Does ne mean the shopkeeping classes—those who live by labour—if he does I agree with him; but if he means the money middle class—those who live upon manufacturing middle class—those who live upon might make himself. The most plain and intelligible signs of the progress of democratic opinion everywhere present time, on the subject of the People's Charter opinion and again in 1848, let alone the Bradshaw cases? Intermediate the country at time. The most plain and intelligible signs of the progress of democratic opinion everywhere present time, on the subject of the People's Charter opinion again in 1848, let alone the Bradshaw cases? Intermediate the country at time. The most plain and intelligible signs of the progress of democratic opinion everywhere present time, on the subject of the Chartist movement, and ought, therefore, to be and again in 1848, let alone the Bradshaw cases? Intermediate the Chartist movement, and ought, therefore, to be and again in 1848, let alone the Bradshaw cases? Intermediate the Chartist movement, and ought, therefore, to be and again in 1848, let alone the Chartist movement, and ought, therefore, to be and again in 1848, let alone the Chartist movement, and ought, therefore, to be and again in 1848, let alone the Chartist movement in the Ch that the present Executive meant to do their duty, The resolution was then put to the meeting, and

carried unanimously. Mr. Brisck, in an effective speech, moved a vote

of confidence in the Executive, and called upon the meeting to render them effective support. Mr. Elliott ably seconded the motion. Mr. Jones, who on rising was received with tre-

mendous applause, stated that he should more par-

ticularly direct their attention to the subject of the first resolution. It propounded the first rudiments of democracy. What did democracy mean? It meant the right of every man to govern himself, so long as he did not injure his neighbour. With this limitation, it meant the right of the majority to rule. "Oh," cried the ignorant and timid, "The SIR, -- We, the undersigned, having been appointed majority would rule badly." Let us reason. Why? What is the motive impulse of man's nature? Self interest. A man takes most care of himself and his and furnished you with a balance sheet (bearing our own interest. What was the ostensible object of signatures), but which was published in the Star of government? The greatest possible good to the greatest possible number. Then it followed that the greatest possible number should be allowed to take care of themselves. That was democracy. But had they sufficient knowledge to choose what was for their own good? For democracy itself would be only an evil if its laws were not based on justice and on wisdom. What did history teach them? What states were the most prosperous. Persia, under its tyrants, or Greece under its democracy? Rome with its plebeians, or Rome beneath its Emperors? Spain with its kings, or Holland with its senators? England with its Stuarts, or England with its Puritans? America with its Republic, or Great Britain with its Monarchy? Who were the men fit to rule—the bishops, who opposed emancipation, or the people who enforced it? The Peers who resisted reform, or the working men who carried it? The landlords who combatted for twenty-seven weeks on strike at Littleborough; Free Trade, or the people who combined for it? and also to show to factory workers the necessity of The poor who practised temperance, or the rich who joining the present union, and making it an indis-soluble and consolidated union of all branches of who were idle, or the men who did the work? The factory operatives. The meeting was addressed by men who pocket, or the men who pay? But cry Samuel Cryer, Isaac Newton, and Edward Ker- they "The world has always been thus—democracy shaw. James Greenwood occupied the chair. They is something new." Democracy was older than all spoke for a considerable time, enumerating the their nobilities. Men existed before kings were ressed, for, at the time of their greatest strength, the people, except to blight the hopes, blast the there never were more than fifty thousand enrolled members. He felt certain that the democratic principle was steadily progressing, although they, as a party, were all but extinct. All they had heard as a party, were all but extinct. All they had heard as a party, were all but extinct. All they had heard as a party, were all but extinct. All they had heard as a party, were all but extinct. All they had heard as a party, as a party, as a party, as a party, as a party appeared to him sheer. The people, except to blight the hopes, blast the present system, would be no faxation, under the present system, would be no for the people, except to blight the hopes, blast the present system, would be no faxation, under the present system, would be no for the people, except to blight the hopes, blast the present system, would be no faxation, under the present system, would be no for the people, except to blight the hopes, blast the present system, would be no for the means of themselves and Mr. Scholefield crowned, and pulses bounded hefore chains were for formed. The present system, would be no for the present system, would be no for the means of themselves and Mr. Scholefield crowned, and pulses bounded hefore chains were find the present system, would be no for the presen Tomlinson descanted on the effects of reduction born and "enlightened," the noble and the reliafter reduction, showing how these reductions had gious. If we are pointed to the criminals among operated on them physically mentally, and morally. the poor in the present day, can we not point to cri-He commenced with the year of Arkwright's inven- minals among the rich? How many Sloanes. or more palpable than that their present lamentable nor, James Leach, Thomas Clark, Phillip M'Grath, would glory in the day when he could see the black tion of the spinning frame, and showed how, after laynaus were to be counted in its ranks? And position was the result of past folly, which it was David Lawson; Messrs. G. F. Mantle, and William smith doffing his leathern apron, and betaking him- each reduction, year by year, that the means of sub- what were the temptations of the rich compared to those of the poor? Was the rich lady forced to go upon the streets from the pangs of hunger? Was He also gave an elaborate description of the failures the high-born child obliged to steal for food? Was the wealthy trader obliged to forge or rob to sustem that had failed, and that a consolidated union tain life? No; but he forges and he robs, and yet alone could prove successful amongst factory ope- he goes unpunished. If you deny a man bread, you ratives, and that factory workers should have one may possibly deny him what he has not earned. general scale of prices, so that manufacturers might But if you deny him work, you deny him that to which he has a claim. What good would democracy do them? It would enable them to cry "stop thief" to the privileged robber, and to restrike at Littleborough. A strong agitation in claim their own. Let them ask themselves these simple questions:-Will the man who lives on taxa-Young Tomlinson was asked if he could attend and | tion lessen taxes? Will the man who lives on tithes give his assistance at future meetings; he consented do away with tithes? Will the man who lives by when disengaged to do so; and we know of none the army do away with war? Will the man who lives by the Church do away with simony; or he who lives on usury abolish the National Debt? Would the men who lived on sinecures do away with class rule? Would the men who lived on gross ignorance give them education, or those who commencement of the ensuing session, on Tuesday chise? Common sense must convince them that next, the statute passed in June last, entitled, "An these men would not commit such political and act for shortening the Language used in Acts of Parlia- social suicide—they would not help to destroy their ment," will take effect. It is expected that consider own prerogatives. What they wanted done they years since many of the trades bodies of Manchester able improvements will be made in future acts, both in must do for themselves. The only help they would the phraseology, and in the omission of clauses which get beyond that would be from the poorer portion have hitherto appeared in such things. Acts are to of the middle class, whom poverty would force

#### Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

"M Monsieur,-Public opinion, confiding in the isdoisdom of the Assembly and the government, has destroyed the Papacy, and that your abandonment of dispensable by the General, the Senate went on to isdoisdom of the Assembly and the government, has destroyed the rapacy, and though the say, to march some detachments through this city or the Greek government complaining of the protection of the greek government complaining of the protection. bis, Erance begins to suffer by divisions which she Pope allowed himself to be persuaded by this reason. her territory, they would meet with a hearty welltion afforded by Greece to the Italian exiles, who p'oep'ores. My duty is to do what in me lies to pre- ing, but I am informed that, since his return to come as friends belonging to the League An an- thus transform the country into a focus of revoluint ent the ill results of them. The union of the two Rome, his longing for the quiet of a convent recurs swer from the General stated that he regretted he tion, by forming societies, striking medals, with the weowers is indispensable to the repose of the country, ut aut as the constitution has rendered them indeand and the remainder disposed to accede to his desire than they were at rive at Hamburg on Sunday, and the remainder Greek people. The note concludes with a sort of miomion is reciprocal confidence. Penetrated with Naples. Nay, I am assured that the question is at were to follow the next day. The Senate met menace, to the effect that the more interest the nis bis sentiment, I shall always respect the rights of this moment the subject of their secret councils, and again and summoned the College of the Ancients. Greek nation takes in these unfortunate men, the nis ons sentiment, I shall always respect the rights of that matters have proceeded so far as that the con- The debates, it is said, were very warm, and it more severity will be displayed in Italy by the we are assembly while maintaining infact the people. Vent where Pius IX. means to end his days has all was proposed to apply for assistance to those Imperial government towards its subjects. The m on order not to prolong a painful dissection, I have ready been named. The fact is, Pio Nono is not foreign powers who guaranteed the independence of same paper mentions a note addressed by the eccepted, after the recent vote of the Assembly, a man suited to his position; he is religious even the he resignation of a ministry which had given to to bigotry, and he looks to no consolation in he he country and to the cause of order signal pledges this life beyond that which the severity of of its devotion. Wishing, however, to reconstruct monastic rule, in his opinion, insures. I bear, or its devotion. Wishing, however, to reconstruct likewise, that he is deeply pained at the hochoose its elements in a majority produced by ex- results of the liberal policy which he was successed in the Peninsula, and whether any steps will be taken in consequence, the first to introduce in the Peninsula, and whether any steps will be taken in consequence, and have found myself with decision.

The Senate has submitted, and prepared for the minority, notwithstanding its mighty for all the evils that in consequence of it and beautifying the hands, lips, and whether any steps will be taken in consequence, boxes addressed to them from foreign countries, downward in consequence of international int by have resolved on forming a ministry of transition derstood that the Pope is in heart what is called reception of the unwelcome visitors. A proclamato of special men, belonging to no fraction of the 'a true Italian,' and that his supposed duties as a tion has been published, in which the Senate informs AsAssembly, and determined to devote themselves Sovereign have been since 1848 in constant con- the citizens of Hamburgh that their town will reto to affairs, without regard to party feeling; and the flict with his opinions as a man. He sees now that ceive an Austrian garrison. A regret is expressed there is no hope for Italy without further blood- that the city could not forego 'this burden,' but at themselves to the gensd'armes, and were conducted cannot tail to give universal satisfaction to the purchaser. The themselves to the gratitude of the country. The same time the Senate trusts that the Hamas they arrived to the residence of the nearest civil therefore, continue as before. Through the wishes to retire from all further responsibility. I burghers will receive their guests with all kindness authority at Snowreston in Posen. Through the adadministration will, therefore, continue as before; wishes to retire from all further responsibility. I burghers will receive their guests with all kindness prprejudices will be dissipated before a rememirance have no doubt but that every word I now say and due consideration. It was expected that the of of the solemn declaration of the message of Nov. will be regarded by many as pure invention, and troops would enter Hamburgh on the 28th ult. 1212. The real majority will be reconstituted. Har- that when this letter finds its way to Rome it will

'Paris, Jan. 24, 1851.' There was no interruption of any kind. The uppern most feeling seemed surprised, although something lution be moral, and not physical, and that while o of this kind was expected.

The following is the transitional Ministry: - Interior 3.M. Vaisse; Foreign Affairs, M. Brennier; War, General Randon; Marine, Admiral Levaillant; glected to take advantage of the opportunity of Public Instruction, M. Giraud (de l'Institut); Com- making sound reform afforded him by the overn merce, M. Schneider; Finances, M. de Germiny: I Pablic Works, M. Magne; Justice, M. de Rover.

It will be seen that not one of the members of i in the subjoined message. M. Vaisse is Prefect of the Department of the

North, and is said to be an able administrator. M. Brennier, the new Minister of Forcign Affairs. is chef de division in the same department. M. Giraud is a well-known member of the Insti-

Cabinet who retains office.

cur-ur-General in the Court of Appeal of Paris. Mr. Levaillant, Minister of Marine, is an admiral the coast of Italy during the Roman expedition.

The Assembly have passed a bill, declaring that sembly.

On Saturday last notice was given by Mr. Tranchire of his intention to interpellate the new parliamentary annals of France, a cabinet had been the country. He called in question the seriousness of the Roman church in London and the conversion the ministry intended to follow, he wanted to know the election of the President from this application.

of the government, to reply. His answer was short, in a common prayer, Lord Feilding being remarked and couched in a conciliatory tone. He said that among the most devout. the government when it spoke of the independence of the two powers mentioned in the message, and commented on with so much distrust, meant nothing at variance with what had been laid down by the definitive cabinet.

Mathieu de la Drome then taxed the legitimists by their leaders in the permanence of the republic, the French General has of course returned a most and showed that they had set the example to the indignant answer, rendering due justice to the disgovernment of Louis Napoleon to prepare a solution in his own favour. The matter then dropped by passing to the order

of the day, without any grand display on either side, so that all the brasting and great expectations entertained about the result of this debate have | templated flight. ended in smoke. It deserves particularly to be noticed that, when interrogated by MM. Hoven-Tranchere and Mathieu de la Drome with regard to the application of the electoral law of Mar 31st to twenty-five others of the 'Constitutional' party in the election of the President, the ministers remained the First Chamber, have drawn up a motion, and silent.

circular to all the Prefects, directing them to have Austrian and Prussian troops, contrary to agreethe message of the President of the Repub'ic printed ments, concludes by proposing to the governmentand posted up in all the communes of each de-

All the people recently taken up for belonging

five persons. SWITZERLAND.

an insurrection which has broken out at Interlaken. be disavowed, and the convention concluded re-A hand of insurgents attacked the government- fused ratification. house on the 20th ult. They were opposed by the '2. Under every circumstance, that care should troops, and an engagement ensued, in which the be taken that parts of Holstein which notoriously riolers were repulsed The Stadtholder, Dr. Muller, belong to the German Federal territory, or relative was seriously wounded. Interlaken and the meigh- to which controversy exists, shall not be occupied, bouring passes have been occupied by the Bernese even provisionally by any but by German troops

Advices from Berne, of the 22nd ult., state that order had not been further disturbed at Interlacken and the neighbouring districts.

pondent of the 'Times,' and it seems to have an air for 4,000 soldiers of his corps; the College of the probability about it:—'I am told in a high quartant of the name, of probability about it:—'I am told in a high quartant of the name, of probability about it:—'I am told in a high quartant of the name, of probability about it:—'I am told in a high quartant of the name, of probability about it:—'I am told in a high quartant of the name, of probability about it:—'I am told in a high quartant of the name, of probability about it:—'I am told in a high quartant of the name, of probability about it:—'I am told in a high quartant of the name, of probability about it:—'I am told in a high quartant of the name, of probability about it:—'I am told in a high quartant of the name, of probability about it:—'I am told in a high quartant of the name, of probability about it:—'I am told in a high quartant of the name, of probability about it:—'I am told in a high quartant of the name of the name, in the search of the country; for the extension of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the realies arriving in town from all parts of the country; for the extension of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the realies arriving in town from all parts of the country; for the extension of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the realies arriving in town from all parts of the country; for the extension of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the realies arriving in town from all parts of the country; for the extension of the name, acknowledged by convalescent Patients, and others usual which have nothing to the realies arriving in town from all parts of the country; for the extension of the name, acknowledged by convalescent Patients, and others usual which have nothing to recommend them but the realies arriving in town from all parts of the country; for the extension of the search of the specific of their ignorant or unscription. The same of the specific of their ignorant or unscri

mmony will be re-established without the two powers receive immediate contradiction in the official gastatitutes their strength. France, before all things, to what I write, or to doubt for a moment the prepare a new law for the press. The former proright. Accept, M. le President, the assurances of caping from their present difficulties. Nothing ment, or rather root out the evils that are inherent The message was listened to in deep silence, in the present order; and happy it will be for the Roman States, and Italy in general, if that revothe spirit of good is maintained the abuses that now

prevail may be effectually eradicated. While Pio Nono reigns nothing can be done, because he nethrow of the Republican party and the favourable disposition of his French allies; and because he has not availed himself of the protection afforded the new Cabinet is a representative of the people, by Austrian and French troops to improve his Ad-They are all employes in different departments, and ministration and introduce into it as much of t the reason given for the selection is detailed at length | public representation-without which no form of government can last-as is consistent with the rights of property. What may take place under a new Papal Sovereign time alone can show; but all reasonable people here are desirous of a change, as all hope of amelioration is extinct under the system

that now prevails. tute, and Inspector-general of the University. He I am credibly informed that Cardinal Antonelli was formerly professor of the University of Aix, and is at this moment occupied in drawing up an expose the establishment of a hierarchy in England, and proceeding rapidly. M. de Germiny, the new Minister of Finances, is that this document will see the light upon the The indirect taxes of Belgium during the past limister of Finances many years ago. He and modestly written, and the author entertains francs more than the year before. is a particular friend of M. Fould, and his appoint. hopes that its publication will tend to mitigate the ment to office is, no doubt, to be attributed to that excitement that now prevails with you. I am further informed that Antonelli is far from approv-M. Magne, the Minister of Public Works, was ing the precipitation with which the measure, so chef de division in the department of the finances, cautiously prepared, had been ushered into life, and when he was suddenly transformed into a Minister he deplores that the matter was not done in anoof Public Works in the Baroche Cabinet which has ther shape, or that the same steps were not taken just broken up. He is the only member of the late | simultaneously in the United States of America, where they would have been passed by without no-M. de Royer, the new Minister of Justice, is Pro. | tice. Though rather late in the day, he proposes to create three cardinals in the United States, and to develope a series of measures equally calculated who commanded a division of the French fleet on to arouse the fears of a Protestant public there as those which have been so unadvisedly proclaimed with us. Such a mode of extricating himself from all representatives who shall not have arranged with a difficulty is worthy of an Italian Minister's intheir creditors in three months from the time of vention. I have heard a great deal of unmeaning being called on, shall, forfeit their seats in the As- talk on this subject, with a multitude of professions, that no harm was meant to Protestant England and that no injury to the establishment could possible arise; but the only man that has spoken ministers, and it was expected that this would lead the plain truth has been an Irish Dominican friar. to a very stormy debate, and probably the overthrow who preached a most elequent sermon a few days

of the ministry. On Monday he interpellated the since in the church of St. Andrea de la Valle. of ministers, and said, that for the first time in the which-not being able to be present-I have received the following report :- His chief topic was appointed consisting exclusively of persons not be- the triumph of the Roman Catholic church over longing to the legislative body. He demanded Paganism, and its present high and exalted position; whether this proceeding on the part of the executive and be dwelt at some length on the special object power was incidental or part of a system. If the which had been intrusted to him, and to the two ministry were really one of transition it would be other British divines who had preceded him in that a sign that that power was lowering its tone. But pulpit on former days-namely, the collection of a to lower one's tone is not always to answer with sum of money for the building of a church in London sufficient distinctness. He would now ask the for the special use of the numerous foreigners who government to what it was leading them, and to annually flock there, and who complain of the whom? He then entered into an examination of present limited accommodation. He then alluded to the origin of the ministry, and called upon the the agitation which prevailed in England on the ministers to explain the nature of the policy which subject of the late Papal measures, and, while he they intended to follow; for it was not enough expressed his deep sorrow that they had caused so for reassuring alarmed and uncertain minds, that much irritation, admitted that the true and sacred they were persons unknown to the Chamber or object contemplated by them was the consolidation of the attempts made to form a ministry out of of Protestant England to its ancient faith. 'Yes.' members of the Assembly, and assigned as proofs of he added, the conversion of England will be a great the insincerity of the negotiations entered into with gain to the interests of true religion-England, this object the fact of M. Waysse having been which by her power influences all the nations of the

summoned from Lille by the telegraph on the same earth, and with her language encircles the globeday that M. Leon Faucher was charged with the England, which by her commerce, her enterprise, mission of forming a cabinet; so that even the and her industry, not only enriches herself, but also English papers were not able to predict that a the several regions of the earth with which she carcabinet would be formed in the way in which it ries on her boundless and extraordinary traffic-yes. had turned out. With respect to the policy which the conversion of England would be a great gain. Let me beseech you all to pray with me for the if the government intended to apply the elec- completion of this holy object, and the speedy retoral law of 31st May to all elections, or to exempt turn of England to the bosom of the Catholic Church.' This appeal, I am told, was answered by M. Rayer, Minister of Justice, rose, on the part the whole congregation kneeling down and joining

The efforts of the Mazzini party, are already bearing fruit. A great many people have been arrested and the police have committed what would be called with us grievous outrages against individual liberty. constitution. He was exceedingly explicit in his A number of young men who were singing after the declaration that the ministry was essentially transi- theatre the night of the 17th ult. at the restaurant tory, and meant to be nothing else. It was an ad- of the Falcone, were searched for arms, and conministrative cabinet, not a political one—a cabinet fined one day in prison, and some violence also took of transition, conducting in the shortest delay to a place in the Piazza di Spagna. It is said that the Papal government has required a change of quarters of the French troops, alleging that many of them and Orieanists with the want of confidence expressed in Rome are fraternising with the people, to which

> A report has been circulated that General Garibaldi, as captain of an American vessel with the United States flag, has left New York, and it is said that the Cardinals were so frightened that they con-

PRUSSIA.

cipline and loyalty of the army of occupation.

Baron Henry Arnim, supported by MM. de Vincke, Camphausen, von Ammon, and some laid it before the first Chamber, which, after reciting French Consul at San Francisco, to furnish data for The new Minister of the Interior has sent a the reported occupation of Schleswig Holstein by

1. That it should take care that the Convention concluded between the Prussian and Austrian Commissioners with the Stadtholderate, in the name of to the secret society called the Union des Com. the German Confederation, should be held and obmunes have been liberated, with the exception of served as sacred by Prussia and Austria, as this has been done by the said Stadtholderate; and in case, also, that the Commissioners sent to Kiel should Advices from Berne of the 21st vit. inform us of have overstepped their instructions, that they should

> until the final regulation of the Schleswig Holstein question.

This proposition was referred to a committee. HAMBURG.

The Senate met on Tuesday week, and received a

The The following message from the President of the population of the President of the President of the President of the Population of the President of the President of the Population of the President of the Population of the President of the Population of the President of the Pres triumph of boasting that in your person they have equally as near. Should it, however, be found in- refugees in London and Switzerland. with double force, and that the cardinals, seeing could not comply with the wishes of the Senate, effigy of the most prominent men in the late strughow strongly his mind is bent that way, are less in- that the vanguard of a corpse of 4,000 would ar- gles, and thus exciting the sympathies of the this state in the Vienna treaties of 1815. It was Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs to all the memfurther observed, that most of those troops were bers of the diplomatic corps, informing them that, not germans; they could, therefore, not be legally employed for the executive purposes of the German League, but must be considered as foreign invaders. Whether this view was adopted by the majority,

It is reported that some disagreement has arisen

#### Foreign Miscellany.

The Copenhagen journals publish a Royal order, according to which the natives of the Duchy of Schleswig who are discharged from the Holstein army and return to their homes are not to be subjected to any molestation or prosecution of any kind does not extend to the officers who before the 24th of March, 1848; were in the Danish service, and have since that date been in the army of the insurrectionary government.

On the night of the 22nd ult, a Danish patrol approached so near the out-works of the fortress of Rendsburg, in Holstein, that it was challenged, and he fired, and a Danish hussar fell mortally wounded. The Danish outposts are now not more than two was a member of the Chamber of Deputies in the des motives to justify the late measures taken for rupted. The disbanding of the Holstein army is sympathy, were provided with interpreters,

a receiver-general, and son-in-law of M. Hamann, opening of our parliament. It is, I am told, ally frame more than the frame before

An anticipated rising of the slaves in the state of Virginia has been causing much apprehension for the continuance of tranquillity in the southern districts of the Union. Upwards of 600 slaves, and these belonging to different plantations, are supposed to be implicated in the apprehended insur-

In Madrid on Saturday last, at five in the afternoon, when the Queen and King Consort were on their way to Atocha Church, one of the bulls destined for the bull fight on the following day escaped from its driver, and placing itself abreast of the leaders of the royal carriage, accompanied them to a considerable distance, till at length by the dexterity of the coachman, who gave the horses a sudden turn, they got rid of their dangerous com. panion. The bull then turned to the left, and

Royal Commissioners to represent the Spanish nation during the Exhibition at London. In Lake Superior the vestiges of apparently very

ancient mining operations continue to be met with, and in greater numbers and extent than any previously discovered. The age of these traces is supposed to be at least 2,000 years; but their connection with a particular race has not been ascertained. There are indications, however that the copper was carried off from the mines by the way of St. Mary River and the lakes. The excavations found are, tated the miners, as well as pointed them to the best locations. It is said that a road from Green Bay to the most southerly point of Keewenaw would be less than 200 miles in length, and shorten the present route at least 100 miles,

In Boston, United States, Collector Greeley has seized the British steamer Niagara for violation of boat was seen going from the steamer, which was boarded by an officer, and found to contain silk and wharf where they had been loading, in all to the amount of from 5,000 dols. to 10,000 dols. It is supposed that the crew, and not the officers of the ship will be released by the Secretary of the treasury. In the meantime United States officers have been

placed on board. The slavery agitation between the Northern and Southern States is now fast subsiding, and several fugitive slaves re-captured in the free States, on due proof of identity and ownership, have been taken back quietly. The Governor of Indiana, in a recent message to his Legislature, warmly approves of the Fugitive Slave Law. Indiana is a free State.

Boston will probably carry off the palm among American cities at the 'World's Fair,' as she has already collected specimens from Massachusetts. sufficient to measure, as freight, 8,000 superficial pianos, statuary, machinery, manufactures of cotton and wool, shawls, &c.

A letter from Vienna, dated the evening of the 23rd ult., states that a conspiracy of a revolutionary nature had been discovered at that capital. Some twenty individuals had been arrested. The conspiracy is said to have ramifications in all parts of Germany. It was discovered from some correspondence seized by order of Count Leiningen at Cassel.

The Archbishop of Paris has issued a circular to his clergy, in which he at some length exposes the impropriety of the clergy meddling in political affairs, and thereby making themselves party men; and, in

a complete work on the production of gold in California, all the statistics bitherto published on this

important subject being either incomplete or incorrect. An announcement in a semi-official form has ap. peared in the Ministerial paper of Berlin, which shows the increasing tyranny of Prussia. According to the provisions of the Prussian passport regu lations, foreigners are only allowed to enter the sian officials-of course, ambassadors or consuls. taired of the Foreign-office, on the payment of a Prussian or Belgian Consuls, according to the route of the journey. This privilege is now to be abolished. Caution. -The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable and it is announced by the Prussian police that every English subject entering Prussia must have an Engpondent of the 'Times,' and it seems to have an air for 4,000 soldiers of his corps; the College of the to that amount is, in fact, about to be levied on all

ting, and that if such a step could be reconciled would not afford it, the debt being very heavy, and bas been 'abused.' No case or cases are alleged, BEAUTIFUL HAIR, take it; but that the cardinals, though the vista of the Popedom was opened to each, were unanimous in condemning the measure as untimely, and in fear for disturbances, and consequently no armed criminal who cannot cause or cases are alleged, by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S.

Prinsian city revealed any instance of English of the land, political or or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most infear for disturbances, and consequently no armed criminal who cannot be land, political or or other preparation.

The Austrian Minister has addressed a note to in consequence of a new regulation adopted by his

boxes addressed to them from foreign countries.

authority at Snowraston, in Posen. Through the sent (free) on receipt of 25 postage stamps, means of an interpreter they stated that they had conducted to Berlin, there to enter the Prussian whole. service, or to be allowed to return as best they hehaving sacrificed aught of the dignity which con. zette; but you knew me too well not to give credit between the Ministry and the Committee chosen to could to the East. A cartel for the exchange of deserters between Russia and Prussia rendering it your twenty recipes. dedesires repose, and expects from those whom she soundness of the information on which I act. For posed to introduce into the bill trial by jury, which impossible to grant this request, especially as they hihas invested with her confidence conciliation with my own part, I see no other way for this fine was resisted by the Committee as calculated to be were forthwith claimed by the Russian military colout weakness-calm and unaltered firmness is the country, and people worthy of a better fate es- prejudicial to the public peace. The Ministers authorities, they were ordered to lay down their Beltran de Lis, Arteta, and Negrete were to have arms and to follow the officers sent to conduct them a a high esteem. Louis Napoleon Egnaparte. short of a revolution can procure good governant interview on the subject with the Commissioners, back. This being explained to them, they not only failing, ment or rather root out the subject with the Commissioners, back. This being explained to them, they not only failing, ment or rather root out the subject with the Commissioners. refused, but upon the military authorities approaching to execute their orders, the brave but unfortunate men first resisted, and then, setting spurs to their jaded horses, endeavoured to escape, they knew not whither. A pursuit ensued. Of the ten, two or three were shot, the remainder having galloped a short distance, fighting the while, threw themselves into a farm building, where they continued to defend themselves until a detachment for having borne arms during the last two years of infantry came to the assistance of the pursuing against the King of Denmark; but this amnesty dragoons. The farm buildings were set on fire, and, at length, after a most desperate resistance, the God's blessing, of restoring me to a state of perfect health, and maiming the Prussian soldiers, and resisting. re no answer being given to the wer da of the sentinel, with arms in their hands, the public authorities. The sixth survivor had not sufficiently recovered from his wounds to admit of his attendance. For completely cured, and to the astonishment of myself and everybody who knows me.—(Signed) MATTHEW HAR-English miles from Rendsburg, but the communica- All are Mahomedans and natives of the Caucasus ver.—To Professor Holloway. tion with the town from the north is not inter- districts. The accused, who attracted the greatest Cure of a Case of Weakness and Debility, of Four among whom was an officer of their own corps, Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Smith. of No. 5, sent by Prince Paskiewitch to attend the were guilty or not guilty, one reof the others, that they could not answer, being of the others, that they could not answer, being from extreme weakness and debility, with constant ner-utterly ignorant of the laws. The trial then pro- vous headaches, giddiness, and sickness of the stomach, ceeded. Divers witnesses clearly proved all the together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medifacts of resistance, and of the killing and wound- cal men, some of whom, after doing all that was in their ing of Prussian soldiers, but either from a desire to power, informed me, that they considered that I had some spare the unfortunate strangers or from conviction. all gave it as their opinion that the shots which case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. took effect were fired by one or more of the four One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw men who lost their lives in the encounter. As rour pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps with curiosity than with a hope of being cured, however I so in found myself better by taking them, declared that it was against their religion and and so I went on persevering in their use for six months, obligations as warriors to submit with arms in their hands or to deliver up their arms until over. (Signed) William Smith, (frequently called Edward.)—To their hands, or to deliver up their arms, until over- Professor Holloway. rowered. In corroboration of this the Russian officer, Count Simonisch, stated, under similar cir-cumstances he would not have ordered them to Sydney, dated 10th of November, 1849. rushed into the crowd, trampled several persons under foot and gored an old woman, and was finally driven out of Olivar-gate.

Don Andres Borrego, Don Ramon de la Sagra, guilty of homicide or wounding. In consequence the consequence of the c throw down their arms, even in Russia. After all of this the court condemned the prisoners to two of that mountain. Another case is that of Mr. Caton, tailor years' imprisonment in a fortress. The Circassians,

pardon there (in Russia).'

THERAPEUTICS.—The history of medicine is by no mean flattering to science. It is questionable whether more is known of diseases, their cause, and their cure, at this mo in some cases, such as could only have been effected | ment, than in the time of Galen; it is certain that disease by years of labour, and they have very much facili. are quite as numerous, and in the aggregate as fatal. Every age has produced some new system of artificial therapenties which the next age has banished; each has boasted in its turn of cures, and they, in their turn, have been condemned as failures. Accidines themselves are the subjects unsettled; in fact, that it has no established principles that it is little more than conjectural? 'At this moment says Mr. Pinny, 'the opinions on the subject of treatmen are almost as numerous as the practitioners themselves Witness the mass of contradiction on the treatment of ever one disease, namely, consumption. Stroll attributes its frethe revenue laws. On the night of the 13th ult. a quency to the introduction of bark. Morton considers bark an effectual cure. Reid ascribes the frequency of the disease to the use of mercury. Brillonet asserts that it is curboarded by an officer, and found to contain silk and able by mercury only. Ruse says that consumption is an lace. Other light goods were found upon the inflammatory disease—should be treated by bleeding, purging, cooling medicines, and starvation. Salvadori says it is a disease of debility, and should be treated by tonics, stimulating remedies, and a generous dict. Galen recommended vinegar as the best preventative of consumpship are implicated in the transaction, and that the tion. Dessault and others assert that consumption is often brought on by taking vinegar to prevent obesity. Beddoes recommended foxglove as a specific. Dr. Pari gleve more injurious in his practice than beneficial. Such are the contradictory statements of medical men!' And yet there can be but one true theory of disease. Of the fallibility and inefficiency of medicine, none have been more have been honest enough to avow their conviction, and now recommend MESSRS. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARA-BICA FOOD, a farina, which careful analysis has shown to be derived from the root of an African plant, somewhat similar to our honeysuckle. It appears to possess proper-ties of a highly curative and delicately nutritive kind; and numerous testimonials from parties of unquestionable re-spectability, have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhosa nervoueness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, dis tension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deaf iget. Among the articles are a dozen or more of ness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost ever part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, crysipelas, cruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or a sea, low spirits, spasms, cramp, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, in-voluntary blushing, tremour, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but | physical exhaustion, and decay of the frame, from the effects imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of indigestion and nervous and muscular energy the abuse of Mercury; with Observations on the obligations to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of of Marniags, and directions for obvining certain disquali. Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alex. fications. Illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings. and thereby making themselves party men; and, in accordance with the recent decree of the Council of the Province, he specially forbids them from become become the Province, he specially forbids them from become become become the Province of the Stuart of Ross, a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Capt. Parker, D. Bingham, R.N., of No. 4 Park-walk, Little Chelsea, ing candidates at the next elections. He exhorts them, both by example and precept, to respect the laws, and dwells on the necessity of displaying particles.

Instructions have been sent out to M. Dillon, who was cured of twenty-seven years dyspepsia in the way of the respect the laws, and dwells on the necessity of displaying particles.

D. Lingham, R.N., Of NO. 2 Park, walk, Little Chelsea, authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-rew; Hausell, London, who was cured of twenty-seven years dyspepsia in the particles. Respect the six weeks time; Captain Andrews, R.N., Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., barrister-at-law; King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Churles Kerr of productive organs, and is illustrated by six coloured the paralysis. Winslow, Bucks, a cure of functional disorders; Mr. T. engravings. Woodhouse, Bromley—recerding the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy; the Rev. T. Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, coroner of Bolton; Capt. Allen, recording the cure of epileptic fits; Doctors Ure, and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late surgeon in the 90th Regiment, a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth, a cure of thirteen years cough, with general debility; J. Smyth. Esc.. 27 Lower Abbey.

DIEMANE My a supple Application, by which the demands the consequences resulting from excessive indugence, producing nervous excitement, and general two incapacity. It is particularly addressed to those who in coroner of Bolton; Capt. Allen, recording the cure of epileptic fits; Doctors Ure, and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late surgeon in the 90th Regiment, a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Capt. Allen, recording the cure of epileptic fits; Doctors Ure, and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late surgeon in the 90th Regiment, a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Capt. Allen, recording the cure of epileptic fits; Doctors Ure, and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late surgeon in the 90th Regiment, a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Capt. The Capt. -recording the cure of a lady from with general debility; J. Smyth, Esq., 27 Lower Abbey street, Dublin; Cornelius O'Sullivan, M.D., F.R.C.S. Dublin, a perfect cure of thirty years' indescribable agony kingdom when furnished with passports from the 10,000 other well known individuals, who have sent the authorities of their own countries, or those of Prus- discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 197 New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this use-But for English subjects an exception was made on ful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been the whole subject critically and philosophically inquired the ground that English passports can only be oband many other complaints, and testimonials from parties high see, there being no subordinate authorities who of the highest reepectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Can grant them. For English subjects, therefore, it Banky and Co.,—Morning Chronicle. Du Banky and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London; also of Barclay, Edwards, Sutton, Sanger, and Hannay, and through all grocers, che mists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the Kigdom.

Food, as also that of the firm, have been closely imi-

these matters daily from 2 till 5 o'clock.

Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes :— 'I's effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much. 'Mrs. Buckley, Stapleford :- 'Your delightful Pomade

bas improved my hair wonderfully.

'Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton:—'The young m n has now a good pair of whiskers; I want you to send me two pots for other customers of mine. Mrs. Lello, Worthing:—'I use your Pomade in my nursery, as I find it very excellent for children's hair also.'

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BLE to the TOITET, and personal comfort of every Lady or Gentleman, who, at the outlay of a few pence only, and a subsequent attention to the use of one or all the following articles, would secure those attractions of which too many, both male and female, are so culpably deficient. The Recipes are for a most beautiful Liquid Hair Dye, requiring only four minutes in application, and being combed through the hair with a brush, may be used colleague the Minister of Finance, they will hence-forth be obliged to specify with the greatest pre-cision the contents of the different sealed parcels or boxes addressed to them from foreign countries. Circassian regiment quartered in Poland deserted through life for matication, ornament, &c.; and a choice with arms and horses, and after a ride across country, performed with wonderful speed, safely reached the Prussian frontier, where they addressed reached the Prussian frontier, where they addressed for Liquid Glue, Cement for broken China, Glass, &c. &c., for Liquid Glue, the purchaser.

> TESTIMONIALS, &c.
>
> Miss Hill, Plastow :- Your recipes are invaluable, the Mr. Jones, Pwlelli, North Wales :- Some time ago

sent 2s. for your Parisian Pomade, from the success of which, in restoring the hair, I am induced to purchase holesale Patent Medicine Houses in London DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS, BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of thirteen stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard Corns, Bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is neverbunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with.

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when in a most hopeless state. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of Chapel Hall, Airdrie, Scotland, dated the 15th of anuary, 1856. Sm, Your, valuable pills have been the means, with survivors, six in number, were captured, but grave, I had consulted several eminent doctors, who, after not before they had killed and wounded two or doing what they could for me, stated that they considered three of their assailants. Five of these survivors were brought up on the 20th, before the jury at which during the last two years got so much worse, that Bromberg (Posen), to take their trial for killing every one considered my condition as hopeless. I, as a last resource, got a box of your pills, which soon gave relief, and by persevering in their use for some weeks, together with rubbing night and morning your Ointment over my chest and stomach, and right side, I have by their means alone

Years' Standing.

Little Thomas-street, Gibson-street, Lambeth, dated the 12th December, 1849. Sin,—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my Cure of Asthma, of Twenty Years' Standing.

Six.—I have the pleasure to inform you that many extra-ordinary cures of Asthma have been effected here by means Hutchinson's buildings, Clarence street, who was so dread fully bad that he was confined entirely to his bed-room for who appeared to have anticipated a more severe six months prior to his commencing with your pills, and punishment, on being delivered up to Russia, attended regularly by his medical man, who pronounced thanked the judges warmly, and exclaimed, We him to be in a dying state, yet he, likewise, to my knowledge, has been restored to perfect health by the use of would rather receive sentence of death here, than your pills, and rubbing your ointment night and morning into his chest. — (Signed) . K. HEYDON. — To Professor HOLLOWAY.

> The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint. Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messi

Leghorn, 21st of February, 1845. -Various circumstances prevented the possibility o 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 Cintment, in case any of my family should ever require either.—Your most obedient servant (signed), ALDBOROUGH .- To Professor Holloway.

These celebrated pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:-Remala Irragula\_ Sanofule

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į	Asthma .	rities	King's Evil
i		Fevers of all	Stone and Gravel
	plaints	kinds	Secondary Symp-
	Blotches on the	Gout	toms
	Skin		Tic-Doloureux
ĺ	Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	Tumours
	Colics ,		Ulcers
	Constipation of	aundice	Venereal Affec-
	the Bowels	Liver Complaints	tions
ŀ	Consumption	Lumbago	Worms of al
	Debility	Piles	kinds
i	Dropsy	Rheumatism	Weakness, from
	Dysentery	Retention of	whatever cause
	Erysipelas	Urine	de., de,
ļ	Fits	Sore Throats	mont most .
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Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respec table druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout the civilised world, at the following prices :- is. 14d., 2s. 9d., s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a consider ble saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every itsorder are a lixed to each Box.

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DISMADE by a SIMPLE APPLICATION, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its ACTION IS SIMPLE but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the work and is nowhappy in adding his testimony to their astonish Part V. is devoted to the consideration of marringe and its duties. The reason of physical disqualifications, and the causes of unproductive purious are also as a large properties.

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the causes of unproductive unions are also considered, and

The Authors as regularly educated members of the Medical Profession, having had long, siligent, and Practical observations in the various Hospitals and Institutions for the relief of those afflicted with Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Stricture, Venereal and Scorbutic Eruptions of the face and booy, have perhaps had an unusual opportunity of witnessing their dreadful and destructive consequences in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practica necessity of sound judgment in such serious cases, and hav-ing seen the injury that has arisen from the carelessness and rood, as also that or the hrib, have been closely limitated that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs, Du Bahri's address 127 New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the maladies are the maladies and the maladies are the maladies. The following is on the authority of the correst from Gen. Legeditsch to prepare quarters able on payment of the fee of £2 12s. 6d. A tax lupon by Ervalenta, Real Arabian Revalenta, Lentil and the reliefthey have consequently been enabled to real a

(from their most simple condition to that of the mest danger. ous and inveterate) they have always entertained possibility of their PREVENTION and removal. Messrs. R. and L. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consuited as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from ave to eight in the evening; and on Sundays from eleven to one. Consul-

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AN ANTI-STPHILITIC REMEDY,
Is recommended in Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms. searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating causes. Its influence in the restoration to health of persons labouring under the consequences which inevitably follow contamination is undertiable, and it also constitutes to the current of a securey, serofula, and all cutaneous eruptions. Its active principles ere transmitted by the medium of the circulating fluid throughout the entire frame, and even penetrate the more minute vessels, removing and ex-pelling in its course all corruptions and impurities from the viral stream, so as altogether to eradicate the virus of disease, and expel it with the insensible perspiration through the medium of the pores of the skin and urine. Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s, is saved, also in £5 cases, by which will be saved £1 12s. To be had at the London Establishment.

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WALTER DE ROOS. M.D.. 35. ELY PLACE, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, AUTHOR OF

THE MEDICAL ADVISER, 144 pages, 1 improved edition, written in a popular style, devoi of technicalities, and addressed to all those who are suffering from Spermatorrhora, Seminal Weakness, and the various disqualifying forms of premature decay resulting from infection and youthful abuse, that most delusive practice by which the vigour and manliness of life are ener-

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The work is illustrated by the detail of cases, thus rendering it what its name indicates, the silent but friendly advisor of all who may be suffering from the consequences of early error and vice—a work which may be consulted without exposure, and with every assurance of complete success and henefit.

success and benefit.

May be obtained in a sealed envelope through all booksellers, 2s. 6d., or to avoid difficulty, will be sent direct from the Author, by post (free) for forly postage stamps

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Extract from the Medical Gazette and Times:— Fortunately for our country, a more efficient (because certain) mode of treating these deplorable complaints is at last introduced; and we hall the time as not far distant, when such diseases shall be comparatively unheard of; we would carnestly recommend all persons afflicted with any kind of generative derangement to avail themselves of the nformation contained in almost every page of Dr. De Roos's work, which we unhesitatingly pronounce the best extant.' THE MEDICAL ADVISER is indeed a boon to the pub-

lic, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently well understands his subject.'-Times. 'Many a man, who unmarried and miserable, is now enduring in silent sorrow the penalties of former folly (perhaps

committed in ignorance,) had he possesses such a book as this, would have been a happy husband, a honoured parent and useful member of society. — Dispatch.

The diffidence and fear of exposure, consequent on these affections, frequently prevent persons applying for assistance, until great mischief has been inflicted on the consti-

tution and powers of life. It is hoped the perusal of this vork will teach such persons the evil of delay, and lead them at once to seek that assistance which alone can save long enduring wretchedness, both mental and physical.

Lasting benefit can only be reasonably expected at the ands of the intelligent and practical physician, who, departing from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the lamentable leglect of which by ordinary medical men, and their utile attempts at cure by mercury and other equally langerous medicines, have produced the most alarming re

From the great extent of Dr. Dr. Roos's practice for many years, and his former connexion with the various instituflicted with Debility, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Gleet, Veneral and Scorbutic eruptions, &c. of the ace and body; he has had perhaps unusual facilities for observing the pecularities and consequences of each parti-cular stage. Hence he is enabled confidently and conscientiously to undertake the removal of every symptom (not excepting the most inveterate or long standing) in as short a time as is consistent with safety or return of money. Country patients wishing to place themselves under treatment will be minute in the detail of their cases, and o prevent trouble, no letters from strangers will be replied to unless they contain £1 in cash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the Holborn Office, for which advice and mediines will be sent. Patients corresponded with till cured.
At home for consultation, daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous arrangement.

SKIN ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCROFULA, DISEASES OF THE BONES AND GLANDS.

DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ (or Life Drops) is as its name implies a safe and permanent restorative of manly vigour, whether deficient from long residence in hot climates, or arising from solitary habits, youthful delusive excesses, infection, ic. It will also be found a speedy corrective of all those dangerous symptoms, such as pains and swellings in the bones, joints and glands, skin cruptions, blotches and pimples, weakness of the eyes, loss of hair, disease and decay of the nose, sore throat, pains in the side, back, loins, &c., obstinate diseases of the kidneys and bladder, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, loss of memory, nervousness, headache; giddiness, drowsiness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, lowness of spirits, lassitude and ge-neral prostration of strength, &c., usually resulting from neglect or improper treatment by mercury, copaiba, subebs, and other deadly poisons. From its properties in removing barrenness and all llsorders of FEMALES, such as leucorrhœa, or "the

of the heart, dry cough, lowness of spirits, &c., &c. It is admirably adapted to that class of sufferers, as it creates new, pure and rich blood, (thereby purifying and strengthening the whole system,) and soon restores the invalid to sound health even after all other remedies (which have usually a depressing tendency) have failed; hence its almost unparalelled success. May be obtained with directions, &c., at 4s., 6s., and 11s.

whites, " head-ache, giddiness, indigestion, palpitation

por bottle, or four 11s. quantities in one large bottle for 33s., by which 11s. will be saved, through all Medicine Vendors, or it will be sent securely packed from the Establishment, on receipt of the price by Post-office Order payable at the Holborn Office.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, GLEET, &c. DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL

PILLS have in many instances effected a cure when all other means had failed, and as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are now established by the consent of the FACULTY as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for the above dangerous com-plaints, and diseases of the kidneys and urinary organ generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, frequently end in stone of the bladder, and a lingering death! It is an established fact that most cases of gout and rhematism occurring after middle age, are combined with diseased urine, how necessary is it then, that persons thus afflicted should attend to these important matters. By the salutary action of these pills on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renai secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone, and establishing for life a healthy performance of the functions t these organic

May be obtained with directions, &c., at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. and 11s. per box., through all Medicine Vendors or should any difficulty occur, they will be sent (free) on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. De Roos, 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

TESTIMONIALS AND CASES,
Thomas Chatty, Butterleigh, Tiverton, had, from an apparent complication of disorders kept his bed for many weeks, and was 'given up' by the doctors in the neigh bourhood, who were alike puzzled; as a last resource he was persuaded to try a 2s. 9d. box of these pills; long before they were finished he was enabled to walk 'out and about,'

has solicited me to send him another box, which he feels assured will cure him; you can use our names as you think proper, that others sufferers may be convinced of their value. '-Direct to Mr. John Farquhar, weaver, &c., Kin. ross, Scotland.

Mr. J. Higham, Burwell-'I am happy to say that the person, though he has taken only one box, is a wonderful deal better, and will recommend them to any one so suffering.

To Prevent Fraud on the Public by unprincipled persons, Her Majesty's Monourable Commissioners of Samps have directed the name of the Proprietor to be engraved on the Government Stump affixed to all his Medi

tato the nature and causes of these infectious complaints | copted unless by previous arrangement,

#### Poetry.

TO ROME.

As I stood on the Forum's sacred earth, And gazed on the ruins of Roman birth, And gazen on the runts of thoman offer, I thought that each column its silence broke. And these words of fate the echoes woke! Oh Rome! thou panting heart of giant men, Thou that once wert-and then did cease to be: Long dead-late risen-we welcome thee again, Henceforth and ever more worthy to be free-Metropolis of the world's ruined paradise! Bright altar of Italian sacrifice! That startled Venice from her slumbers deep, And bade fair Florence cease to mourn and weep If Hope, and Truth, and Justice, can prevail, Thou shalt be free! Hail, all bail!

Thou latest born of that giant birth. Begat by Freedom from the groaning earth. Last and greatest of the Intercessors! Pleading to Heaven 'gainst Crown'd Transgres

Arraved in Wisdom's glorious mail, Thou didst cast aside the priestly cope, Stript every gaud—rent Error veil by veil, With eye and heart of quenchless Hope! Fear not! for Freemen gazing on their foe, More mighty are-whilst slaves more feeble grow Rest thee! sublime-unawed-Mazzini's name With thine, shall blazon yet the rolls of fame! And Hope, and Truth, and Justice, yet prevail O'er Fraud and Wrong! Hail, all hail! THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

#### Seviews.

the preludes to Lady Macbeth.

to sacrifice all, for the attainment of that power brought her :prize is attained, and then, the object attained. the feminine nature asserting itself, and the mind under the horror of a memory too fearful to be home because the second to the spot he had just ouitted.

pretty sight with interest; then she stepped down lovers of Shakspeare, and shall wait for Mrs. Straits be objectionable, on account of the expense, motices of the series.

Clarke's next effort, in order to continue our notices of the series.

With the navigation, and would interfere lovers of Shakspeare, and shall wait for Mrs. Straits be objectionable, on account of the expense, Mr. Stephenson determined upon a modification of a plan of Silvers of Shakspeare, and shall wait for Mrs.

The page sprang to the spot he had just quitted. which had become her soul's God, a subtle sician can minister to it.

In this play of Macbeth we may notice the of fretwork just beneath. fine distinction between the natural action of the mind of the man and the woman. Mac- What a piry we can't reach it! O my beautiful beth, as open to the promptings of ambition ball! as his Lady, is yet reluctant and vacillating, unwilling to consummate the crime over which he is to step to a throne, while she is forward and resolute, and recklessly hastens on the catastrophe. The purpose acts with the looking at him approvingly. greater power than upon the weaker, the woman's nature. But the King dead, mark had but a spot to step my foot upon-ever such a woman's nature. But the King deau, mark point would do! If the martlet's nest were not the difference. The reaction from high strung there, now, that would be quite room enough!" shock and becomes a wreck.

The character, then, of which Mrs. Clarke had to lay the foundation in the Thane's nest off," said Culen. Daughter is one naturally ambitious; loving power for its own sake, and under that stimu- claimed. lus, cruel and unscrupulous, such an one would through blood if she thought it necessary; but through the air, and was scattered to pieces, afterwards the physical rather than the mental striking against the buttresses and rough-hewn sensibilities of her sex arise and unnerve her. turned to the page.

Let us see how beautifully Mrs. Clarke deformed by nature and education. To epitomise the story, the mother of Lady Macbeth sons of State policy to Kenneth, the some-what aged Thane of Moray. The Thane is ledge on which they stood. a kind-hearted, weak, irresolute man, whom dies in its infancy, and the "dark lady" becomes still more imperious and morose. A daughter follows-the future Lady Macbeth. mother that the new-born baby is not a boy: and when she hears it, in the bitterness of her disappointment, she says that, being a chamber-her own proud heart, inch by inch, is killing her-her vexed spirit chafes within, and wears away the form that enshrines it; and so, by almost imperceptible degrees, she pines away to a shadow, and dies. Her death-scene will do something towards developing the texture of the story Mrs. Clarke has woven, and

And there, week after week, and month after mouth, sat the dark lady, like a living statue, mute drooping, like a withered plant. Each day, and from day to day, the change could scarcely be traced; but when she first assumed that seat, and that fixed position, her body was erect, haughty, energetic, and defiant; before a twelvemonth had elapsed, the muscles were flaccid, the flesh was shrunk and wasted, the cheek was worn and hollow, the form was feeble, and the whole figure sat leaped together languidly, as if devoid of vitality.

The eyes alone retained their spirit. These still

blast; but through all the countless varieties of on hearing his young lady's call for assistance. soul fought all the more fiercely for the marble but readily, from his perilous position.

reach. The crowing joy and glad shrill tones of his arms. the little one sounded strangely in that silent room delight at the gay dancing motes it beheld in the as tender-hearted as she's beautiful." Eliore to grasp.

"Let her, so that she gets it!" exclaimed the dark lady abruptly. The unwonted sound of her lady's voice mad,

Bethoc start. The child made one more plunge and by chance, caught the silvery moth. The next instant, the little fingers were unclosed to one of them stuck the mangled insect, crushed even by so slight a touch. But as the child held up the victim of her success in baby triumph, and as her eyes sparkled and glistened now with smiles as

exclaimed exultingly:—

"Resolute in achievement! Firm of purpose even unto death! That should be a masculine spirit Bethoe, bring the little Amazon to me!" But as she uttered the words, a sharp sudden shiver passed over her frame, a spasm convulsed the

face, and before the women could reach her, or Bethoc could place her child within her arms, the dark lady sank back—a corpse. From this time, the little Gruoch—for that was her name—was left to the care of her fa-

so well fostered in her apt nature, she chose for passing shadow of his fate. her companion a grim man-at-arms, who, in

A FEW weeks ago we noticed the first tale of this series, Portia, the Heiress of Belmont, and now we have before us The Thane's Daughter, the preludes to Lady Machath

Every reader of Shakespeare is, of course, and a daring soldier, had a tender heart; and well-acquainted with that character, at once the child twined herself amid its chords with one of the darkest, and most finely drawn of that peculiar fascination which so often beany that occur in the whole range of our longs to nature's ambition and fond of power. drama. The high-souled, but unrelenting and With Grym and Culen, a boyish page, she merciless woman, with all the finest sympa- roams through the woods, practises archery, thies of the woman's nature, dimmed and and sports in the castle; and from this period paralysed by the promptings of a stern ambi- of her girlhood we take a scene which shows tion for power, with scarcely a touch of tender- how the baby, clutching the moth, had been ness or affection as a sign of holy memories developed into the girl. In the following exdwelling within her, except when she cannot tract, Grym, Culen, and the Thane's daughslaythesleeping Duncan, because his white hairs ter, are on the platform of the Castle, the defect, the above should be 'prologue to the remind her of her father; risking all, prepared latter tossing a ball which the page has swelling act of the imperial theme."

mind under the horror of a memory too fearful to be borne, becoming so diseased that no phy- and exclaimed:—"I see it! It has lodged just The Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges: below the nest! Look! On that frieze, that range 'I see it! I see it!" cried Gruoch, who had

stepped up again by his side. "It looks quite near!

ment!"

abruptly. "No, not that; but I don't like—I can't push the

"Then I will! Give me the arrow!" she ex-Gruoch leaned over the edge; fixed the point of the arrow into the caked mud and earth which

"Now, Culen! It was a brave offer ! Have you picts the process by which this character is courage? I will hold your hand firm! Give it me." The page scized the beautiful little hand that was held out to him, and taking the arrow in the other, that he might reach and secure the soft ball with it, is a noble. high-souled, impetuous woman-a he climbed over the edge of the outer wall, which ward of the Scottish Crown, married for rea- was narrower there, on account of the deep recess

But when he set his foot upon the jutting point which had lately held the nest, and then planted the wife despised for his tameness of spirit; the other foot on the same spot, and after that, and "the dark lady of Moray" longs for a son, carefully stooped down, and stretched his arm out, whom she may train up to rule with a strong so as to stick the arrow into the ball, that he might hand, and bear himself as becomes the descen-dant of a line of warriors. The son comes, but his head reel, and his eyes swim, at the unaccustomed height over which he hung suspended, merely sustained by that frail support.

He closed his eyes for an instant, and struggled For some time the nurses feared to tell the to nerve himself boldly against the thought of the small point on which he stood, and to shut out the view of the depth beneath him.

Gruoch felt the spasmodic twitch that these sensations communicated to the hand she grasped. girl, the child were as well unborn. From "Keep firm, Culen! Hold fast my hand! I have that time the dark lady seldom leaves her yours tight!" And the small hand never trembled, or wavered, but clutched close, like a vice. Her voice did him goed; her tone of resolution inspired him; her steady grasp encouraged him

and he was enabled to recall his dizzied senses. He looked up, and as he beheld that exquisite face leaning over towards him, anxiety and interest in each lineament, and wish for his success beaming in every feature, he flung up the ball from the point of the arrow, and strove to regain the top of the

But on raising his arm to the edge, he found he should not be able to obtain sufficient purchase, and immutable; the only perceptible alteration in even when he should gain the assistance of the her attitude being a gradual sinking and collapsing other hand which was now held by Gruoch,—to of the frame, which brought her low, bent, and enable him to draw himself up that height. The point upon which he stood afforded too little space, the weight of his body was too great, to allow of his climbing up again unassisted. The page cast one look of mute dismay towards

his young mistress. She perceived his peril. "Keep a brave heart, Culen! Hold my hand steadily? You are safe, fear not!" she exclaimed. "Here, Grym! Grym! Come here; make haste! Help, Grym, help!"

The whole scene has occupied some time to navigation, enforced by the Admiralty, interwere haughty, energetic, defiant as ever. For as relate; but it had, in fact, passed so rapidly, that posed obstacles beyond what Nature herself tension of those daily in use in the profession that the profession of the professi she sat there enwrapt in stony stiliness, she would by no means a long time had elapsed since Grym watch the shifting clouds, now careering in fleecy had retreated to the other end of the platform to whiteness across the spring ather, now dappling fetch the arrows. While occupied in collecting lightly the summer blue, now hurrying athwart the them, he had not perceived what had been going on mous span without intermediate support mucky grey, or driving wildly along upon the storm at that distance; but he now hastened to the spot, form, and hue, and motion, in cloudland, those dark | He soon perceived the emergency; and hardly

eres flashed ever towards the sky, proud defiance, giving utterance to his thought:-" What have accusation, and resentment of hopes defeated. None | these children been about?" he leaned over the top the less a rebel to Heaven's will, for her voiceless of the wall, and seizing Culen's hand from Gruoch inward chaffing; it seemed as if the unrest of her in his own herculean grip, he drew him carefully, the mind from the daringness of its concep-

broad light full into the chamber, where the dark scurf of his neck, and to ask him groffly, "What our notice to that structure; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instruc-

ance in such bright alluring streams just within its fallen to the ground, had not Grym caught her in "Poor lamb!" he muttered, as he bore her

as the babe shouted its imperfect utterances of gently to her own apartments to recover; "She's sunbeams; and still it leaped and bounded in the hurse's arms, and clutched at the brilliant atoms it heart, as he stood rooted to the spot, his cheek "And she feels thus for me!" whispered Culen'

flushed, and his chest heaving, at the thought. The mother's attention was arrested; and she razed upon the infant's eagerness with a look of man-at-arms guessed that her swoon was the effect interest that her face had not worn for many a of mere physical sympathy; a sickening sense of

From this period we can but trace, briefly, minutes after the current has changed its directhe progress of the already formed character. tion. of approbation from Macbeth thrown upon a highland maiden who forms part of her suite, as do also a great number of vessels, employed in wakes up the jealousy of her nature, and she the carriage of slates from the Penrhyn, Llanberris, well as tears in token of joyful conquest, the mother sends Doada in the face of a coming snow and other slate quarries among the Carnaryon storm to her mountain home, so that Mac- hills. beth may see her no more, and Doada, her first victim, perishes of cold by the way.

sent after the betrothment of his lady to introduced into engineering and architectural Macbeth, an errand of danger, to carry letters construction. from Gruach and her lover, and, attacked by When Telford, in 1826, threw his celebrated foes upon his return, is brought home mortally suspension-bridge across the Menai Straits, he

Shakespeare's drama opens, for Mrs. Clarke leaves the lady Macbeth at that point.

When a letter is placed in her hands by a trusty envoy from her lord, wherein she reads words of wondrous import, that kindle into flame the smoullering fire of her thought. Her self-communing upon this perusal, begins these words of apostrophe to her lord :-

"Glamis thou art, and Cawdor; and shalt be What thou art promis'd." And for herself Mrs. Clark modestly says

with General Inquiries on Beams and on the Properties of Materials used in Construction. London: Weale.

The mountains of Wales, the river Conway, predicted; but they were substantially resolved "Oh no?" said the page hastily.

"Are you afraid?" said she, looking at him the troubles. Difficulties began from its leaving Chester, not to cease till the Menai umphed. The entire width of the rock was was crossed, or rather till the railway reached not to be occupied (the actual size of the tower its final destination-Holyhead.

racterises its whole length of eighty-four miles and a half. It emerges from Chester through a tunnel narrow valley that separates these headlands from the mainland, crosses the river Conway beneath the castle-walls, by means of the tubular bridge. Passtinues its course along the shore through the greenstone and basaltic promontories of Penmaen Bach

ing precipices above it. The Ogwen river and valley are then crossed by a stone viaduct 246 yards in length; and between

It is the object of the present volume to de scribe two of the most important works in this they were finally discarded altogether. magnificent catalogue—the passage of the Conway

River and of the Menai Straits. All the land difficulties could be overcome by money, or over-ridden by act of parliament. The water obstacles were not so manageable by mere outlay; and the necessity for a free had placed upon the passage. The essential of the engineer." The directors of the comdifficulty to be encountered—a bridge of enorvery much more difficult to erect than the bridge across the Conway, more impresses tion, the dangerous-looking grandeur of its was finally worked out by reasoning and what other foundations were possible? experiment into a practical form.

Then rexition succeeded to delight, as the phantion brightness still eluded pursuit. The baby hands
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the strength of the writes—"It is a
leafled agrily, and struck and buffied at the
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moved, and the tole A.M. upon nine gentleman and one lady.
The dark lady noted the rage that sprang from
the approximation of the size.
The task lady noted the rage that sprang from
the pressure on the remaining propsing the still the object in the causes violent and baffling currents; for the
causes violent and baffling currents; for the
leafle of Joh's comfort. He writes—"It is a
leafle of Joh's confort.
The task of Joh's confort.
The task of Joh's confort.
The task of Joh's confort.
The

She meets Macbeth, a young and rising war-rior, with near claims to the throne, and loves him as much for his prospects of power and in avoiding the journey of sixty miles round the fame as for his personal qualities. A glance unhabited and dangerous coast of the island, that

It was owing to these peculiarities of the Grym, too, the faithful companion of her tigated, the present structure erected, and an greater portion of the material at the bottom side childhood, perishes too in her service. He is extensive modification—if not a new feature—

ther, whose quiet, calm temper, too, shows wounded by a knight, who arrived just in selected the narrowest part for the site. On rigidity and strength are best obtained by throwing in its sympathies to be actively affectionate or time to save him from instant death at the the original survey of the line for the railway the greatest thickness of material into the upper the line for the railway side. tender, and to the charge of her women atten- hands of his assailants. But Grym bears the by the late Mr. Stephenson, in 1840, it was dants, who, of course, humoured her every letter from Macbeth, and Gruoch takes it, proposed to use a portion of this suspensionwhim, and she roamed about among the men- blood-stained, from his breast, and even while bridge for the passage of the trains; dividing at-arms as she liked. Following the love of Grym is dying, the sunshine of her new hopes, them, and employing horse power for the power, which the surrounding circumstances and the glow of her awakened love, dispel the transit. The Woods and Forests nominally consented to a partial use of the bridge, but The knight who brought back the wounded with a clause which rendered their consent strength and dexterity, exceeds all his fel- Grym is Cullen, the former page, who, nugatory. Objections were also made by other prompted by love for his mistress and the in- parties to the proposed line. A deviation was fection of her bold spirit, left the castle to accordingly ordered by the directors, and it There was one man, she remarked, who was fection of her bold spirit, left the castle to accordingly ordered by the directors, and it peculiarly skilful in the handling of all sorts of become a soldier, and returns a knight, to was finally determined to cross at the Briweapons. He was a tall, stalwart fellow, singularly find that he has no place in her heart, no tannia Rock. This rock emerges as nearly as The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines. In a Series of Fifteen Tales. By Mary Cowden Clarke. Tale II. The Thane's Daughter. London: Smith and Son; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

Weapons. He was a tall, statwart tellow, singularly incounts and ugly, with wild shaggy hair, and a uncount and uncoun memory amid her affection, but for the know- possible in the centre of the Straits; it is 350 ledge of how the knight disguises himself to be feet long, 120 broad, and rises eleven feet above her and her child, and how ill he is requited.

We must refer our readers to the hook itself, where, too, they will find how the lady wedded Macbeth, and spurred on his ambition and rejoiced in his triumph, down to the time when to the Stockton and Darlington line, the rails

The first plan for crossing the Menai Straits was to erect a gigantic pier on the Britannia Rock across its entire width, and two other piers (instead of the usual abutments) rising from low-water mark of spring-tide on either side of the Strait. These three piers were to be fifty-five feet above spring-tide, and to be with by placing equal and corresponding voussoirs on opposite sides of the pier, at the same time tying them together by horizontal By Edwin Clark, Resident Engineer. same blue of which principle the reader can form, by passing a skewer THE Chester and Holyhead Railway was de-through a couple of apples, resting the skewer signed to consolidate the "union" of Great on the top of a book standing upright, and

> Right or wrong, the navigation interests triis about sixty feet by fifty), and a clear head-

peremptorily insisted on by the Admiralty. crosses the river Foryd by a pile and swing bridge, a design for a wrought-iron bridge of the Rhyddlan Marshes, and through the limestone promontory of Penmaen Rhos, by a tunnel 530 over the river Lea, in which the conditions yards long, until stopped by the bold headlands of only admitted of a platform eighteen or twenty the Great and Little Orme's Head. It now for the inches in thickness. This bridge was not first time leaves the coast, and, passing through the erected in conformity with the design, but Mr. Stephenson now recurred to it; rejecting various suggestions that were made to him, or were discharged for the masonry alone. The stones the pan-cake. "I would take that as an insult, castle-walls, by means of the tubular bridge. Pass- rious suggestions that were made to him, or ing through the town of Conway and under the rather fusing them all into his own plan. The Straits, From 500 to 600 men were constantly been steaming it." ing through the town of Conway and under the later than the conway and under the later than the constant the Conway Marshes, and concerning the constant the Conway Marshes, and concerning to the constant the Conway Marshes, and concerning the constant Anglesey shore, and the middle, or middle ing the stones to the Straits. one hand, along this exposed coast, are all on a magnificant scale; whilst, on the other, a timber and the contracted contained also 110,100 cubic break by its own weight, every addition to its magnificant scale; whilst, on the other, a timber break by its own weight, every addition to its scaffolding for the whole bridge being thus 403,335 clean again; but if once it is cracked it is never to be repaired. Alpine roads, protects the road line from the debris it would vibrate more or less; and if people that rolls down from the lofty and almost overhang, would have trusted themselves on such an open platform, parliament would not have passed the bill-though they are as safe, proa stone viaduct 246 yards in length; and netween bably, without as with the seeming protection, this and the Britannia Bridge the line passes bably, without as with the seeming protection, several occasions actually took fire. The means at IN WHAT two cases are precisely the same means this and the Britannia Bridge the line passes, since none of the walls of bridge or viaduct, command for extinguishing it were, however, so used for directly opposite purposes? Bars are put 440, 920, and 726 yards in length, through slate, anywhere, could resist the weight of a train greenstone, and primary sandstone; the river if it got off the rails. Sides of some kind, Gegyn, with its beautiful valley, being crossed by a vialuet 132 yards long and fifty-seven feet high crossed by a vialuet 132 yards long and fifty-seven feet high crossed strain and practice of Dr. Chevne was—"The slightest greenstone, and primary sandstone; the river Gegyn, with its beautiful valley, being crossed by a vialuet 132 yards long and fifty-seven feet high therefore, as well as a top, are absolutely ne vialuet 132 yards long and fifty-seven feet high therefore, as well as a top, are absolutely ne cessary, for they give stiffness and strength to Britannia Bridge, and entering Anglesey, passes across the Maldraeth Marsh, and through a tunnel, in slate, rock, and clay, 550 yards in length. To enter the island of Holyhead, use is made, to a certain extent, of the embankment of the Holyhead certain extent, of the embankment of the Holyhead. enter the island of Holyhead, use is made, to a ther in the form of a pipe or an oblong box certain extent, of the embankment of the Holyhead became imperative. The combination of the structed beneath the flooring; and pliable hose, kissing his wife in Reading "by telegraff." It

About the practicability of the plan Mr. Stephenson seems never to have entertained a doubt, after the idea had once been formed in his mind. If sometimes he was appalled at the responsibility, "reflection satisfied" him. "that the principles on which the idea was founded were nothing more than an expany were equally, or even more confident was much the same at the Menai Straits and him almost carte blanche: but the world When the first general experiments, though really successful, became known, the scientific world were as sceptical :-

Everybody had some doubts and fears to be overquescence of her body.

The first impulse of the kind-hearted bowman was one to bug the lad in his arms, and to inquire whether the sun shone with powerful rays, and cast their the next was to shake him by the lad in his arms, and to inquire whether lad in his arms, and to shake him by the lad in his arms, and to inquire whether lad in his the sun shone with powerful rays, and cast their broad light full into the chamber, where the dark as usual dumb and motionless, surrounded by her silent women.

Bethee, the aged nurse, held the child in her arms, as it struggled, and strained, and held out its hands towards the sunbeams. that shed their radi
The descent of the tube from its own weight was over on the Subbath, withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to withdrew, as was his daily custom, to give instructive; endeavouring to with the greatest anxiety, as the was hurt; the next was for instructive.

The descent of the tube from its own weight was for instructive.

The descent

seven on oval, and fifteen on rectangular. The atmospheric influence.

In the whole of these," says Mr. Stephenson's report to the directors, "this remarkable and unexpected fact was brought to light, viz., that in such tubes the power of wrought-iron to resist comprescast-iron: for example, in cast-iron beams for suschannel that the tubular principle was investaining weight, the proper form is to dispose of the of the beam, whereas with wrought-iron, these ex-periments demonstrate, beyond any doubt, that the greater portion of the material should be distributed on the upper side of the beam. We have arrived, therefore, at a fact having a most important bearing upon the construction of the tubes, viz., that

> The experiments, though highly satisfactory sun; being, in fact, a most delicate thermometer in establishing the correctness of the principle, in constant motion, both laterally and vertically. could not be considered conclusive as regarded the best mode of reducing it to practice. An exact model of the intended bridge was there fore constructed, and it was placed in a posi-less than that of the sun. tion similar to that of the intended bridge. In such an extension of the theory of the beams Six different experiments were made upon it; as was involved in the construction of these bridges, the fractures being repaired as they occurred, of such structures, lest any phenomenou, hitherto unimportant in ordinary beams, should now rapidly unimportant in ordinary beams, should now rapidly and the weak points thus developed being of rise into importance, and increase in some high course strengthened. The third experiment, however, was decisive, since the model itself vibration from wind or other causes, and the impact would have borne a loaded train.

The result of the last experiment illustrated the

controul of, the ocean, the military precision of direction. the preparations, and the instant obedience to and placing of the Tubular Bridges. Neither upon, I could get it; I know I could!" exclaimed Britain and Ireland (and to pay a dividend to pressing the apples close to the volume. No does it so fill the mind with wonder, as the raisthe shareholders) by shortening the time be- sooner, however, was his plan of the bridges ing such immense and unwieldy masses into mid-"Would you venture?" said his young mistress, tween London and Dublin; and, like the made known, than it was opposed by all the air by the simple process of forcing water into Union itself, it has had to contend with a interests connected with the navigation of the a cylinder, which raises a ram, which raises series of natural and man-made difficulties. Straits. Various hindrances and evils were whatever is placed upon it. The floating and out. The total cost of the Conway Bridge whatever is placed upon it. The floating and was filed but they was substantially resolved. excitement has, like the purposes, the greater power, too, over the feminine organisation. The man grows far more determined and resolute than ever, but the woman sinks under the low of the unmissed Britannia Rock by late of the unmissed Britannia Bridge. as near as it could be ascertive way, from the low springing of the arches, incidental passages, however, which are intended at the time Mr. Clark was writing, was about £600,000. sections of Mr. Clark's book : of them we will

Magnitude, one of the sources of the sublime, is the great feature of the undertaking. lies. A series of works of unrivalled magnitude cha- way of 100 feet along the whole span was It is the magnitude of the span that caused the doubt of the practicability of the bridge; Thus, everything had to be begun again, it is the magnitude of its suspended height that not be needlessly sanguinary, but can suffer fastened the nest to the jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; a viaduct fastened the nest to the jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; a viaduct fastened the nest to the jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; a viaduct fastened the nest to the jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; a viaduct fastened the nest to the jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; a viaduct fastened the nest to the jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; a viaduct fastened the nest to the jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; a viaduct fastened the nest to the jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; a viaduct fastened the nest to the jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; a viaduct fastened the nest to the jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; a viaduct fastened the nest to the jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; a viaduct fastened the nest to the jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; a viaduct fastened the nest to the jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; and Mr. Stephenson was thrown back upon impresses the mind of the spectator or reader, or jutting point; loosened in the red sand-stone 405 yards in length; and Mr. Stephenson was thrown back upon impresses the mind of the spectator or reader, or jutting point; loosened in the length; and Mr. James having exhausted the length; and Mr. Jame striking against the buttresses and rough-newn and continues its course along the skore through lifty feet span, for carrying a common road materials. These are some of the statistics: correspondingly great, down to the men and

Three steam-engines were employed for raising the stones of the towers and abutments, with 26 simultaneously engaged in transporting and setting and agreeable. them; 2,177 cargoes of stone and other materials

stone and basaltic promontories of Fernhard and Penmaen Mawr, the terminating spurs of the and Penmaen Mawr, the terminating spurs of the nia Rock; a petty example of which is seen scaffoldings for the masonry was 175,000 cubic feet, your sister." "Now tell me truly, has she got a for the land tubes of the land tubes of the land tubes have the land tubes being a few the land tubes have the land tubes ha Snowdon range, by tunnels 630 and 220 yards long and 220 yards long scannolaings for the masonry was 175,000 cubic feet, your sister." "Now tell me truly, has she got a leaving Penmaen Mawr on a cast iron girder viaduct practice, however, such a road-way could not 118,230 feet. The platforms on which the large says so." over the beach. The sea-walls and defences, on the be attained; a solid body of that length would tubes were constructed contained also 110,105 cubic

scaffolding from fire; to which the number of red- what I can get to put in my head to make it right? posed the scaffolding for the land-tubes, which on | man of functions. Road Commissioners, called "The Stanley Sands Embankment;" for which the Company are required, as at Conway, to make a yearly payment to her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

The amount in this case is £106.

The amount in this cas from land-springs in the neighbourhood, constantly lady he desired to please. "Oh, yes, I presume so," flowing into them in wooden channels for that said the lady; "they make me think of a codfish

As everything was unprecedented, suspense, one of the most powerful sources of interest, is frequently at work. It was a trying operation to remove the scaffolding that supported to remove the scaffolding that supported to exhibit the tion to remove the scaffolding that supported former at 25,000,000, though only 17,000,000 ten the tubes during their construction, and the years back. moment arrived to prove whether they would | EMIGRANTS ARE now carried to New York, from even bear their own weight.

than himself, and they seem to have given ten days of intense anxiety. \* After Linerpool Standard. driving the wedges, and further removing the platwas much the same at the Menai Straits and the Conway River. As the Menai Tubular Bridge, though the same in principle, and not was incredulity itself. The Committee of the form, as the tube descended and compressed the remainder of the timber, the difficulty of extracting ness he strove to say it was right ahead, but in vain. it became greater and greater, and the timbers The more he tried the more he couldn't. At last, were cut out piecemeal. They became at length so compressed that great difficulty was experienced even in this operation. A hole drilled with an augur was immediately filled up by the pressure, so A BOASTER PUNISHED.—A wealthy, popular, and augur was immediately filled up by the pressure, so A BOASTER PUNISHED.—A wealthy, popular, and that it was impossible to bore to any depth; and fustyoung gentleman once boasted, that he could walk

the conception grew in its author's mind, and can be satisfied with no uncertainty or doubt-and the tube could not support its own weight; while others foretold the buckling of the top, distortion of coals annually consumed in the Metropolis, about Destruction by its own weight "was prophenomenon was therefore watched with intense in
phenomenon was therefore watched with intense inphenomenon was the watched with the watched with intense in Experiment into a practical form.

The Menai Strait, which separates the island of Anglesey from the mainland of Wales, is about eleven miles and a half long, with a width of water-way varying from about 1,000 feet to three quarters of a mile. A tortuous course, extensive sandbanks at either tuous course, extensive sandbanks at either tuous course, extensive sandbanks at either tisland of Anglesey from the mainland of Wales, is about eleven miles and a half long, with a width of water-way varying from about 1,000 feet to three quarters of a mile. A tortuous course, extensive sandbanks at either tuous course, extensive sandbanks at either tuous course, extensive sandbanks at either tuous commencement of the works. could be the most eminent mather than the matched with intense in phenomenon was therefore watched with intense in phenomenon was the two descended with intense in phenomenon was therefore watched iterest that her face had not worn for many a mouth.

Then vexition succeeded to delight, as the phanton brightness still eluded pursuit. The baby hards to moved, and the tube had descended at the centre.

The properties that her face had not worn for many a sickening sense of danger past; a reaction of the nerves,—braced for render the navigation difficulty. This difficulty is further increased by a tidal peculiarity, that the results of the operations from day to danger past; a reaction of the nerves,—braced for render the navigation difficulty. This difficulty is further increased by a tidal peculiarity, that the results of the operations from day to danger past; a reaction of the nerves,—braced for render the navigation difficulty. This difficulty is further increased by a tidal peculiarity, that the results of the operations from day to danger past; a reaction of the nerves,—braced for render the navigation difficulty. This difficulty is further increased by a tidal peculiarity, that the results of the operations from day to danger past; a reaction of the nerves,—braced for render the navigation difficulty. This difficulty is further increased by a tidal peculiarity, that the results of the operations from day to danger past; a reaction of the nerves,—braced for render the navigation difficulty. This difficulty is further increased by a tidal peculiarity, that the results of the operations from day to danger past; a reaction of the nerves,—braced for render the navigation difficulty. This difficulty is further increased by a tidal peculiarity, that the results of the operations from day to danger past; a reaction of the nerves,—braced for render the navigation difficulty. The day of the planet of the navigation difficulty is further increased by a tidal peculiarity. The baby and the tube had descended at the centre of the navigation difficulty is further increased by a tidal peculiarity. The baby and the render of the navigation difficulty is further increased by a tidal peculiarity is further increased by

upon the tubes were thirty-four in number; the tube would bear, besides its own; and the twelve of which were made on circular tubes, trial was attended with a curious example of

result was to establish the fact that rectangular tubes were the strongest, and that the top is the greatest source of strength.

The testing of the tube was now rapidly protected with. For this purpose rails were laid throughout the tube and platform. Ballast waggons were then loaded with iron plates and drawn into the centre of the tube. The first twenty tons increased the deflection by one-eighth of an inch, and with fifty tons the deflexion, as read by lamplight, was 9 inches. This weight was left in all sion was much less than its power to resist tension, hight, and the deflection in the morning was only sion was much less than its power to realist constitution, and the denection in the morning was only being exactly the reverse of that which holds with Si inches. This was attributed, at the time, to some error in the reading; but this, and many esher anomalies in the deflection, were afterwards fully accounted for by local changes of temperature. A gleam of sunshine on the top of the tube raised it, on one occasion nearly an inch in half an hour, with 200 tons at the centre; the top plates being expanded by increase of temperature, while the lower plates remained constant from radiation to the water immediately beneath them. In a similar manner the tube was drawn sidewise, to the extent of an inch, from the sun shining on one side, and returned immediately as clouds passed over the

> The effect of the wind had also excited great forebodings in most minds, excepting. Mr. Stephenson's; but its influence seems to be

of trains in rapid motion, were always foremost among the theoretical apparations that haunted the early history of the bridges.

Mr. Stephenson attached, however, little impor-

tance to these considerations; depending on the great weight of the structure itself, for obviating any danger from impact, and on the fitful nature of gusts of wind, as affording no apprehension of continued isochronous motion. During the violent therefore was capable of carrying 113 tons equally distributed over it; and was of itself sufficient for rose up three feet in front of the engine; they railway traffic, as the weight of a line of locomotives affected, although one of them was resting at each end only on a pile of loose planks, and at an eleva-Thus a wrought-iron tubular bridge, made tion of 100 feet, and was neither connected, lateof plates riveted together, was decided on; and nothing now remained but the construction of the bridges, the floating of them from their place of manufacture on the shore to their place on the stone piers or towers, and to the place on the stone piers or towers, and to the place on the stone piers or towers, and to the place on the stone piers or towers, and to the place of the most nearly quadruple its lateral motion amounted, under these circumstances, to about 1½ inches. The blow struck by the gale was not simultaneous throughout the length of the tube, but impinged locally, and at under the place of the length which raising them by means of hydraulic machinery equal intervals, on all parts of the length which brought her:

For some time Gruech continued to watch this pretty sight with interest; then she stepped down from the stone seat, and began to toss her ball again.

Suddenly it swerved in its upward flight, and fell

We hope we have done enough to recomposite to support the archive to support the water. As centering to support the arches volumes. The account of the construction is ably perplexing. The gale was diverted from its ever, the interest involved in the discovery of tube, partially returning to its normal shape from a new principle and the gradual experiments its own elasticity, was again met by the succeeding by which that principle is tested and applied. wave. The tube, however, on no occasion attained Neither has the constructive part the breathless feeling attached to the struggle with, and less feeling attached to the struggle with, and

> The impact from the passage of an ordinary train one master will, that distinguish the floating must, of course, be incomparable in effect with the blow of such a hurricane, on a surface of 13,000 square feet in one span.

> The expense of the preliminary experiments was altogether £6,350; a "great cost," Mr. Clark terms it, but surely money well laid placing of the tubes was described in the news- was £145,000; that of the unfinished Bri-

#### Varieties.

Pushvites are now called "Brummagem Catho-PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY. - Drinking ale as

medicine, and denouncing it as a beverage! It is generally conceded, now-a-days, that the

Adding Insult to Injury. - The tax-gatherer calling upon a blind person for the payment of the Window-Tax .- Punch. PYTHAGORAS GAVE this excellent precept:-

Choose always the way that seems the best, howtravelling-cranes over different parts of the work, ever rough it may be. Custom will render it easy "You Look rather flat," said the tea-kettle to

tinguished by an excess of the very element that is

CREDIT IS like a looking glass, which, when once be repaired.

An Empry Head.—Dawkter, dawkter," said an Great precautions were taken to preserve the exquisite the other day, "I want you to tell me hot rivets constantly thrown about continually ex- -"It wants nothing but brains," said the gentle-

dying with the tooth-ache!"

this port, at the extraordinary low rate of £2 per head. After deducting the cost of provisions, &c., On the 16th of January, the operation of cutting the consignees of the vessel have only about los, per

Liverpool Standard. POLITE, BUT SLOW .- A stuttering Vermonter was

great labour was required to splinter away the home with any one of the members of a certain division of the daughters of temperance from church.

Coals.-Of the three million tons and upwards

ment, that took its place with the motes in the sunleave, doneing, and floating, and playing up and
down in the flood of light.

The first englide object of interest and pursuit paciside the bale; and all its clutchings and strivings
the renewed and concentrated upon this pretty
law, down in the flood of light.

The renewed and concentrated upon this pretty
law, down in the flood of light.

The renewed and concentrated upon this pretty
law, down in the flood of light.

The first englide object of interest and pursuit pacilive newed and concentrated upon this pretty
law, down in the flood of light.

The first englide object of interest and pursuit pacilive newed and concentrated upon this pretty
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one, the manner is always very
was supported at either end just as the bridge
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danger, and the quivering of the over-strong
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straing of the over-strong
on the page did not like to disturb—the manner
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was supported at either end just as the bridge
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the had look in the botleave, was in specific in the sunlive new in the problem

OU OU BARRY'S HEALTH RESTORING FOOD THE REVALENTA ARABICA.

YAYAUTION.—The most disgusting and in-J jurious compounds being sold by unscrupulous specu-atomtors upon the credulity of the Public, under close imitaion ion of the name of DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARA-BICSICA FOOD, or with a pretence of being similar to that deliciolcious and invaluable remedy for Indigestion, Constipa-lion for, Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hesses. DU BARARRY and Co. caution Invalids against these barefaced tettempts at imposture. There is nothing in the whole "speagetable kingdom that can legitimately be called similar to July Ju Barry's Revalenta Arabica, a plant which is cultivated my by Du Barry and Co. on their estates alone, and for the pre-margaration and pulverisation of which their own Patent MacMachinery alone is adapted. Let Corn Chandlers sell their peapease, beans, lentil, and other meals under their proper

namames, and not trifle with the health of Invalids and In-fanfants, for whom DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA nlonlone is adapted. Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

If It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies;

likethe Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a Inethe Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a reuseure of three years' nervousuess; Major-General Thomas [Kirking, of Exmouth; Captain Farker D. Bingham, R.N., of Noño, 4 Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, who was cured of of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Haltan, Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Haltan, Eso., barrister-at-law, King's College, Cambridge, Whatho, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has represented the use of his limbs in a very short time upon represented the use of his limbs in a very short time upon the secellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, 2008-88-88-8 cure of functional disorders; Mr. Thomas Wood-BuBucks—a cure of functional disorders; Mr. Thomas Wood, BuBucks—a cure of functional disorders; Mr. Thomas Wood, Ihohouse, Bromley—recording the cure of a lady from constinuation and sickness during pregnancy; the Rev. Thomas Miminster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' memercousness, with spasms and daily comitings; Mr. Tay-lollor, coroner of Bolton; Captain Allen—recording the cure

Inlor, coroner of Bolton; Captain Allen—recording the care of of epileptic fits; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James shor-ladand, Esq., No. 3 Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks; late susurgeon in the 90th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James susurgeon in the 90th Regiment—a cure of thirteen years! Proporter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years! reocough, with general debility; J. Smyth, Esq., 37 Lower (Alabbey-street, Dublin; Cornelius O'Sullivan, M.D., F.F.R.C.S., Dublin—a perfect cure of thirty years' indescribing the grant from anentism, which had resisted all other reabable agony from aneurism, which had resisted all other remenedies; and 20,000 other well-known individuals, who have Rement the discoverers and importers. Du Barry and Co., 127 Nevew Boud-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary menanner in which their health has been restored by this ususeful and economical diet, after all other remedies had bebeen tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery alaband ned. 'A full report of important cures of the above arand many other complaints, and testimonials from parties worthe highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Ju of of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du BBarry and Co.'—Morning Cheonicle. In canisters with fifull instructions, weighing 11b. at 2s 9d.; 2lb. at 4s 6d; 515 lb. at 11s; 12lb. at 22s; superior refined quality, 10lb. 3:33s; 5lb. 22s; suitably packed for all climates. Canisters coforwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of post-office or hisakers orders (the 12lb. and 10lb. canisters free of carbinates). Production of the conisters free of carbinates. ririage.) Each canister bears the seal and signature of Du BBarry and Co. in full, without which none can be genuine, BBarry and Co. in full, without which none can be genuine, BDn Barry and Co., 127 New Bond-street London. As a naneasure of precaution against spurious imitations, Messrs Don Barry and Co. have appointed such agents in London sand the country whose high respectability is an additional aund the country whose figh respectationity is an additional agguarantee to the public of the genuineness of their health excestoring food. Thus, in London, are agents:—Fortnum, AMason, and Co., 182 Piccadilly, purveyors to her Majesty tithe Queen; Hedges and Buller, 155 Regent-street; F. IDeane, 116 Mount-street; Abbias, 60 Gracechurch-street; P. Programmer & Gracechurch street; Stelton, 40 Bickerschurch

BBrowning 4 Gracechurch-street; Skelton, 49 Bishopsgate-Betreet; 199 and 451 Strand; 4 Cheapside; 56, Lamb's Conduit-sireet; 54 Upper Baker-street; 65 dayard-street, PPortman-square; 24 Motcomb-street; 63 and 150 Oxford-Street; Barclay, 95 Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67 St. Taul's Church-yard; Sutton, Sanger, and Hannay; James Youens, 4 Laurie-terrace, Westminster-road, late of Lud-ggate-hill; Newbery and Son, St. Paul's; W. Windle, echemist, 48 Portman-place, Maida-hill; Russell and Co., 222 Kings street, Covent-garden, and 72 High-street, Harvoygh; Lindses, 10 Newland-terrace, Kensington, OCrosse and Blackwell, 21 Soho-square; Dann, Johnson, and Co., 84 New Bond-street; Robert Wood, 132 New Bond-street; W. S. Rumsey, 3 Queen-street place, Cheap-Beide, Laugher, chemist, Camden town; W. F. Smith, 12 Meen's-row, Walworth-road; Matthews, grocer, Albe-zmarle-street; Shuttleworth and Stamper, 140 Leadenhall-sstreet; Hicks and Son, 72 Welbeck-street; Holmes and Minneford, 1 Spring-street, Sussex-gardens; Samuel THardstaff, 89 and 90 High-street. Camden-town; H. IFreeth, 32 A Great College-street, Camden-town; Lock-TWOOD, 75 New Bond-street; and through all grocers, cehemist, medicine vendors, and booksellors in the king-celom. Caution.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invalusable food, as also that of their firm, have been so closely imitated that invalids cannot too carefully look at, the rexact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry ad dress, 127 New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid ibeing imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Revalenta or-tother spu ious compounds of peas, beans, lentil Powder, Indian and catmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless \*\*Budacity of their ignorant and unscrapulous compounds, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS. The REVALENTA ARABICA, discovered, exclusively grown

and imported by Du Barry and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London, sole owners of the Revalenta Estates and of the Patent Machine by which alone the curative principles the plant can be developed.

This light delicious breakfast Farina (without medicine

of any kind, without inconvenience, and without expense

as it saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive re medies) speedily and permanently removes dyspepsia (in constipation, acidity, cramps, spasms, fits heartburn, diarrhea, nervoueness, biliousness, affection of the liver and kidneys, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, drainess, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, tions of the skin, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheuma-tiam, gout, nousea and vemiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spleen, general debility, para-lysis, cough, asthma, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unitness for study. delusious, loss of memory, vertige, blood to the head, e haustion, melancholy, groundlessfear, indecision, wretched infants and invalids generally, as it is the only food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, and imparts a healthy reli-h for lunch and dinner, and restores the facult, of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most unfeebled .- Du BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-

An Analysis by the celebrated professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c.:—I hereby certify, that having examined 'Du Barry's llevalenta Arabica,' I find it to be a pure vegetable Parina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to construct dyspensia, constipation, and their pervous consequences.—Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Analytical Chemist, 24, Bloomsbury-square, London, June 8th, 18.9. A FEW CASES.

## WEASE BY THE EMPEROR OF DUSSIA

The Consul-General has been ordered to inform Messre On Barry and Co., that the Revalenta Arabica, they had sent to his Majesty, the Emperor, has, by imperial permis-Palaces.—Russian Consul-General, London, December 2nd From the Right Hon, the Lord Stuart de Decies. Gentlemen—I have derived much benefit from the use

of the 'llevalenta Food.' It is only due to the public and to vourselves to state, that you are at liberty to make any ase of this communication which you may think proper. 1 remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant, STUART DE Decies, Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford, February

Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I have suf Sered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had onsulted the advice of many, has been effectually ramoved by your excellent Revalenta Arabica Food in six weeks -PARKER D. BINGEAM, Captain Royal Navy, Park Walk, Little Chel en, London, October, 1848. Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt o

this two ten-pound canisters of your ' Revalenta Arabica Food.' I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear sir, yours most respectfully, Thos. King, Major-General, Louisa Terrace, Exmouth, August 17th, 1849. I now consider myself a stranger to all compaints except

a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and ever quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance ears, and which my medical attendanthad declared incurble at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall from my horse, hemiplegia was the consequence, my left arm and leg were paralysed; also my left eyelid and the isplaced. From 1798 these dilapidations have resisted all remedies until now, at the age of eighty-five, by two years use of your delicious breakfast food, my l-ft arm and leg have been readered as useful to me as the right, and the left eyelid restored to health, the eye so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duty to place the above details at your disposal, in any way you think will promote the wel-fare of others. Faithfully, W. Hunt, Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, Oct. 15th 1849. My dear Sir,-It is not to be told all the benefit your

ood has been to me; and my little son cries for a sauce of it every morning, he has never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large. Most faithfully yours, WALTER KEATING, 2, Man. Aing-pace, St. Saviour's, Jersey, Nov. 4th, 1849.
Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it

eing so well with his irrant. (This infant was six days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta.) No. 21 Queen's terrace, Bayswater, Nov. 22nd, 1849. Sir, -I have given your kevalenta Arabica Food to my little girl, who is of a delicate constitution, and I find it

does her much good, &c. H. CLARE, Catherine street, Frome, Somersetshire, Dec. 16th, 1848. Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not

been a day wingst vointing street or street times, and the source from the source of the fourth day after she commenced from the source of the fourth day after she commenced from the source of the fourth day after she commenced from the fourth da thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully.

Wx. Marrix, 12, Patrick-street, Cork. April 4th, 1849.

Gertlemen, The ledy for whom I ordered your F. od is

six mentioned.

six menths advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestics, constipation, throwing up her meals chortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic enthecerama, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform that your food producer appearance of the control of the Atheersma, and sometimes both. I am happy to miorm actiles your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heariburn and the functions are more regular, dec. Thomas Josephouse, Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31st, 1849.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to say my daughter has greatly benefited by taking your Revalenta Arabica Food. Her epileptic fits are much less frequent than formerly, instead of coming on every three weeks, there are now intervals of seven or eight weeks between and with very little convul-

geven or eight weeks between, and with very little convul-sion. I am in great hopes they are gradually leaving her, as she is greatly improved in health and strength. I am,

gear sir, yours faithfully, John H. Allen, Captain R.A., Landon, 9th February, 1850.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to tell you that the diarrhea, of Which I had suffered for two years, is much improved, and all the attendant symptoms considerably abated, since I commerced taking the Hevalenta; and should it continue without a relapse, I shall have little to complain of, &c. SANUEL LAXTON, Market street, Leicester, November 2nd,

......For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily.

Next to God, I owe you a debt of gratitude. I have not had any tikiness at the stomach since I commenced your Food, &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours very

St. Saviour's, Leeds, December 9th, 1847.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

hereby announce the following meetings:

On Sunday afternoon at three o'clock the adjourned meeting of the Democratic Conference will be held in the Coffee-room of the John-street Institution, and in conse-

quence the meeting of the Metropolitan Delegates is adjourned till Sunday. February 9th.

On Sunday evening next at the Rock Tavern, Lissongrove—Princess Royal, Gircus-street, Marylebone—Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road—Crown and Anchor, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town—and New Eastern Literary and Scientific Institution, Morpeth-street, Greenstreet, Bethnal Green.

street, Bethnal Green.
On the same evening at the King and Queen, Foley-street,
Portland place, a discussion will be opened by Mr. Alfred On the same evening at five o'cleck, the United Dele-

gates of the Tower Hamlets will meet at the Woodman Tavern, White-street, Waterloo Town; and at eight o'clock Mr. Elliott will lecture at the above tavern. Subject: The present crisis. On the same evening at the City Hall, 26, Golden-lane, Barbican, a lecture will be delivered.

On the same evening, at the Globe and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial-road-east, a lecture will be delivered. On Monday evening next the Westminster locality will meet at the Peacock Tavern, Maiden-lane, Covent Garden-Mr. William Shute, the sub-secretary, will be in attendance to enrol members.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Bronterre O'Brien will lecture at the City Hall, 26, Golden-lane, Barbican, Subject: 'Political and Social Rights.'

On Tuesday evening, February 4th, a public meeting will be held in the Hail of the John-street Institution, for the purpose of reviewing the Queen's Speech. Messrs. O'Connor, Reynolds, E. Jones, Harney, Thornton Hunt, Holyoake, O'Brien, and Le Blond will attend, and take part in the proceedings. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock, demission free.
On Wednesday evening next, at the South London

Hall, Mr. Ernest Jones will lecture. Subject; 'The People, their Wrongs and Rights. Signed on behalf of the Committee, JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary.

RNEST JONES, ESQ., will deliver a course of THREE LECTURES at the SOUTH LUNDON CHARTIST HALL, corner of WEBBER-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, on FEBEUARY 5TH and 12TH. ubject:— The People their Wrongs and Rights, their Power and Weakness," To commence at Eight o'clock. Admission, to defray expenses, Hall, Id.; Platform, 2d, NOTICE.

BINGLEY.—A DELEGATE MEETING will be held at Mr. Durran's, Temperance Hotel Bingley, on Sunday, February 9th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to ittend the Convention about to assemble in London on the 3rd of March. The following places are requested to send delegates: - Readford, Wilsden, Haworth, Keightey, Farnhill, Sutton, Shipley, Harden.

#### LEEDS ISTRICT.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE LEEDS L Chartist Association beg to call a delegate meeting of the following places, viz.:—Leeds, Holbeck, Pudsey, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Batley, and Birstall, for the purpose of considering and adopting measures for the nomination of a delegate to the Convention, to be held in London on the 3rd of March. The number of delegates to be restricted to wo from each place, and the meeting to be held in the Bazaar, Leeds, on Sunday morning at ten o'clock, Febru-

Signed on behalf of the Committee, WILLIAM BROOK, Secretary.

LAND AND COTTAGES FOR TEETOTALERS. MMEDIATE POSSESSION OF A Four Acres Allotment, with a Four Roomed Cottage, may now be obtained, on the DIBDEN HILL Estate, at CHAL-FORT SAINT GILES, Bucks, twenty-one miles from London fortune compelling the occupant to give it up. There is a capital acre of wheat growing, but the incoming renant will not be forced to take to it. The other three acres are at liberty to be planted as the incoming tenant shall think proper. Two acres with a two roomed cottage may be proper. Two acres with a two roomed cottage may be had for £8 per annum. Further information may be chtained on the spot from Mr. Page. On another Estate, called PLUMMER'S FARM, belonging to

the same Landlord and situated close to the . BANGE TREE, near Colney Harch (Middlesex) Station of the Great Northern Railway, (which is reached in ten minutes, from London, for sixpence, or there and back for ninepence,) the very richest meadow and arable land may be rented for £3 10s per acre, per annum, and three rooms in the be had for four shillings per week. Mr. Hallett, the principal tenant there, will give the most satisfactory information; but neither him nor Mr. Page will answer any letter, unless it contains a penny stamp to pay the postage of

#### TOOTHACHE PREVENTED.

Price Is. per packet; post-free, 1s. 1d.
RANDE'S ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYING TEETH, and RENDERING THEM SOUND AND PAINLESS, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a TRUE THEORY of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to kill the nerve, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then b-comes a dead substance in the living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embodied in a living organ. BRANGE'S ENAMEL does not destroy the nerve, but by RESTORING THE SHELL OF THE TOOTH, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency, by which pain is caused. By following the directions, IN-STANT EASE is obtained, and a LASTING CURE follows, Pull instructions accompany every packet. AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIAL -SEVERAL PERSONS CURI D.

'Romsey, Sept. 17th, 1850. 'SIR,—Having, more than two years ago, applied BRANDE'S ENAMEL to a hollow tooth which gave mo great pain; ever since which time I have been able to masticate upon it as though it had never been decayed at all. Delighted with the success. I presented the ENAMEL to several friends, all of whom, I believe, have used it with perfect success. Having now another applicant. I enclose thirteen stamps, for which you will be kind enough to re

turn another packet. Remaining, Sir, yours, &c., S. F. Pike, To Mr. J. Willis. Mr. Godfrey's Romsey, Hants. CAUTION.—The great success of this preparation ha duced numerous unskilful persons to produce spurious imitations, and to copy ' Brande's Enamel' Advertise-ments. It is needful, therefore, to guard against such im-

positions, by seeing that the name of John Willis accom-COUGHS EFFECTUALLY CURED. BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE; D A specific for Coughs, Colds, Brochitis, Asthma, Pulmonary Phthisis, Influenza, Derangement of the Voice,

under the direction of a professional gentleman, who for many years has made the Anatom and Pathology of the

The influence of BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE pursues the exact track of the inflammatory action causing cough. First soothing the glottis and epiglottis (the organs of voice) its sed tive influence passes along the nucous lining of the windpipe unto the bronchii, and, allaying pulmonary irritation, giving ease and comfort to the chest—restoring the voice to its accustomed clearness

Dark-street, Haverfordwest, Feb. 18th, 1849. Gentlemen,—Having been recommended by Mr. O. E. Davies of this town to try BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE, for a very severe cough with which I was troubled for more than six months, I did so, and after taking only two packets, I was perfectly recovered. I had been for months that I could not rest night or day, with difficulty of breathing and a tickling sensation in the throat, and the cough at times was so severe that I was nearly suffocated. I can now sleep comfortably, and quite I am, &c.,

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Patent Medicine Vendors, and all the Agents for Brande's Enamel : manufac tured only by the Proprietor's Agent, John Willis, 59, Fleet-street, London, in packets at 1s. 11d. po-t free, 1s. 3d., and in boxes at 2s. 9d., post free, 3s. 5d., containng three of the smaller packets. THE CELESTIAL SCIENCE OF THE STARS.

TR. F. MOORE having after years of sedulous devotion to the study of this sublime Cooper's lecture. ches, respectfully offers his services to a discriminating and enlightened public, trusting that by personal demon-stration some may be convinced of its truth and import-

In Horary Astrology, Prefessor M. has been eminently successfut, the accuracy of his calculations and the per-spicuity of his judgments have caused hundreds, who besidered it to be an imposture and a cheat, to join Per J. Hartley, Bradford the ranks of the wise and bear their grateful testimony t its reality and exceeding usefulness, when legitimately practiced by educated and competent persons

This department of the Art (H.A.) eateemed the most beautiful, is founded on the sympathetic properties which universally exist, more or less, through which presumes that the Heavenly bodies are the prevailwhereby is produced all the manifold events and changes (both physical and metaphysical) that happen on the surfaces of the respective systems; and by an easy though admirable theory, we are enabled to solve any question on which the mind dwells with peculiar force, such as sucbeen a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and cess in any particular enterprise, travelling, navigation time, his or her attractions (personal or intellectual) bilities, and employment, the degree of happiness that will attend the union, &c. &c. The Terms are, for the Solution of Four Questions, 2s. 6d.

Ten ditto, 5s.

A Theme of the Heavens accompanies the judgments, which are lucid and complete.

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truly, (Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER, of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire.

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POLITICAL HANDBOOK FOR THE PEOPLE which it is hoped will accurately represent the feelings of the industrial and intelligent operatives, and at the same time disabuse the upper and middle classes of the erroneous and exaggerated impression too prevalent among them, respecting the views and objects of the unenfranchised masses.

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OF February,

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No. IV. will be published on Saturday, the 8th of Feb. CONTENTS—The Legal Church; its Wages, its Title to its Profit, its Amount, How Derived, its False Returns—The

On SATURDAY, the 15th Instant will appear Ao. I.. Price Twopence, of POEMS BY ERNEST JONES.

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#### FUNERAL OF THE DECEASED POLISH refugee, jan roshetski.

This ceremony took place on Sunday afternoon according to the following arrangement. About two o'clock several thousand people, respectably attired, assembled on Clerkenwell Green, and in the Polish-rooms at Turnmill-street. About half-past two the procession started in the following order; Poles and Hungarians, marching abreast and carrying their National Flags. Wand bearers, followed by the Trades' Committee, supporting the coffin covered with a tri-coloured velvet pall. Two swords crossed, and the dress and accoutrements of the deceased borne by his countrymen. These were followed by the Polish Committee, carrying appropriate banners. Wand bearers, followed by a procession of at least 4,000 persons, who were continually reinforced as they proceeded on their route through Smithfield, Finebury, Shoreditch, and Bethnal Green, until they arrived at the cemetery in Victoria Park, where the concourse was immense. The burial service having been performed, several ora tions, suitable to the occasion, were delivered by Mr. Brown and other speakers, over the grave. A collection was made amounting to nearly £8. The meeting then returned in procession to the Fraternal vered by Mr. Brown, to a large audience, upon the life and character of the deceased. A portion of the procession stopped on the return home at the Hall of Science, City-road, and a further collection of between £2 and £3 was received after Walter

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BRADFORD COM-MITTEE FOR THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES, January 21st 1851.

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DEATH OF GENERAL BEM.

OFFICERS AND CITIZEN THE L SOLDIERS will give a grand Musical Entertainment at Cowper-street, on Tuesday Evening, February 4th, at which, for this night only, a brass band of twelve performers will attend. A number of songs, including the Marseillaise in character, and several English, will also be sung. Mr. O'Connor is invited to attend. Mr. W. Rider

Admission, Hall 2d. ; Platform 6d. To commence at half-past seven o'clock.

#### To Correspondents.

THE POLISH REFUCES.—Mr. Thomas Antill, on behalf of the Metropolitan Trades, desires to acknowledge, with thanks, the sum of £2 14s, being the amount collected at the Hall of Science, City-road, after an appeal made

by Mr. T. Cooper.

Mr. Alcock begs to acknowledge 1s from a Manchester manufacturer towards enabling Mr. O'Connor to withstand the attempts now being made to ruin him with ехреняев. Mr. J. W. Sмітн, Whitechurch.—It terminated on the 18th

MR. FERGUSON.—Your notice is an advertisement. MB. EMBLEY, Kendal.—In Mr. 11.'s next parcel. Mr. SUICLIFFE CRABTREE, Rochdale.—We shall be much obliged by receiving the reports alluded to. We have not

onlined by receiving the report annual to whether the recently issued any contents bills; when we resume them the wishes of our correspondent shall receive due Mr. E. Jones. - The numbers forwarded shall be attended to in our next. John Smith, Whitechurch.—Write to the secretary, Digby

Wyatt. E.q. E. G. Assend.—If the landlord pays, the tenant has n status in the vestry. . Manony, Congleton.—Write to the Land Office, 144, High

Holborn, London.

Mr. Martin Jude.—We had prepared extracts from the letter sent us, but are sorry that press of matter prevents their publication. Mr. T. Brown, Turnmill-street, is requested to forward his communications earlier, otherwise they cannot appear until the following week. MR M'ADAM, Gatehouse. - It has always been posted on

the Friday evening.

## TO THE READERS OF THE "NORTHERN STAR."

With the commencement of the Session we purpose to make several important alterations and improvements in the contents, and publication of the Northern Star.

A larger quantity of small type will be used than at present, which will materially improve the appearance of the paper, and add to the quantity of its contents.

The present Scottish Edition will be discontinued, and advantage be taken of the exten-First Edition till Friday evening; by which our Scottish readers will have one day's later news.

By making correspondence as brief as possible during the sitting of Parliament, we shall be enabled to give very full reports of its proceedings, together with an ample and careful selection of home and foreign news. all the news of that morning. This will place the Star on an equality with the other metropolitan journals published on the same day, as regards the lateness and variety of its

By these changes we hope, that while the Star will maintain its distinctive character as the organ of Chartism, it will also present all the best features of a carefully compiled ramily paper.

Acting upon what we considered practical fined electrons as they did when wages were paid—and each act for himself. After breakfast the work-people assembled round the mill, but the bell remained silent and the doors continued electrons as they did when wages were paid—and each act for himself. After breakfast the work-people assembled round the mill, but the bell remained silent and the doors continued electrons. Family paper.

advice, we had determined upon altering the forced them on to a strike. shape, and making the Star a sixteen, instead of an eight page paper. Subsequent communications with the leading agents in the provinces have, however, convinced us that such an alteration would be unpopular with our readers: and we therefore relinquish that portion of our proposed alterations. The Star will continue to retain its present shape.

We trust that our readers and friends will exert themselves to support these efforts to ssue a journal worthy of being the organ of Democracy in this country.

Orders, Subscriptions, and Advertisements for the New Series, which will commence on Saturday, February the 8th, should be forwarded to this office immediately.

#### NORTHERN SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851.

ISHMAELISM.

Industrial insurrections are the order of the day. We can scarcely turn to a single point ties and direct collision. Our Free Trade and Competitive prophets preach "Peace, peace," but there is no peace. Yet, according to their creed, there ought to be. They have produced as near an assimilation to their predicted milennium as ever they are likely to obtain. Provisions are low in price, work moderately corresponding reduction of wages with food. Even the Protectionist Editor of the Tory general prosperity was purchased at the ex-

of the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer. noyed the "knobsticks," as they were called, Home, Turnmill-street, where a lecture was deli- facie, this is evidence of the power of the its vengeance on its recusant slaves were recondition of the country. But, in the midst of all this seeming pros-

perity, swelling even over the congratulations of labour with capital. By the existing organisation of Society, these two primary eleare placed in irreconcileable antagonism. Whether the conflict be open or concealed, it is always waged; whether we have adverse or prosperous seasons, the intestine struggle, produced by the encroachment of the master and the resistance of the man, convulses society. pulchre—fair without, but within full of talists as Sir Elkanah Armitage,

ensure the scanty fare requisite for sustaining camp, instead of a well-ordered and amicable life from one week's end to the other. Moses society! was not a modern Political Economist, else he was not a modern Political Economiss, cise no never would have fixed "six days" as the London we have just had a complete sweep out of the whole "Companionship" of the limit of each week's labour. Messrs. Stor, Maring Post in order to make wars.

their tyrants, nowever, that the same age, and when years of faithful service have fested. The desire to grow rich, no matter incapacitated them from getting employment how, everywhere pervades the class which accelsewhere? Nothing of the kind. The man how, everywhere pervades the class which accelsewhere? Nothing of the kind. The man how are the past found that he was the man had been accepted to the class which accepted the past found that he was the man had been accepted to the class which accepted the past found that he was the man had been accepted to the class which accepted th how, everywhere pervaues the could save cumulates wealth out of the profits of others' pager of the Post found that he could save industry. We have an instructive example of £2,000 a year, and that was enough, All the length to which men, otherwise liberal and other considerations were blown to the winds, estimable, will go in the pursuit of this object, Do we not live under the dispensation of the estimable, will go in the pursuit of the line the strike which has been so long pending modern Gospel—a Gospel which abolishes all in the strike which has been so long pending modern Gospel—a gospel which abolishes all between Sir Elkanah Armitage and some of former codes of morals and religion and comhis workpeople, at Pendleton.

the advocacy of a talented, humane, and courageous man, in the person of the Rev. T. G. with this last case, is the fact that a body of LEE. In the numbers of his Trades Union workmen could be found anywhere who were Magazine, now lying before us, we find a full willing, deliberately, to supersede their fellow and deeply interesting history of this struggle, operatives. In ordinary cases, mean, unjust

The origin of the strike is thus described by the origin of the discharge Esq., Member for the borough, and an inti- of men living by the same trade, against whom mate friend of Sir ELKANAH :-Sometime during the last summer, the weavers of a

certain description of goods, formed an union among them-selves, in order to protect their only property—their la-

bour. The persons employed in a mill not far from the Messrs, Farrar's establishment, near Radcliffe, having been long in the receipt of wages much lower than the gentlemen just named were giving for the same descrip-tion of work, a strike of the badly-paid men at length ensued. The Messrs. Farra, in the most candid and ho-nourable manner, told their own men that if their neigh-bours did not pay the same price as they had been paying, in order to meet, in the market, those persons who paid low wages, they—the Farrars—must, out of justice to themselves, reduce their standard of remuneration. The men at once perceived that an union must be formed, and immedi tely began to make the necessary arrangements for its constitution. Soon after the union was organised, the matters of difference alluded to were amicably ad-justed, and men who had turned out resumed their work. One or two other strikes took place, but in those cases sion of railways, to delay the publication of the also the men succeeded in obtaining the required advances. The sagacity of the operatives enabled them to perceive the injustice which was being inflicted on the masters who were paying high wages, while others were allowed to have the same description of work done at much lower prices; hence, they considered that the proprietors of Pendleton New Mills ought, in all fairness, to pay the same as others in the same business had long been doing. By some means, it is supposed, Sir Elkanah and Sons became aware that at no distant period they would be requested to raise their standard of prices to the one adopted by other respectable firms. To stave off We shall also issue a Saturday Edition for the the appreheded difficulty, and, at the same time to put forth a more genteel aspect to the public, the overlookers metropolis, and the home counties, containing were persuaded to relinquish their connection with the union, and better twist was supplied to the weavers. The sudden withdrawal of the overlookers—under the alleged fear of being discharged from their employment, and also of being ejected from their houses—together with their efforts to induce those persons employed under them to leave the union, gave the alarm to the whole of the hands concerned, who resolved, at once, to present to their masters a list of prices paid by other firms, as the standard by which they themselves desired to be remunerated. The men composing the deputation, and who presented the list, were told that as the hands wished to give a week's notice, they could, after breakfast, go through the counting-house—

> public for support, and were nobly responded civil and religious liberties of mankind, in any country whatever. to. Finding this to be the case, the Manchester Guardian-an inveterate and consistent enemy of the working classes, and a ready tool of the manufacturers—was made use of to publish an exaggerated and false statement of the average earnings of the hands thus forced out of work, because they would not relinquish one of the most precious privileges of Englishmen—the right to associate for common protection and defence. Exaggerated as that statement was, the average amount paid for the three weeks selected, was 11s. 11d, for each person! No great thing to boast ofbut which seemed, in the eyes of the Guardian. a most exorbitant and preposterously high has suddenly gathered around him. The inrate of wages for mere "weavers." Whether it was owing to having been over

it is, he failed in reducing them to starvation, and consequent submission to his own terms. Finding they still resisted, after the lapse of several weeks, the "liberal" knight resorted of the compass, in which the war of Capital to coercion. One of his "hands" was disagainst Labour is not pushed to open hostili- charged because he would not force his wife (who was formerly employed in the mill on strike) to go to work! To an over-looker, who was out of work in consequence of the strike, he refused a character or "clearance," which was demanded before other employers would give him employment. Another man was discharged because his daughter refused to be abundant, and, as yet, there has been no general dragged back to underpaid work, and because he himself had the audacity to take shares in a Co-operative Mill in Whit-lane, started by Morning Postavowed, in our hearing, on Wed. the hands on strike. Not content with coernesday last, that the nation in general, and cing his own workpeople, men in the employ. the great body of the working classes in parti. ment of a neighbouring firm-one of the part--A splendid silk banner with the motto, "What is cular, were never so well off, in the recollection ners in which is nephew to the knight-were life without liberty." Wand bearers, followed by of the present generation, as they are at this ruthlessly discharged, because they sympathised moment. He added, it is true that this with, and supported their fellow workpeople. The situations of the "hands" forced out of pense of the landlords and the farmers, and work were supplied by persons from Warringthat he reserved his opinion as to the ultimate ton and other places, and these were huddled results of the system; but, in the meantime he together in cottages adjacent to the mills, and fully admitted the immediate benefits derived belonging to Sir Elkanah, in a manner calcalculated to destroy all sense of decency in If any decisive proof were required of the those thus treated. Prosecutions were instifact, it may be found in the overflowing coffers tuted against mere children, for having an-Notwithstanding considerable reductions of and the bench, as usual, showed their fellowtaxation within the last two years, that func- feeling with the employer-class, by convicting, tionary is a second time astonished with a on the flimsiest evidence, those charged before surplus: this time a larger surplus than ever them. In short, all the recognised and usual before, astounded a Whig Financier. Prima methods by which capital is allowed to wreak masses to purchase an increased quantity of sorted to, while every overture to arbitrate the excisable articles, and of the general diffusion matter in dispute, and to place the relation of of enterprise and employment. Our taxing employer and employed on an equitable basis machinery, however clumsily contrived and in future, was systematically rejected. After unjust in details, is a tolerably accurate baro- the lapse of many months, the quarrel is still meter of the general industrial and financial as far from adjustment as ever. The prices paid by SIR ELKANAH, according to tables which are exchanged on all hands, we hear five to thirty per cent. below those paid by the din and discord arising from the clashing honourable employers. It is clear that the latter must be protected against the unfair competition which this discrepancy occasions, ments of wealth, which ought to be identical, or be forced to lower their wages also. In order to avert this result, we are happy to the self-employing and co operative principle of disinterested devotion to principle, worthyhy they have taken a mill, stocked it with of the ancient Roman Republic in its palmiestst machinery, and we hope will be successful in days. an enterprise, which will release them from Our civilisation is, indeed, like a whited slavish dependence on such "liberal" capirottenness and dead men's bones. The gor- The extensive strike of the seamen em-

geous Temples of Trade, with their massive ployed in the North of England, and in the the hated yoke of the despot's puppet, Piusus and tasteful architecture, and windows com- port of Lynn, is another indication of the un- the Ninth-we all know. The retributionon posed of immense sheets of plate glass, set in sound and unsatisfactory condition of society. that awaits on that most infamous act of monoburnished brass frames; in which light is dif- No body of men are more valuable to our mer- dern times we have yet to see. fused from scores of expensive, glittering, and cantile and manufacturing country, than That it will be avenged we think is guaranamelelegant chandeliers, and reflected from rows of those who, in all seasons of the year, are teed by the orations of Father Gayazzi, noted vast and costly mirrors, in ornamental gilded ready to tempt "the dangers of the sea," less than by the heroic and unremitting exercer. frames—are but the screen to the misery, de-either to convey the products of our own skill tions of MAZZINI, for the attainment of that all moralisation, and crime, which overwhelm the and industry to distant lands, to bring back, nationality which is the cherished purpose of of victims of our infamous and deadly slop system. Behind all this brilliance and magnifications; or to transport, from one part of our thise with the efforts of both. We need not the design of the des cence—that dazzling display of wealth—the coast to another, the raw materials and com- remind our readers, that during the triumvivi revelations of Henry Maynew show us the modities which keep the mighty tide of our rate of Mazzini, liberty of speech, writriter and the line in manufactors and comproducers, condemned to live in unwholesome internal trade ever flowing. The life of British ing, and printing were freely enjoyed by all all and garrents mosts of nactions and cellars and garrets—nests of pestilence and fever—upon pittances so utterly inadequate to support the merest animal existence; that, in moderation of their present demands is a proof geons of the Inquisition, and the world waward the case of women they are compalled to the The utmost confidence may be renew on.

"We must lay aside that fallacious mode of censuring by the lump, and must bring things close to the test of true or false." Businers's Theory.

Eastern Counties and Companies.—It is understood that the directors of the above companies have entered into an equitable traffic arrangement, by which all competition between the two companies is avoided.

The Address of women, they are compelled to eke that they have no desire to bear hardly upon their employers. Yet here, again, the essential antagonism of the two forces developes which attracts the eyes of admiring ladies, war toom and justice, has to be demanded by examination for weaving it was so paltry, that the man, his wife, and his children, lisions, riots, bloodshed, partial trials, imprise that they have no desire to bear hardly upon their employers. Yet here, again, the essential antagonism of the two forces developes which attracts the eyes of admiring ladies, was woven, is the abode of squalid want, almost fireless and furnitureless; and the revelations of its iniquitiestics.

With the revended to the the revelations of its iniquitiestics. With the revended to the their employers. Yet here, again, the essential antagonism of the two forces developes which attracts the eyes of admiring ladies, was woven, is the abode of squalid want, almost fireless and furnitureless; and the possible meeting at their case of women, they are compelled to eke their employers. Yet here, again, the essential antagonism of the two forces developes which attracts the eyes of admiring ladies, was woven, is the abode of squalid want, almost fireless and that they have no desire to bear hardly upon their employers. Yet here, again, the essential antagonism of the two forces developes which the reveal tion by a public meeting at the case of women, they are compelled to eke their employers. Yet here, again, the essential antagonism of the two forces developes which the reventages and their employers. Yet here, again, the essential antagonism

have, in many instances, been obliged to com- sonment, and, perhaps, even loss of life. have, in many instances, need congot to combine their labour, even on the Sunday, to Truly in the best of times we live in a hostile

No class of operatives are exempt. In GAMMON, and CRIB know better than that. Morning Post, in order to make way for an THOMAS CARLYLE has told us, that Labour is entirely new set of men from Glasgow. What noble—even religious and God-like; and the was the reason assigned to the property of the slop autocrats think their workmen can't have great "Protector" and advocate of "Native Industry?" Was it any deficiency of the part of the many of THOMAS CARLYLE has told us, that reason assigned for this act by the noble—even religious and God-like; and the was the reason assigned for this act by the It is not alone among the slop workers and skill or attention on the part of the men thus their tyrants, however, that this irresistible rudely sent adrift—many of them in their old mands—"Buy in the cheapest, and sell in the Fortunately for the latter, they have secured dearest market?" One of the most saddening events connected

and deeply interesting history of this satisfies, or avaricious employers, are happy, if they can eatch "knobsticks" by one's and two's; but The origin of the strike is thus described by here we have an organised "Companionship" no fault was alleged, and for whose re-employment or future subsistence, no provision whatever was either made or guaranteed When the working classes thus cut each other's throats, and play into the hands of the capitalist, the case is gloomy and lamentable indeed. No external advice or efforts can save a class who, by their own selfishness and shortsightedness, thus doom themselves to destruction. Cannot the Scottish compositors, now at work on the Post, perceive that they are as much at the mercy of the employer, and of some other body, willing to take less pay, as the men they have displaced? Where is the race of ruin to end?-what lower depths of baseness, oppression and misery, are we destined to fathom, if good faith and brotherly feeling are to be thus banished from the ranks of industry, and proletarians turn traitors to

each other? We must reserve a few observations on the remedial aspect of the question for another occasion.

YOUNG ITALY.

A new and powerful opponent to Cardinal Wiseman has made his appearance in London, in the person of Father GAVAZZI, an Italian Monk, and an earnest believer in the doctrines of the Romish Church. While the

CARDINAL and his abettors are endeavouring to restore the long lost supremacy of the Pope over England, and to reconquer for a titled hierarchy the rich and coveted posses. sions of a rival Church, Father GAVAZZI has come amongst us, to show the real character of tinued closed; and the hands found that their master had Popes, Cardinals, and Bishops, and the utter The men appealed, in the first place, to the incompatibility of their pretensions with the

The mission of this remarkable man is to his co-religionists. Weekly in the Princess's concert room, crowds of foreigners-among whom it is not difficult to distinguish the preponde. rance of the classic features of sunny Italy, assemble to listen to the glowing eloquence of this gifted and extraordinary priest. His addresses, delivered in the flowing and musical language of his native land, are illustrated and enforced by the highest qualities of the perfect and finished orator and rhetorician, and produce a wonderful effect on the númerous and varied assemblies which he telligent and scholarly reporter of the Daily News, to whom we are indebted for the translation of these stirring orations, speaking of paid by Sir Elkanah, or the support afforded the scene presented last Sunday, at the fourth

them by the public, we cannot tell, but certain oration of Father GAVAZZI on "the Inquisition," says:-The eager and breathless attention with which they hang on his every word and the contagious bursts of enthusiasm which ever and anon saluted his outbreaks of true-hearted mracter. The fearless spirit of the Father seems to reve and triumph in the sympathy of his countrymen. The congealed and frozen feelings which sad exile seemed to have pent up in the breasts of these doomed and devoted men from every province of that fair peninsula thaw and

resolve under the warmth of his passionate and soothing It is a fortunate thing that at this moment the people of England should be made aware that, in Italy itself, the temporal authority and spiritual supremacy of the Vatican is questioned by a large, intelligent, and influential body of members of the Romish Church, As far as we understand Father GAVAZZI'S views, he is opposed to the connexion of Church and State in Italy-his efforts are directed to the destruction of the temporal dominion of the Church, of which he is himself a priest-and the work he has set himself to perform in this country is, to point out, by reference to history and to present facts, that the possession of the temporal sword by the PONTIFF has ever proved, as it now proves, adverse to the highest, the dearest, and the

noliest interests of humanity.

These views we know, from personal observation and experience, are widely participated in by Italians. We shall not soon forget the exciting spectacle presented by a numerous meeting of Italians in the Metropolis, the express object of which was, to denounce and to abjure the temporal sovereignty, and even the spiritual supremacy, claimed by the Pontiff, with its consequent priestly rule, as the great central fountain, from which had flowed the subversion, the degradation, the oppression, of their beloved and beautiful, but enslaved country. What that country might become, if the heavy hoof of spiritual and temporal despotism was lifted from its neck, we had a specimen during the short period that the published in the last number of the Trades The glimpse we then obtained of the spirit to and genius of the Roman people, unfettered d by the chains of the Papacy—undimmed by y the black shadow which it casts over the na-ttional character-proved that the ancient he-eroic spirit is not dead; that it but waits time, e, opportunity, and worthy leaders, to blaze ze learn that the operatives have had recourse to a beacon to all nations, and to set exampleses

> How these noble aspirations were crushed, d these glorious efforts made fruitless-howw Rome, by the united forces of France (!) Aus-18-

displaying presence of a body of citizens and a notary publishin presence of a body of citizens and a notary public (Cagnioti, who has been since rotting in gaol for the lic (Cagnioti, who has been since rotting in gaol for the part of a simple ministerial office), have been grant to the public, and baffle all attempts at explanation on the part of the hirelings who have lied through thick on the part of the hirelings who have lied through thick on the part of the hirelings who have lied through thick on the part of the Inquisition," is equally circumstantial on these points: in Rome to controvert them would be simply ridiculous. Kindling with the subjet the orator brought before his auditory vivid and striking definiations of the fourteen methods of torture in practical inst, and forming the orthodox machinery for extorting

and Torquemada revisit us in the induction with an angular (Thunders of applause.) Let others talk of Hurgary, and horrors enacted on the Danube; we know what that mistourors enacted on the Danube; norrors enacted on the Bahube; we know what that mis-creamt's achievements were among ourselves. The butcheries of Brescia cry to God for vengeance!—Babes writhing on the bayonet's point—our maidens brutally violated—our old men cloven down within the sauctuary of vielated—our old men cloven down within the sauctuary of the household—a prosperous and happy community suddenly swamped in a deluge of blood, and visited with the sword of Attila and the torch of the Huns. Let the tiger look for sympathy to the Spanish Cardinal Wiseman, but the heart of manhood still beats in England, and execration tracks the footsteps of a scoundrel. (Cheers.) The first act of the Gaeta gang of felons, when the burglary of Rome had been accomplished, was to gag the inhabitants, and restore in all its abhorred machinery that instrument of tyranny the Holy Office. Can Wiseman deny this? Can he brazen out the fact of over sixty clergymen being at this hour in its dangeous, from which Monsignor Gazzola and Dr. Achilli have been miraculously rescued? Is not their crime that daugeous, from which Monsignor Gazzola and Dr. Achilli have been miraculously rescued? Is not their crime that of which I am guilty, and glory in. having been chaplain to a regiment of freemen bent on the deliverance of their country? (Cheers.) Let this cardinal connive no longer at his master's handiwork in Rome—let him come into court here with clean bands—let him bring for our inspection a bull suppressing the holy office and its ignoble accessories there, and then make his "appeal to the feelings of Englishmen." Until then how can he expect to be tooked on in any other light than as a sneaking interloper. looke on in any other light than as a sneaking interloper. Sooke is on in any other light than as a sneaking interloper. only waiting the fullness of time to cast off appearances and stand revealed in his true character—an agent of the Roman inquisition? It matters not whether the instrument set at work be a besotted mob of truculent and degrading beings from another island, as at Birkenhead, or the circulation of calumny in sermons, or conversations, or in wint, the animus is the same—the spirit of Torquemada only transmigrates into whatever foul receptacle can be made available for its temporary accommodation, till it can attain full-blown dimensions and unbounded away. Men of England, keep your eyes fixed on Rome. See the political and social consequences of connect away. Men of England, keep your eyes liked on Rome. See the political and social consequences of awarded, by the magistrates of Dundee, an what is sought to be islamed off on you as a mere spiritual alimentary allowance of eightpence daily. system. See in that prostrate and terror-stricken city, where a new Dominick has called to the aid of his tiara another Simon de Montfort; where the Bedouins and Algerines of France assist at the bratalising spectacle of was incarcerated. So that the Board burnt a nation dragged backwards to the dismal phantasmagoria of the derk ages, blinded, gagged, manacled, and maimed; look steadily at Rome! We look, too, at our beloved, bleeding Italy! We have learnt to measure the mercies of re-action; and we treasure up the hearded memory of our wrongs; he day will yet dawn for retribution. The wrotes; ne day will yet dawn for retribution. The wretches mitted king, the miserable cunuch of Florence, and the brutal Bomba, whom ten theusand families in their daily and nightly orisons to Heaven curse with a wail of unutterable woe, shall know the full extent of our remembrance. (Thunders of appiause.)

The burning eloquence of this passage will excuse the length of the extract. It is worth n million of the stereotyped namby pamby speeches about "Papal Aggression," which parsons, trembling for tithes and benefices. and twaddling old women in breeches of "a serious turn, " have for the last three or four months indulged in. It hits the bull's eye of Europe, in a trumpet note worthy of the combat, to don their armour for the strife. No wonder that Cardinal WISEMAN does not feel well, and has gone to Hastings to recruit his health. Father GAVAZZI is not "a man in buck-ram," and it will require other arms than those of FALSTAFF

## POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION.

is bound to contribute towards the support of working classes of Paris towards M. Loui the poor in proportion to his property. In Blanc; and it is gratifying to find that year England the rating is upon rental; in Scot- of absence and exile have not weakened th land, where, till lately, there was no recog-nised legal claim for relief, the rating, it ap-and enlightened friend and advocate. pears, can be laid upon income.

A case showing the unjust and injurious manuer in which the law is administered in Scotland, has been brought under our notice by one who has suffered from it.

Those acquainted with Poor Law Administration in the rural districts of England, know that it is no unusual occurrence for poor hard sould hardly have believed before hand.

The matter is not mended when we keep in view the fact, that while the few "sticks of to the Land Office." furniture" of the poor man, who receives 9s. or 10s. a week to maintain a large family, are liable to be seized upon, the law has expressly exempted some of the richest and most flourishing corporations from the duty of contributing to support the poor. The Universities, with their broad acres, rich endowments, snug fellowships, and venerable colleges—the Inns of Court, where busy barristers coin their brains into gold—the "extra parochial places" which the increase of population, and the improvement of agriculture, have made valuable to the landowner: all places" which the increase of popularion, and the improvement of agriculture, have made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus thave made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus the made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus the made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus the made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus the made valuable to the landowner: all the my extended friend Peargus the made of the made of the made of the manager of the Association with the London Association of the Condon Association of the Month of the workers of the Manager of the Association where the following resolute the manager of the Associatio existing cottages, build no new ones, and drive been out ten weeks, against a most unjust and plun-the labourers to reside in the nearest "open" dering system they have practiced on their men for the labourers to reside in the nearest "open" parishes. They employ them when wanted, or in health-when not needed, or when prostrated by disease, the burden of their support falls not upon those who reaped the advantage and the profit of their labour, but upon the parish in which they have a settlement.

The result is, that as a general rule, the poor support the poor; the rich escape from contributing according to their means, and a Judge decided that the plaintiff had only bought a burden, which is ostensibly laid upon the pro- share in a lottery, and it was very unreasonable

trators of the Poor Law in the parishes of law. Dundee, Liff, and Benvie, have been taking

He detailed the evidence which the demolition of thick were assessed. In the one case the imprisonwill shought to light, the murderous traps for private exment lasted three months! In the other it was cut down to twelve days, by payment of the rate and costs to a lawver larger than the asdum con cells, and all the sad suggestive appearances dum costs to a lawver larger than the assessment, in order to escape from "durance wind in presence of a body of citizens and a notary pubwinding presence of a body of citizens and a notary pubwinding up the affairs of our association is

haps there was something in the peculiar na- the commencement of the approaching session. been unexpectedly called out on important busi-

The principle of the inquisition is exploded and a horred, true; but the present combination of what are called powers in scuthern Europe is but a vile inquisitarial confederacy to force and fetter the feelings of men who will not be dragooned or tortured into acquiescence of slavery. (Cheera.) Vienna and the Vatican may interchange civilities; Pilate and Herod, hitherto at variance, may shake hands over the immolation of Italy, but the soldiers who now guard her sepulchre, blasted by the affulgence of her recurection has yet to come, and the foreign soldiers who now guard her sepulchre, blasted by the affulgence of her recuperated glory will be scartered at the uprising of her independence—(cheers)—this is an even thality which no Austrian inquisition can control, no pressure of rack or thumbscrew can retard, though the hoary-headed Radetski preside at the clerical council of torture, and Torquemada revisit us in the hideous form of Huyaau, and Thunders of applause.) Let others talk of Hurgary, and the property of the pro tented to "put a stout heart to a stey brae," and to battle bravely with the difficulties surrounding him. The law and its adminisof the noblest kind, to do daily battle with Bloomsbury. ever recurring necessities, slavish toil, and

In the case immediately under notice, the mason, not being able to pay the eightpence a pound assessed upon his supposed income, with legal expenses, was sent to gaol. The amount of debt, with costs, was £2 16s. 41d. Unable, of course, to support himself in prison, he made application for the benefit of the act of grace to insolvent debtors, and was was incarcerated. So that the Board burnt the candle at one end, and the magistrates at

Truly, the wisdom of this generation is foolishness; and the heads of our legislators and administrators have got a twist the wrong

The unredeemed absurdity of such a course of proceeding is too palpable for comment; but, as we understand the local Press dare not, or will not, grapple with the question, we beg to ask the ratepayers of Dundee if they are content that injustice should be committed, and their money squandered in this reckless and mischievous manner? If not, the remedy is, to a large extent, in their own hands. Let them speak out at a public meeting on the right in the centre—points out the real subject, and bring the "worshipful Shallows" danger, and calls upon the people of England, of the Poor Law Board to their senses by the Mr. and Mrs. Windler Williams Windler salutary influence of public opinion.

#### M. LOUIS BLANC AND THE WORKING CLASSES OF PARIS.

An address has just been received by this gen to slay him. There is hope for Young tleman from the Clichy Association of working Italy, and for the Continent, while men tailors, in which they renew, in eloquent terms can be found to speak, and newspapers to their assurances of affectionate personal re publish, such brave, free-spoken, and stout- gard, and their continued and devoted attach hearted defiance to the banded despots who ment to the principles and plans of which h seek to trample European liberty in the is the apostle and propounder. They counse him to bear patiently and hopefully his pre sent exile, in the full faith that at no distan period he and they will witness and partici pate in the blessings arising from a just reor One of the "legal fictions" which abound ganisation of society. This address may b in British Legislation, is that each individual taken as an index of the general feeling of th

> WINDING UP OF THE LAND COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—Anxious as any one to see the Wind ing-up of the Land Company carried out, wish to suggest the propriety of remitting th working labourers to be distrained upon, and whole of the monies subscribed for that pursent to the workhouse, because they are unable to pay l'oor Rates; but that our "long-headed," "canny," prudent, and thrifty friends, the Scotch, should have imitated such that unless that is done the subscriptions will a suicidal and absurd course of conduct, we fall very short of the mark, as I know, from my own personal experience, that many of the Land Members object to sending any monies

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN PEARCEY. (A Paid-up Shareholder). Rotherhithe, January 27th.

THE WINDING UP AND HONESTY FUNDS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

years, in the name of fines. J. M., Congleton.

TEWKESBURY COUNTY COURT.

HALL v. o'CONNOR. Monday, Jan. 20th. This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, as Chairman of the National Land Company, to recover certain monies paid by him for two shares in that Company, from which he had derived no benefit.—The perty of the country is shifted to on the shoulders of those leastable to bear it.

It would appear that the worthy administration of the worth worth worth administration of the worth worth

rate and costs to a lawyer larger than the assessment, in order to escape from "durance vile;" while scores of similar cases only got scot free by paying rates and expenses under terror of being locked up.

This is exemplifying the virtue of "strong government" with a vengeance! But perhaps there was something in the peculiar nast the commencement of the approaching session.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.

FRIENDS.— The bill for dissolving and winding up the affairs of our association is new reasonable for the working classes, by complete the commencement of the approaching session.

This is exemplifying the virtue of "strong government" with a vengeance! But perhaps there was something in the peculiar nast the commencement of the approaching session.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.

FRIENDS.— The bill for dissolving and the Executive Committee of this body held their usual weekly meeting, as above, on Wednesday were discussion ensued in the Northern Star.—The suggestions were discussion ensued on the third suggestions as published in the Northern Star.—The suggestions were discussion ensued on the third suggestion in the programme on the line of policy to be pursued, being on his tour in Lancashire, Mr. Reynolds from in the programme on the line of policy to be pursued, but to be welcomed and rejoiced following resolution as part found.

STUART MILL.

allied with "the Gaeta gang of felons" who have re-established tyranny in Rome, are all matters worth pondering upon. The Peoples week. We do not know the exact rate matters to contribute towards the fund. Those who have re-established tyranged and stated that the body he must band themselves against the Despot's of wages in the parishes of Liff and to contribute towards the fund. Those who represented were desirous that the Executive would Benvie, but judging from analogy and from will not advance money themselves will be advise with Mr. O'Connor on the policy of giving made to pay interest upon sums lent by others.

Our recollections of the locality, we should say

far too high. But let us endeavour to realize Directors in thanking them for the sugges hearing.

That all monies sent shall be by Post Office Order, addressed to the Directors, 144, High trators ought to encourage such a hero in Holborn, and made payable to the Treasurer, humble life, for true heroism it is, and that Feargus O'Connor, Esq., at the Post Office, Broadway.

Branch Secretaries, and others desirous of stinted means. Not so, think the adminis. bringing the affairs of the Company to a

THOMAS CLARK, WILLIAM DIXON, PHILIP M'GRATH.

MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1851.

#### FOR THE THE HONESTY FIND

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BECEIVED BY	W. RIDER.			
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T. Brown	••	• •	ŏ	i
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#### G. Williams, Kingsland MINDING TO OF THE LAND COMPANY

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	J. Wells, Brick lane, Spitalfie	lds	••	0	3
e	Wycombe, per J. Hobbs	••		0	7
e	Alyth, per P. Johnstone	• •	••	0	6
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8	J. Lee Exeter	• •	••	0	
0	J. Gledhill, Longroyd Bridge	• •	••	0	1
t	From Wingate Grange_J. Gr	ray	••	0	0
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	Nottingham, per J. Sweet	••	• •	0	14
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	Southampton, per G. Goodma	n	••	0	3
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	A. B., and G. B.	••	•	0	6
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D. Long	••	••	••	
Mr. Doment	••	••		0
	RECEIVED	BY JOHN ARNOTT.		

W. Bowling NATIONAL CHARTER FUND.

DEFENCE FUND.

## Bublic Amusements.

DRURY-LANE.

The interval between the successful comedy of the Old Love and the New, and the Christmas panto- bers elect seven from their body everythree months. mime, was on Tuesday night filled up with a slight including a treasurer and secretary, to transact musical piece, called the Cadi's Daughter. At dallah, its business. This Association is, at present, ina young merchant, and Salek, a barber, both trading dependent of any other Democratic body. On the at Bagdad, affix placards to their respective shops, and sales are unanimously declaring the intellectual superiority of man over wo carried :—" That the members meet again at seven declaring the intellectual superiority of man over wo.

man. The Cadi's daughter, Zephira, and her attendant, Vistua, resolve to destroy the conceit of the presumptuous yourbs. They begin by winning their hearts, and when they are asked in marriage of the Cadi and when they are asked in marriage of the London Convention and the concentration of the London Convention and the concentration is seven by clock, next Sunday evening, for special business."

After a protracted discussion, it was decided:

"'That the members meet again at seven o'clock, next Sunday evening, for special business."

After a protracted discussion, it was decided:

"'That the members meet again at seven o'clock, next Sunday evening, for special business." Dundee, Liff, and Benvie, have been taking formed themselves into a committee, with fast the Poor Law Board of Dundee have their ecopations, and placed them in prison, for their ecopations, and placed them in prison, for the heighest, and Ireland the lowest in general civilistics or heiner number to represent this borough in they assume the disguise of old women. After-load the expenses attending proportion of committals to the population of the same, stand adjourned to the second Sunday Tuesday evening, February 18th. The following is the proportion of committals to the population of the same, stand adjourned to the second Sunday Tuesday evening, February 18th. The following is the proportion of committals to the population of the same, stand adjourned to the second Sunday Tuesday evening, February 18th. The following is the cash their admirers from their unpleasant contract if the offensive placards are removed, and this proportion of the longest each part was well played, and where all was excellence, it was well played, and wh

#### Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. Offices-14, Southampton-street, Strand.

maps there was something in the peculiar nature of the approaching session.

There yet remains necessary legal and of a highly encouraging and progressive character strowls. The vigour and fervour of his sketches were sowelly impressive, especially when he conjured up the sowerfully impressive. Banff, the delegates:

That this meeting is of opinion throught before his addition, which the presided. Correspondence that it is absolutely necessary that every class in other than it is absolutely necessary that every class in other than it is absolutely necessary that every class in other than it is absolutely necessary that every class in other than it is absolutely necessary that every class in other than it is absolutely necessary that every class in other than it is absolutely necessary that every class in other than it is absolutely necessary that every class in other than i The first case was that of a working man cannot, however, be taken unless the necessery beighted cardles, the chalice of redemption, the control of the property of the many burder, who was assessed on his means and substant and the property of the sale of the sale of the control of the property of the weather, and, for at least, three or four months in the year, thrown entirely idle by may be necessary to state in addition, that the in this country, its direct reference to Cardinal Wiseman, who, while plausibly talking of the sale of the Gompanny's property, before and the was part to place the sale of the Gompanny's property, before and the was not and the sale of the Gompanny's property, before the sale of the Gompann and the sale our recollections of the locality, we should say that it does not exceed 16s. or 18s. a week at most. If so, it must be apparent that even of the assessment was just in itself, it was made to pay interest upon sums lent by others.

Image: The Newcastle, South Shields, and Ashton to for the the enactment of the Charter as an amendment on Mr. Hume's motion for Parliamentary Reform, being of opinion that thereby Mr. O'Connor would get a house, and obtain a fair

of the Tower Hamlets were desirous that a public

Ruffy Ridley... ... Robert Le Blond ... W. J. Linton Edward Miles "We certify that the above is a true and correct

statement; and as Edinbugh, Stockport, Todunorden, Coventry, Tiverton, Arbroath, Howick,
Cripplegate, East London, Globe and Friends,
and several other localities delayed sending in their
votes, the above is a faithful list of all the votes
solved received by the appointed day; and we also state, that as Mr. Edmund Stallwood had resigned, the votes recieved on his behalf were not recorded.

(Signed) " HENRY BLOOMFIELD, JACOB BLAKE, "JOHN KELLEY,

he would move:—"That the Executive Committee take their seats at the National Convention nesday evening, 22nd of January, to prepare for the the ratepayers and inhabitants, to enable them to

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday evening, February 5th. Signed on behalf of the Committee. JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary.

EMMETT BRIGADE. -- The members met as usual on Sunday evening, at the Rock, Lisson Grove, The election for a member of the Executive having been concluded, considerable local business connected with the case was transacted, and arrangements entered into for holding a public meeting at the Carlisle-street Institution, on the second Thursday in February. An interesting discussion then took place respecting the present state of Chartism, in which Messrs. Cook, Arnott, Wheeler, Blake, Hinkin, and others took part. The meeting

tnen adjourned.

THE METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL met on Sunday afternoon, at the City Chartist Hall, Golden-lane-Mr. Hunniball in the chair. Mr. Arnott attended from the Executive Committee, and read correspondence from several places in the country. He also stated, in answer to an inquiry from the secretary of the United Councils of the Tower Hamlets, that Persons who had taken out cards of membership at the close of the late year were not compelled to renew them at the present time. They stood good for twelve months from the date of their being taken out. It was thus left voluntary with members so circumstanced but the Executive being deficient of funds, would probably induce many to renew their cards of membership. Some routine business was then transacted, and a conversation took place relative to the arrangements for the March Conference. The

council then adjourned. HALIFAX.—A members' meeting was held at Nicholl's Temperance Hotel, on Sunday last, for the purpose of electing a new council, and other business. The following persons were elected to serve for the next three months :- William Cockroft, Thomas Ritherman, Jonathan Harwood, Matthew Hirst, Benjamin Wilson; Henry Horsfall, treasurer; Thomas Wood, secretary. All communications for the Halifax Chartists must be addressed to Nicholl's Temperance Hotel, Broadstreet, Halifax, for Thomas Wood, secretary.

NEWCASTLE.—A district delegate meeting was held on Sunday last, to take into consideration the liam Robinson; Sunderland, Edward Stokoe,— Mr. Joseph Eland in the chair. Moved by Mr. Rohinson, seconded by Mr. Edward Stokoe, re-The second proposition on the programme was as to prepare before hand to make one of the Executive most useful in the district when they visit Newcastle. It was moved and seconded:—"That The delegates consider what steps their respective localities would take with respect to Northumberland and Durham being properly represented in the Convention to be held in the month of March at London. Moved and seconded :- " That the last proposition be adjourned until the next delegate meeting to be held that day fortnight, in the school room, South Shields."

Noting Ham —At the Eagle Tavern locality eighteen votes were given for T. M. Wheeler, for the Executive; also, the same number from the Seven

Jones in the chair. The objects were by the request Received by W. Rider.—J. Wells, Brick-lane, Spitalfields 1s.—Received by John Arnorr.—Bermondsey
the six cardinal points of the People's Charter,
whole and entire, by every local magnetic fields. whole and entire, by every legal means in its power, and to advance the same. A card for membership for one year is sixpence, and may be paid by weekly instalments of one penny. The mode of propagating its principles is by means of public meetings and lectures, the reading and loan of the democratic papers, and the distribution of tracts. The mem-

-Mr. Sutton occupied the chair, and opened the meeting by saying, that they were called together to give instructions to the delegates, elected at a public meeting, on the 18th ult, to the Manchester the delegates: - "That this meeting is of opinion

vened a meeting for the purpose of reanimating the movement. J. Henmin was called to the chair, and after explaining the objects of the meeting, and far too high. But let us endeavour to realize to our minds the nature of the transaction as a whole. Here is a hard working, steady operative, who has perhaps a large family to ledge, feed, clothe, and educate, out of an average income of 11s. or 12s. a week. He average income of 11s. or 12s. a week. He infinitely and solvent the purpose of entering sums to the credit of the purpose of the amount lent, and which certain average income of 11s. or 12s. a week. He infinitely and solvent the purpose of entering sums to the credit of the purpose of entering sums to the duty of the working defended the passive resistance offered by the was unanimously agreed:

The Secretary reported that the Hall of the Literature of the influence of the fruits of their labour. The leads of the transaction as and after explaining the objects of the meeting, and after explaining the objects of the meeting, and after explaining the objects of the meeting, and after explaining the objects of the working always against the discussion on the question be postponed until the next the discussion on the question be postponed until the next finds. that with the utmost thrift and industry, he is barely enabled to make both

indicate shall entitle the holder to receive back, at the working up of the affairs of the Comcarbinest institution, some street, had every working man's duty to give one twelfth part advantage which the shipowners of Wisbeach had of his man and one twentieth part of his income, over them in the cost of working their ships; and that the Institution, secondly,—the tax they have voluntarily submitted

Carlisle-street. Postman Market was also an advantage which the shipowners of Wisbeach had of his forman and that the Institution, on Tuesday, of his tificate shall entitle the holder to receive back, been engaged for a public meeting on Tuesday, of his time, and one twentieth part of his income, over them in the cost of working their ships; and that the Institution, of his line, and one twentieth part of his income, over them in the cost of working their ships; and that the Institution, of his line, and one twentieth part of his income, over them in the cost of working their ships; and the transfer of the Comat the working their ships and the transfer of the Comat the working their ships and the cost of working their ships; and the transfer of the cost of working their ships; and the cost of working their ships; and the cost of working their ships; and the cost of working their ships and the cost of working their ships are the cost of working their ships and the cost of working their ships are the cost of working their ships are the cost of working their ships are the cost of working the cost of working their ships are the cost of working their ships are the cost of working the cost of worki dustry, he is barely enabled to make both at the winding up of the affairs of the Constructing ends meet, but prizing independence and an honourable name, above all things, he is conhonourable name, above all things above name, above all things name, above nam ment having for its object the Physical, Moral, So- of the owners, but which, with true capitalist meeting should be held at the Woodman Tavern, as cial, and Intellectual improvement of the working selfishness, they seek to throw from their own early as possible; and, further, that the friends in classes, declare it their deliberate conviction that shoulders on to those of their men. It was to Westminster had expressed a desire that a meeting nothing is calculated to advance so desirable an ob- these two points that Mr. Peel principally addressed should speedily be held in the Temperance Hall, ject as the Political Emancipation of their fellow himself, and to the evident satisfaction of a numer-Broadway.

The scrutineers appointed to inspect the votes which had been forwarded on behalf of those nominated to fill the vacancy in the Executive Comminated to fill the va stinted means. Not so, think the administrators of the Poor Law in Dundee. His burdens are not heavy enough in their estimation; they saddle him with the liability to support others poorer (perhaps) than himself, and when they find that he breaks down under stinted means. Not so, think the administrators of the Poor Law in Dundee. His speedy and satisfactory settlement, are restricted and satisfactory settlement, are restricted and gave in the following as their liament for which we are striving."—H. Hampton briefly proposed, seconded by E. Sharland, who hoped the men of Cheltenham would rally round the newly elected Executive:—"That, believing the newly elected Executive:—"The following resolutions were eventually moved the newly elected Executive:—"The following resolutions were eventually moved the People's Charter to be of paramount importing the affairs of the Company to a minted to nit the executive Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. William fair representation in the Commons House of Parliament for which we are striving."—H. Hampton briefly proposed, seconded by E. Sharland, who hoped the men of Cheltenham would rally round the newly elected Executive:—"That, believing the newly elected Executive:—"The following resolutions were eventually moved the newly elected Executive:—"The following resolutions were eventually moved the People's Charter to be of paramount importing the affairs of the Commons House of Parliament for which we are striving."—H. Hampton briefly proposed, seconded by E. Sharland, who hoped the men of Cheltenham would rally round the newly elected Executive:—"That, believing the newly elected Executive:—"The following resolutions were eventually moved the newly elected Executive:—"The following resolutions were eventually moved the newly elected Executive:—"The following as their liament for which we are striving."—H. Hampton briefly proposed, seconded by E. Sharland, who hoped the men of Cheltenham would rally round the newly elected Executive:—"The following resolutions were ev tance, we hereby form ourselves a branch of the National Charter Association of Great Britain."— being and prosperity of the ratepayers and inhabi-Mr. Hemmin having resigned, Mr. E. Sharland was tants of the borough of Lynn depends, in a great elected Secretary for the next six months, the other

officers to be appointed at the next meeting. Each bouring classes. resolution was carried unanimously. The Secretary "That a rem commenced issuing cards, and the meeting sepa rated.
Todmorden,—At a public meeting it was resolved:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, already oppressive burden of the poor rates."

That the proposed reduction of the wages of the proposed reduction of the proposed Edge Camp meeting (1850) should be called upon to this port appears to this meeting ill-timed, and ensettle the accounts of the said meeting; and also tirely uncalled for; and that the seamen, in resist-

about to be held in London, ex officio; that they be allowed to express their opinions on the various propositions submitted, but not to vote, and that they be not elected by any constituency as delegates."

| These resolutions were carried by acclamation.
| In consequence of the large number of persons who were unable to gain admission, it has been deagreed to:—"That steps be immediately taken to get up a public meeting on Sunday, February 2nd, that being the day Mr. O'Connor names for being in Padiham; and that W. P. Roberts, Esq. (the miners' attorney-general), T. Dickinson (the Manchester packer), and J. Williams, of Stockport, be invited to attend and address the meeting."

Thanks having been awarded to the chairman, the meeting adjourned —On Sunday the adjourned to following an admission, it has been determined to hold another meeting of the ratepayers, and one also especially for the mechanics and artisans of the town. The best feeling exists among all classes, and the universal opinion is, that the conduct of the shipowners is highly represented to attend and address the meeting."

To show the disgraceful means employed to core the seamen to accept the shipowners' terms, meeting adjourned —On Sunday, the adjourned to be following an admission, it has been determined to hold another meeting of the ratepayers.

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after which the meeting adjourned.

South London Hall.—Mr. Ernest Jones lectured at the above Hall on Wednesday evening last, on "Labour, its rights and wrongs." The attendance for the benefit of the Polish Refugees, some of whom were in attendance, and sang several national

SHEPPIELD .- On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Clark paid a visit to this town, accompained by Mr. Hurst, for the purpose of addressing the people on the subject of "Church and State," The meeting was held in the Hall of Science, and the reception of Mr. Clark was most flattering. His speech occu-pied about one hour and a half, and was rapturously applauded. Mr. Hurst also delivered an able address, and was handsomely received. Thanks to Mr. Clark, Mr. Hurst, and Mr. Councillor Wigfall, terminated the proceedings of the evening.

## EAST LONDON CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

On Monday evening a tea party and ball took place at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemakers-fields, in commemoration of the commencement of the first quarter of the new year by the East London Co-operative Store. This store was commenced in best means for procuring funds to defray the expenses of the two Executive members when they came on their tour. Delegates were present:—From Newcastle, James Watson; South Shields, Willer and State of South Shields, Willer and June, 1847, and has been most successful; from pretty little hall and shop, which is opened every Saturday from five o'clock till ten for the sale of provisions. The members have now entered into solved at a meeting of delegates from Newcastle, South Shields, and Sunderland:—"That all expenses be equally borne by each locality, and that any surplus he fairly divided amount the any surplus he and the any surplus he and the any surplus any surplus be fairly divided amongst the localities that are represented by the delegates." Carried. share of £2 each; many of the shares having been to the best means of organising the district, and paid up by sinking the profits on the goods purchased. The total receipt for the past quarter has been £200; the total expenditure, £160 10s.; the amount of profits share 13½ per cent. upon purthe committees, in their various localities, do their chases. The management of the store has been best to carry out the above resolutions." Carried. carried on by the gratuitous exertions of the members, and the decorations and fittings of the store have been principally performed by the willing hands of unpaid workers. The committee now wish to make their condition known, that their fellowworkers may "go and do likewise.

> PROJECTED CO-OPERATIVE STORE OF THE LONDON WORKING TAILORS.

London Association, they could immediately rend tee of the United Trades. articles of constant use, and share the profits so as to give a greater benefit to the labourer, and he could insure the goods from adulteration. He therefore hoped the persons present would assist at half-past eleven a.m., a dive was made from the therefore hoped the persons present would assist them in their endeavours. Mr. Restieux, of the Metropolitan Buildings, said he was an earnest cooperator, and he knew that the best means to carry out the principles of co-operation was by the working classes taking up the subject themselves. He would submit a plan of association to them at any time they might think proper to appoint. Mr. H. Holyoake then proposed—"That a committee be formed from this meeting to take into consideration is understood that this is the first of a series of the propriety of forming a co-operative store in formed from this meeting to take into consideration the propriety of forming a co-operative store in connection with the London Association of Working Tailors, 432, Oxford-street." The proposition was seconded by Mr. Pengelly and carried unani-

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES. T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P., President.

The conspiracy of the capitalists against the society, who are favourable to the emancipation of wages of labour seems to be extending far and the toiling millions should act in concert. We, there- wide. The seamen, along the whole seaboard from ceding resolutions, and the following resolution sought admission. Long before the hour of meeting was carried by an overwhelming majority :- "That the hall was filled to overflowing, not less than we cordially support co-operation got up solely by eleven hundred persons, consisting of the most re-working men for the advancement of Democratic spectable tradesmen of the town, being present. principles, and discountenance all other co-opera-The chair was taken by Mr. J. Towell, a large corn ive societies got up by the aristocracy."

CHELTENHAM.—The Chartists of this town conhas handsomely come forward to assist the sailors by his influence and purpose.

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the wellmeasure, upon the prosperous condition of the la-

"That a remuneration for labour that is inadequate to provide for a due supply of the necessaries that the Treasurer give the name of each locality ing the same, as long as they conduct themselves that has paid its quota towards liquidating the peacefully and lawfully, are entitled to the sym-

"John Kelley, Stephen Reynolds." debts due to the several parties, whose service were pathy and support of the inhabitants generally."

Mr. Jones gave notice that at the next meeting engaged for the above meeting."

"That this meeting, therefore, recommends the

which the following resolution was unanimously who were unable to gain admission, it has been de-

meeting adjourned.—On Sunday the adjourned the following unparalleled stretch of magisterial meeting was held, when letters were read from power has just been enacted:—

On Tuesday, the 22nd ult., five of the sailors were sent by the Committee to Downham-a small town eleven miles from Lynn—to collect subscriptions in aid of the strike. Information had been previously sent over to the authorities at Downham, and when the poor fellows landed from their boat, and commenced their canvass of the town, they were immediately arrested, hurred off to a clerical magistrate, who had got their commitment ready, and they were sent off as rogues and vagabonds for seven days' hard labour to Swaffham gaol. Their term of imprisonment having expired "Labour, its rights and wrongs." The attendance was very good, and Mr. Jones was enthusiastically received. After the lecture a collection was made for the henefit of the Polish Refugees some of the number of several thousands, headed by a magnificent brass band, and with a gaudy display of union jacks and various emblematical flags, marched in procession through the town to the Railway Station. At a quarter before six o'clock the Swaffham train arrived with the liberated prisoners, accompanied by a deputation of the Sailors' Committee, who had been sent to receive them upon their discharge. The greatest portion of the inhabitants appear to have turned out on the occasion, and a dense stream of human beings marched, in the most orderly way, through all the principal streets, the band playing "Hearts of Oak," "The Bay of Biscay," and other nautical airs; each rest of the band giving place to loud and repeated salvos of human artillery, from the deep and well practised throats of the hardy sons of the ocean. Such a demonstation has seldom, if ever, been before witnessed in Lynn, and the general enthusiasm displayed by all classes must, we think, convince the ship owners how unpopular they are making themselves to the whole of the inhabitants, and will, we hope, induce them to withdraw the

> Of three ships which have sailed from the port since the commencement of this contest, manned by captains and apprentices, the following accounts ave been received :- "The Flora Beaton, homeward bound, from Seaham to Lynn, totally lost at the mouth of the Humber, crew saved. The brigs Solus and Gem, also bound for Lynn from Sun-derland, coal-laden, run foul of each other at sea, and are so much damaged as to be obliged to put back and discharge their cargoes, and be repaired." Some folks in Lynn do say that this is a special interposition of Providence to punish the owners for the iniquity of their proceedings to their hands.

The general opinion is, that the owners, although it is said they are bound to each other in a bond, will be compelled to give way. It need scarcely be said, that the whole weight of the local press is with the employers, and the grossest misrepresentations and ridiculous statements are put forth to prejudice the cause of the sailors.

WILLIAM PEEL, Secretary. Lynn, January 29.

WOLVERHAMPTON TIN-PLATE WORKERS PERRY v. THE CONSPIRATORS. On Tuesday evening, at eleven o'clock, warrants

On Tuesday evening last a number of friends of were served on Georgo Duffield, Thomas Wood-Co-operation met in the Coffee-room of the John north, John Gaunt, members of the Trade Society,

EXTRAORDINARY DARING FEAT. - On Wednesday,

mously. After some conversation as to the means by which the object should be carried out, the meeting formed themselves into a committee, with meeting formed themselves into a committee, with meeting formed themselves into a committee, with

#### The Metrapolis.

HEALTEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The offi-I repd report says :- A decrease has occurred in the rrtalurtality of the metropolitan districts during the eck tick time ended last Saturday; the deaths, which the the two preceding weeks were 1023 and 1037, rring ring now fallen to 950. Taking corresponding ceks ceks of the ten years (1841-50), the lowest return as mas made in 1846, when the deaths registered were lly 9My 998, in a week of unusually high temperature. me, mean of which rose about ten degrees above the cerazeraze; and the highest occurred in 1848, namely 557 de7 deaths, when influenza had not disappeared, men den other epidemics abounded, and the mean temreacurature was singularly low, having fallen nearly as state of mind." nch ich below the average as in 1846 it had been move ove it. The average number of deaths in the ten rrrespresponding weeks was 1104; compared with nich nich (without any correction for supposed increase poppopulation) the account for the last week premits aits a favourable result. But an inspection of the blesbles of ages and fatal diseases show that though tere ere is a marked diminution of mortality from onclonchitis, which had previously thinned the ranks the the aged, who are the greatest sufferers by it: gueguely described as "old age," has declined from

nd thd though the number who die from what is rather i in in the preceding week to 35 in the last, and in me)me complaints common to the young there is also der decrease; yet pneumonia, which is principally tal tal to children, has actually increased, and in the ideridemic class small-pox and fever exhibit a consieralerable advance. Zymotic or evidemic diseases in ie are aggregate have risen from 196 in the previous eekeek to 211 in the last; small-pox from 21 to 32. f this these 32 deaths, 9 occurred above 15 years of ge ;ge; and in only two cases, out of the whole numer fer from small-pox, does it appear probable that accaccination had been properly performed. Eight of ie de deaths from small-pox occurred between the Sth3th and 25th January in the hospital for this isciscase, which was recently removed to Holloway; nd nd with the exception of a child aged 16 months, thishich had been brought from Rosemary-lane, the geiges of the patients ranged from 16 to 23 years. odwo were seamen brought from the Dreadwought IosIospital ship: three female servants from Mortakake and Marylebone; a married woman from Dellerkenwell; and a porter from St. Giles. All the ascases are described as "confluent, unprotected." exexcept that of a sailor, who is stated to have died roirom "small-pox, confluent unmodified (9 days). lyslysentery (several months), vaccinated when young, no no cicatrix." The registrars again report various anamilies, which have been fatally visited by this listisease, and where vaccination is neglected from p' prejudice entertained against it." A house in St. Gibiles is mentioned, in which a child has died, and sixix persons are now suffering from the same compliplaint; and the medical attendant adds, that the populy child that has escaped is one of two months. wiwhich had been vaccinated in the workhouse. In BoBoswell-court, (St. George-the-Martyr,) where a chebild had died without vaccination, the mother and ofour children are now labouring under small pox. Inin the returns of the week, a child of two years is statated in the medical certificate to have died of ""exhaustion from ptyalism." Two men died from inintemperance. The births of 764 boys and 759 gigirls, in all 1,523 children, were registered in the wweek. The average of six corresponding weeks in 181845-50, is 1,382. At the Royal Observatory, GGreenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Thursday and Friday; the mmean of the week was 29.850 in. The mean daily tetemperature was 45.8 degrees on Tuesday, when it

last the revenue officers effected the seizure of three illicit stills. The first was at No. served it long from all suspicions. A still was seized in the back kitchen capable of making an amount of spirit, the duty on which would be £7 per diem. The next seizure was at 8, George-street, Bethnal-From this house one of the inmates endeavoured to make his escape by the roof, ran along the tops of the neighbouring houses, and accomplished a thence to the shed, where he was captured, notwithstanding his agility. The third seizure was made at 10. Carlisle-street. Bethnal-green.

wwas highest; and 31.7 degrees on Friday, when it

wwas lowest. The mean of the week was 40.1 de-

ggrees, which is 2.3 degrees above the average of the

ssame week in 10 years. The daily mean was from

44 to 8 degrees above the average of the several

ddays, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday; it then

declined till it fell considerably be ow the average

con Friday, when fog prevailed, and continued below

iit on Saturday. The wind was, for the most part,

iin the south-west.

THE TELAL OF THE SLOANES.—It has been stated in several papers that the presecution against Mr. and Mrs. Sloane was about to be removed, by certiorari, into the Queen's Bench for trial. We believe seem to be no valid reason for such a proceeding on the part of the accused. There is no doubt that persons accused in this sort may apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of certiorari, to remove the cutor has the same right of applying to the Superior Court of Criminal Judicature, but must, like the priinstance of the crown, and, therefore, the parties are

the 3rd of February, at the Old Bailey .- Observer. SUICIDE OF A FEMALE. -On Saturday last, Mr. H. M. Wakley, the deputy corener, held an inquest at the Bull Inn, Whetstone, on view of the body of Mr. Moulton, the landlord of that house. The jury proceeded to view the body of the deceased, which resented a sickening spectacle, the head being nearly severed from the choulders; and afterwards the evidence was proceeded with. It appeared that in conhad been very low spirited and desponding of late. but made no complaint. On the previous Tuesday While sitting at dinner, she suddenly rose from the lying in a pool of blood, which had flowed from a wound in her throat, of such magnitude as only to leave her head hanging at the back of the neck, and an open razor, taken from her father's case, was lying by her side clotted with blood. A surgeon was immediately called in, who pronounced life to he quite extinct, and expressed an opinion that death must have been almost instantaneous. Verdict:-. Tem: orary insanity.

A FORSAKEN WIFE AND MOTHER .- On Saturday last Mr. H. M. Wakley held an inquest on the body of Mary Ann Matthews, of No. 10, Taylor's-row Clerkenwell, aged sixty-one. Deceased was found by a policeman, who broke into her room by orders, dead, and stretched out on the sacking of a bedsread the bed from which had been sold by one of the witnesses. The poor woman had married a second time. about four months previously; her husband had deserted her and her sons refused to render her any assistance, and thus she died of starvation. A witness heard her a few days ago pray that the Almighty would in his mercy take her from her state of desolation. A verdict was returned in accordance with

On Saturday last an inquiry was taken before Mr three, who was killed under the following circum- many as twenty or thirty, took fire almost simultastances:-The deceased, with other men, were enexped at the works of the New Chinese Exhibition. at Knightsbridge, and on the previous Saturday afternoon commenced taking down the scaffolding, when, by the fire. The engines rendered all the aid that as is supposed, one of the putlogs not being properly was possible; but at half-past one o'clock on Wed- while three labourers were endeavouring as is supposed, one of the putings not being property was position, out at his position of the strict needs of the Hartlepool Railway, and on Saturday morning farming, especially in the cultivation of Flax. At a Augsburg Gazette, gives a singular instance of the Hartlepool Railway, and on Saturday morning had on Saturday ha down a mass of the wall some eighteen feet in length, tension was over. The damage done must be very up some gold and silver coins, amounting to by two feet high, which, falling upon the scaffolding, considerable. One thing is certain, that notwith twenty-five sovereigns, two guineas, a half-crown, a weight of three or four tons, the whole was forced down, with the men on it, from a height of thirtyfive feet. Four of them were taken to the hospital, of the disaster was not stated.—Fourner Parit for their trouble. How the money became debut Tock died on the 23rd ult. from the injuries, and culars.—The fire was extinguished by three o'clock. posited at such a singular place has caused various it was found, on a post norten examination, that his right arm was broken, eight ribs fractured, one of the origin and extent of the occurrence with the of George IV., 1823, and the year 1825. The spot

which penetrated into the lungs, and other internal following result. The shed in which so much proinjuries sustained. The immediate cause of death perty was consumed was 300 feet long and thirty nate diggers and adventurers, some with shovels, was suffocation, caused by the escape of air from the lungs. It did not seem that any one was to blame, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentai range stood another shed in which wood for lighting Burglary.—On Tuesday last information was reand the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The other men are out of darger: SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. SERGEANT SEDGWICK.

Mr. Serg ent Sedgwick, many years Chairman of the destroyed; thirty-three carriages consumed; three

the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death." SUICIDE OF A PRISONER IN HORSEMONGER-LANE the above gaol, touching the death of George remand from the Southwark Police Court. The circumstances under which this remand took place were stated in our Third Edition of Saturday last. when it was stated that prisoner was charged with stroy himself, by hanging himself, but that the jury consider they have not sufficient evidence as to his

FIRE AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. fire, which threatened the existence of this palatial edifice, broke out on Monday afternoon, at half-past against the window duties. Mr. W. Simpson, surtwo o'clock, in a story of the Clock Tower, on the side facing Westminster-bridge. Owing to the higherto unexplained presence of a quantity of timber rarely observed in the conflagrations of buildings where stone bears so large a proportion to wood, as burning materials, and in about half an hour the crowds of spectators collected upon the Blackwall bridge was crowded with spectators, and every point commanding a view of the structure was occupied. an incendiary origin to the fire appear to have no foundation in fact. The investigations of the firemen melting their lead, the pipe of which passed through damage visible is a slight blackening of a few of the stones, which the men are rubbing away. Immediately close to where the fire occurred are several stacks of planks, and if the fire had been of the formidable character reported in some newspapers, they communicated to several wooden sheds adjoining. The damage done is thus officially reported by Mr. floor of the Clock Tower, and the scaffolding over, burned. The brick and stone work round the windows damaged by heat."

ANOTHER FIRE IN THE CITY .- On Monday morning the city of London was visited by one of having placed them as near as possible to the hold, the most devastating conflagrations that has happened since that which laid in ruins so many thouand pounds' worth of properly in Mark-lane a few charged the vapour, by which, according to promise, months ago. The scene of this terrible disaster was speedily extinguished the fire. Presence of mind months ago. The scene of this terrible disaster was a large range of premises belonging to Mesers. J. R. is all that would seem to be required to work an Bousfield and Co., wholesale clothiers and exporters, engine, which properly applied, must always be situated, 126 and 127. Houndsditch. The building in which the fire commenced was of the most substantial construction, and nearly 200 feet long, the lower floor being used as the manufactured goods depot, while that immediately above contained the made-up goods, which were ready for the home trade or expertation. The floor above this was the depository for the piece goods, and the one over that was occupied as the cutting-room. Some slight conception of the extent of each floor may be formed when it is stated that all the rooms stretched the whole length of the building, and were only separated by imm n e iron doors. Two persons only were on the premises when the fire broke out, and they having been aroused managed to effect a safe retreat. The brigade engines from Jeffrey-square station quickly a man named Cann made a very ferocious attack attended, when the firemen found the principal por-tion of the lower floor in a blaze—the strength of the officer's left side. At first it was apprehended in which the flamms were raging. Owing to this forthrough the flooring and communicated with the off the fire from the next floor was then attempted. but unfortunately with no success, although a plenti-

blazing pile and the other immediately opposite, were

in such proximity that their destruction appeared in-

premises. The large building behind the front premises, consisting of cutting rooms, piece rooms, made up goods rooms, and general stock rooms, was, howeither been destroyed or seriously injured by fire. Fortunately the front house has escaped; the total loss will amount to many thousand pounds. The firm was insured for the building in the Sun Fire Offices. Respecting the origin of the misfortune nothing that can be depended upon could be learnt. the Waterloo-road station, received such serious injuries. while assisting at the conflagration, as in all probability will cost him his life. He was standing from the branch of an engine into the first floor, when the rooms above fell in, and the timber flooring proiecting through the opening knocked the unfortunate man from his standing place, so that he fell in a horizontal position upon the top of some iron spikes round an area window. The iron railings were forced fireman rushed forward and lifted him off. It was deemed advisable to remove him without delay to the London Hospital. Upon his arrival at that establishment it was found that two of the spikes had perforated the left bladebone, one of his ribs was tered his lungs. This fire was attended with a much greater destruction of property than was at first exnected. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the flames were not wholly extinguished until likely to throw the least light on the origin of the fire can be gleaned. The unfortunate fireman who some railings still remains in a very dangerous condition. The lungs have received some injury, and

FIRE ATTHE NEW CROSS RAILWAY STATION .- On Tuesday night a fire broke out at the carriage depot connected with the New Cross Station of the London, Croydon, and Brighton Railway. This building, which was formed almost exclusively of timber, was within a short distance of the booking offices, and was some hundred feet long; and of sufficient width to men's hands, so as to force them to relinquish their allow of three lines of rails. The latter were covered with carriages, consisting of second and third class and a few of the first class. The fire commenced at state of ignition, but a vast number, probably as neously, and the only chance there appeared of saving the remainder of this valuable property was, by pulling down the building at the points not yet reached

the various fires of the station was stored. In this latter structure the fire is believed to have taken that the premises of Mr. J. Stokes, situated in the On Teesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at place. Mr. Braidwood's report gives the amount of

Board of Stamps. On Sunday deceased dined with Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and at nine o'clock left injured, and about thirty fet of engine shed defined as being five feet eight or nine inches high, twenty-eight or twenty-nine years of stroyed. The property was insured in the Monarch age, dressed in light coat and trousers, drab "widefor his residence in Church-street. Kensington. He stroyed. The property was insured in the exquation had directly and taken no wine, was Pire-office, and the damage is stated by the secretary had directly had apparently in his ordinary health. At of the company to be within £5,000.

The coroner having summed up the case with care, inquiry into all the circumstances connected with of age, broke open the drawers and boxes with this case, and to report thereon.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS .- On which the burglars left behind them. They then honourable position he has held since the year 1838. Poster, who committed suicide by hanging himself It is reported that this determination has been reengaged with the parish authorities of St. Stephen, Walbrook, as well as by the failure of an eminent builder and contractor. Three gentlemen are already neglect and cruelty to his child.—The jury returned in the field as candidates for the vacant office, the following verdict: "That the deceased did de- namely, Mr. Rothschild (brother of Baron Roths-

child), Mr. Travers. and Mr. David Wire. THE WINDOW DUTIES .- A general meeting of the inhabitants of Hammersmith and the neighbour-Serle, Mr. Houghton, Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Brown, Mr. Kennedy, and others; and it was rematerials in this tower, the flames rose with a vigour solved to petition Parliament for an unconditional repeal of the duties.

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR .- On Tuesin the New Houses. From a quarter to three until day Mr. Phillips gave one of a series of public declock the engine of the establishment, directed by took place at two o'clock, the second at four, and Mr. Wing, chief fireman of the house, with others of both were well attended. The Wear, of 150 tons, the London Brigade, were brought to act on the was the vessel experimented upon. Besides the flames were extinguished. In the interval between Railway pier, a great number of persons assembled the ourburst and suppression of the fire, Westminster on board to witness the working and effects of Mr. st od that the plumbers made use of a stove for menced with a prefatory explanation of his disco- nesia. very, and of its peculiar properties and use. He the clock tower, and it is probable that the ignited upheld the superiority of the humid vapour emitsoot of this flue as the immediate cause of ignition ted with force from his annihilator, capable of easy in the combustible materials of the apartment. The direction to the burning material, penetrating the fire does not appear in any way to have injured-al- interstices of the cargo, and particularly efficient though it has somewhat disfigured—the exterior of in extinguishing flame over water, which, as a comthe lower portion of the clock tower. The only pact body, had not the same power of combining and grappling with flame, but only acted upon the fuel, as it were, of the fire, leaving the flame to propagate itself in all directions, and seize whatfire might be, he could by the emission with pro-Braidwood :- "A quantity of simber in the ground digious force of the humid vapour, which he recommends effectually save the vessel and crew. The apparatus, to judge from its operations on this occasion, is at once simple and efficaciou. The machines were placed in the hands of common sailors, who whence flames were shooting upwards, struck the pin by which the charge was ignited, and dis-

#### The Provinces.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH AT WESTON SUPER-MARE,-Mr. Robert Hill, chief police officer of the little town of Weston-super Mare, Somersetshire, has just met his death under circumstances of a very peculiar character. Some two or three years ago the town was frequently disturbed by a number of night brawlers, and Hill, under the direction of the commissioners, exerted himself to put an end to the disturbances. On one occasion he was endeavouring to prevent a breach of the peace, when duties, and although he frequently complained of weakness and pain in his side, he did not lay un until seven or eight days since, when he was seized with constinution of the bowels. Medical aid was called in, but the disorder did not yield on this tended him in his illness, made a post mortem examination of the body, when it was found that the wound inflicted by Cann bad penetrated completely hrough the diaphragm, and the larger portion of the great omentum had passed through it, and adhered to the costal pleura. As much as eight feet cavity of the chest, as well as the arch of the colon and the omentum, and then pressing upon the heart, had prevented the action of that organ. An inquest will doubtless be held on the body, and it is thought charged criminally with the greater crime.

THE SOAP TRADE. - On Saturday last a meeting of the soap trade of Liverpool was held to consider the propriety of nominating a deputation to contemplation to hold a meeting in Liverpool to consider the desirability of renewing the agitation for the reneal of the tea duties.

THE LATE DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH POACUERS AT SAFFRON WALDEN -On the 24th nlt. Isaac charged before R. Birch Wolfe, Esq., at Newport with maliciously and wilfully shooting at and wounding Robert Feetham, one of Lord Braybrooke's gamekeepers, on the night of the 24th of December last, in a preserve near Walden, called Pounce Wood. The prisoner, who declined making any statement, was fully committed to the assizes for shooting with intent to murder. THE BLACK FEVER NEAR OXFORD.—The village of principally belongs to Queen's College, is now inected with a most malignant typhus fever, running into the old black fever, of a character such as destroved the crew of the unfortunate Eclair. The cottages are miserable in the extreme, and greatly overcrowded, and the people are absolutely afraid FATAL POACHING AFFRAY. - On the 24th ult. three

men named Darley, Chew, and Rennison, were observed to be poaching on an estate at Ganton Wold. near Scarborough. The gamekeeper, having procured the assistance of six other men, went in n the Lordship of Foxholes. Chew, who held a gun in his hand, presented it at the keeper, desirng him to stand off, or he would fire. The other, however, not daunted seized hold of the weapon, and endeavoured to wrest it from the poacher-an attempt in which he was seconded by his assistants. Darley then came forward with a large and sharp knife, and while he caught hold of the muzzle of the gun with his left hand, attempted to cut the grasp. He was, however, pinioned from behind by another of the keeper's assistants, and just at this moment the gun went off, lodging its contents in the lower part of Darley's body The unhappy man instantly fell back mortally wounded, exclaim-

FORGED NOTES.—We were lately shown note purporting to be issued by the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company, which was the other day paid to a gentleman in Leeds, and We also unders and that other forgeries on the same banking company have been recently detected, and it is therefore desirable that parties to whom such notes may in future be offered should take means to satisfy themselves that they are genuine .-Leeds Mercury

TREASURE TROVE. - SUSSEX. - On Saturday last,

Burglary.—On Tuesday last information was re-On Teesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at place. Mr. Braidwood's report gives the amount of the Gray's Inn Workouse, on the body of the late damage thus: The long carriage shed, two-thirds Hants, had been feloniously broken open by four men armed with guns and horse-pi-tols. One of

plank-hook taken from a lodge near the stables,

GAOL.—On Monday afternoon Mr. W. Carter held Tuesday morning Michael Gibbs, Esq., resigned his took possession of the following property, which an inquest in the magistrates committee room of aldermanic gown for the ward of Walbrook, which they carried away:—£7. 8s. in gold and silver, an old shilling with a cross on it, a fourpenny-piece, a threepenny-piece, a small snuffbox with the name in one of the cells in which he was confined under colved upon principally in consequence of the losses of "Strong" in silver letters on it, a wedding sustained by the litigation in which he was so long ring broken across, &c. . The burglars are sup-Lucy Watt's house, at Orton, in Hants, a few weeks since.

DIABOLICAL MISCHIEF. - STAFFORDSHIRE .miscreants on the night of the 24th ult. put stones between the points on Earl Granville's line of railway betwixt the ironworks and the canal, which had the effect of throwing three out of the nine hood took place on Wednesday evening at the empty waggons, which were being brought down by Albion Hall, Hammersmith, to petition Parliament | two men shortly before daylight, off the rails. The men, who were slightly injured, had the charge of geon, presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. the breaks, and had the narrowest escape of losing their lives. A STEAM-BOAT proprietor upon the Mersey has

been convicted in the mitigated penalty of £10 for having, as owner, allowed one of his vessels to proceed to sea without having transmitted to the Board of Trade the declarations of the sufficiency half-past, the tower was more or less concealed in a monstrations" of the power of his fire annihilator of the condition of the hull and machinery, and recloud of dense smoke. By ten minutes past three to extinguish fires in ships. The first exhibition ceived a certificate thereof. The prosecution was instituted by the Customs.

THE GREAT GLENN POISONING CASE,-LEIGESTERshine-The adjourned inquest in this case was brought to a conclusion last week. It clearly appeared that arsenic had been administered, but in mistake. The unfortunate mother, who was too ill Phillips's apparatus. This may be considered no to give evidence at the first inquiry, had no knowsmall proof of confidence in his invention, when it ledge of any arsenic being in the house, none ever FURTHER l'ARTICULARS: The suspicions suggesting is remembered that the orders by which visitors having been bought by her husband, and she herwere admitted stated that the "main-hold of the self not having seen any for years. The jury, after vessel was filled with sugar hogsheads, tar and tur- several witnesses had been examined at great and others connected with the building, leave no pentine barrels, saltpetre bags, and other highly length, returned a verdict, "That deceased had doubt of its purely accidental character. It is under combustible matter." Mr. Phillips, as usual, com-

SINGULAR MONOMANIA AT BIRMINGHAM.—A shock ing death occurred a few days ago to a little girl, whose parents reside in Short-acre. For some considerable time the child, whose name was Sarah Aldridge, and whose age is twelve years, has been subject to fits, and about a fortnight ago she was discovered hanging by the neck from the chamber windows She was rescued from her fearful situation, and every care taken to prevent a repetition of the act, which was for a few days successful, ever combustibles might come within its reach. He Ultimately, it appears that the poor child, who was then proceeded practically to prove that in case of still bent on destroying itself, obtained a quantity must have been consumed, and the fire, perhaps, a ship in flames, where it would be impossible to of chips, and placed them in her pinafore, and set apply water to the part of the hold in which the fire to them. She was perceived by some neighbours who succeeded in smothering the flames which enveloped her, but she was so dreadfully burned that death ultimately put an end to her sufferings. COLLIERY EXPLOSION. - An accident occurred a

few days ago at the North Kelloe Colliery, which has resulted in the death of one of the overmen named James Hope. It appeared from evidence given at the inquest, which took place on Tuesday, that the deceased's duty was to inspect the work ngs of the pit before the men went to work, and on the morning of the 6th inst., he accordingly went to make the usual inspection. Contrary, however, not only to the general regulations of the pit, but also to the express orders of the overman, he very imprudently used a naked candle instead of a proper lamp, and as he was leaving one of the boards an explosion of gas occurred, by which he was severely burnt all over his body. He was taken home where he died on Friday night. The lamp which he ought to have used was hanging in the pit, at a place where he had the opportunity of getting it had he chosen to be at the trouble. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE AT HULL, -On Sunday

the master of a Scotch schooner, laden with brandy, from Charente, bound to Leith, was brought a hore in his boat in a deplorable state. The men who accompanied him stated that their master had been drinking excessively of brandy during their passage

ittended by fatal consequences, occurred last week at the Bwich Consols Mine, near Aberystwith. Two the workmen, Morgan Hughes and David Wiliams, were at work in one of the levels, when the of the sides of the level falling in upon them. An alarm was given, and the unhappy fellows were got

out, but they were both dead. CATCHING A BURGLAR .- A gentleman who resides at Stratford, Essex, left home to spend the evening with a party of friends a few days since, and re female domestic hearing a noise at the back part of the house told her mistress, who immediately went to the window, and sprang the rattle, which soon brought several neighbours and the police to the spot; the former stood at the front entrance, and the latter went to the back of the premises and captured the supposed thief, whom they handled not very tenderly. "I am Mr. exclaimed the master of the premises, but the police not knowing him doubted his veracity, and it was not before his wife and female domestic arrived that the ing the fires, and on his exit from that place with a box of lucifers in his hand, he was taken into cus-A MAN BURNT TO DEATH AT HALIFAX .- One of

n this neighbourhood for a long time took place on the morning of Sunday last. An old pensioner named Joseph Healy, residing at Castle Hill Side, near Almondbury Poorhouse, in a low, miserable hovel, without anybody to take care of him, went eing very little fire in the grate, he sat down in a chair in front of the fireplace, resting his elbow on one of his knees, and his head upon his hand, stretching his other leg straight out close to the fire-grate, in which position he fell asleep. Sometime during the night his clothes, got on fire. but woollen, would not blaze, but gradually smouldered away. Not making his appearance in the morning the door was broken open, and the poor fellow was found quite dead and stiff, with a portion of his clothes still burning, the flesh being completely before George Dyson, Esq., and a respectable jury, on view of the body, at the Woolpack Inn. when after a patient investigation, the jury returned

verdict of "Death from suffocation and burning. The mail train a few nights ago narrowly escape Pluckley, by a bullock which had strayed from a drove while crossing the rail. The drover had succeeded in turning the beast towards the gate, when the mail train was seen approaching, on full tilt against the engine and was dashed to pieces. parts of the body having been picked up a distance of sixty yards from the place where the collision occurred. The shock was felt by the engine-driver. and the train was stopped, but proceeded on ascer-

GLARS.—James Edwards and his wife who were reto identify a portion of the property. held on Monday last, before T. C. Maynard, Esq., of Shinrone.

at Trindon, on view of the body of Robert Height- Agriculture and Flax Culture.—The gentry exploding fireworks.

ley. The deceased was a plate-layer employed on are still working zealously to promote improved. A letter from Rome, of the 11th ult., in the tion, until it was too late to get out of the way. in danger, did all in his power, by sounding the whistle and reversing the engine, to warn him, but without effect. Verdict, "Accidental death."

THE CASE OF THE BIRDS .- All the judges, with the exception of Mr. Baron Platt, were occupied on age, dressed in light coat and trousers, drab "wide- Saturday last in the Exchequer Chamber, with the and Sir R. A. O'Donnell. a quarter past nine he was found by a man named Puoney; lying on his back close to the kerb stone, in Queen's square. Deceased breathed twice after his discovery but never moved. Mr. Robert Richmond.

The Defortation of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and single-narrenee gun in his name. Two assault on their needs of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, and who had appeared by a man named of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, and who had appeared by a man named of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, and who had appeared by a man named of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and single-narrenee gun in his name. Two passault on their remains servant, and who had appeared to the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and single-narrenee gun in his name. Two passault on their remains servant, and who had appeared to the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and stone of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and stone of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and stone of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and stone of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and stone of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and stone of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda. The pauper children to Bermuda, by the directors and stone of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and stone of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and stone of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and stone of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and stone of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda, by the directors and stone of the state of health of Pauper Children to Bermuda. The counts have been received of the state of health discovery, but never moved. Mr. Robert Richmond, guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Pancras, a with two horse pistols pointed at their heads, and from the criminal courts, but those judges not threatened to shoot them if they made any alarm, agreeing it was referred to the fifteen judges. The apoplexy, poison, or violence, was the cause of death. structed their inspector, Mr. Hall, to institute an inches high, twenty-two years or twenty-three years and the judges reserved their decision.

CLEVER TRICK .- On the 24th ult., a young wo-

man, attired in the dress and having the appearance of a domestic servant, entered the shop of a respectable jeweller in town, in a very bustling and excited manner, and tendered a demand for a gold watch belonging to a lady whom she named, which had, she said, been given in to have a slight repair principal merchants, traders, and shopkeepers, as well as professional men and other classes. posed to be the same persons who broke into performed, on the promise that it would be executed ere that time. The youth who was serving at the counter in the absence of the owner of the shop, knew nothing of such a watch, or the commission connected with it. Whilst he was endeavouring to explain this, and extract some information regarding the circumstance, his discourse was abruptly broken in upon by the enger messenger, who, darting upon a watch which lay on a side table, exclaimed that it was the article she sought. she saw it was finished, it was wanted by her mistress immediately to wear at a wedding, and she wou'd, therefore, take it with her. Confused and unsuspicious, the lad allowed her to make off as O'Brien, M.P.; Colonel Dunne, M.P. unsusplcious, the lad allowed her to make on as Grogan, M.P.; Mr. Reynolds, M.P.; Mr. she proposed. On the return of his employer, he Grogan, M.P.; Mr. Reynolds, M.P.; Mr. Leland, the Grogan and Grosan and Gro discovered that he had been deluded—that a pure discovered that he had been deluded—that a pure themen addressed the meeting in proposing of gen fabrication had been played off upon him with a temen addressed the meeting in proposing of gen fabrication had been played off upon him with a conding the resolutions. fabrication had been played off upon him with a conding the resolutions, amongst which were the singular degree of adroitness and audacity. No. following:—" That the viceregal office the thing has yet been heard farther, either of the

> other Scotch rivers, were greatly flooded during the bighest degree impolitic. That the policy of greater part of last week, owing to the melting of controlization is fraught with the world the snow in the Highlands and strong westerly centralization is fraught with the worst evils gales. No particular damage, however, resulted.

so readily.

FALKIRK BURGHS .- The prospects of Mr. Loch, the Liberal candidate, continue to improve. Sir Charles Napier, whose name was mentioned, is convinced of the better claims and chances of Mr. Lock, and will not offer .- Scotsman. GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AT JEDRURGH .- Some

made in Fernihirst quarry, in this neighbourhood. They consist of very strongly marked and large impressions of scales of the holoptychius, a fish described in Miller's "Visit to the Old Red Sandstone." These remains are found in abundance from the foot of Windbrugh Hill down the valley of the Rule, but they had never before been detected in situ in Jedwater. Within these few days another discovery has been made in the same place, of some fossil remains, but, although apparently pretty well defined, it has puzzled all our geologists here to identify it. As a fossiliferous part of the rock. (which is the old red sandstone) has now been come upon, richer discoveries are yet expected.-Kelso DEATH OF LORD DALMENY .- Lord Dalmeny, eldest

son of the Earl of Roscherry, died on the 23rd ult., at Dalmeny-park, Linlithgowshire. His lordship was born in 1809, and in 1843 married the Lady Wilhelmina Stanhope, only daughter of the fourth Earl Stanhope and sister of Lord Mahon. The sister of the late lord, the Lady Anne Primrose, married Mr. Henry Tufnell about three years ago. A SCOTCH CLERGYMAN CONVICTED OF POACHING.

Last week the Rev. A. M'Ewan, pastor of the Levern Chapel, at Barrhead, was convicted of poaching on Sunday, the 5th ult. The gamekeepers of the Earl of Glasgow had long been suspicious of. a breach of the law being carried on near the premises of the Rev. Mr. M'Ewan; they, therefore, had set a strict watch on the church grounds at Levern, and on the Sunday morning in question. having found a snare regularly, set, they put it in disorder after the rev. gentleman had commenced of Kilkenny, well known as one of the best managed of Kilkenny, well known as one of the best managed of Kilkenny, well known as one of the best managed of Kilkenny, well known as one of the best managed of Kilkenny, well known as one of the best managed of Kilkenny, well known as one of the best managed of Kilkenny, well known as one of the best managed of the country his public devotions. They again saw it regularly properties in the southern or midland counties, the put to rights by him, and having a second time put | rural population of which he found in a better state it in disorder in the course of the day, they finally pounced on the rev. poncher, when it was supposed he was putting it in proper trim for the evening. gives an account of the system of husbandry prac-Before the close of the legal proceedings in court. Mr. Henderson, the public prosecutor, humanely by the noble owner to enable his tenantry to main suggested that under all the circumstances, and tain their position. Lord Bessborough has his refrom the severe rebuke which had been read from ward in the punctual payment of his rents, whilst the bench to the rev. culprit by Provost Philips, the tenantry have no temptation to lose their time home, and that about eight o'clock on that morning the bench to the rev. curprit by Frovost Finites, in a gitation about tenant-right, and they are secured that the penalty should be mitigated from the sum in agitation about tenant-right, and they are secured to be a secured to be inflicted as the infliction of heavy poor-rate. Tenantable for inflicting the highest fine which the law Had the defender been an ignolaw, the fine might have been mitigated; but as no such excuse could be made in this case, he was resolved to exact the highest penalty .- Renfrewshire

meeting of the Tenant-League was held on the night of the 23rd ult. in the Music-hall; Mr. P. tolerably numerous attendance, including some Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergymen. Reports on "finance." "organisation," and "a bill to be laid before Parliament," and one or two other subjects, which had received the sanction of the council, were handed in, and adopted without read-Archdeacon Fitzgerald (of Limerick.) Rev. T. M'Cullagh (Presbyterian clergyman.) Rev. Mr. Cahill (of Mullinahone,) Rev. Mr. M'Creedy, Rev. Dr. Kearney, P.P., Rev. Mr. Kinnaird (Presbyterian clergyman,) Rev. Archdeacon O'Shee, and Rev. Mr. Rentoul (Presbyterian clergyman.)

informing them that "it having appeared on close examination that a majority, though small, of the peers had promised their support to Lord Redesdale; Lord Wharncliffe has intimated his wish to be

THE PROCLAIMING OF LETTERKENNY .- The Londonderry Standard says :-" The high constables of the Baronies of Raphoe and Kilmacrenan have served notices on the churchwardens of the parish of Condate of the executive, to call a vestry, for the pur pose of applotting on the several townlands in the proclaimed districts, their proportion of the cess to be levied for the pay of the additional constabulary recently sent there. Of twenty-one townlands, in the barony of Raphoe, the sum raised off the electoral division of Seacor, and so much of the electoral divisions of Meencarrygaghand Killy. masnus as are situated within the said barony, £1143s. 12d. In addition to this, on the town land of Letterkenny alone, there is to be raised the sum of £158 1s. 3d.

states that the ball struck the rib, not the shoulder. and traversing the back, lodged in the muscles. whence it was extracted by 'Dr. Crump, and now no apprehension is entertained.

ACCIDENT TO MR. TWISS .- The Cork Constitution

Waterford, Cork, Tipperary, King's County, and houses have been entered by burglars, and rifled of following are from the local journals:-On the going away they fired shots, but did no other harm. | was. -On the night of the 16th ult. three armed menstating they were police. Having failed in getting visited him again, he would never forget the day,-On Sunday night, a party consisting of five men, manded on Saturday last, charged with having in | two of whom were armed with pistols, attacked a supposed to be'the produce of several robberies, in residing in Ballincor, from whom they took a dewhich Brooks and others of the Uckfield gang were | tonating fowling piece. The police went in pursuit concerned, were brought up at the Town-hall, and of them to the village of Brusna, where they arquence of a telegraphic message, stating that if a Kennedy and Patrick Lawler, of Drummakeenan, remand were granted, parties would be forthcoming one of whom had a quantity of powder and slugs in his possession. They were committed for

last was at work with another man on that railway, near to Trimdon Foundry. They were standing on the line looking at a coal train which was proceedthe line looking at a coal train which was proceeding towards Hartlepool, and did not observe a termined to establish an agricultural society for the lica!" (Oh, what an angelic voice.) But the goods train, which was coming in the opposite direc- county of Limerick, including districts in Clare censors, considering that a pretty girl ought not not The result was that the engine of the goods train of Limerick. The Bandon Flax Committee again (harmenious) for "angelica," a modification which struck the deceased, and knocked him with violence met on Friday, under the presidency of the Hon. was received with hisses by the public, who knoked against his fellow workman, who was thrown by the concussion off the line. Heightley, however, fell on the line, and was run over. His left leg was fellow the co-operation in encouraging the growth of line of life, there will be some men who will get get. completely severed, and his arm was dreadfully flax amongst their tenantry. It was stated that and others who will go back. Some are activet

crushed. He died shortly afterwards. The driver the Earl of Bandon would grow 200 acres, and clever, and lucky; others are lazy, dull, and unfound in charge of the chgine, as soon as he saw deceased that there was a certainty of 500 acres of flax being tunate. Consequently, in every pursuit which nich planted in the district of Bandon this season. ENCUMBERED ESTATES .- Of the fifteen new petitions filed in the Encumbered Court last week, eight were from inheritors for the sale of their own

estates. The total number of petitions since the commencement is 1,519. Absolute orders for sales have been granted in the cases of Lord Blayney

that there is little hope of his recovery:

Round-room of the Rotunda, for the purpose petitioning against the contemplated abolition the Irish Viceroyalty, and of placing upon record their protest against the system of centralization adopted towards Ireland, and which has alread been so destructive of her best interests." meeting was numerously and most respectably at tended, including a considerable number of well as professional men and other classes, A ter was read from the Marquis of Conyngham apologizing for his absence, and expressing his con currence with the object of the meeting. A similar letter was read from the Marquis of Londonderr Lord Massareene and Ferrard also apologized not attending in consequence of being confined hed for some days by a severe cold. The Marqui of Westmeath, the Earl of Mayo, the Earl

Howth, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P.; Mr. Napier, M.P.; Mr. McCul.

lagh, M.P.; Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.; Mr. W. S. Crawford, M.P.; Mr. H. Grattan, M.P.; Sir Lucius Grosthwaite, Mr. George Grierson, and other gen following:-" That the viceregal office, irrespec watch or the person who acquired possession of it tive of all local considerations, may be made emi nently conducive to the welfare of Ireland. That The Tay, the Tweed, the Teviot, and several the abolition of the viceregal office would, in the The Tay, the Tweed, the Teviot, and several opinion of this meeting, he injurious, unjust, and in the highest degree impolitic. That the highest degree impolitic. That social order and constitutional freedom; that itis social order and constitutional resident, that it incompatible with a sound administrative system, and tends to the diminution of wealth, intelligence enterprise, and the public spirit in the country and that this meeting do hereby record their solemn protest against it." An address to the Queen and petitions to both Houses of Parliament were also adopted, and a committee appointed "for the purcurious geological discoveries have lately been pose of organising and adopting means to constitu tionally and lawfully resist any legislative or other attempt of the centralizing policy to abolish the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, or transfer to English tribunals the jurisdiction of our courts of law and

> RE-ADJUSTMENT OF RENTS - The Evening Post has another list of reductions of rent in the district of Fingal, county of Dublin, upon the estates of Lord Talbot de Malabide, Sir Eyre Coote, Mr. Hornes Rochfort, and other proprietors. In some cases re. ductions were made to wealthy graziers, whose reng had been punctually paid. The effect of these ar. rangements will be to secure substantial tenants on the properties.

THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES .- The revising barristers are rapidly drawing their labours to a close. The revision has concluded in Sligo borough and county. The Sligo Champion claims a decided majority for the Liberal party in both, even in the county, where conservatives have been heretofore returned. In other districts there is a difference of opinion, as to the working of the new franchise, but it contested election will

the only true test. AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS AND FLAX CULTIVATION. -An intelligent county of Down farmer, Mr. John O'Hagan, who has made a visit to the south, has addressed a letter to the Dublin Evening Post, de. scribing the results of his inquiries and observations on the state and prospects of agriculture. Ilis remarks are confined chiefly to the extensive estates of the Earl of Bessborough, in the county than the severe pressure of the last four years would have warranted him in expecting. Mr. O'Hagan tised on this estate, and of the great efforts made

rant, uneducated person, a clodpole from the neigh- of Kilkenny and Waterford, Mr. O'Hagan savs :last year, which gave a fair return. I am informed that the Marquis of Waterford purposes erecting a similar establishment on an extensive scale, and that his lordship intends having 1,000 acres of flax grown on his Curraghmore estate this year. There was a great deficiency in the wheat crop of this county last year, the average produce being about five barrels to the Irish acre. Many farmers intend giving up the growth of wheat, and cultivating flax, oats, and barley instead."

ALLEGED LIBEL ON THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP lowing :- " The Right Rev. Dr. Browne has given instructions to Mr. Michael Gethin, solicitor, to institute proceedings against the proprietor of the Sligo Chronicle newspaper, for a letter published in the last number of that journal, reflecting on his lordship's conduct and character. The libel imputes to the bishop interested and unworthy motives in the selection and promotion of his clergy and also that he received large sums of money from Mr. Towneley, which he applied to 'selfish pur-

AGGREGATE MEETING OF PROTESTANTS,-The neeting, announced for some weeks past, to address Papal aggression, took place on Tuesday last in the large room of the Rotunda. Eleven o'clock was the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings; and soon after that hour there was a very respectable, although not a numerous, attendance. As the day advanced, however, the audience increased considerably. A strongly worded address

ANOTHER MEETING was held in the evening, tho Earl of Mayo in the chair, when resolutions similar o the above were adopted

THE MEETING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MEMBERS n Dublin.—It appears by a letter from Mr. John 'Connell, M.P., in Tuesday morning's Freeman, that the contemplated meeting of Irish Roman Catholic members of Parliament in Dublin, previous 'Connell states that "several M.P.'s have sent in messages to the effect that they find themselves unable to attend as they had proposed, but that of course they will be at their posts in Parliament The honourable gentleman thus concludes:\_\_'It is now too late to make another appointment, and we meet this day week in London, in the interval between the delivery of the Queen's speech at two p.m., and the assembling of the Commons to debate their answer at half-past three p.m. If nobody else do it. I will then be prepared to suggest t an amendment to the address, in case of the latter's s

"A SLICK NIGGER."-" Jack," said a gentlemanu clearing the snow from his premises, "Jack, my old! bov. you don't get along with this job very fast."-'Why, master," replied Jack, scratching his wool, pretty considerable for an old man; I guess, and Il conceit myself, that I can clear more snow away in it Kinnelly, of Lisduff. The fellows threw stones at dese here shore days, than the spryest nigga in thisnithe door, and broke the windows of the house. On city could do in the longest summer day as ever

containing any allusion to penal laws.-I am, dear

CROCHET FOR LADIES.—Take a small thread of fact. Spin it out as long as you can, and wind it into the house, they broke in a window and fired a it about the ears of as many of your female friending shot through it. They cautioned Dwyer to give up as will stand to have the operation performed, and land he had taken, or if he did not, and that if they the result will be a splendid piece of crochet worker

FIRES.-Mr. Braidwood reports that the fires is London during the past year have been 868-an in i crease of thirty beyond those of the preceding yeare The buildings totally destroyed or consid damaged were 247-nine less than the year beforeer again remanded till Saturday (this day), in conse- rested three men named John M'Louhlin, Patrick those slightly damaged were 621-thirty-nine mome than the year before. The chimnies on fire were seventy-nine, "calls for assistance" 1,038, th t "false alarms" ninety.one. The "fatal fires" were ANOTHER DEATH ON A RAILWAY .- An inquest was further examination at the ensuing petty Sessions seventeen, and the number of lives lost eighteenes Nearly a hundred houses were seriously damaged bd b

and Tipperary embraced within the Poor-law Union | be compared to an angel, have inserted " armoniconic

cultivated for profit's sake, there will be gre gr

variety at all times between the several degrees see success attained .- A" Times" leader. A New York paper states that Jenny Lind Ind £150,000 in the British funds, and pays to the

British Government annually £4,000 income the She has given away about £48,000 in charity. T. whole amount of her European wealth is estimatima at one million of dollars.

ABOLITION OF THE VICENOVALITY.—An aggregate forewoman of the bookfolders many shrewd atid a dead. In his opinion disease of the heart, and not the vestry clerk, string that the board have in- whilst the fourth, a man about five feet seven arguments of coursel were heard at great length, meeting convened by the Lord Mayor, and presided neys are very much indebted to her for information. over by his lordship, was held on Monday in the as to the last acts bearing upon any question. in.

THE LATE STORMS.

The Ariel, belonging to the Glasgow and Dublin Steam-ship Company, which left Glasgow on the 21st ult. for Dublin, fell into very thick weather. the vessel over to the starboard hand, in order to having been until then delayed by calms, or opposed the vessel over to the stateball mand, in order to having occur until then delayed by calling, or opposed the broken wheel as much as possible out of by contrary winds. On the 30th the weather was the water. Spars were got over the paddle-box, fine, a gentle breeze was blowing from east northeast, I passed as close as I dared to the Isle of the Town-moor, near Sunderland; last week. There was a large procession of Type seamen from Shields, was a large procession of Type seamen from warps, canvas was got on the vessel, and, the lee paddle being found to work, we are happy to state that the steamer was brought safe to the Northwall on the following Wednesday. During the passage she encountered a severe gale, wind, S.W.

Description of the island, and concluded that there must be some one there, presently we perceived signals of the men, proceeded through the principal streets of the men, proceeded through the principal streets of the men, proceeded through the principal streets of the men, and after the meeting returned by the same town, and after the meeting expressed their route. The speakers at the meeting expressed their route. The Wilson, from Demerara, went on shore near was a rag tied to the end of a broken piece of mast, determined hostility to the Mercantile Marine Act;

15th ult. from latitude 51, longitude 31, in conse rigging, being unable to keep the deck, from the John's for three days. - Cork Examiner.

ACCIDENT ON THE BERLIN RAILWAY .- COLOGNE. January 25 .- The accident which occurred on the Cologne and Minden Railway, the day before vesterday, was attended with more serious results than appears from the official report. The management place between Brackwede and Gutersloke, at a spot where repairs were going on. The engine, tender, and some of the carriages were thrown to the right and left of the rails, while a part of the train was left standing on the line. One waggon was compleiely overturned, and Mr. J. B. Auder, Sccretary of the American Embassy at Berlin, who was seated in it. was killed; but, as I am credibly informed, in this same carriage the Prince of Prussia was also seated. The Prince has escaped with some slight abrasions. There were only two other passengers killed, but the number of wounded is more considerable than given in the newspapers. Almost all the passengers are wounded more or less dangerously. It seems as if it were not meant to be known with how little ceremony the Prince of Prussia was used by the railway, treating him as a mere mortal. No journal has yet alluded to the

by miracle and the special favour of Heaven winds and hazy weather. Bearings being taken, towards princes and kings .- Daily News. Nores.—About ten days ago, a person in the uni-fathoms. Suddenly, however, she was found in form of a commissary of police, and followed by six shoal water, and before there was time to wear her gendarmes, entered the banking-house of M. round she struck and so remained. At day break Pentsch, of Pesth, and declared that he was on the following morning it was discovered that charged to examine the bank notes he might liave, the ship had got into Delgravia Point. Anchors as he had been accused of having frequently issued and cables were laid out from the vessel and atforged ones. M. Peutsch was greatly astonished, tempts were made to get her off, which failing, all but opened his cashbox, and produced eleven notes, hands were set to work to lighten her. On the 5th which were all he happened to have by him. The of the month, fifty tons of coal having been thrown commissary examined them very carefully through overboard, she was got off, only, however, to meet a glass, and seized three of 1,000 florins (2,600 fr.) with more disastrous consequences, for a heavy each, which he declared to be forged. In spite of the protestations of M. Peutsch, he folded setting in upon the coast, rendered her position one then up in a sheet of paper and sealed them up of much difficulty. Amidst the dangers that pre-with his own scal and with that of the bank, sented themselves, the crew displayed the utmost Having deposited the notes in his pocket, he declared to M. Peutsch that he would arrest him. which increased almost to a hurricane, and the M. Peutsch complained bitterly of such a proceed-violence of the elements baffled their exertions and ing, and at last the commissary said he would all in their attempts to gain Gregory Bay the ship was low him to be at large provided he would deposit carried ashore near Barraneo Point, where the fury 1.600 francs in specie in his hands as security, and of the storm drove her high up on the beach, the sign an engagement to present himself in the after-noon before the director of police. M. Peutsch day, the weather having moderated, and the ship gave the money, signed the paper, and at the hour being left high and dry, some of the crew sallied no charge had ever been made against him of issuing surrounded by the natives (Patagonians), and a sent to his honse, and that the persons who had peared to be friendly disposed, but shortly aftervisited him were impostors, and had robbed him. wards certain appearances intimated to Mr. Rossi-

brother, W. C. Chapman:—"You may remember proceeded to ransack the ship. The master, from your sister's tail."

the acorns you sent me, in an old powder-flask, in the position he lay, noticed that they had attacked VERY Good.—

highest order of charity to be the employment of board, prisoners. After six days intense sufon those soils in a dry season. Thirty men are thus proceed to the vice in possion, in possion, the knowledge of the Gorphovel, in addition to the nineteen men and boys unfortunate prisoners. Captain Rossiter accompation.—Leeds Times." resularly at work on the farm. Tiptree Heath nied the steamer, and on coming in sight of the

SHIPWRECK ON A DESERT ISLAND.

The Wilson, from Demerars, went on shore near Wicklow on the 22nd ult. and has become a total wreck. The Captain and mate, with the majority of the crew, unfortunately perished. The Wilson was bound to Liverpool. The Iron Duke was the only vessel that arrived in Liverpool from Ireland on the 24th ult., another evidence of the extraordinary sailing qualities of this noble steamer, so ably commanded by Captain Christic.—Dublin Evening Packet.

Was a rag tied to the end of a broken piece of mast, and waved in the air. Presently we saw two men on the air. Presently we saw two men on the shore. Having brought to I approached as near as possible to the coast. I sent out the long boat, having on board four sailors of tried courage. I had placed some provisions in this boat, and recommended the mate who accompanied the expedition to use all possible precaution, in order that no person might be too much exposed to danger. The ship of the crew at the appointed time, as the sea rolling heavily at the time, and threatening to the shipping offices is increasing, and a memorial to the Board of Trade for their abolition has re Evening Packet.

State of the Weather at Sea.—Liver.

Pool, Monday.—We are daily in receipt of intelligence relative to the disastrous gales which have so long prevailed in the Channel and the Atlantic.

The Packet-ship De Winton, for New York, after being at sea for six weeks, had been compelled to the mate was compelled to look about for the shipping offices is increasing, and a memorial impossible. I watched the boat and the men whom we were attempting to succour. Immediately that the latter saw the boat their signal dropped, and the latter saw the boat their signal dropped, and they ran to the point for which it was making; but they ran to the point for which it was making; but the coast, bordered by a reef on which the sea to refer the signatures of 1,000 seamen in Sunderland.

On the 24th ult. there was a determined attack the coast, bordered by a reef on which the sea to refer the signatures of 1,000 seamen in Sunderland.

The Packet-ship De Winton, for New York, after broke with force, could not be approached on that serious results. About the time for opening the slice a mob of from two hundred to offices a mob of from two hundred to the New York.

The shipping offices is increasing, and a memorial impossible. I was the mem whom the them impossible. I was the boat the bear of 1,000 seamen in Sunderland.

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The Packet-ship De Winton, for New York, after broke with force, could not be approached on that serious results. About the time for opening the slice is increasing, and a memorial impossible to the Board of Trade for their abolition has return to the Board of Trade for their abolition has return the sunderland.

The Packet-ship De Winton, for New York, after broke with force on which the sea the sunderland.

The Packet-ship De Winton, for New York, after broke with force on which the sea the shipping offices in North Shields, which the shipping offices in North return to Queenstown. The following is the Cap- a more convenient access. The shipwrecked men, seamen assembled in front of them, in the New return to Queenstown. The following is the Captain's report:—"The day after leaving Liverpool commenced with heavy gales from the westward, which continued until we bore up for Fayal on the mate resolved to effect the embarcation where two which continued until we bore up for Fayal on the rocks afforded an opening. The boat remaining to the most rema quence of having had eight deaths from smallpox, leaped out of the boat with a long piece of sail besides having six of the crew and a number of the cloth for the purpose of forming a communication men escaped in the best manner they could, and the passengers ill with that virulent disease, with every with the shore. The poor man was unable to swim; office had to be barricaded against the mob outside. In the evening fifty special constables were sworn appearance of it spreading, and being laid up off my officers and more of my men being laid up but at last he gained the shore, and each man in, but down to Saturday evening, all remained having laid hold of the sail cloth the unfortunate distribution, it seemed probable that if I went consideration, it seemed probable that if I went were drawn into the boat, but not without Shields seem quite deserted; and there are foreign consideration, it seemed provable that it I went great difficulty, as they were so weak, from hunger going vessels, lying in both Tyne and Wear, which into Fayal (it being a Portuguese settlement) the ex-ceedingly strict and rigorous quarantine regulations might render it doubtful whether they would permit barcation ended, and the boat being provided with the ship to anchor there. I therefore, having lost provisions, the newly-found men threw themselves longing to the Wear, and one thousand seamen bethe ship to anchor there. I therefore, having loss provisions, the heavy series, and would have eaten longing to the Wear, and one thousand seamen opforesales, mains, and topsails, &c., determined to on the latter with eagerness, and would have eaten longing to the Tyne. A number of shipowners and steer for Cork, which I did on the 17th ult., from the whole had they not been restrained by the mate, shipmasters have also signed it. The fees paid to steer for Lork, which I did on the 17th did, from lat 44, long. 29; the wind having hauled to the who feared the injurious consequences to be apprehended to their health. They were so weak that S.W., and blowing a violent gale. Since we bore probably two more days on the island would have S.W., and blowing a violent gale. Since we bore up for Cork we have had nothing but hail, snow, and rain, with severe gales from the westward. his crew were eager to pay them all the attention his crew were eager to pay them all the attention as they had been as they had been determined. As soon as they had been determined as soon as they had been determined as they had been determined as soon as they had been determined as soon as they had been determined as the probably two more days on the island would have projudicially to the carrying out of the Mercantile projudicially to the c Had we continued our voyage under such circum- that their situation required. As soon as they had Hamburgh, and the Baltic. The men, for most of stances I feel confident that we should not have somewhat recovered the mate of the English ves- these voyages, are paid a voyage and a half, acstances I feel confident that we should not have somewhat recovered the mate of the English vermade more than twenty miles to the westward." sel made the following statement:—"We left London scale; a shilling for signing, don, September 28th, 1850, in the English ship the wind under bare poles for three days and nights Liath. Captain Roberts, for Valparaiso. Nothing the wind under bare poles for three days and nights liath. Captain Roberts, for Valparaiso. Nothing the wind under bare poles for three days and nights liath. Captain Roberts, for Valparaiso. Nothing the wind under bare poles for three days and nights liath. Captain Roberts for Valparaiso. Nothing the wind under bare poles for three days and nights liath. Captain Roberts for Valparaiso. Nothing the wind under bare poles for three days and nights liath. Captain Roberts for Valparaiso. Nothing the wind under bare poles for three days and nights liath. at the rate of nine knots per hour, the captain and restant and restant restan at the rate of nine knots per nour, the captain and within view of the isle of Martin-Vaz, at four in the men. For the present the shipping offices are at a morning of November 20th; these isles were on the standstill. After the few vessels which have been south-west of us. I informed the captain that we lying loaded, have got out of the harbours, there is heavy seas which swept over the vessel. We learn were near the Trinity Islands, he arose and ordered from Qaeenstown that a large fleet of vessels was the boat to put to sea, saying that there were pigs mands of the men for an advance of wages. On lying in the harbour repairing damages. From acland goats to be found there, and directed those who Saturday last a company of seamen from Suncounts already received from correspondents in vari- were setting out to take guns, for the purpose of ous parts of the south and south-western coast, we shooting some. The carpenter was also to take his on strike. iar that, within the last few weeks, four American | had left in the ship would see it during the night, Jessica, and, lastly, the De Witt Clinton, have been violent; it rained abundantly, and the sea was high. Surecos, Tuesday Noon.—Creat excitement was making her way to the railway station, inwardly making her way to the railway station, inwardly driven back to the Irish coast, and have found in In the morning I ascended an eminence. We saw caused in the borough of Tynemouth yesterday by congratulating herself that she had passed unrecognized an eminence. Cork a harbour of refuge and protection. The schooler Harriett, bound for New York to St.

The brig at some distance. We made signals by the appearance of seventy armed policemen from New York to St.

Descently we saw the vessel heaving away.

The tree morning I ascended an embelow. The caused in the oppounding yesterowy by congratulating herself that she had passed unrecognitive appearance of seventy armed policemen from Newcastle. It seems that on Saturday night about the Commerce of Seventy armed policemen from Newcastle. It seems that on Saturday night about the Commerce of Seventy armed policemen from Newcastle. She displayed great nervousness, Sandayland and the Commerce of Seventy armed policemen from Newcastle. She displayed great nervousness, Sandayland and the Commerce of Seventy armed policemen from Newcastle. She displayed great nervousness, Sandayland and the Commerce of Seventy armed policemen from Newcastle. She displayed great nervousness, Sandayland and the Commerce of Seventy armed policemen from Newcastle. She displayed great nervousness, Sandayland and the Commerce of Seventy armed policemen from Newcastle. She displayed great nervousness, Sandayland and the Commerce of Seventy armed policemen from Newcastle. She displayed great nervousness, Sandayland and the Commerce of Seventy armed policemen from Newcastle. She displayed great nervousness, Sandayland and the Commerce of Seventy armed policemen from Newcastle. She displayed great nervousness, Sandayland and the Commerce of Seventy armed policemen from Newcastle. John's, Newfoundland, with a cargo of flour on firelock. Presently we saw the vessel bearing away, twenty seamen went on board the Commerce, a board, was driven into Queenstown on Wednesday and at noon she was in full sail to continue her laden collier, lying ready for sea, and having ascerevening, with the loss of sails, cables, and rigging, voyage, no one having been sent to the island to tained that the crew had signed for under-wages, after having been in sight of the harbour of St. see what had become of us. Towards evening two ordered them ashore. They all complied, with the isle, but the sea was so rough that when the boat to take steps to prohibit a meeting of seamen from reached the shore it was capsized by the wayes. It both sides of the Tyne, to be held on Monday even

WRECK OF THE SHIPS GLOUCESTER AND PRINCE ALBERT.—MASSACRE OF SEA-

we were saved by the generosity of Capt. Bernard.

aquatic birds."

MEN IN PATAGONIA. By the recent mail from Valparasio advices have been received communicating the total loss of two fine vessels, named respectively the Gloucester and Prince Albert, both of 300 tons burden, the property of Mr. Glendening, of Stamford-hill, and as will be seen in the subjoined details, several of the fact that the Prince was in the train. All the world crew of the latter ship were murdered by the naknows that the populace of this neighbourhood is tives of the coast on which she went ashore, and superstitious, and this characteristic is often ap- who subsequently set her on fire. The circumpealed to when it can serve the purpose of the government. This, I believe, is the sole reason why nothing has been said of the great danger which the in the straits of Magellau on the 2nd of October, Prince has incurred, and from which he has escaped having for several days encountered strong adverse the ship bore away to the westward. The lead was SHAM POLICE SEIZURE.—ROBBERIES OF BANK continually going, but no bottom was found at 20 forged notes, that no commissary of police had been party of them came on board. At first they apin her Majesty's name."—Aris's Birmingham with the surviving seamen, managed to get clear of the ship, leaving the wounded ap-SPADE HUSBANDEY.-Mr. Mechi, considering the prentice and the mate, George Badstock, on

her a perfect wreck. The captain of the steamer, finding there was no chance of getting the vessel Captain Bernard, commanding the France et off, returned to Sandy Point, and subsequently con-Bresil, lately returned from Rio Janeiro, gives the veyed the remainder of the crew to Valparaiso. following account of the delivery of four unhappy After the steamer's departure, the natives again

THE SAILORS' STRIKE IN THE NORTH,

without the breakers, a sailor named Augustus of the street, and told if they did not leave they would be thrown into the Tyne. The masters and not much chance of the owners yielding to the de-

derland met the Seaham men, who are also out regret there is too much reason to believe that the axe and cut staves. I, the mate, Macgregor by The grievances complained of by the sailors of late gale has been attended by considerable destruclate gale has been attended by considerable destruc-tion of human life and a great sacrifice of property. A letter has been received by Bartholomew Verling, Esq., Receiver of Admiralty Droits at Queenstown. which states that at least one vessel has gone to vieces on that part of the coast, and as no tidings sea had become so rough that it was impossible for rial, similar to those adopted in Shields and Sunhave been obtained of the crew, the conclusion is us to go out, notwithstanding all our efforts. We derland, setting forth the evils of the new regulations of the places in the boat, and in a short time they have unfortunately perished. It is singulated a great fire, hoping that they whom we tions of the Board of Trade, in pursuance of the last century, to after being supported by last they have unfortunately perished. It is singulated a great fire, hoping that they whom we tions of the Board of Trade, in pursuance of the Mercantile Marine Act, 1850, was moved and selar that, within the last few weeks, four American and thus be assured that we were not drowned. conded by a deputation from Sunderland, and carliners, namely, the Equator, the States Rights, the Unhappily during the night the wind was very ried unanimously.

ships passed the isle. As the sea was now more exception of the carpenter, who refused to obey, calm I and G. Shipp got into the boat to put out; their summons. They then hauled him from below, the boat was half full of water before we had and after tearing his clothes, took him ashore with cleared the breakers; we attempted to gain one of them. This, with the attack on the Shipping-office the ships but could not. We turned back for the on Friday, determined the mayor and magistrates was then that my companion was drowned. It was ning. The police took possession of the quay with my good fortune to be saved, and the boat was drawn cutlasses about three o'clock in the afternoon, of this line has spared no pains to conceal the extent thrown on the rocks. I sought my companions in but the sailors having marched out of the town misfortune, whom I found on the north bank of the with the Blyth men, who had come across to fraterisle engaged in constructing a grotto, in which we nise with them, there was no disturbance, the poremained until the 9th of December, the day when licemen only capturing the table, with the sheets for the memorial to the Board of Trade, and capsizing The chief nutriment during the twenty days we some apple stalls. The meeting, instead of being were on this island consisted of snakes, crabs, and held on the quay, was held in the Assembly-rooms, there being a great mass of seamen present. The policemen were withdrawn, and order was restored to the town again. The military were under arms at Tynemouth Castle, ready at a moment's notice. The mayor has written to the Admiralty requesting, them to send a war-steamer down to protect the

vessels in the harbour. After the police took possession of the quay the following notice was issued:-

"BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH. "Notice.—All masters, mates, seamen, and other persons desirous of transacting business at the Shipping Master's-office, on the New Quay, will be protected by the magistrates of the borough from violence and interruption in so doing. And all persons assembling for the purpose, or ostensible purpose, of interrupting the lawful business of the Shipping-office are hereby ordered forthwith to disperse, and in default of compliance with this notice will be dealt with according to law.

"WILLIAM LINSKILL, Mayor." The clerks from the Shipping-office were obliged to go on board the vessels ready for sea on Monday, and get the men to sign articles there, as they refused to enter the offices for the purpose. Freights were up 1s. 6d. a ton on Monday, and a

number of owners fixed their vessels for the London The memorial to the Board of Trade received the signatures of 2,000 seamen and ship carpenters on Monday and Saturday, making about 4,000 seafaring people belonging to the Tyne and Wear alone who have polled against the Shipping-offices and regulations of the Board of Trade in their present

A deputation from the united body of North and South Shields seamen have waited upon the Mayor of Tynemouth, and explained their grievances to him. They say they want nothing but peace and order, and affirm that the attacks on the Shippingoffice and Commerce were made without their cog-

nisance. IN THE suite of the Princess Amelia, aunt to

A LETTER from Rome states that a picture dealer from criminal prosecutions.—Essex Standard.

Admitting Criminals to Ball before Trial by least standard and s

From the moment that Mrs. Sloane failed to ap-The statement that certain queries had been adpear to the summons issued by Mr. Alderman Hum-

and when twelve miles to the southward of the North and South Rock the larboard shaft of the North and South Rock the ship's side. Orders were to the ship's s soon as the warrant was granted. Indeed, so members of the bar, whose object was to found a country was his actuating motive. While we accusely has Mr. Sloane been watched that he has prosecution for a misdemeanour upon the admissions knowledge the immensity of the sacrifice, let us not more than once looked suspiciously round, and to which it was expected the cardinal would make. It refuse to see that there was no base interests involved his annoyance, found a detective officer at his is unnecessary to say, that to this formal demand to in it. If only those were permitted to repreach him elbow, and has on such occasions been heard to tell furnish evidence that would criminate himself, no and devotion to a public cause of the same lofty disinterestedness the officer that he might as well take his (Mr. answer was returned. In connection with this sub-Sloane's) arm as watch him about so narrowly, lect we may state, that on the publication of Lord Examiner.

Lord John Russell's manifesto, in which he announced don, and it was consequently anticipated (though John Russell's manifesto, in which he announced no information had been received to that effect) that the law officers of the crown would look into THE TAX ON PAPER. - CONFERENCE OF that he had left the country. Accordingly Superintendent Hodgson and Daniel May (one of the was any ground for a prosecution, the cardinal at most active detective officers in the force, and who once gave instructions to a legal gentleman of emiwas thoroughly acquainted with Mrs. Sloane's pernence to take the necessary measures for his deheld at the King's Arms, Palace Yard, for the purson) started off to Boulogne. On arriving at fence. Some time having clasped without any pose of making arrangements for an interview, Boulogne the officers proceeded to institute a close movement on the part of the law officers of the appointed for the following day by the Chancellor inspection of the several hotels and lodging houses, but satisfactory tidings could not be obtained, crown; the cardinal's legal adviser addressed a letter but satisfactory tidings could not be obtained, crown; the cardinal's legal adviser and legal proceedings and the seclusion of the Sloanes apparently defied to them, inquiring whether any legal proceeedings detection. Towards the latter part of last week, were contemplated, and, if so, what form the prothe Boulogne police communicated to the City secution would assume. After some delay, a reply Chambers (of Edinburgh), Mr. J. Cassell, Mr. S. officers their belief that a party answering the de was received from the government, stating that it C. Hall, Mr. Towle (of Oxford), and other paper scription of the Sloanes were in the town, but as no was not their intention to institute any legal pro- manufacturers and publishers in the metropolis and conclusive information could be elicited, a stratagem ceedings, the law in its present state not being ap- other places. was devised to get the landlord of the house in plicable to the act of the cardinal, and that the Mr. CROMPTON having been called to the chair, which they were supposed to be located to a cafe, and interrogate him, if possible, on the subject.

After some time be relative to the nouse in plicable to the act of the cardinal, and that the said he had forty years' experience of the practical working of the tax which they had met to pro-After some time he admitted that there were three ration. We understand that a large piece of ground motor abolition and the proparties answering the description furnished him, the line of the new street now in course of formathe line of the new street now in course of formanumbers of fraudulent traders in the paper trade. gentleman, and a stout young lady, and that they tion between the Houses of Parliament and Pimlico, From a return in his possession, he found that went by the name of Smith. They led a very self or the purpose of erecting a magnificent cathedral, between 1840 and 1848 about fifteen per cent. of the cluded life, and that the lady only left the house at to be called St. Patrick's, Victoria-street, as the new an advanced period of the night for a walk. As one of the officers was known to Mrs. Sloane, it was necessary for him to adopt some disguise, and he accordingly adorned himself with rather a prominent pair of moustachois, and on Friday night, about cleven o'clock, they placed themselves on members of either branch of the legislature, will make the means of affording a more direct and company to be called St. Patrick's, Victoria-street, as the new scotland, and Ireland were fraudulent traders, many of whom had been convicted over and over again, and yet received fresh licenses from the government, without the penalties being duly enforced. The cotton manufacturers was taxed not more than eight per cept. on his raw material, but the manufacturers of the coarsest kinds of paper watch for the Mrs. Smith, and she shortly appeared he the means of affording a more direct and com- the manufacturers of the coarsest kinds of paper pursuing her usual nocturnal walk. As her face modious means of access between Buckingham were taxed to the extent of 300 per cent. Paper was closely concealed with a veil, the officers had Palace, the aristocratic district of Belgravia, and used for wrapping paid fifty per cent. of duty; and some difficulty in seeing her features, but on pas the Houses of Parliament, and will tend very ma- in the case of the article used for book boards and sing by one of the street gas lamps, they contrived by some means, as if the result of accident, to raise her veil, and she was at once recognised to be Patrick will be the metropolitan church of the Mrs. Sloane. She was allowed to return to Patrick will be the metropolitan church of the her dwelling, and as the laws of France require cardinal, and will, when completed, it is said, sura second witness to establish identity, an express pass any building of the kind yet undertaken in this was forwarded to London for one to come over. | country. The purchase of the ground has not yet | Hume and Mr. W. J. Fox. The party arrived on the Sunday, and on Monday | been concluded, but all the necessary arrangements | morning the officers proceeded to the lodgings of are almost completed, and a very large sum has Mrs. Sloane. On going into the second floor, they found Mr. and Mrs. Sloane and Miss Devaux. The French authorities then demanded their passnorts. French authorities then demanded their passports, president of Old Hall College, is to be the new name not their own, they were informed that they Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, is premature. Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, is premature. useful publications which form the best medium for had rendered themselves liable to the operation of It is not intended at present to appoint any bishop the communication of elementary and general knowthe French laws, and that they must quit Boulogne. of Southwark, as there is a large debt, exceeding ledge." Not being permitted to travel through France with £3.000, still due upon St. George's Church, which a false passport, they had no alternative but to take in consequence remains yet unconsecrated and untheir passage by the first steamer for Folkstone, and finished, and until this debt is liquidated the ecclesiat five o'clock they were escorted by the police astical affairs of the district will be managed by to the quay side, where the steamer was moored. As they were walking towards the pier at Boulogne, it got bruited that they were about to leave, and Doyle, the senior clergyman of St. George.—Obcrowds of people flocked to the spot to see them. server.

Nor was it until the French authorities had pressed.

almost fainted away. With some difficulty she was

conveyed to the railway station, when, through the

kindness of the station-master, she was allowed to

remain in a private waiting room until the depar-

ture of the express train, by which it had beon

arranged she should proceed to London, and thus

escape the unpleasant and dangerous consequences

of passing through the streets, as the news had

been sent by electric telegraph, and the London sta-

tion was accordingly crowded during the whole of

her arrival. On their arrival, Superintendent

Mrs. Sloane, and Messrs. Pontifix and Moginic, the attorneys of the West London Union, when it

was understood that in consequence of the near ap-

proach of the sessions, it was not intended to put in

pail. As soon as possible Mrs. Sloane was taken to

the warrant for her committal was signed, and, al-

though due notice had been given to her solicitors,

Mrs. Sloane was not prepared with the required bail.

and was therefore committed to Newgate to await

was supported by the officers to a cab that was wait-

precaution, to Newgate. She was dressed rather

shabbily, and altogether, with her apparent pros-

tration of strength and intellect, she presented a

avoid creating any unnecessary public excitement.

ANOTHER STORY OF THE DETECTIVE POLICE -

commences on Monday next.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S ANCESTORS .- The Fal: the mob of about three hundred persons back that kirk Herald says:-" Our readers may, perhaps, material-a material totally worthless for any other they were able to get to the pier. So great was the be astonished to learn that this celebrated cardinal, purpose, but worked up into an article of indistrepidation of Mrs. Sloane that she missed her foot- according to current report, is a regular descendant ing on descending the steps to the vessel, and fell a of the Wisemans, cheese dealers, &c., in the town considerable distance, but fortunately received no material injury as she was caught by the steward of middle ward of Lanarkshire—with what truth we the vessel in his arms when near the deck. Superintendent Hødgson, and Daniel May, then took know not—that one of the Wisemans, adventured their places in the boat, and in a short time they as far as Cork, about the middle of last century, to after being supported by Mr. Towle, of Oxford, was was waiting to receive them. Mrs. Sloane, as she | men took up a cheese and a provision store in Cork; landed on the pier, trembled very violently, and that, by a subsequent marriage, he became enseemed as if she would fall at every step. She left tangled with a Roman Catholic wife; and that the Mr. Sloane and Miss Devaux in the cabin, and was mother, thinking she was ruling the fate of the boy, sent him to Spain, whence we have received Carcheese dealers there."

DEATH OF GENERAL BEM.

Joseph Bem is dead. This news will wring many tear from the simple soldier of the Szeklerland, who knew him by no other title than that of father; and many are the hopes it will extinguish in the Magyar's the early part, of the morning in the expectation of pearance would be the signal for better days to come. He who seemed to seek death in the very midst of her arrest to Mr. Phillips and Co., the attorneys of continued sound of artillery—he who twice escaped body they fancied the balls passed without injury, has importance, to the progress of science and art." thought it almost unworthy his attention.

Westminster, where Mr. Justice Erle was presiding; A native of Tarnow, in Gallicia. Bem was born in 1795. He was originally intended for the profession of his father, that of the law; but at his own desire was brought up for the army, and served with the French in the campaign of 1812, against Russia. On the re-constitution of the Duchy of Warsaw, in 1815, her trial, or find sufficient bail in the interim. She Bem re-enterest he Polish service, but the tyranny ing to receive her, and was taken, with all necessary and brutality of the Archduke Constantine soon drove of profound peace, to relinquish so odious and ophim from it in disgust. On the outbreak of the revolution in 1830, Bem was appointed major of artiland rose to the rank of general.

most wretched appearance. The proceedings con-Since that period Bem has passed his life—except sequent upon the appreliension were conducted during a short engagement in Portugal-chiefly in with the greatest secreey and despatch in order to-France and England; always labouring for the cause tions, of Poland, and often amid difficulties and privations On Mrs. Sloanc's arrival in Newgate she was: which would have wearied out the perseverance of placed in the infirmary on account of indisposition. Dr. M'Murdo shortly after visited her, and directed any one less ardent in his love, or less energetic under she should remain there, as she was suffering much adversity, than was this extraordinary man. from exhaustion, produced partly by mental feel- tasted the bitterest bread of exile in England. He to be administered, and also stated that she ought dered, in consequence of a painful operation to which

studiously avoided any remark, or referred to the dence in Hungary. The extremes of human vicissitude have rarely pregirl in any way whatever. It is understood she was As a general, Bem has often been accused of rash-

Oh yes, all wool Purchaser—Allone (kind) wool? command of the Hungarian troops in Transylvania. the Falkirk Burghs, Pontefract, and Dungaryon, to

APPREHENSION OF MRS. SLOANE, WISEMAN AND THE ROMAN which induced him to join the Turks, in hopes through them to strike another blow at Russia. Po-

land's enemy. There are many, we know, who deprecate this last phery, at the Guildhall justice-room, the City de-tective officers were on the alert to watch the movements of Mr. Sloane, with the view of disand devotion to a noble cause, we need not fear that many stones would be flung against his memory.

DELEGATES.

On Wednesday a Conference of delegates was of the Exchequer, with a view of hearing the representations of a deputation of gentlemen interested in the abolition of the tax on paper. Among those present were Mr. Crompton. Mr. C. Knight, Mr.

mote the abolition, and during that period he had entire number of paper manufacturers in England, in sheathing ships, the paper manufacturer so successfully evaded the tax by working the material dry, that it was utterly impossible for the Excise department to distinguish it from the fabric produced from the pulp.

Letters of apology were read from Mr. Joseph Mr Champers, publisher of Edinburgh, moved the first resolution, viz. :- " That in the opinion of this meeting the excise duty on paper acts as a grievous impediment to the progress of sound popular instruction, inasmuch as it bears with a ruinously unequal pressure upon those cheap and

Mr. CHARLES KNIGHT seconded the proposition. and adduced arguments with a similar tendency. The resolution was ununimously adopted.

Mr. John Cassell moved the next resolution. lation, because, amounting as it does in frequent instances to a tax of 300 per cent, upon the raw pensable utility by the application of industry, it falls with almost its entire weight directly upon the employment of labour, thus destroying at its very source the first and most important element of national wealth." Mr. S. C. HALL seconded the proposition, which,

Mr. Holden, paper-maker, of Manchester, then moved, and Mr. Collins, of Glasgow, seconded, the following resolution :- " That in the manufacture of paper not men only but large numbers of women and children are employed in a manner sent him to Spain, whence we have received Car-dinal Wiseman. There can be no doubt but that dinal Wiseman. There can be no doubt but that Wiseman is nearly a local name and that it is Wiseman is nearly a local name, and that it is large and populous towns, but also and chiefly in addressed by her name became much affected and peculiar to Strathaven. Many of the name are yet the rural districts, where employment is scarce and poor-rates high; and that the impetus which must be given to the trade by a repeal of this duty would therefore incalculably benefit the agricultural population, as well by the consumption of a material produced by their own industry, as by the beneficial employment of their surplus labour." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Baldwin, paper manufacturer, of Birmingham, proposed the fourth resolution, namely: "That the uses to which paper is already applied are so many and various as to render its cheapness one of the first requisites of a people daily advancing Hodgson immediately communicated the fact of danger—he who passed nearly twelve months in the in commerce and civilisation; and that the purposes to the effecting of which its use might and would assassination as by a miracle, whom his soldiers still be extended but for the high price created by believed to possess a charmed life, and through whose the tax, are almost infinite, both in number and in at last fallen a victim to a fever so slight, that he Some idea of the extortionate nature of this tax might be gleaned from the fact that out of £24,000 worth of coarse paper, which he sold to the manufacturers of buttons and various other articles in Birmingham, no less than £9,600 was paid to the

Mr. P. Borthwick seconded Mr. Baldwin's motion, and contended that the duty on paper being a war-tax, the government were bound, in a time pressive an impost. The tax raised £800,000 a-year to the revenue; and that sum would be more than lery, gained high honour at Iganie and Ostrolenka, fully made up to the revenue by the increased consumption of excisable articles in general which would follow the increased employment of labour consequent on the removal of the existing restric-

This resolution was also agreed to unanimously.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. SMITH, of Bingley, viz :- "That the foregoing resolutions are prodigiously strengthened by the three following considerations, namely-1, That this tax is so ing. On Wednesday morning he found her in the taught languages for very scanty pay both in Oxford enormously disproportioned to the value of the raw same state, and directed some soothing stimulants and London, and even this pittance had to be surren- material as to present an inducement to fraud almost too strong for human integrity to resist. to remain in the infirmary. From the time of the was submitted at the hands of the late Mr Liston and at the same time that the mode of collecting it for the removal of a bullet received in a duel. Of this is such as to render fraud easy and inviting; the took place between her and Mr. Hodgson on the sub-ject of the charge upon which she was apprehended; in Gallicia recalled him to his native country, and pled competition. 2. That the oppressive injustice and on her removal to Newgate and since, she has subsequently involved him in the War of Indepen- of this tax has successfully diverted the skill and ingenuity of manufacturers to its evasion, by the fabrication of many articles as precisely on Wednesday visited by the solicitors of Mr. sented a contrast more remarkable, than that of the same in their completed state as to be sub-Sioane, and there appears no doubt now that she is Bem's fortunes at this period. In the brief space of stituted for it in use with paper itself, and yet so apprehended and in custody, he will surrender, and four months he was the anguish-stricken tenant of a adroitly varied in the process of manufacture, as iointly take their trial at the next session, which pauper hospital, and the triumphant leader of a vic- to render it impossible for the Board of Excise to torious army. Within a month or two of the time claim the duty—a circumstance which tends to the when Bem had been receiving such few shillings a utter ruin of the paper manufacturer. And 3. week from the Polish Association as its scanty re- That the continuance of this tax is not more manisources enabled it to dole out to him, the distin- festly unjust in itself, and injurious to the general Some time since a quantity of planks and iron was guished person at the head of that excellent charity interests of the community, than it is absurdly inblaced across the rails of the London and North. Was receiving daily solicitations to forward to Bem, consistent with precedent. For while the raw manot more than from five to eight per cent., it is material used for the manufacture of paper should bear the unheard-of impost of 300 per cent.'

> Agreed to. Mr. JONATHAN DUNCAN then proposed :- "That copies of these resolutions, together with the nu-

Mr. W. Holmes, a well-known political character; died on Sunday. He sat successively for Grampound, Tregony, Bishop's Castle, Hazlemere, and Berwick-on-Tweed. For Ipswich he was a candihim by Mr. Perceval, and of the close friendship subsisting between them, it would be impossible to .! speak in terms too strong, ... Mr. Holmes was by the side of Mr. Perceval when he sank under the hand him in the ministries of Sir Robert Peel, but he, As a politician. Bem was by no means violent or nevertheless, faithfully discharged his duties as ultra in his opinions. He was rather inclined to whipper-in to the great Conservative party. He reached the advanced age of three-score years and

VACANT PARLIAMENTARY SEATS .- The South Notts Socialists and Communists.

Socialists and Communists.

But above all—Bem was a Pole! Poland was the Notts will presently be vacated by the retirement. Instantly abandoned the prize and escaped into the largest country. On the officers proceeding on board the cases wherein applications are made to them to affilit on the effects of the wounds the largest, to order the depositions taken by the effects of the wounds the manifolding magistrate to be produced before them, by the magistrate's clerk, so that they may be read by the mag

Western line near the Cheddington station. Fortu- as the general commanding in Transylvania, the terial of cotton has been relieved from a burden of nately, however, the malicious intention of the petitions of noble and wealthy English families on party was frustrated by a timely discovery of the behalf of English officers, or travellers endangered by monstrous that the refuse of that very same raw plot, and the obstructions were removed before a the troubles, then prevailing. No such petition, we George III., there was a lady of the name of Russell, train came up. The usual steps were taken to dis- may add, passed him disregarded. who was grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and cover the perpetrators of the inhuman act but withspecified waited on the director. To his profound forth to procure fresh water. They had not been who it would seem inherited, without any alloy, out effect; as, however, strong suspicious were ness, and it is certain that without that quality, he astonishment, that functionary declared to him that gone a great length of time before the wreck was most of his undannted and ready spirit. One day, entertained that the individuals resided in the would never have been enabled to accomplish the it happened to be the 30th of January, she was in neighbourhood, and might make another attempt, deeds which have made his name famous. When he merous memorials, signed, not only by the representations and occupied in adjusting some part of the the authorities resolved not to let the matter pass took the command of the Transylvanian army it did tentatives of manufacturing wealth and respecta-Princess's attire, just as the then Prince of Wales by with impunity; accordingly other means were not consist of more than 12,500 men and twenty-four bility, but also by men of the highest weight and came into the room. His Royal Highness accosted employed which eventually proved successful. Some guns, and of these not more than 7,000 were com- influence amongst the clergy, gentry, bankers, and Telegraphic despatches were sent off in all directions to catch the thieves, but not the slightest trace of them could be obtained.

The English Oak in New Zealand, and interesting extract from a letter witten by the Rev. Thomas Chapman, of Rotauras, New Zealand, dated the 13th of April, 1850, to his New Zealand, dated the 13th of April, 1850, to his New Zealand, dated the 13th of April, 1850, to his New Zealand, and the wint look of the marked of the marked of the marked of the marked of them could be obtained.

The English Oak in New Zealand, dated the 13th of April, 1850, to his five the state of the marked of them the clergy, gentry, bankers, and the clergy, gentry, bankers, and were accounted to the report than 7,000 were committee they intended mischief. They had arms Miss Russell ringness accosted the thickers and they had arms Miss Russell, while other small-ware appeared in the neighbourhood of them were open than 1,000 were committee to underwate a underwate a new throughout the country, be respectfully preciously and to the respectfully preciously and took up, his about them, and took up, his about the neighbourhood of them were underwate a new throughout the country, be respectfully preciously and took up, his about the neighbourhood of them were sent off in all directions and they have you not been about they not the country, be respectfully preciously and took up, his about the neighbourhood of them were about the whole of them were sent of in all directions and there they intended mischief. They had arms Miss Russell ringhes; and desired to the country, be respectfully preciously and took up, his about the neighbourhood of them were sent of them they need to the character of all the beer-houses in the neighbourhood, and his Yet in three months Ben had driven the whole of VERY Good. -An honest, industrious peasant acquaintance with the class of persons who fre- this Austrian army, together with 10,000 Russians, 1836; the white-thorn berries and sweetbriar had the crew, and had murdered two of the poor fellows, in Picardy, being observed to purchase weekly five quented them became rather on an extensive scale, across the frontiers, and forced them to seek refuge rotted, and their moisture had forced the acorns, named Robert M'Pherson, Barnby and James loaves, was asked what occasion he could possible Being of a sociable and communicative turn he bein Wallachia! We scarcely recollect a parallel in their roots being perfectly entwined. Through all our Atkins. Their bodies weltering in blood were have for so much bread. "One," replied the honest came a general favourite at taproom carousals. In history to this short but glorious campaign. To Atkins. Their bodies wetering in diod were winderings and wars I managed to preserve one; this is now twenty feet in height, and twenty inches in girt at the surface of the earth, and from it we this year gathered eight acorns; the first, perhaps, ever gathered (I know of noother like tree) in New 2 Aries and 1 have seen to the Governor six of these. Their bodies wetering in diod were held down this is now twenty feet in height, and twenty inches in girt at the surface of the earth, and from it we this year gathered eight acorns; the first, perhaps, ever gathered (I know of noother like tree) in New 2 Aries and 1 have seen to the Governor six of these. By some stratagem, Mr. Rossier, and the other two, which I telend a somewhat disturbed by the apprehension of two one morning the tranquillity of the locality was perhaps would have seemed, which I take myself is for mine own use; the first, perhaps, ever gathered (I know of noother like tree) in New 2 to a somewhat disturbed by the apprehension of two one morning the tranquillity of the locality was somewhat disturbed by the apprehension of two one morning the tranquillity of the locality was somewhat disturbed by the apprehension of two one morning the tranquillity of the collections and the other two, I lend. They we seemed, we have to some which I take myself is for mine own use; this shorts we find the other two, I lend. They we seemed we in the was an attention and the interest of this way entered collections and the other two, which I lend in the other two, which I lend in the other two, with the greatest tenderness and the other two, with the greatest tenderness and well in the second, which I keep in the only person of the obstructions. They were the half with the private managed to great and the other two, which I lend in the other two, which I lend in the other tranquillation and the interest and the other tranquillation and the interest and the other two, which I lend in the other tranquillation and the other tranquillation and the other tranquillatio other two, which I lend, are those with which I keep my two children, in hopes that they will one day return them to me."

They were taken before the magisfare of all about him—the only person he seemed ever trates, and, to their astonishment, found in the trates, and, to their astonishment, found in the trates, and, to their astonishment, found in the trates, and the magisfare of all about him—the only person he seemed ever trates, for in the private management of their accuser the venerable "matchman" ment—his most extraordinary victory—was the inmember of an unreformed House of Commons here. minure could cause crops to be maturely developed steamer, the G. W. Hunt, who at once resolved to humble piety, a desire to be useful, and a general had the men above named taken into custody. They build be soils in a dry season. Thirty men are thus proceed to the wrock, and rescue, if possible, the knowledge of the Gospel, with ability to make it being proceed to the wrock, at the ext has for some time enjoyed a singular exemption Prince Albert, it was observed that the natives still of that city, named Campani, has lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the and was always an avoid the dreams of the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become the from the collect to the waggons upon the lately become t

Something Rich.—The following recently appears, had per ormed his part remarkably well. Transformed in a weekly contember of the close friendship. the willing labourer, has engaged all the unemployed of the neighbouring parishes in digging and ployed of the neighbouring parishes in digging and breaking up with the fork and pick-axe, to the Sandy Point, about 150 miles from the wreck. breaking up with the fork and pick-axe, to the depth of about twenty inches, the rocky and magazines The price paid is ninepence per rod, or £6 an acre learning from Captain Rossiter the shocking fate an opportunity now presents itself where a constant which he belonged; he managed to collect a mass of person who came in contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the shocking fate an opportunity now presents itself where a constant which he belonged; he managed to collect a mass of person who came in contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persuaded that well-known statesman came by a violent of the contact with him felt persua situation as a journeyman can be secured. The "little facts and corroborations," and having com- of his thorough honesty, truth, and disinterested though accidental death. No place was found for Whether this operation will stand the test of the of his men, he immediately put himself in commusituation as a journeyman can be secured. The

whether this operation will stand the test of the of his men, he immediately put himself in commusituation as a journeyman can be secured. The

white facts and corroborations," and having comof his thorough housety, truth, and de

statustion as a journeyman can be secured. The

white facts and corroborations," and having comof his thorough housety, truth, and de

statustion as a journeyman can be secured. The

pleted the chain of evidence to the proper point, ness, and every one loved him for it. Buckinghamshire quarter sessions. - Bedford Times. | Monarchial than to Republican forms, was more aris. IPSWICH.—A steam-machine for discharging co.l. tocratic than democratic in his tastes and feelings, ton.

BIRTH-DAY OF THOMAS PAINE.

A ica party and public meeting, in commemoration of the above event, was held on Sunday evening, by the society of Free Inquirers, meeting at the British Coffee Rooms, Edgeware-road. A numerous party sat down to an excellent tea, the ceeded by appointment on Thursday morning, to whole arrangements of which gave great satisfacable manner explained the objects of the meeting. Mu. Shorrer responded to the sentiment of "Thomas Paine and the Rights of Man." They were not only to show their respect to the memory

among that bright array none was more worthy of of an hour. commemoration than Thomas Paine. The epithet of a Friend of the People was well deserved by him, and his name, and the Rights of Man, would be for ever indelibly associated. His opponents were the legislators, the bishops, the priests, the lawyers, and the wealthy of the land. Every artifice had been resorted to by them to blacken his character, and root out the principles he was inculcating, but the result proved, that however error and prejudice might for a time gain the ascendant, that truth would ultimately prove victorious. Paine was entirely universal in his views,—his principles and writings were applicable to all countries and to all time. He was a disinterested advocate, freely giving his labours and his writings for the public benefit; and even in the height of his popularity risking his fame by fearlessly advocating his theological views. The speaker then entered into an

interesting detail of the labours of Paine in America. England, and France. MR. Bower also responded to this contiment. "Time truly works wonders." The man whose effigies a few years back was burnt in the streets of almost every town in the kingdom, and whose name was used as an epithet to frighten children, was fast becoming the admiration of the people, and would, ere long, be looked upon as one of the greatest men England had produced. It might truly be said of him, "Though dead he yet speaketh."

MR. Loxe (in the absence of Mr. Holvoake,) responded to the sentiment of "The Sovereignty of the People and the Fraternity of Nations." In past ages the people were entirely neglected. History was only the record of despotic governors and not in the dawn of a new state of things, that the people began to have any real influence in the moulding of their own destinies. Now every day was bringing more converts to these doctrines, and hastening the hour wiren the people would be indeed sovereign. The Fraternity of Nations and the Sovereignty of the People were inseparably allied; Frateraity could only flourish where a people were free. Then the world would be a garden of peace. none having a motive to fear or injure each other.

MR. BENVETT supported this sentiment. The great battle of the world was now to be fought. Hithert: the many had always endured misery and death to promote the grandeur of the few. This had entirely arisen from the people being destitute of political power. If one nation had no right to aggrandise itself on the ruin of another, neither had one man a right to do it on the ruin of his neighbour. The Sovereignty of the People was therefore equivalent to the Fraternity of Nations; each presumed brotherhood and equality among all men. MR. T. M. WHEELER and MR. MAY responded to

the semiment of the "Freedom of the Press." MR. WALFORD suggested that the society should commence receiving subscriptions for building a monument to the memory of Paine, and pointed out the advantages thereof. Several members spoke on the subject, which was

adjourned for further consideration. Between the various sensiments, the Girondist, Marscillaise, and other patriotic hymns, were given departed highly gratified with their entertainment.

A public supper took place on Wednesday evening, at the Crown Tavern, to celebrate the above

were assembled to do honour to one of those men oppress us every any more and more.

whose footsteps would guide them in the paths of made an attempt to deprive us of the use of our missing him by a message through a subordinate kitchen, and offered to provide us with our daily being sufficient; and said that he (the prisoner) had wery interesting and minute detail of the life and meals. I opposed this measure energetically, but I been in the Temple before Sir John Jervis, whom actions of Paine, showing the mighty influence he do not know with what success." exercised in forming the American Republic, and the vast debt mankind owed to him for this service alone. He then dilated upon the humanity and courage he displayed during his career as a memher of the National Convention in France, and praised his philosophy and true devotion which actuated him in braving all the prejudices of the time in writing his "Age of Reason." He also eulogised the conduct of Carlisle, Watson, and the them to join in one great struggle for their politi-

Mr. SLOCOMBE also responded to the sentiment, which was followed, as were all the other sentiments, by appropriate songs and music. Mr. Fuzzes responded to the sentiment of

People." The institutions of kingcraft and priestcraft were the relics of a barbarous age, and would

Dr. Faire responded to the sentiment,—"May rope are melted into type to print the Rights of Man." The speaker showed that, rife as physical their power would be crumbling into dust. Robespierre, who had been so misrepresented, was not and true Democracy; and, like Paine, he was beginning to have those honours paid to him of which

Mr. Elliotr also responded to this sentiment. Mr. GARDINER spoke to the sentiment of "The Memory of the Democratic Martyrs of all Nations, and of all Time." The speaker, in an eloquent manner, alluded to the martyr Frost, and his colleagues, Mitchel, and his brother patriots, Cuffey, Lacey, Sharp, and others, and by his impressive

manner, drew tears from his audience. Mr. G. WHERER also responded to this sentiment, and dwelt on the marryrs which Europe had bequeathed to their memories. Though confined to a country district the men of O'Connorville would yield to none in their aspirations for the spread of Democracy throughout the world.

Pigs and Less Parsons," and Mr. T. M. WHEELER to that of "The Freedom of the Press." A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and the guests adjourned to the Ball-room in Turnmill-street, where happiness and joy reigned

Mr. Osborns responded to the toast of " More

during the remaining hours of the night. On the same evening a Tea Party, in celebration of the above event, was held at the Westminster Young Men's Society Rooms, Little Dean-street,

FIRE IN MARYLEBONE. -On Friday morning a fire, attended with a great destruction of valuable property, broke out in the Coachmakers' Arms Tavern. No. 24. St. Marylebone-lane, Oxford-street. A police constable perceived smoke issuing from the bar windows, and immediately called up the family and demestics. By the time he had done so the fire had reached the stairs, and immense volumes of rooms in one body of flame, so that any one therein must have been beyond the reach of help. The two servants had, however, effected their escape over the roof, and descended in safety through the trap door of the adjoining house. Owing to the scarcity his removal to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where whole of the upper part of the extensive premises the assistant surgeon, but notwithstanding every were burned out. The bar is also partially burned, aid that medical skill could suggest, he died yesterbut fortunately the liquor vats escaped. Mr. Sad- day (Friday) morning in great agony.

ler was insured for contents in the Alliance Fire. Wear is the Meaning of State Education?

PAPER DUTIES,-DEPUTATION TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

In pursuance of the resolutions come to at the King's Arms, Palace-yard, a deputation, representing the paper manufacturers of the kingdom pro the official residence of the Chancellor of the Extion. Mr. Peel was called to the chair, and in an chequer, with whom they had an interview on the question of the paper duties, now brought so pro-minently before the public. After hearing the arguments adduced, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the deputation would not of course of Paine, but also to declare their allegiance to the except him to give them any information as to what principles which he advocated. They could not too was to be done by the Government, He had beoften have presented to their notice the memory of those great and good men who had exerted their class of persons who paid taxes, all desiring to have talents for the benefit of their fellow-creatures; the taxes removed. The interview lasted upwards

> THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY, A number of gentlemen interested in the repeal Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Murdo Young, of the Sun newspaper; Mr. Hunt, of the Daily News; Mr. Grant, of the Morning Advertiser : Mr. Spicer, of the Patriot : Mr. Francis. of the Athenœum; Mr. Ingram, of the Illustrated London News; and Mr. Pratt, of the British Banner. A lengthened and good-humoured conversation took place; and, at the close of the interview, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would give the statements submitted to him, his best consideration.

THE SAILORS STRIKE IN THE NORTH, (Concluded from our seventh page.)

During the week the agitation has extended to Hall, and a presty general strike has taken place there. The grievances stated are a recent reduction of wages and the operation of the shipping offices, the latter especially being looked upon with hatred. As for as Ilull is concerned, the Mercantile Marine Act may be regarded as the principal grievance complained of by the men, for the wages there are sious in the act for the forfeiture by the sailors of ner ready for the crew at the appointed time, are with threatening the life of Sir John Jervis. The primen are determined not to submit. On Tuesday temperament, in appearance extremely harassed,

It will be recollected that Mr. John Goldsmid was when he was on duty in the hall. It was his duty tried at the past Middlesex Sessions, before Mr. to say grace, and his lordship had noticed that he and would not let her go; and she then said, Sergeant Adams, for an assault alleged to have was drunk when he was repeating the words. The Sergeant Adams, for an assault angest to have was grunn when no was repeating the street of the him on George Tideman, an benchers had also noticed it, and witness therefore held him down while the woman made her escape. Excise officer, and, after a trial which occupied discharged him.—Prisoner: I was ill, and had only He struggled with the two men for some time, and the mistake a considerable time, found guilty and sentenced to been out of bed an hour, when I made the mistake an imprisonment of three months. Immediately after the trial Messrs. Lewis, of Ely-place, who defended Mr. Goldsmid, having from the instructions they had received, felt confident of the innocence of Mr. Goldsmid, proceeded to obtain evidence in addition to that given at the trial with the view of laying the whole body of testimony before Sir George Grey. Assisted by the mony of his friends, his solicitors produced fifteen de- and Sir John Jervis, as proving the injury the latter milt away before the increase of knowledge and clarations upon the subject, and forwarded to had done him by preventing him from getting a enlightenment whenever the people were apthe judge who tried the unlucky defendant. The Lord Chief Justice said, that looking this was in the possession of Mr. Sergeant Adams, at the signature, he had no acquaintance with the the innocence of Mr. Goldsmid was placed beyond writer, whom he only knew to be connected with Revolutions never cease until the Crowns of Eu- all doubt by the appearance of Mr. Hoggins, the dignitaries of the church, and that he never had any person who had, as was stated, committed the as- conversation with him. He did not think that the sault, and who came forward to take upon himself letter showed anything of the injury which the prirevolutions had been within the few last years, the responsibility, and to relieve the individual ermoral revolutions would in the succeeding years become more rule. Though the crowned despots of Mr. Sergeant Adams, immediately upon hearing the soner: Cannot you remand the case? Mr. Henry: Europe might seem secure on their thrones, yet statement of Mr. Hoggins, and Messrs. Lewis I think all this matter is immaterial. Whatever such was the progress of mind that, in a short time, having reduced that statement to a declaration on complaints you have to make, you had no right to oath, addressed the Secretary of State for the send such threatening letters.-The Prisoner: I Home Department, and the result was that, within might have taken a different course, it is true, but the bloodthirsty wretch he had been depicted, but half-an-hour after the presentation of the document I wished Sir John to do me justice as a man. The an advocate for humanity, the spread of knowledge on Thursday Mr. Goldsmid was liberated from cus- prisoner here said, that he was suffering so much tody with a free pardon, the pardon being, of from illness, that he was not in a condition to put course a mere form, but necessarily arising from his questions as he could wish. After a pause he the fact that the verdict of the jury was "guilty." added—It may not be out of place for me to admit Another Fire in Bernonder.—On Thursday that the letter was written by me. The prisoner night, shortly before twelve o'clock,a fire,which then entered into a long statement,but was obdid considerable mischief, broke out in the exten- viously not in the most complete state of selfsive buildings belonging to Mr. Hacker, tanner, possession. His remarks were merely a recapitula-Spa-road, Bermondsey. The fire commenned from tion of what he had formerly urged.—Mr. Henry some cause not clearly ascertained, in what is ordered the prisoner to find two good sureties in termed the drying room. This building was up- £50 each, and himself in £100, to keep the peace wards of 100 feet long, by thirty or forty feet wide, | He should require twenty-four hours' notice of the and at the time of the misfortune contained some bail.—The prisoner was then locked up. hundred pounds worth of property. The moment the existence of the flames became known, nume bould, a labourer, was charged with the following rous engines started for the scene, and there being most brutal assaults :- On Saturday night last, bean abundant supply of water, the flames were soon tween ten and eleven o'clock, the prisoner went extinguished, but not until the building in which into the house of Mr. Hanstock, the Three Tuns, the fire originated, together with its valuable con- Portman-mews, and took his seat in the parlour. tents, had been destroyed.

Appendention of an alleged Murderer in Liveb POOL.—In the month of November, 1842, Mr. James Scully, a magistrate of the county of Tipperary, the landlord laying hold of him to put him out, the was barbarously murdered near to his own residence, at Killfeacle. The murderer eluded the vigilance of the police, notwithstanding that a reward of £200 had been offered for his apprehension. On Tuesday night he was given into the custody of dured. A policeman speedily came into the prethe police, through the instrumentality of his wife, Wednesday, and ordered to be sent to Ireland. SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Friday a boy named

from the effects of injuries received by a furious smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was bullock which was being driven from Smithfield witerly impossible for any one to descend by the Market. The parents of the unfortunate boy reside erd of the lane. Whilst the intelligence was riated state, which had made its way from Ludgatedoor of the adjoining house. Owing to the scarcity his removal to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where of water, the flames were not extinguished until the he was placed under the care of Mr. John Newell,

To secone more in a crowd, carry a paint pot in and also to Mr. Thomas Cooper. The money list the pillow-case and coverlid burning, not not in consent, and Harris accompanied him to the house, daughter, and the sergeant, who had left the capdeference as if they were grand lamas or cardinals. | quested for the exiled patriots. -T. Brown.

Police.

BOW-STREET. -AN IRISH ROW. -J. M'Carthy, aged 19, and Mary Ann Donovan, a widow (both of to Donovan's lodgings in New-street, for the purpose of making some complaint to Donovan rewas in the service of Donovan. The complainant inside. M'Carthy was also there, and a quarrel ensued, and Donovan struck the woman with a cup. He rushed out to Homer, followed by the prisoner. his knife. He then struck Homer upon the head of the advertisement duty had an intersiew, by appointment, on Friday, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the right honourable gentleman's wounds in her head. They removed her to the hossaid the woman called him by an opprobrious epithet, and he then struck her. He did not cut her head. She fell down stairs in consequence of being drunk.-The constables said the prosecutrix and months' imprisonment: and the female he ordered but the magistrate expressed his willingness to acto pay 40s., or fourteen days' imprisonment.—Both prisoners were locked up in default.

vided with the surcties, was locked up. AN OLD TRICK REVIVED .- P. Falday, aged 13, and J. Crawley, aged 15, were charged with begging.-A constable said the prisoners were conirmed beggars. They were in the habit of carry- years of age, was charged with stealing a quantity ing lucifors, which they would at times thrown down of copper wire, the property of his master, Mr. and commence crying at their stock in trade being James Hodge, pianoforte string maker, 51, Greekdestroyed. Very often persons took compassion on street, Soho .- The prosecutor deposed that the prithem and gave them money. On Monday night soner had been in his employ for about four weeks. they were following their old game, and the constant at a salary of 4s. per week. On Saturday afternoon ble took them into custody. - Inspector Dodd said witness had occasion to go into the workshop, and the prisoners were allowed by the shopkeepers in on looking round the place he saw several rings of Clare-market to stand opposite their doors and sell copper wire lying in a corner, doubled up, appainto crowded thoroughfares, and followed the more away. Witness having his suspicions that a robnotoriously higher than at other ports. The provi- profitable business of begging,-Mr. Jardine sentenced the prisoners to be imprisoned for fourteen

looked upon as vex-tious regulations, to which the soner was of slender build, of decidedly nervous evening a meeting of the seamen, convened by pla- and wore a shabby suit of black.—His lordship decard, was held in the Apollo Rooms, Paragou-street, posed, that in 1847 he was treasurer of the Middle for the purpose of taking into consideration the Temple Hall. The prisoner at that time was hall present low rate of wages given to seamen, and or under butler. In April of that year, witness, also to petition the Board of Trade with respect with the concurrence of the benchers, dismissed the to the shipping offices. There were upwards of prisoner for alleged drunkenness. Since that time 200 seamen present, and the admission was strictly prisoner had sent numerous communications to him confined to those who could produce their register and he had unfortunately destroyed them all with tickets. The chair was taken at seven o'clock by the exception of two letters. His lordship then a seaman, who addressed his "mates" on the objects of the meeting, and read to them an account of the strikes in Sunderland and Shields, John. His lordship added, that the prisoner had in which reason the seamon attained the mages. therefore, that they should follow the example of Mr. Burnaby read the letter, which charged Sir the seamen of Sunderland and Shields, and agree | John Jervis with depriving him (the prisoner) of together to a certain sum, binding themselves his place, and threatened him with serious injury. not to accept less. (Hear, hear.) He then suggested that they should fix, as their lowest sort of wretches the people had to expect in pay, the sum of £3 per month and small their judges, and he was prepared to act, if the stores, or £3 5s. without, for foreign voyages. Lord Chief Justice did not afford him redress in the stores of the s Kutayah, the 2nd ult. :- "Our imprisonment be- had many opportunities of seeing when he was comes daily more oppressive. I am shut up with under butler to the Benchers of the Middle Temple. my family in the barracks, surrounded by sentinels.

—After the reading of the letter, Mr. Henry asked his lordship if he went in bodily fear post several soldiers in the garret, from whence of receiving some injury from the prisoner event. A very respectable company sat down to an they spy every one of our movements, even in His lordship replied in the affirmative.—The Lord

excellent entertainment; when the cloth was our room. Do what you can for our liberation, or at Chief Justice said that he would give the accused were assembled to do honour to one of those men oppress us every day more and more. To-day they him; as to the act of the under treasurer in dishe charged with having removed him from his place to make room for a protege of his own.—His lordship said that he had the power to discharge any

MARYLEBONE,-BRUTAL OUTRAGE.-John Corenter the house again, in consequence of the noise and disturbance which he constantly caused, and on ness cried out loudly from the pain which he en-

the table, at the same time laying hold of one of fence, was fully committed. his fingers, and putting it between his teeth. Witmises, when he found the prisoner and the landlord one of the streets off Christian-street ever since the (prisoner), upon exclaiming, "Now I'll do for murder. He was taken before Mr. Rushton on you," threw him with such violence to the floor that his shoulder was dislocated. He was conveyed to Middlesex Hospital, and in all probability many

William Thomas Hathorn, aged eight years, expired weeks would elapse before he was able to resume in the accident ward of St. Bartholomew's Hospital his duty. In neither of the cases was there any surgeon's certificate produced, and the prisoner was

front and back parlour doors were blown off the out himself, and happened to call upon Harris, who, hinges. The sashes of the back parlour window on learning he had deserted the loom, menaced him office, and the building was insured in the Imperial Education is derived from Educere, to bring forth, were blown out, as also a portion of the brick-work. with the consequences of leaving his work unfiplosion sent fourteen or fifteen yards across the away with the work altogether, proposed that they

lout if possible, but being nearly suffocated, I was Harris, the latter suggesting that he should leave that as the unfortunate gentleman was about to last conveyed her to the house adjoining, where she afterwards met the prisoner by appointment at a officer and his assistant pounced upon him, and are was carefully attended to by Mr. Norton, a surgeon beer-shop in the evening, and received from him rested him for a debt of £84. On the one hand the them Irish), were charged with assaulting Ellen Homer. All the parties lived in St. Giles's, and on Saturday last the prosecutrix accompanied a female Saturday last the prosecutrix accompanied a female Saturday last the prosecutrix accompanied a female of independent property.—Mr. Broughton: beer-shop in the evening, and received from him for a dept of £84. On the one hand the sheriff's officer had threatened to bring an action of the booty, as the whole of the manufactured silk against the sergeant if he took the captain out of his hands; and on the other, if he (the sergeant) lady of independent property.—Mr. Broughton: had produced £2, and the entire eleven bobbins of his hands; and on the other, if he (the sergeant) Are you aware of any threats having been made by "shoot" had been sold for 3s. In consequence of parted with the custody of his prisoner, he was specting the ill-usage of the woman's sister, who the prisoner with respect to his mother?—Witness: this disclosure the prisoner Harris was at once liable to be tried by court martial for disobedience Yes, On Monday he was abusing her all the afterwaited outside the room-door while her friend went inside. M'Carthy was also there, and a quarrel ena quarter of an hour before. He was wrangling manded for the formal completion of the deposiwith his mother all the morning, and was in the tions. They struck Homer, knocked her down on the killing her by inches, and wished for her death on stairs, and kicked her most violently. The prisoner McCarthy extinguished the light, and called out for account of her property. To my remarks he usuaccount of her property. The exally returned light and trifling answers. The exhis knife. He then struck Homer upon the head with some instrument, which cut her head most severely. The prisoners then again kicked her boor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. There were four distinct poor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. There were four distinct poor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. There were four distinct poor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. There were four distinct poor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. There were four distinct poor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. There were four distinct poor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. There were four distinct poor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. There were four distinct poor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. There were four distinct poor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. There were four distinct poor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. There were four distinct poor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. There were four distinct poor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. There were four distinct poor lady is burned on the side and face.—Cox, 138 abovenamed locality. ground senseless, and bleeding profusely from the wounds in her head. They removed her to the hosofficial residence in Downing-street. The deputa. pital, and the prisoners were apprehended.—The tion was composed of the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., prisoners denied kicking Homer; and M'Carthy

Sir James Duko M.P. M.P. The inmates of the house stated that they had prisoners denied kicking Homer; and M'Carthy never seen these fireworks or heard of them till now.-Prisoner: I wish to say to your worship. that so far from my expectations being £150 a year at her death, that her income is only £200 per anher witness were perfectly sober.—Mr. Hall fined the male prisoner the full penalty of £5, or two months' imprisonments and the ferror the full penalty of £5, or two months' imprisonments and the ferror two months are the ferror two

MARLBOROUH-STREET .- ROBBERY BY AN

ERRAND Boy.-John Smith, a lad about sixteen

lucifer matches. They seldom did so, but wandered | rently for the purpose of being more easily earried bery was intended, left the shop, and communicated with the policeman on duty. About five o'clock prosecutor went into the shop again, and found that was only the record of despotic governors and not the history of the people. It was not until men like l'aine started from the ranks of the people, and breaking the banns of conventionalism, ushered in the dawn of a new state of things, that the wire in his possession. The wire was worth 1s, per pound wholesale price.-A police constable said that about half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening, he followed the prisoner just as he was leaving the prosecutor's shop. He went up to the prisoner, and asked what he had got in his pockets. The prisoner replied, "Nothing but a piece of copper wire, with which I am going to string my banjo." He then handed witness the ring of wire produced. Witness then took him to the station, where he was searched, but nothing else was found upon him. He had since discovered that the prisoner had sold a large quantity of wire to two marine store dealers, who were now in court.—Ann White, a dealer in marine stores, Curzon-street, in which places the seamen obtained the wages of the wife, Lord John Rusfor which they struck. (Cherrs.) His advice was, sell, and several other members of parliament.—
therefore, that they should follow the example of Mr. Ruspaby read the letter which charged Sir On the last occasion when he came, she refused to and withdrew her purse. He instantly went up to for one month.—The money was then paid into have anything to do with him again. He always the prisoners and told them he had seen them rob

road, on his way from Devonshire street, when a committed them both for trial. woman passed him and touched him on the twelve yards from her he heard some one run after charge of purchasing from a lad named Harvey, a him, and on turning round he saw it was the same quantity of property, which the latter had stolen woman. He, however, did not speak to her, but from his father, at such a price that he must have removed, Mr. Broome was called to the chair, and least that my wife may be liberated, for they detain to the vice-chair.

The proceedings commenced by singing the Chromatists and "Marsellaise" hymns.

The Chairman gave the first sentiment:—"The Chairman gave the first sentiment:—"The Understand the Chairman gave the first sentiment:—"The Understand the Chairman gave the first sentiment:—"The Understand the Was going. He said that he would give the accused least that my wife may be liberated, for they detain to they detain to show he laboured under a great mistake with regard to him.—The prisoner, at much length, questioned the Lord Chief Justice as to his right to dismiss him from office, and as to such dismissal never having been officially or formally communicated to the first sentiment:—"They may be liberated, for they detain the would give the accused that he would give the accused the was anxious to show he laboured under a great mistake with regard to him.—The prisoner, at much length, questions the was going. He said to him the accused this way homeward. The woman then came they every explanation in his power, as he was anxious to show he laboured under a great mistake with regard to him.—The prisoner, at much length, questions they wish to bury us all. Till now I had every explanation in his power, as he was anxious to show he laboured under a great mistake with regard to him.—The prisoner, at much length, questions was now and tried to show he laboured the Lord Chief Justice said that he would give the accused the within his way homeward.

The Chairman gave the first sentiment; and began the Lord Chief Justice said that he would give the accused the was naxious to show he laboured under a great mistake with regard to him.—The pr one of whom was the prisoner, pounced upon him away. He, however, had too firm a hold of her "Here is your watch." He took the watch and put

> was in Oxford-street about one o'clock in the morning when a female came up and acosted him. He sent her away, and as soon as she was gone he missed his handkerchief. He went after her and found her talking to the prisoner. He asked her for his handkerchief. The prisoner said the woman was his wife, and if prosecutor offered to touch her he would punch his head. The woman made her escape and prosecutor then gave the prisoner into custody. The prisoner was also remanded.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT .- T. Warner was charged with having embezzled several sums of money, amounting to about £200, the property of his employers, Messrs. Turner and Sons, wax-chandlers, 31, Haymarket. The prosecutor stated that the prisoner was a shopman in his employ, and the utmost confidence was placed in him. In consequence of having discovered that he had received Monday next.

CHARGE OF FORGERY .- John Leighton Wood was charged with having uttered a forged bill of exchange for £43 to Stephen Rogers, timber merhim £33 17s. 6d., and on that day the prisoner called and paid his account with a bill for £43, drawn by himself on Mr. John Vinnicombe, music

prisoner threw him instantly upon his back across Mr Vinnicombe, the prisoner, who reserved his de-WORSHIP-STREET,-ROBBING A SILK LOOM,-Isaac Chamberlayne was charged with having stolen fifty yards of manufactured silk and a quanwhom he had deserted. The alleged murderer's lying across the table as had been described. He Walters and Son, silk manufacturers, in Wilsonother prisoner in the commission of the robbery.-The father of the lad Chamberlayne, who had been employed by the prosecutor as a journeyman weaver for a considerable period, and had always from the tury of the bunder, which made to the foot the foot think his mother felt safe. On Mon-bridge. The poor boy was taken home in a state of insensibility, where he was seen by Mr. Aucker, insensibility, where he was seen by Mr. Aucker, and insensibility, where he was seen by Mr. Aucker, insensibility, who, after dressing the wound, advised surgeon, who after dressing the wound, advised surgeon would be surgeon. In the surgeon of the deceased that his property should be possible to the deceased that his property should be possible to the deceased that his property should be possible to take his trial on a charge of defraudinvolving him in such trouble and disgrace, at once involving him in such trouble and disgrace, at once involving him in such trouble and disgrace, at once involving him in such trouble and disgrace, at once involving him in such trouble and disgrace, at once involving him in such trouble and disgrace, at once in volving him in such trouble and disgrace, tion of the ceiling fell upon my head; the lathing also fell in, and if I had not got away very quickly, I might have been seriously injured, if not killed. I head a marriag and greening. I found that the prisoner at first defined an interview sed by his son Arnold Routledge, who he believes to be at the Cape of Good Hope.

I head a marriag and greening. I found that he I heard a meaning and groaning. I found that the and stated that soon after his father left home, he went

compelled to return without accomplishing my obthe room door open to give rise to a suspicion that step into a cab, which had been sent for to convey ject. I made another effort to release her, and I at the place had been entered by skeleton keys. He him to the Eastern Counties Railway, a sheriff's taken into custody also, and lodged in the station. -The prisoner Harris made no reply to this statement of his accomplice, and they were both re-

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SCHOOLMASTER .- William Boyes, schoolmaster, of Shacklewell-lane, was finally examined, charged with having conducted himself with gross impropriety towards several female children, residing with their parents in the

Dower, a young man, was charged with assaulting GUILDHALL. - SERVING A WRIT. - Mr. Day, of 113. London-wall, appeared in answer to a sum. Thomas Blancowe, a clerk, residing at Horselydown, and attempting to rob him on the steps mons charging him with an assault upon Joseph of London-bridge.—Prosecutor stated that a little James Powell, clerk to Messrs. Wilson and Rand, after twelve o'clock on Saturday night last he was passing down the steps of London-bridge, on the at defendant's house very frequently, and in reply Surrey side, towards Tooley-street, when he pulled to all his inquiries, he received the answer of "not out some money to count it. While doing so, he at home." On the 23rd of the present month comhad the misfortune to drop three or four shillings, and while doing so, the prisoner ascended the steps and passed him. He suddenly turned upon witness, and knocked him headlong down the steps, and before he could recover himself the prisoner kicked him on the head, but his cries of "murder," brought the police to his assistance, when he ran away. He was, however, found concealed under the arches of the bridge, and taken into custody -

Alfred Avlett, a police constable of the M division,

said that four years ago he was sentenced to two

months for breaking into a stable. He was after-

wards in custody for stealing plates from the North Western Railway.-The prisoner was remanded. THE LATE SUICIDE IN HORSEMONGER-LANE GAOL. -Caroline Foster, the wife of a man who committed suicide by hanging himself in Horsemonger-lane Gaol on Friday last, was brought before Mr. A'Beckett for further examination, charged with neglecting her children, and leaving them in a starving condition.—Confirmatory evidence having open any door to get at him. He was not told to been offered against the remaining prisoner, Mr. A'Beckett addressed her solemnly upon the ruin brought upon her family by drunkenness and immorality, and informed her that he should remove her children from under her control, and hold her to bail for three months.—Bail not being forthcoming, that complainant was drunk at the time, and rethe prisoner, with her infant in her arms, was removed from the dock as composed as if nothing had

PICKING POCKETS AT A RAILWAY TERMINUS. - J. Baker and J. Shea were charged with stealing a purse containing fifteen shillings, from a lady unknown, on the incline of the Londo Bridge Rail-known, on the incline of the Londo Bridge Rail-known and the londo B known, on the incline of the Londo: Bridge Railway Terminus.—A lad, named J. Young, stated that on Monday afternoon he was waiting for a gentleman at the corner of the terminus, when he saw the prisoners behind a lady; Shea pulled up her dress, while the other put his hand in her pocket and costs, or, in default, to be committed to prison the lady, and that he should point them out to a his intention of appealing. He was, however, inconstable as soon as he saw one. They threatened formed there was no appeal from the decision of to give him a beating if he did, and at that moment the magistrate of this court. a constable came up and secured them. There was After addresses from other seamen the meeting was adjourned.

Daring Street Robbers.—William Tanner, a such a crowd of persons coming from the railway returned transport, of the Hacket school, was by a law of his own, if he suffered strangulation for charged with hards and was unable to reach the lady, and he had it at the Old Bailey; and his sons would in his charged with having been concerned, with a woman not seen her since.—A police constable of the M THE PRISONERS OF KUTAYAH.

The following is an extract from a letter dated to be find the following is an extract from a letter dated to be find the prisoner, which he had known to be find the prisoner, which he had known prisoner had been tried and convicted in the year division said he took the prisoner into custody, with the following robbery:—Mr. division said he took the prisoners into custody, with the following robbery:—Mr. division said he took the prisoner had been tried and convicted in the year division said he took the prisoner had been tried and convicted in the year division said he took the prisoner had been tried and convicted in the year division said he took the prisoner had been tried and convicted in the year division said he took the prisoner into custody, with the following robbery:—Mr. division said he took the prisoner into custody, when he following robbery:—Mr. division said he took the prisoner into custody, with the following robbery:—Mr. division said he took the prisoner into custody, with the following robbery:—Mr. division said he took the prisoner into custody, with the following robbery:—Mr. division said he took the prisoner into custody, with the following robbery:—Mr. division said he took the prisoner into

trying to get away from her he felt a snatch at his ledge, but in his stead a medical certificate was prowatch guard, and at the same time found that his duced from the surgeon of Horsemonger lane Gaol. watch gastd, and at the same time found that his duted from the surgeon of Horsemonger lane Gast, watch (a gold repeater worth seventy guineas) was stating that Routledge was lying dangerously ill in gone. He immediately caught hold of her by the neck, and said, "You have stolen my watch." He magistrate that since the last examination of the called out "Police," and at that moment two men, prisoner, Sergeant Quinnear and Constable Melville had traced the whole of the notes sent by Mr. EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MISTAREN IDENTITY.— servant. The prisoner was frequently intoxicated and held him down, and tried to get the woman Johnson, of St. Helen's Lancashire, to the prisoner, to the prisoner, to the prisoner was frequently intoxicated and held him down, and tried to get the woman Johnson, of St. Helen's Lancashire, to the prisoner, on the 7th of December last, to take up a bill for £213 16s., and due on that day, to Routledge's possesion, and this testimoney, together with the proit in his pocket, and the prisoner and the other man duction of the bill itself, would complete the eviduction of the bill itself, would complete the evidence in the case of Mr. Johnson. He (Mr. Robin-off. Wheat sold from, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; Oats, 1s 10d to son) would be also prepared on a future day to Char:ist Executive, for popularising the works of an imprisonment of three months. Immediately which led to my discharge. At the grace I subthis great writer, and concluded by calling upon after the trial Messrs. Lewis, of Ely-place, who determine the property of the other man, not in custody, contrived to get show that the acceptance to two bills of exchange, the other man, not in custody, contrived to get show that the acceptance to two bills of exchange, away. A constable at that moment came up, and and which had been sent by Routledge to a tradesthem to join in one great struggle for their politi-

> Routledge, of the Somersetshire Militia. In the ledger containing the accounts there was found an engraving, which appeared to have been cut from some newspaper, of the prisoner, in full uniform, and as he appeared at court .- Mr. Norton inquired if the solicitors of the Bankers' Association were coming forward to lend their aid in the prosecution, which would be one of some difficulty, and requiring the aid of a practised lawyer .-Mr. Robinson replied that Messrs. Bush and Mullins were merely solicitors to the London Bankers' Association, and as no attempt had been made to defraud the London bankers, and as it could not effect the bankers in the metropolis in any way to money from customers to the amount of £200, and have bills of exchange made payable at their houses not accounted for the same, he sent for a constable even by swindlers, those gentlemen would not give and gave him in charge. He was not prepared with any directions to the solicitors to the association to evidence to enter further into the case, and wished interfere in any way in the matter. Mr. Robinson for a remand.—The prisoner was remanded until added that, in reply to some communications which had been made to persons, who, from letters found amongst the prisoner's papers, had had transactions with Routledge, he received answers from attornies threatening actions, and all sorts of pains and chant, No. 7, Cleveland-street.—Mr. Rogers said he had known the prisoner for about twenty client as connected in any way with the prisoner or years. On the 22nd October last the prisoner owed his transactions.—Mr. Norton remarked that he and stale, 70s to 8us; Fresh, 8s to 13s per dozen lbs. chant, No. 7, Cleveland-street .- Mr. Rogers said penalties, if he dare disclose the names of their did not think that he (Mr. Robinson), had much to fear from such threats, and prolonged the fur-

ther examination of the prisoner to a future day.into the house of Mr. Hanstock, the Three Tuns, seller, Exeter, at four months. Prosecutor took In the course of the day Mr. Cames, as the pri-the bill, and gave the prisoner the difference in goods. When the bill came to maturity it was presented at Messrs. Robarts and Co., and returned pounds more out of the seventy-six sovereigns as a forgery.—Further evidence having been given found in the prisoner's drawers, and which ap-that the acceptance was not in the handwriting of peared to be all the ready money he possessed at the time of his apprehension. Mr. Games said that out of the £5 his lordship was so kind to order him at the first examination he had given upwards of £3 to his client, and as the prisoner was at present in a dangerous state of illness, and required necestity of the raw material, the property of Messys, saries beyond the jail allowance, he hoped his worname is Andrew Coffee, and he has been residing in laid hold of prisoner and pulled him off, when he one of the streets off Christian-street ever since the prisoner), upon exclaiming, "Now I'll do for was taken before Mr. Rushton on the street, Finsbury; and a man named Joseph Harris street, Finsbury; and a man named Joseph Harris was charged with having incited and abetted the stances, ordered the officer to hand three sovereigns was charged with having incited and abetted the more to the reconstruction. ship would order him (Mr. Games), a few pounds more to the prisoner's solicitor, which Melville at once complied with, and handed Mr. Games the three sovereigns. On Wednesday morning, shortly after eight o'clock, Frederick William Routledge, borne the character of a trustworthy, respectable alias Captain Routledge, expired in the county man, was intrusted by the firm with a sufficient gaol, Horsemonger-lane, after a severe and painful quantity of raw silk and other necessary materials illness. The deceased had been in the infirmary smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and flame kept pouring up so that it was smoke and smoke and shad been in the infimary for the manufacture of 100 yards, about fifty of the was charged with causing wilful damage to the was charged with causing wilful damage to the swill, but that gentleman being from some kept and on the infirmary for the manufacture of 100 yards, about fifty of the was charged with causing wilful damage to the was charged with causing wilful damage to the was charged with causing wilful damage to the swill, but that gentleman being from Solid to 2d. Solid to 3d. ditto, 64lb. to 3d the end of the lane. Whilst the intelligence was being conveyed to the conductor, a man living in the neighbourhood brought a ladder to the spot, and he assisted three or four persons down. The fire escapes belonging to the seciety by this time bad fire escapes belonging to the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad drover and several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time bad several persons who witnessed the seciety by this time time, inscients water on the deceased, and on received his instructions relative to his will, the whole of the manufactured work had been carbitated the whole of the manufactured work had been carbitated the whole of the manufactured work had been carbitated the whole of the manufactured work had been carbitated the whole of the manufactured work had been carbitated the whole of the manufactured work had been carbitated the whole of the manufactured work had been carbitated the prisoner had i and he assisted three or four persons down. The fire escapes belonging to the seciety by this time bad arrived, when the conductors were informed that Mr. Sadler's two female servants were in the second front. They immediately placed the machines the fire of the hullock, which made for the fire of the hullock, which made for the hullock, which made for the hullock, and several other gentles silk, and that the prisoner nad abscended. He mediately communicated the fact to his employers, dent to the wounded boy, who was bleeding sworn, said: The prisoner is the son of a lodger of mine, a widow, who rents my two parterent of his son, whom he at length traced to a lours. I have frequently complained of his coming the hullock, which made for to the hullock. They immediately placed the machines of the hullock, which made for to the hullock and after upbraid-lours. I have frequently complained of his coming the heartlessness of his conduct. In the heartlessness of his conduct. Mr. Sadier's two female servants were in the second dent last to the window, who rems my two par- retreat of his son, whom he at length traced to a conting long. I have frequently complained of his coming beershop in the neighbourhood, and after upbraid since his life to the window, but on ascending they found the from the fury of the bullock, which made for to the house, as I did not approve of his behaviour, ing him with the heartlessness of his conduct, in ghim with the heartlessness of

WESTMINSTER .- AN UNFORTUNATE GENTLEMAN, -In the case of Captain Nestor, of the 19th Foot, whom a medical military board has judged to be of unsound mind, and was brought to this court on a charge of stealing a watch, the magistrate re-The draw out; but the only thing which State education or sales of the first class.

In France.—According to an official report, there are on the sea-coast of France, at present, fifty-seven lighthouses of the first class.

In France.—According to an official report, there are on the sea-coast of France, at present, fifty-seven lighthouses of the first class.

In the only thing which State education or was destroyed, and the drawing-room floor was destroyed, and the inished, for which he told him he was liable to three ceived a letter from the War-office, offering to send an on-commissioned officer to take charge of him, at present, fifty-seven lighthouses of the first class.

In the onsequences of leaving his work until the consequences of leaving his work until the work leaving his work until the consequences of leaving his work Resides those destined to mark at a long distance the points of the coast, 107 lights of less reach indicate the entrance of the points of the coast, 107 lights of less reach indicate the entrance of the points of the coast, 107 lights of less reach indicate the entrance of the points and bays of France.

Of the fifty-seven large lights, seventeen are in the Channel, twenty-five on the Atlantic, and fifteen on the Mediterranean.—Exilder.

The Refugers.—At a committee meeting, thanks out of my hand. Mrs. Hamilton, the prisoner's the Mediterranean.—Exilder.

The money list the nillow-case and coverlid burning, not not in and also to Mr. Thomas Cooper The money list the nillow-case and coverlid burning, not not in daughter and the sorgeant who had left the correct the content of the strong across the New-road, and even up to the attics damage was should proceed to the house to cut it out of the house of the this request, considering that as Captain Nesshould proceed to the house of the this request, considering that as Captain Nesshould proceed to the house of the this request, considering that as Captain Nesshould proceed to the house of the this request, considering that as Captain Nesshould proceed to the house of the this request, considering that as Captain Nesshould proceed to the house of the this request, considering that as Captain Nesshould proceed to the house of the this request, considering that as Captain Nesshould proceed to the house of the this request, considering that as Captain Nesshould proceed to the house of the this request, considering that as Captain Nesshould proceed to the house of the this request, considering that as Captain Nesshould proceed to the house of the this request, considering that as Captain Nesshould proceed to the house of the this request, considering that as Captain Nesshould proceed to the house of the this request, considering that as Captain Nesshould proceed to the house of the this request.

The Refuence of the control of the injury it would entail upon his father each hand. Such people are treated with as much will appear next week. Assistance is earnestly re- flames. The place was full of smoke, and I clasped and remained at the door while he abstracted the tain is charge of another non-commissioned officer, my arms round Mrs. Hamilton's waist to get her whole of the property, which he delivered over to entered the court, and informed the magistrate Vebruary 1st, 1851;

of orders. The sergeant therefore asked the magistrate how he was to act in this matter.-Mr. Broderip observed that he had no longer any power in the matter, and could give no directions. The sergeant was certainly placed in a most awkward position, but he could not assist him .- The parties then retired, when, after some delay, in the course of which neither party exhibited the least inclina-tion to part with possession of the captain, it was mutually agreed, without prejudice to their rival abovenamed locality. There were four distinct claims, that both parties should accompany the prisoner to the War-office, and take the opinion of the authorities there, whither they repaired. In the course of the afternoon it was communicated to the magistrate, that the military had given Capt. Nestor over to the civil power, who had safely lodged him HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT LONDON-BRIDGE. - John in Whitecross-street prison.

> attorneys .- Complainant stated that he had called plainant received instructions from his employers to serve a writ on defendant, and he accordingly proceeded to his house in London-wall for that purpose. The boy said the defendant was not at home. Complainant desired him to go up stairs and see. The lad went up, followed by complainant to the drawing room door, which he opened, and complainant, without waiting for an invitation, walked in, and on seeing defendant handed him the copy of the writ. Defendant read it carefully through, laid it down, and then rose from the table and collared complainant, and shook him very violently five or six times. He then threw complainant down, and held him there for about five or ten minutes, frequently in the interim shaking his fist in complainant's face and threatening to strike him. He then seized hold of his head, which he knocked several times on the floor, in a brutal manner. Cross-examined by defendant: Complainant said open any door to get at him. He was not told to leave the room. He did not tell defendant that he had better put him out. Defendant said he would teach complainant to come into his rooms, but not that it was like his impudence to do so .- Defendant denied the charge altogether, and further alleged fused to quit the premises, daring the defendant to strike him, or he would make him pay for it. - Complainant's employers were in court, and able to contradict that part of the defence stating he was drunk. cuting a duty imposed on him by his masters. Taking into consideration the chagrin defendant must have experienced on being served with a writ. he would fine him in the mitigated penalty of £3 court, the defendant expressing at the same time OBTAINING GOODS .- Henry Arneld Green, but

who rejoices in several aliases, was again brought up and placed at the bar charged with obtaining goods under false and fraudulent pretences. The Upon the present occasion there were no less than LAMBETH.—THE PENALTY OF CARELESS Buy- three distinct charges against him. The deposishoulder, and spoke to him. He took no notice of inc.—Daniel Partridge, a marine store dealer in tions having been formally completed, the priher, and passed on,. After he had gone ten or the vicinity of Lambeth-walk, was remanded on a soner, who had nothing particular to say, was committed for trial.

> Markets, &c. CORN.

MARK-LANE, Wednesday, January 29.—We had a very short supply of wheat to-day from Essex and Kent, and the best dry samples met a ready sale to the millers at fully last Monday's prices, but damp and inferior qualities were difficult to dispose of on almost any terms. Good dry foreign wheats sold rather more freely, and we had a better sale for French flour, at 1s per sack advance on the best marks. The supplies of barley were considerable, both of English ard Foreign. Fine malting qualities sold fully as dear, but secondary and inferior grinding sorts went off slowly and rather cheaper. Beans and peas very dull sale. The arrivals of oats coastwise and from abroad made together a good supply. Our buyers in consequence held off, and prices were 6d to 1s per qr.

RICHMOND, (YORKSHIRE,) Jan. 25. - We only had a 3s; Barley, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; Beans, 4s to 4s 8d per bushel. CATTLE,

those of a fashionable West-end tailor, from which it appeared that in 1836 he paid £30 for a suit of the wool. On the whole, the mutton trade was steady, uniform worn by him on the occasion of his being presented at court to the late King William the presented at where he was presented as Captain the wool. On the whole, the mutton trade may superior old Downs changed hands at 4s 6d per 8ths. In calves—the supply of which was small—very little was doing, at late rates. The pork trade was in a very depressed state, but we have no change to notice in the quotationss.

Beef, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 10d to 4s 0d.—Price per stone of 8lbs

sinking the offal. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Menday, Jan. 27.—Inferior beef, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; middling, ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime small, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 8d;

middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditte, 3s 6d to 2s 8d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d per 8lbs. by the carcase. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7id.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6id. per 4lbs,

Lendon, Wednesday.—The transactions in Irish Butter n the early part of last week were comparatively trifling. The demand improved towards the close, and sales to a respectable amount were then effected, but at no change in prices except for Cork, which may be considered the turn dearer. Friesland was in short supply, and all cleared at an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt. Bacon moved slowly, and the business done in Irish and Hambro' single sides was of minor importance. Prices nearly stationary. Hams and Ladder reported in our last and Laid as reported in our last.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Jan. 27.—We are without any

POTATOES.

Southwark, Waterside, January 27 .- The arrivals of the last week have been limited; but trade has been so heavy last week have been inputed; but trade has been so neavy that we cannot note any improvement in prices except Scotch Regerts, which are a little dearer: Cups are very bad to sell at any price. The following are the present quotations:—Yorkshire Regents 8 s to 100s per ton; Scotch 65s to 80s; Scotch Cups 60s to 65s; Fife—8 to—8; Cambridge and Lincolnshire Regents 70s to 80s; Rhenish Whites—s to—s: French Whites 54s to 65a Whites -s to -s; French Whites 50s to 65s.

WOOL.

City, Wednesday, January 29,-The imports of wool inte London last week were 116 bales from Brazil, 118 from Mogadore, 60 from Italy, and seventy from Taganrog.

Liverpool, January 24.—Scotch.—There is still little to report in laid Highland, the stocks of which are not large, but sufficient for the demand. White Highland is rather

more inquired for. In crossed and Cheviot the demand is limited, and rates barely supported.—Imports for the week 5 bags; previously this year, 27 bags.

Foreign —There are to be sold by auction here on the 6th and 7th of February about 2,000 bales colonial, and on the 7th also will be offered about 1,000 bales Oporto,

Egyptian, Turkey, and other low wools.

The Gazette.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, January 28th.

BANKRUPTS. James Hayward, Oxford-street, Whitechapel, watch-maker—Richard James Johnson, Woolwich, plumber—Michael M'Donnell, Liverpuol, licensed victualler—William Thompson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—1. Illiam Watermar, Sheffield, grocer—Samuel Hamilton Watson, and John Kingsten, Rochdale and Burnley, Lancashire,

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION. Robert Murdoch, East Haughhhead, Lanarkshire,

From the Cazette of Friday, January 31. BANKRUPTS.

Andrew Glass, Queen's-road. Bayswater, baker—Robert Norris Jones, Liverpool, morchant—James Tyars, Paduals Corner, Essex, farmer—Ann Walkden, Horkstow, Lincoln-

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. George Cruickshank, Aberdeen, merchant — John M'Lean, Paisley, shawl manufacturer—Alexander Young, Falkirk, grocer

Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesheld-street, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printingoffice, 16, Great Windmid-street, Haymarket, in the City
of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOREsq. M.P., and published by the said William Rides, at
the Office in the same street and parish.—Saturday
February 1st 1951.