TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

My very DEAR FRIENDS.-I have recently addressed you upon a variety of subjects, and, notwithstanding the taunts of our enemies, that you and I had abandoned the agitation for the Charter in favour of the land project, and, notwithstanding the paramount importance, the immediate importance. the pressing importance that I attach to that question. I am once more constrained to postnone my promised letter upon the land that I may call to your recollection and jog your memory upon a more pressing subject-I mean the threatened CRIMPING for the militia. I hold it as an unerring principle, peaceful tranquillity, What! are English Chartists that allegiance is not due where protection is not to become substitutes for those who fight against rendered, and I hold it to be an undeniable fact, their principles in America? During the anti-tithe that there is no protection for the working classes campaign in 1831 the virtuous Irish people allowed of the adults of England was treated by the House of the meek and lowly followers of Christ might please

to offer for them rather than possess them at the In the summary of this week's foreign news, you expence of their principles, and, but for O'Connell's will find ample reason for embodying an English treason, tithes would have fallen before the national militia. The policy of Sir Robert Peel has been PASSIVE resistance, and if you are united now, secrecy, and he has withheld from you and from the the league of Kings must fall, the rule of tyrants nation those causes which may lead to HIS NECES- must fall, and the English militia must fall be-SITY for raising a militia. I announced to you, fore your passive resistance. Ah, Englishmen, in upon the Queen's first visit to the King of the her degradation and without your teaching and the glorious work :-French, that the object of that visit was the concoc- knowledge, tyrants dread the savage revenge of tion of a well-laid plan for the preservation of mo- Irishmen more than they dread the tame submission narchical power, and the suppression of democratic of Englishmen; and hence, with their desire to opprinciples. From the birth of the Prince of Wales, to the last visit of her Britannie Majesty to the King militia. They have been obliged to brand the lew of the French, the autocrat of Russia, the King of arms they have—will they dare to trust you with in the year 1840, on a charge of high treason, under circular to the period of the French. Prussia, the King of Belgium, the King of Saxony, arms? Alas, yes, I fear, yes, but I hope it is from their conviction that their trial was not in consonance with the Queen of England, and the King of the French, miscalculation and not from a well founded belief in have exchanged Royal visits, and all for the purpose your subserviency. If No. 1, district of the Land of agreeing upon measures for the preservation of Association was once located 6,000 strong, with 6,000 their own rule. Upon those occasions they have been, muskets over their chimney pieces, would the law for the most part, accompanied by their Ministers dare to drag them, or one from amongst them, for Foreign Affairs. Upon the arrival of the Pre- against his own will to fight the battles of others? sident's message, I further announced to you that the material question in that document was, not the occupation of the Oregon territory, but the principle of non-intervention proclaimed by Mr. Polk. The ballot to uphold it—then you will fly to the cry of whole thing now bursts upon us. In the present | 'my cottage is in danger' with more alacrity and cheerstate of Ireland her oppressors dare not entrust her fulness than the mercenary will respond to the shout people with fire-arms—those who have such things of the Church, the throne and the aristocracy are in the peculiar circumstances of his case, be presented have been compelled to have them branded. In danger.' You must think, and not lightly, upon this order, therefore, to meet the difficulty, it is proposed subject; mind, that 40,000 will make a great gap in to raise 40,000 Englishmen, to supply the place of society, and that the Chartists being the poorest, to the captive, comfort to the disconsolate, and the regular troops in England and Ireland.

Before I discuss the question of right—that is, the right to drag an unrepresented slave from his house. to tear the rags of the little freedom that do remain from his back, and to force him into the habiliments of war, against his consent-I say, before I Therefore, again I say, touch this subject of right to enlist, I shall call your attention to the purposes for which he is enlisted. He is eplisted as a substitute for the regular soldier now stationed in Ireland, or as a substitute for the regular soldier now stationed in England, in order that the "regulars" may be despatched to America THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE to carry out the principle of monarchical intervention with republican principles. The way that Pitt and Castlereagh created that destructive feud which yet exists between Englishmen and Irishmen was by an seeing that the line of policy laid down by the late exchange of militia regiments-by sending Church | Convention has met with your unanimous approval. and King-mad slaves to about the Irish Catholic re-bels, and by bringing the Catholic rebels to this coun-mended to be pursued embraces several points, only

Now, I possess more records of the excesses and munication. That part of our policy is one of transcendent importance, and the time for its vigorous prosebrutalities committed by the Church and King sol- cution is now arrived. We allude to the course recomdiers in Iteland than is in the possession of any other mended for obtaining the liberation of the patriotic man. Indeed the routing, expatriation, and destruc- exiles, those victims of base, bloody, and brutal Whigtion of my own family—the uprooting of their do-the ardent and truthful advocates of universal justice, mains, the ruin of their property, and the necessary even the chains of slavery have not chilled the ferdefamation of their character, all bear to ME, AT vency of their patriotism, as the letter of Mr. Frost LEAST, ample testimony of the mode of government in the Star of the 4th instant clearly shows. When by the stranger's sword, and the stranger's bullet, act- among us they were foremost in the ranks of freedom's ing under the command of a stranger maniac. These militia regiments were officered, and those now raised would be officered, by the idle sprouts of an idle aris- this address is to instruct you as to how your assist- Dupin, and M. Dubouchage, the Marquis de Boissy tocracy, and their general feeling would constitute ance can be effectively rendered. their regimental order; and that order would be to slay, cut down, and destroy everything that was calculated to interfere with their cherished privileges. Thanks be to God, however, that they can neither rity. Hence, then, our course is clear; to snap the fence with a sentiment, shoot a principle, nor cut chains of captive patriots, we must work upon the down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge down an opinion opinio

Now, I will tell von a few of the excesses committed by those English invaders. They sacked men's houses, ravished their wives and daughters, and hung their husbands and brothers at their own doors if it is as well that it has been so; inasmuch as a lapse even the acknowledged anti-reformers.] they dared to complain. Sir William Watkins Wynn, of time might be required to mollify those obdurate who commanded the Black Horse or ancient Britons, or the Hussians (Hessians), as the Irish people termed them, had a rebel stripped naked in the streets of Naas, had him saddled with a dragoon saddle, a bit rulers have been prepared to view their case by the National Paragraph under consideration the paragraph under consideration the French. Of some importance they certainly 1844 they were 6,289,307. in his mouth, mounted by a dragoon with spurs, and ridden through the town. I quote from history, and the officer was charged with the atracity in the g:llant officer was charged with the atrocity in has been of such a high character as to secure for vention. my presence in the House of Commons. An English them the esteem of the local authorities, as well as regiment quartered in Wexford seized an Irishman, the greatest amount of immunity allowable by the a Catholic and a robel of course, stripped him naked, ran a spit through his body and roasted him alive; and when the savages thought he was sufficiently cooked a serjeant took out his knife, carved him, eat | friends, home, and country. of him, and said to his comrades. "Paddy eats sweet," won't you taste him."-See Plowden's History of stances, into a detail of which it is now unnecessary Ireland.

Another gang searching for my father, broke into receiving our hearty congratulations upon their delihis bed-room in the dead of night, when my mother verance. And, oh, what a proud day will that be was in bed, and finding that the game had fled, the for Chartism, upon which is witnessed the glorious consummation. Their trial was illegal,—so says officer had something to do to prevent them from stabbing my mother; however they insisted upon her of the fifteen judges. Here, again, is ground of hope. getting up, and, without raising the bed from the We have seen the Canadians, many of them taken mattress, as many as could get round the bedstead, prisoners while fighting against the constituted by order of the officer, and at the word "stab," ran their bayonets to the handles through bed and mattrass. A poor fellow who lived near Clonakilty, in is now living in the full enjoyment of every immuthe county of Cork, dared to remonstrate with the nity of that land where, not long since, he led thoumilitia men, who he found ravishing his daughter, sands to the gory field of war, for the subversion of sixteen years of age. He ran, frantic, to the officer, a soldier followed him, declared he was a rebel, and he was shot on the spot. Cellars, larders, publichouses, cottages, and the manaions of the disaffected. all shared the same fate, and complaint was certain death. The characters that some of those heroes have left behind them, will never be obliterated from let them at once take the necessary steps for conventhe memories of Irishmen, and have, I am sorry to borough, &c., as the case may be, to petition Parsay, laid the foundation for that deadly hostility be-tween the two countries which Mr. O'Connell has for a revocation of the sentences passed on Frost, Willost no opportunity of fostering.

Now, of all forces in the world, this bastard ful requisition, as numerously signed by electors as military force is the most dangerous. Its ranks possible, be presented to the chief magistrate, soliconsist of the most part of lick-spittles, dependents, and hangers on of their aristocratic officers, and their atrocities are the best recommendation for their atrocities are the best recommendation for occasion. In cases of failure you must not be its machinery, was completely crushed. It had been future patronage. Hence, we find in Ireland all the patronage of the country bestowed upon the military savages, who most signalise themselves in acts of barbarism. Indeed, the fee-simple of Ireland is held by the descendants of the soldiers of those adventiged by the descendants of the soldiers of those adventiged by the descendants of the soldiers of those adventiged by the soldiers of the soldiers of those adventiged by the soldiers of the by the descendants of the soldiers of those adventurers, who used their uniform and their sword as a means of plunder. In England, as in Ireland, all the good pickings were given to the same class of cruel butchers. At the times of which I speak, there was no resisting power in this country. THERE IS NOW, and to that mind I appeal. The rich man, who is balloted, can procure a substitute: but the poor man cannot, and, therefore, he is not upon an equality with the rich as regards life and transportation for life, which sentence they have been military service. The penalty for not serving is the enduring up to the present time. same as the penalty for not paying tithes-distress; that is, the goods of the refractory are distrained and sold to the amount that will procure a substitute. requirements of the laws of this Realm, and, conse-The Quakers do not acknowledge the justice of quently, for concluding that such trial is virtually null tithes, and, therefore, heroically allow their goods to and void. be distrained in "HONOUR OF GOD." As, jection was taken to the proceedings by those eminent therefore, we do not recognise the justice of cutting lawyers, Sir Frederick Pollock and Fitzroy Kelly, which, lrishmen's throats or Americans throats, let the if tenable, would have arrested their further progress; house be made desolate, let the furniture of every that the objection thus taken produced a contrariety of were yet on the line, and none were injured. The emblematic of his office, on the back of his coat. man crimped be sold, and rely upon the Republican opinion among the judges composing the Special Commission on the occasion. America: I will stand bondsman for the Republic, to pay every single farthing of loss. It will be a must either fight for themselves or surrender to the taken in time. national will that which belongs to eternal justice. That, under these eircumstances, your petitioners Talk about your fighting for the Charter, of your sarnestly appeal to your Honourable House, in the strong

NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL

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Englishmen, when you have a stake in the coun-

NO VOTE, NO MUSKET.

FRIENDS,—We feel the most unmingled pleasure in

In an address issued by that body our policy was con-

one of which shall form the subject of the present com-

friends; their enthusiasm in the cause of justice led

them into the traps of despotism, and your aid is now

Colonial laws. This fact, impartially considered, must

plead eloquently and powerfully for a favourable

exercise of the royal prerogative, by the remission of

their harsh sentence, and their restoration to their

Friends-A conjuncture of propitious circum-

Lord Brougham, so says Sir F. Pollock, so say six

authorities, sentenced to transportation, but since

permitted, by Royal pleasure, to return to their

homes. Even Papineau, the chief of the reb. llion,

inordinate in our desires, nor extravagant in our anti-

cipations, in seeking the return of Frost, Williams.

Now, friends, for the mode of proceeding which we

recommend. Wherever there is a Chartist council

ing a public meeting of the inhabitants of their city,

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of -

That in the commencement of the year 1840, John Frost,

Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, were arraigned

before a Special Commission, at Monmouth, on a charge

of high treason, convicted and sentenced to be hanged,

Sheweth,

drawn, and quartered.

ASSOCIATION.

Ever your faithful friend.

But no Church and King Soldier,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1846.

a future address, when all petitions must be sent to struction. of this country, and I prove it by the insolent and their very beds to be sold for fourpence, and the makes his motion in behalf of the exiles. At each imperious manner in which the petition of a majority milch cows of their children for as many pence as meeting let there be adopted a brief memorial, signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, to the representative, or representatives of the place,

> motion in behalf of the exiles: We would likewise recommend that each meeting adept the following memorial to Sir Robert Peellet it be signed by the chairman, and sent to its destination as soon as possible. It may be productive of some good. Let us leave nothing untried that may conduce to the consummation of the philanthropic,

TO THE RIGHT HONOUBABLE SIR ROBERT PEEL. The memorial of the inhabitants of _____, in public meeting assembled.

Respectfully sheweth, That John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones were tried by a Special Commission at Monmouth law of the land. That, notwithstanding, they were found guilty, and

condemned to death, which sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life, and which they are now That under these circumstances you memorialists appeal to your high sense of justice, in the confident expec-

tation that you will use your Ministerial influence with try-when you have the vote to protect it, and the her Majesty in behalf of the individuals aforesaid, that musket to defend it, then justice will require no you will advise their immediate restoration to their bereaved and suffering families. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever

Let similar petitions and memorials, embodying

for the return of William Ellis. Friends, you have now a clear and defined course of action before you. Its purpose is to give freedom will find it most difficult to find substitutes, and I | honour to yourselves. We trust that this appeal to don't wish to see a Chartist militia until I see it the democracy of Britain will have the effect of officered by Chartists, and then as many muskets as arousing its noble spirit, and directing its energies to the succour of the oppressed. From Yorkshire and tants are not we, but those who perilled life itself for your benefit. We appeal to every true Chartist and to every true Christian in the land. We appeal to all whose bosoms glow with the warmth of paternal feeling, or the devotion of filial affection, at once to become coadjutors in the good work. There must be no lagging if you would be successful. All your meetings should be held within the next fortnight. Let your movements be simultaneous and spirited, and MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER that their result may be successful is the warmest

> Feargus O'Connor THOMAS CLARK, PHILIP M'GRATH,

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER (Secretary). P.S. Printed forms of the above petition may be obtained gratis on application to me. They will be found convenient for sending to Trades' bodies, and will otherwise facilitate the obtainment of signatures as many would wish to read the petition previous to

> THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER. 7. Crown-court, Dean-street, Oxford-street

Foreign Intelligence.

The Saturday's debate on the address in the Chamber of Peers was not of any great interest usual ingredients in such tales—the love, and assasindispensable to their extrication. Our purpose in After the speeches of M. Boissy d'Anglas, M. C. addressed the Chamber on the subject of Parliament According to the authority politically phrased our ary Reform, and said it would be becoming the digglorious Constitution! the Queen is the fountain of nity of the Peerage if that Chamber were to take the the most undoubted authority, but matters of notomercy. She alone has the power of annulling or initiative in demanding the reform which the country rious publicity. To tell the tale, however, I must commuting a sentence pronounced by judicial author required. One of the first reforms ought to be to remeans to direct the current of royal elemency to reform. The country was determined to have remonths since, requested by a great aunt, the widow Frost, Williams, and Jones, that it may refresh them form of some kind, and the only way to satisfy it with a moderate measure was to give it early. [We some family papers deposited in a garret in her house.] Since that sorrowful event—the transportation of hope our French neighbours will repudiate De During his search for these matters his attention, as

On Tuesday the discussion on the Address was the efforts of patriotism to establish the reign of de Boissy addressed the Chamber at great length of a certain importance to be attached to these sterling). justice. Five years of their captivity have now rolled against the general policy of the government, and

The Debats, in noticing the death of Earl Granville, says that the grief felt in England for the death hearted in consequence of Earl Granville's death.

"The sun would shine the same, The rains of heaven as seasonably fall,

pose of one dirt cheap. France can have our Peers | contents of these important papers may have related is | London and Paris. for nothing, and perhaps John Bull would even give the subject only of conjecture, or, at most, of vague a trifle to any nation who would take them off his rumour. Those appertaining to the family of Or-

ON THE ROUEN AND HAVRE RAILWAY. account of the giving way of the viaduct of Barentin, near three-quarters of a league from the spot where it originated, awoke the inhabitants of Barentin. It arcse from the falling of twenty-eight of the pillars which supported the viaduct, which rose more than 100 feet above the level of the ground. The people hastened in a mass to the scene of the disaster, fully apprehending that many lives had been lost. Happily, however, they were soon satisfied that this was not the case, and that the viaduct alone was the sufferer. The piers and other of the ruins were piled one upon the other, and fortunately in such a direction that the only liams, Jones, and Ellis, and their restoration to their other building touched by the fall was a corn mill on homes, with the least possible delay. Let a respectthe River Sainte Auslreberthe, and this was entirely thrown down. There was one of the miller's men in the mill, but he heard the noise in time to shelter under the ruins he had received no other hurt than

the spring of 1844, since which time from 200 to 300 TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN men have been employed upon it, and was so nearly finished, that not more than forty were still at work. This was a colossal structure, formed upon 27 arches, each of 150 feet span, formed of brick-work, as well as the pillars, on socles of stone. Its entire length was about 500 yards, and now scarcely any portion of it remains standing. The cause of this vast destruction cannot yet be ascertained; but it is attri-buted to the use of bad materials. The loss is esti-That subsequently the sentence was commuted to mated at 1,300,000f. At the first news of the event,

electric telegraph brought the news to l'aris on

the prefect of the department went to the spot, and passed nearly the whole day in making inquiries and That your petitioners have cogent reasons for believing giving the necessary directions. that the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and Wil liam Jones, have not had a trial in conformity with the

That when the point mooted by those distinguished one of the administrators and contractors, and the fortunes, the tale is true and warranged. The moral counsel was brought before the fifteen judges for adjudiglorious lesson to the rulers by the sword and the cation, six of them registered their opinions in favour of musket. It will teach them the lesson that they must either fight for themselves or support the validity of the objection, and three of the remaining nine considered the objection valid, but that it was not ance, will have none of the serious consequences at

braving the dock, the dungeon, and the scaffold for kope that you will present an address to her Majesty, your principles, here is an easier remedy—don't fight for the principles, that conveys your and the health Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, and their restofor the principles that oppress you and the healing ration to their homes and families. halm of self representation will be the fruits of your And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

the equilibrium of the whole. No one was hurt. The repairs will be commenced im- an imposing military force. requesting him, or them, to support Mr. Duncombe's mediately. The accident will cause the contractors a loss

of 5 or 600,000f., and will occasion two or three months' delay in the opening of the line.

The government had taken great offence at the manifesto of the Infante Don Enrico, relative to the Queen's marriage, and exhibiting his own liberal tendencies. The young prince has received orders to leave Madrid within forty-eight hours. Passports were sent him for Ferret, where the ship of which he has the command is now lying; and it is stated in the Eco del Commercio that on his arrival there he will find further orders, which will give him the pleasure of a trip to the Philippine Islands or some other distant region. It is reported, however, that Don Enrico has resigned his commission in the navy, and refuses to go. The address of the Senate was presented to the Queen on the 6th by a deputation appointed for that purpose.

Accounts from Madrid of the 7th state that on that day the discussion on the Address was resumed, and, after a long speech from the Minister of the Interior, it was adopted by a majority of 117 to 32. The most active steps had been taken against Don Henrique, and it would appear that persons who had little or nothing to do with the letter had also been made sufferers. The Prince's secretary had been tula, and to the vicinity of Dantzic, is inhabited by be reduced to 5 feet 33 inches. A volunteer is taken. dismissed and banished to Cadiz; his brother Don people speaking Polish. It is reported that land-Francisco D'Assises, had been ordered to join owners, and even priests, have influenced the populated feet 4 raches, and if the substitute dies or bolas dur-

SIGNS OF THE APPROACHING DOWNFALL OF THE TY-BANT NARVAEZ .-- Accounts from Madrid of the 16th inst. state that the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Address, was becoming more animated. Senor Latova attacked the Government with great vigour for its attacks upon the press, especially in suppressing trial by jury in town in a state of siege. cases of libel. Senor Orense followed, with a violent attack upon the general policy of the government. He declared that the whole administration of the present Cabinet had been nothing but a tissue of illegalities and acts of violence. He alluded to the conduct of Renzifo, the agent of police, whose atrocities were exposed some months ago in the affair of Senor Cortina, and said that not only did Renzifo get up a false case against M. Cortina, but that Renzifo himself had declared that persons in the confidence and pay of the government had said to him-"Get up a conspiracy, and place yourself at its head, for an opportunity is wanted of shooting some person." This produced a storm in the Chamber, during which the are on the eve of declaring war on auti-Jesuit Switzer-Minister of the Interior demanded that M. O'Rense's land, and no doubt they will not send their landturm to words should be taken down, to which M. Orense replied Barcelona, Valencia, and Madrid. paper in Madrid. General Narvaez declared that M. the Canton of Berne, where the people are holding meet-Orense was a calumniator, and threatened to take some ings with a view to bring about a radical change in the effectual steps to put a stop to his attacks. An extraordinary tunult ensued, and the President, seeing no other | berg of 4,000 persons, and a resolution was come to to

adjourning the debate. GERMANY.

VIENNA, JAN. 1 .- CURIOUS DISCOVERY. - The excitement occasioned by the visit of the Emperor of Russia having now subsided, and the various cancans. political and anecdotical, either founded on truth or due to mere invention, upon the subject, even down to the jokes of those established wits of Vienna, the bootmakers' boys, having been already declared "stale, flat, and unprofitable," the attention of the newsmongering world has been attracted to a fresh topic of conversation—one relating to a subject so full of strange mystery and conjecture, as to form a romance of real life, which, if it lacks entirely the sination, and development of human passions—is none the less full of interest and wonder - a tale almost incredible, were not the details, as far as es-not appear to have been great—to certain documents been rejected by the young man, the Order of the on the 2d instant. Legion d'Honneur is bestowed upon him by Louis Philippe, and an invitation made to him by his Ma- of Fouthines, a monument of Egyptian archaeology, of the noble earl will be sincerely participated in visit Paris, and to have all the expenses of his jour- the Royal library. M. Presse, a French traveller, acquired general esteem and regard. [We beg to of Baden, Lucca, and Tuscany; and this communi- had the stones carefully removed, they were packed assure the Debats, that England is not at all broken- cation also has its value, for similar offers of pecunistances, into a detail of which it is now unnecessary to go, brightens and strengthens our hopes of all the "Earls" and their class, follow the Earl Granties are also bestowed upon the discoverer of the a'so a papyrus, three metres in length,—Galignani's Though no Earls existed. If the Marquis De Boissy rading the streets of his native town with four deco-

documents: a gold snuff-box, enriched with diamonds, is added by the Grand Duchess of Baden; and behold the young, nameless, unconsidered advocate now pa- panions at St. Helena, is about to publish an account leans are said to have been letters written by FALL OF THE GREAT VIADUCT OF BARENTIN the famous Philippe Egalité, the father of the pre- of the kind, has been commenced in Calcutta. sent King of the French, to an Austrian Minister during the times of the French Republic, but what is the British dynasty. With these facts before the world it must be conceded by all, that we are neither rumbling sound, which was heard as far as Pavilly, are supposed to refer to estates in Hungary, to which gotten by them, though by what tie of relationship or affinity does not at all appear, and which, sold in troublous times for a mere trifle, and now of an immeasurably greater worth, may, according to the tenor of Hungarian law, be reclaimed, at the price of the original sale, by the descendants of the parties who originally possessed and sold them. previous case. How these papers, of so different militia has been suspended many years. The result and strange a nature, fell into the hands of of this is, that the alterations in the amount of poputhe Presburg advocate in whose house they have lation of the country must necessarily lead to a very been found so many years afterwards, must necessarily be obscure; but here again rumour supplies cach county. It is perhaps not known to many that the place of more authentic information; and we are during the recess of Parliament nothing can be done told that, originally in the possession of a wella slight wound on one of his fingers. The mill, with known Austrian Minister, they were placed by him for what reasons must again remain a mystery. The tale, however, is not yet done—the most extraordinary is still to come. Searching still further, emboldened by his discoveries, young Büky stumbles sometime afterwards upon papers nearly concerning the house of Austria. Armed with these documents, he came about two months since to Vienna; and there, as a recompense for his discovery, boldly demands the honour of being nominated chamberlain to the Emperor -a distinction only bestowed upon persons able to prove their pure and unalloyed descent from ancestors of, Heaven knows how many degrees, and make what is called their ahnenprobe, and ahnenprobe young Büky can make none, for his father was a bour-

[From the Debats.] • young Biky can make none, for his father was a bourgeois advocate, his mother a butcher's daughter very fatal consequences, but which luckily has not What these last documents may contain none as yet. been attended with any loss of life, has just occurred know. Rumour is silent, and even conjecture holds on the works of the Rouen and Havre Railway. The its tongue in Austria. But the certain fact exists great viaduct across the valley of Barentin suddenly that the young unknown advocate has been granted fell in on Saturday morning, between five and six his bold demand, and now dons the uniform of the o'clock. By the greatest good fortune, and on account of the earliness of the hour, very few workmen two golden buttons, supposed to support the key However strange may be the adventures of Master Saturday. Mr. Locke, the engineer of the company, Buky of Presburg-however incomprehensible his head of the works, went instantly from Paris to of it may be, that some people are born with golden Rouen and Barentin. The accident, to all appear spoons in their mouths—perhaps to stop them!

Hamburgh. Jan. 9 .- (From the Morning Chronicle. first anticipated from it. The manager publishes the _The reports this week from l'erlin of the discovery following note from Mr. Locke, which contains that of treason and conspiracies, in Thorn and other towns in available, should any unexpected emergency arise." and the Chartist cause in general. gentleman's first notions respecting the cause of the disaster, and which is to be followed by a more debut it is thought, as is usur fly the case, that the facts following, we believe, will be found a correct stateare greatly exaggerated. There is a good deal of dis- ment of the classes and persons exempted from serv-At present it is impossible to determine the precise trees in the districts allu ded to, owing to the failure ing in the Militia; be it understood, as the law has causes of this disaster. The arch which first fell was of the harvest in Pole and; and want, that great been hitherto-whether any alterations are intended

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

The friends of the expatriated should then exert the weight of baffast lying more on our fide than the themselves to the utmost in procuring signatures to other of the argin. The giving way of the latter may have occasioned the falling in of the rest of the conribusion, until the time, which will be named in riously, having materially strengthened the military force in these districts. Bread and potatoes would, The late thaw, by which the mortar was softened and no doubt, put down disaffection more efficaciously the solidity of the arch diminished, and the unequal distribution of the ballast at the time, may have destroyed those more peaceable and more efficacious weapons have not been forgotten in the eager haste to display

> given orders for the strictest watch to be kept over the assemblages of the journeymen, and care taken that Communist and Socialist doctrines be not propagated amongst them.

> THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA left Vienna on the 2nd, by the Olmutz Railway, on his way to St. Petersburg. On the preceding evening the Emperor had a long conference with Prince Metternich.

The Siecle publishes a letter from Berlin stating, that the Emperor of Russia, after a sojourn of only 48 hours in Vienna, had started on the 31st, for St. the case of nearly every one of our readers:—
Petersburg, passing by Cracovic in order to avoid

"1. No person under the age of eighteen, or over 48 hours in Vienna, had started on the 31st. for St. the Duchy of Posen, where the greatest political ex-citement continues to prevail. This is the first 2. Any party who has once been drawn cannot

-Private accounts from Thorn give some details of the secret association discovered there, the "trea find a substitute. 5. Personal disqualifications on sonable object" of which was an armed insurrection and the surprise of the fortress of Thorn and Grandenz. Thorn is quite * Polish town, the whole of the Any man who is drawn for the militia may exempt surrounding countries to Granders, above thirty-five himself from serving by paying £10. The militia miles distant, and as far down as the Culon on the Vissiandard is 5 feet 4 inches, but we have heard it is to his regiment at Pampeluna; and Don Henrique lation, and excited them to insurrection, and that ing the five years, the principal most find another. above 100,000 dislars have been gradually distributed, The list of persons liable to serve in the militia is which were collected by a secret society. The inser- stuck upon the church doors, and if the housekeeper rection was to have broken out on Dec. 31st; it is hasomitted any one liable to serve, he is immediately said that not only considerable depots of arms, but a complete powder mill was discovered. Suns were placed in the market-place of Thorn, the garrison

> SWITZERLAND. A plan of recruitment in Swizzerland has been spoken of for Spain. We find the following on the

> subject in the *Helvetie* :— It appears, in fact, that M. Gonzales Brayo will replace M. Aylton in Switzerland, but it will be exceedingly difficult to find amongst us the 10,000 men that the Narvaez Ministry wants to complete the counter-revolution in Spain. The little cantons, Lacerne, Friburg and Valais, prefer giving their men to the pontificial government, or to the King of the Two Sicilies. Besides, these powers

Progress of Radicalism.—Great agitation exists in constitution. On Sunday last there was a meeting at Armode of restoring order, suddenly put an end to it by send an address to the Grand Council, calling for the creation of a constituent assembly for the proposed revision of the constitution. A similar but still more numer. ous meeting was also held at Givatt, at which the same resolution was come to. In both instances it was resolved that if the Grand Council should not comply with the application, a popular meeting should be convened in

A supplement to the Semaphore of Marseilles, of the 10th January, gives an account of a combat which took place on the 23rd of December between the cavalry of Marshal Bugeaud, under General Jussuf, and the regular the Emir, although he renewed the combat twice, after being once repulsed. The Emir, who was seen by the French troops, had a horse killed under him, Though

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

pear to have been very disastrous to the losing side.

the victory was complete for the French, it does not ap-

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.—The Government of Holland has just issued a decree subjecting the principal exports of Belgium to a duty, twice, or even thrice, four, and even five times, as large as that paid by Germany and England on the same articles. The Ministerial journals of Belgium loudly protest against settling international disputes by arbitration, withthis hostile measure.

Letters from Amsterdam state that in conscouence these patriots—no earnest or concentrated movement | Boissy's "moderate reform." These "moderate re- it seems, was called by a friend who accompanied him lands Commercial Company will not put up for sale of the failure of the coffee crop, in Java, the Nethermore than 24,000 bales in the spring of this year. The export and imports of Belgium for the year feelings with which rulers have in all ages regarded continued in the Chamber of Peers. The Marquis highest rank in foreign countries. Roused to a sense ninety-one millions of francs, (about 25 millions which fell under their hands concerning persons of the 1845 were, together, of the value of five hundred and

> The receipts at the Custom-house, at Antwerp, in one set of papers is sent to his Majesty the King of 1845, were 6,145,557 francs (about £250,600.) In

jesty to become his guest if he should ever wish to upwards of 3,500 years old, has just been placed in communicated to the families of the reigning Houses teresting relie of antiquity to France, and having up in cases, and shipped on board a vessel. It now ary recompense from these various Powers having appears exactly as it stood at Karnak. Sixty statues,

The Count de Montholon, one of Napoleon's com-

Ibrahim Pacha is expected to visit London in April

these families have a claim, until now ignored or for- burned so dreadfully that they died in a few hours.

THE MILITIA.

Much uncertainty prevails as to when the re-em bodiment of the militia will commence, for that the embodiment of that force will take place in the course of the present year there is now no doubt. different distribution of the quota to be furnished by to ascertain such quota without an order in Council says the Chronicle, "have already been circulated in heard that the balloting papers have been delivered in the parishes of Mary-le-bone, St. Pancras, and St. the other hand, if the Times is to be believed, no order in Council has yet been issued, "Nor is it likely there will be now," "but," adds the Times, "immediately on the meeting of Parliament a bill will be brought in to authorise this measure." Upon this ties adjoining to the sea coast, will be first called out." The term of service, according to the regulations of the last act is five years, and all grounds of exemption must be stated at the court of appeal for consideration thereon. It is not likely that any measures will be adopted respecting the Irish militia. until those of England and Scotland shall be completed. The Times says :- "With respect to the various rumours as to a permanent embodiment for

being a commissioned officer in her Majesty's forces, or in any one of her Majesty's castles or forts, nor any officer on the half-pay of the army, navy, or marines; nor any non-commissioned officer or private man serving in any of her Majesty's other forces, nor any commissioned officer serving, or who has served, four years in the militia; nor any person being a resident member of either of the universities, nor any clergyman, nor any licensed teachers of any separate congregations, whose places of meeting: shall have been duly registered within twelve months previous to the general meeting appointed to meet in October for the purposes of this act; nor any constable or other peace officer; por any articled clerk, apprentice, seaman, or seafaring man, nor any person mustered, trained, or doing daty or employed any of her Majesty's docks or dock-yards for the service thereof, or employed and mustered in her Majesty's service in the Tower of Loadon, Woolwich Warren, the seven gun wharf at Fortsmouth, or at the several powder mills, powder magazines, or other storehouses belonging to her Majesty, under the direction of the Board of Ordnance; nor any person being free of the Company of Watermen of the River Thames; nor any poor man who has more than one child born in wedlock; nor any enrolled and serving as an effective member The Communists.—According to the Post Ampt of any corps of yeomanry or volunteers, and who shall be duly returned and certified as such, shall be liable to serve personally, or by substitute, and no person having served personally, or by substitute; according to the directions of any former act or acts relating to the militia, or under this act shall be obliged to serve again, until by rotation it shall come to his turn; but no person who has served only as a substitute or volunteer in the militia shall be thereby exempted from serving again, if he shall be chosent

citement continues to prevail. This is the first time," observes the Siècle, "that the Czar has gone be drawn a second time. 3. Any person having into Germany without paying a visit to the Royal family of Prussia."

Possen Conspirator in Prussia.—Berrein, Jan. 7.

Representation of the continue of the If disqualified by lameness, or otherwise, he must the part of individuals not worth £160, will render taem non-liable, if certified by the militia surgeon. summoned before a magistrate and fined £5.

by ballot." The following leading circumstances as

to exemption and non-exemption will probably meet

MILITIA CLEBS .- Various clubs for securing exemption from service by providing substitutes for was under arms, and the commandant declared the those who are drawn, have been formed the last few days in different parts of town, on the mutual insurance principle. The general rate of payment is 2s. 6d. per month, any deficiency being made up or surplus returned to the subscribers. The price of a substitute in the time of peace generally averages from £5 to £10; although during the war £50 and even £80 was not an unusual charge.

AGITATION AGAINST THE EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA! LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.

Copy of a Memorial to Government.

To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., First Lord of the Treasury, &c., &c.; and the other Right Honourable Members of her Wajesty's

The committee of the "Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace" have now too often presented themselves as memorialists to her Majesty's government to render necessary any forces statement of their views. Decidedly and conscientiously believing that the

system and practice of war are contrary to all sound principles of reason, morality, and religion, they can never look at the existence, much less at the extension of this system, but with the most unfeigned dissatisfaction and regret. It is therefore with extreme pain that your memo-

rialists have learned that instructions have been given to enrol the militia of Great Britain for immediate

Under any circumstances, your memorialists hold such system of military training to be alterether atvariance with the spirit and requirements of the Christian religion, and fraught with danger to the liberties of British subjects and the peace of the empire, as well as greatly detrimental to public marals, subversive of commercial prosperity, and peculiarly oppressive to the working-classes of the community; esides adding largely to the pecuniary burdens of the whole nation.

But your memorialists are more deeply concerned that such measure should be proposed at the present time, when peace has so long been preserved among all the great nations of the earth; when no valid reason exists for expecting its interruption; when in so many instances the possibility and advantage of out any resort to arms, have been practically proved; and when, besides, so large a standing army is actually embodied and sustained, at a cost of many millions of pounds sterling per annum.

Your memorialists are constrained, therefore, by their most deliberate and religious convictions, 1espectfully but firmly to record their prote t against this proposed measure; and most earnestly to ask of her Majesty's government that it be not carried into effect, either in whole or in part.

And your memoralists, &c., Signed, on behalf of the committee, John Jeffenson, Secretary. 19, Broad-street, City, Jan. 7, 1846.

THE CHARTISTS.

It will be observed by our Dumfries correspondent's letter, that strong excitement exists in that France, where, by his soft and amiable manners, and ney paid. The contents of another set of papers are in 1842, conceived the idea of transporting this in- the militia. Resistance is openly talked of; and this spirit seems to be not at all confined to Dumfries. Private letters, from different parts of the country; inform us that the working men are everywhere are testing against the "infamous conscription." and it. been alike refused, orders from each of these coun- of natural height, form a part of this collection, as is very evident, that if forced into the hateful service, the "system" will find in the working men very unwilling defenders. At the meeting of the Chartist Metropolitan Council on Sunday last, a resolution was passed, calling on the people to express. of his imperial master's captivity. It will be pub- their sentiments on this all-important question. would like a "hereditary peerage" England can dis- rations dangling at his button-hole. To what the lished on the same day in English and French, in The same evening the following recolution was adopted by a locality of the Tower Hamlets Chartists Moved by Mr. Christopher Harrison, seconded by Mr. James Illingworth:—" That this meeting views: A newspaper in the Armenian language, the first the embodying of the militia at the present time as another encroachment on the rights and liberties -! STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—A letter from Leghorn of the working classes, by forcing them from their is the 31st ult. says:—"A terrible accident took place homes and families, to defend the country by arms; The Rouen journals of Sunday gave the following during the times of the renen repuone, but what is the first unt. says.—

A territory and the which they are not allowed to defend by their votes. The days ago at Bastia, in Corsica. As the which they are not allowed to defend by their votes. day can only be dimly divined. Those concerning Mareschal Sebastiani steamer, was going out of port We therefore enter our protest against it, and call one on the Rouen and Havre line of railroad. On Frithe other ducal houses already mentioned have repassengers, 140 in number, and the crew, were landed | Chartists have determined to call a public meeting safely, but the engineer and the two stokers were to petition against the militia laws, and to protest against the embodiment of that force. It is anticipated that the meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall, Bridge-road, on Thursday evening next. January the 22nd instant.

The Executive Committee having determined upon. offering the most strenuous opposition to the calling out of the militia, have issued the following placard, which they recommend every locality to adopt imconjecture be true, is more evident than in the The act of Parliament authorising the ballot for the mediately, in convening meetings to resist this stretch of despotic power :-TYRANNY RESISTED.

NO VOTE, NO MUSKET!!! Men of London-The Government not being enabled to procure a sufficient number of brainless. clodpoles to recruit the regular service by the ordinary process, have resolved upon organising the MILITIA FORCE

for the purpose of acting at home, so as to afford air opportunity to the troops of the line to carry on their peaceful operations abroad. They propose to enter vocate ever to have been in his possession, though for the distribution of the balloting papers, "which," your peaceful homes, and tear you from your families. several of the metropolitan parishes." We have and lawful pursuits, to become auxiliaries to do the presented and unprotected arrisans and labourers, to George's, Hanover-square. At the moment of this (Thursday), we cannot vouch for this report. On the other hand if the Times in table hall made in the military. rou are "up and doing." In order, therefore, to defeat the neferious scheme, a PUBLIC MEETING: "

brought in to authorise this measure." Upon this will be beld in the South London Chartist Hall, being done the ballot for each county will follow, and then the orders of the Government as to the duty to day evening, Jan. 19, 1846, for the purpose of petibe performed. The Chronicle says :- "The regiments | tioning Parliament on the subject. Chair taken at intended for duty in Sussex, Kent, and other coun- eight o'clock. The following gentlemen will attend and a ldress the meeting: F. O'Connor, Esq., Mr. P. M'Grath, Mr. C. Doyle, Mr. T. M. Wheeler, Mr. T. Clark, Mr. R. Ridley, and Mr. T. Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Snieides," de. CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.-At the meeting of

the Camberwell and Walwo to locality, held on Monday evening, January 12th, at the Montpelier Tavern. Mr. John Sewell, in a very able speech. moved a "No vote, no musket!" resolution, which active service for any length of time, there are not at | was seconded and carried by acclamation. A second present any substantial grounds for believing such resolution was also unanimously adopted, placiging " will be the case, but the chance is that the various the meeting to get up petitions to the legislature corps will be placed on duty for a period of twenty- against such a tyrannical system as that of compalling eight days only, and that so far carrying out the the people to become man-butchers. A vote of thanks measure will sufficiently put the government in pos- was awarded unanimously to Mr. Edmund Stallwood session of the knowledge of the amount of means for his great services to this locality in particular

FRIO DE SE .- An adjourned inquest was held atambridge, on Monday, on the body of Eliza Porter, 13 whose death was occasioned by her having taken son & drug to procure abortion, and the jury returned a that on which the ballast was placed. Its fall may possibly have been caused by the inequality of the lading, turbances amongst t'ne poorer classes that have no heard:—'No peer of this realm, nor any person night without the rites of Christian burial,

WORKS.

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felt and understood, and which, therefore, demands re- past Ten o'Clock.

spect.—Athenaum. "Pure, religious, patriotic, he has not a line inimical to the great law of progression. Men may read him as a from Eight till Half-past Ten o'Clock. heart of the hopeful glow with a holy fire when he who Bradwell. penned it has passed from among men. As man strengthers in knowledge and leve-as passion or prejudice expire—as reason gains and retains her mastery -will this high-souled man's work be increasingly

reverenced and read." General Adecriistr.

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WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES.

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to exhibit the life of the labouring classes."-The Britamia "Of a truth, this Chartist agitation has thrown to the vie a man than Thomas Cooper. and we much question if there be any one so fitted to re-

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> (Signed) JOHN MARTIN. to health and vigour. Piles, Fistulas, and bearings-down.

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I shall ever remain, Your most grateful and obedient servant,

(Signed)

Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath.

RICHARD BULL.

April 25th, 1845:-To Professor Holloway. Sir,- beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with chronic asthma. For weeks together my true properties:breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every noment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the fend on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have immyself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work | parted a lasting strength to the body. from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected

again in the morning, for about three months. (Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY. In all Diseases of the Skin, bad legs, old wounds and system. ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated canlikewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above gerating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate rases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return means cures will be effected with a much greater cer- of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use. tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies, chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common

to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes. Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment. Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and

boxes, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger to each pot and box

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

Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire;—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured st. much means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhea, Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured se much office, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to ms ke the in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten statements public. However, we are now satisfied from Auchee of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellowface, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi. dence of success.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Lendenhall-street; Powell, 10. Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow; years; and in this short period has irmly established Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and ter of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing itself to all parts of the world; commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by now established in every town in the United Kingdom, the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus.
"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be theroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present the following Testimonial of a cure of Cough of twenty years' day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to these who are apprehensive of entering the narriage state, cannot fail to re-commend it to a careful perusal."—Era. I have suffered severely from a cough, and have been under medical treatment with bat little relief, and have been not for many years been able to walk more than the suffered severely from a cough, and have been wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained deip glists. Dublin—Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow all doubt.—Farmers' Journal.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo- country. Ross, a distance of four miles; for this almost reneval of derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. You are at constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that cine venders can be supplied with . Wy quantity of Brodie's liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and I deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cora al Balm of Zeylanica, shall be happy to answer any inquiries respecting my symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irtotal impotency, barrenness, &c.

before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in round each box, without which none are genuine. the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring

should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility. Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 23s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE

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

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulgerations and enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the rayages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest inmortance, as more serious affections are visited upon an innocest wife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions. than perhaps half the world is aware of: for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams

that flow from it cannot be pure, PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 2nd 11s. per box, With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhees, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by im-mediately allowing inflammation and arresting further

progress. Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-

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

Oxford-street, London. Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can

be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the combearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had | plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation. Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at

166, Duke-street, Liverpool, every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and St. 10, John-street, Deansgate, Manchester, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. Mr. Lewis Recdon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes, nder the above date, that Holloway's Fills and Ointment are cured bad less that no doctor could manage, pleers any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Con-

> in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend." HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS,

most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses



NTO Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly Nattained such distinguished celebrity: it is questionable if there be now any part of the civilised globe where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the Church of England, many from distinguished issenting Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and last, though not least, from members of the Medical Profession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Compthe the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. ton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London, This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel. The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus

particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their "First-They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my any one take from three to four or six pills every twentyfour hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be

described by an eminent physician, who says, "After

"Secondly-In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will Woolley, Stretford New-road, Hulme; Messrs. Woolley by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my experience their effect; the disease upon you will become and Brown, Great Ducic-street, Strangeways; Messrs, chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the "Thirdly—They are found after giving them a fair trial cers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, for a few weeks to possess the most acconishing and invi-

where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial. Fourthly-As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry,

beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public to rtheir efficacy and simplicity, and to be really regetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed have no fear of giving them a fair trial. "Fifthly-There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so universally popular with females as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they

and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a

letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says :- '1

are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion. IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

"We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in further accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing I ha good. -Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazet Dec. 23rd.

The medicine of Old Parr is the me stpopular of the present day. It has been before the jublic only a few itself in public favour, and has offer commense benefit to all who have obtained this stimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of reasetable names bearing "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," evidence to the high character o, this rous dy, and testifying beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful characand persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale agents; London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard Barelay and Sons, Parringcon-street; Sutton, Bow Churchyard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place. -Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each regularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprietors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet

Beware of Imitations.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken Street, Loadon," is printed on the directions wrapped

Poetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. NO. XXV.

"THE GLACUB." This poem was first published in 1813, before the appearance of the third and fourth contos of Childe Harold. Reader, peruse and admire the magnificent poetry breathing in every line of the following pic-

GREECE.

Fair clime! where every season smiles Benignant o'er those blessed isles. Which, seen from far Colonna's height. Make glad the heart that hails the sight, And lend to loneliness delight. There mildly dimpling, Ocean's cheek Reflects the tints of many a peak Caught by the laughing tides that lave These Edens of the eastern wave: And if at times a transient breeze Break the blue crystal of the seas. Or sweep one blossom from the trees, How welcome is each gentle air That wakes and waits the odours there!*

* Strange—that where Nature loved to trace, As if for Gods, a dwelling place, And every charm and grace hath mix'd Within the paradise she fix'd, There man, enamour'd of distress. Should mar it into wilderness. And trample, brute-like, o'er each flower That tasks not one laborious hour: Nor claims the culture of his hand To bloom along the fairy land. But springs as to preclude his care And sweetly woos him-but to spare! Strange-that where all is peace beside, There passion riots in her pride, And lust and rapine wildly reign To darken o'er the fair domain. It is as though the fiends prevail'd Against the seraphs they assail'd, And, fix'd on heavenly thrones, should dwell The freed inheritors of hell: So soft the scene, so form'd for joy,

So curst the tyrants that destroy He who hath bent him o'er the dead Ere the first day of death is fled, The first dark day of nothingness, The last of danger and distress. Before Decay's effacing fingers Have swept the lines where beauty lingers,) And mark'd the mild angelic air, The rapture of repose that's there, The fix'd yet tender traits that strack The languor of the placid cheek, And-but for that sad surouded eye,

That fires not, wins not, weeps not, now, And but for that chill, changeless brow, Where cold Obstruction's apathy Appals the gazing mourner's heart, As if to him it could impart The doom he dreads, yet dwells upon: Yes, but for these and these alone. Some moments, ay, one treacherous hour, He still might doubt the tyrant's power; So fair, so calm, so softly seal'd, The first, last look by death reveal'd! Such is the aspect of this shore: 'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more! So coldly sweet, so deadly fair, We start, for soul is wanting there.

Clime of the unforgotten brave! Whose land from plain to mountain-cave Was Freedom's home or Giory's grave! Shrine of the mighty! can it be. That this is all remains of thee? Approach, thou craven crouching slave; Say, is not this Thermopyla ? These waters blue that round you lave, Oh servile offspring of the free-Pronounce what sea, what shore is this? The gulf, the rock of Salamis! These scenes, their story not unknown, Arise, and make again your own; Snatch from the ashes of your sires The embers of their former fires: And he who in the strife expires Will add to theirs a name of fear. That Tyranny shall quake to hear, And leave his sons a hope, a fame, They too will rather die than shame: For Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeath'd by bleeding Sire to Son, Though baffled oft is ever won. Bear witness, Greece, thy living page, Attest it many a deathless age! While kings, in dusty darkness hid. Have left a nameless pyramid, Thy heroes, though the general doom Hath swept the column from their tomb, A mightier monument command

The mountains of their native land! SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. For many months past our poet's column has been exclusively occupied with extracts from the writings of Bynox. Desirous, however, of infusing more variety into this column, we have for some time past intended to give weekly, in addition to the "Beauties," a good song, original or select. We had purposed to commence these songs on the first Saturday in the present year, but other matters prevented us so doing. We give this explanation, as otherwise it might be supposed we wished to anticipate Mr. Cooper's projected "Song and Hymn-Book." This we neither wish to do, nor can do, as the one song weekly in this paper cannot at all interfere with the first-rate Songs and Hynnis, intended to be published in a collected form. Mir. Coopen's project, we think a very excellent one, and will give it every aid in our power. Any songs of former rhymers we have in store, Mr. Cooper is welcome to select from.

THE LAND. BY TROMAS SPENCE. [Some forty years ago, Thomas Spence proposed t restore to the people of England the land of which they had been robbed, by making the land and buildthey had been robbed, by making the land and buildings of each parish the property of the people, and of lourgeois, lawyer, and Jesuit, and "the curses article, together with its other excellent centents.

of hate and the hisses of scorn"—posterity will german houses. dividing the rents amongst the people equally; but the landlords of that day, who did not like the idea of Madame Wo justice any better than do the landlords of the present day, persecuted and imprisoned Spexce, and have been valuable contributions to the too imperfect never stayed their persecution until they had hunted stock of knowledge possessed by the people of this him to death. They could not, however, destroy his principles, which bid fair at no distant day to destroy the usurpation of the landiords.]

A Song to be sung at the Commencement of the Millennium, when there shall be wither lords nor landlords, but God and Mon will be all in all.

TUNE-" God save the King." Hark! how the trumper's sound Proclaims the land ground The jubilee! Tells all the poor oppress'd No more shall they be cess'd. Nor landlords more molest Their property. Rents t'ourselves now we pay, Dreading no quarter day, Fraught with distress. Welcome that day draws near, Por then our rent we share. Earth's rightful lords we are Ordain'd for this. Now hath the oppressor ceas'd, And all the world releas'd From misery! The fir-trees all rejoice, And cedars lift their voice. Can'd now the Faller's noise Long rais'd by thee. The sceptre now is broke, Which with continual stroke The nations smote! Hell from beneath does rise, To meet the lofty eyes, From the most pompous size, How brought to nought! Since then this jubilee Sets all at Liberty Let us be glad. Behold each man return To his possession No more like doves to mourn

Reviews.

By landlords sad!

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-JANUARY.-Edinburgh; Tait: London; Simpkin and Mar-

We feel great respect for WILLIAM HOWITT. than whom few writers have more instructed and delighted us; we are, therefore, sorry to find him in this number of Tait's Magazine holding up O'CONNELL O'Connell as a landlord, though so widely different to that vaiated by the " Times' Commissioner." But. supposing O'Connell to be all that Mr. Howirr represents him to be privately, Mr. H.'s views as to the agitator's acts and career as a public man are amazingly erroneous. Mr. Howitt tells us that O'Connell, for the greater part of half a century, has been the leader of a moral movement, which has already produced the most magnificent re-

" The saviour of the nation not yet saved." Whom has he liberated? "He opened Parliament and office to his fellow believers." Indeed he did. but the "believers" were of his own class. Catholic

aristocrats, Catholic landlords, Catholic adventurers had met his fate. Wert thou, oh religious sea, only on both sides, and a thorough draught instantly passes and schemers, these were the conscientious gentry avenging on his head the cause of thy denied and insulted through your hot vapour bed, and astonishes your poor who relieved from the passessity of small miles and in darkness and back. from that legislative swindle, "Catholic emancipation." O'CONNELL projected, and has continued, to mendous secret of the character of his destiny." while it has not always saved his followers from death and slaughter, as the records of the anti-tithe

sucked from his miserable dupes a princely income "Wert thou, oh religious sea! (what a phrase!) only has a will of its own—and finally slips off upon the floor, under pretence of gaining for them "justice" and avenging on his head the cause of thy denied and in-"Repeal." Himself and his numerous staff of mendacious tools and satellites have fattened on the pence of the deluded millions, while those millions are as wretched and miserable now as when O'Connell the many death." Nothing of the sort; there is no mistaking the meaning of this. "In the eternal councils the secret is hid of the many death." Nothing of the sort; there is no darkness, upon the icy carpelless floor, to recover your liding, no secret. Mr. De Quincer says, "The detestable and accursed companion. of the deluded millions, while those millions are as wretched and miserable now as when O'Conxell commenced his "moral" agitation. He humbed for Spezzai is particularly diagrous for small reduction the countrymen for years by bringing forward, and then shelving, the Repeal agitation to an issue, and then shelving the Repeal agitation to an issue, and then shelving the Repeal agitation to an issue, and morth—shilling a year." He who hurled his 'migh and kaughty defaneer' at the English of the sort; there is no has continually juggled and thimble-rigaed to keep a distance and never intending that it should come to any issue and never intending that it should come to any issue and never intending that it should come to any issue and never intending that it should come to any issue and never intending that it should come to any issue and north—shilling a year." He who hurled his 'migh and kaughty defaneer' at the English of the sort; there is no did not should have been safe. If, indeed, there had been and noble stand on principle, he wriggled and lied, and tried to show his "loyalty" by reminding his judge he was a composited the English government to hunt down the Charlists were all poor and untaught—or self-taught men—all who possibly could give utterance to their thoughts did so; they boldly defended the exception they were all poor and untaught—or self-taught men—all who possibly could girl to self-taught men—a ised traffickers in words deemed the best to save their to be this:—Shelley's boat had reached a distance of four hot baked mutton with a rich brown sauce, made "thick clients from the law's vergeance. At this very time miles from the shore, when the storm suddenly arose, and and slab." The following specimens of Koch-Kunst will and slab."

the fire-cating, blood-and-thunder Nation. Prosecuted for showing in his journal how Irish railways might be made instrumental in murdering "Saxon" soldiers en masse, Duffr, instead of defending in his own person the prosecuted article, is running after lawyers, whom he will employ to prove, if they can, that the massacreing article meant something altogether different to the construction put upon it by every one who read it. These patriots are well worthy of their leader. O'Connell betrayed the English factory children, the Dorchester labourers, and the Canadian patriots. He fulminated his anathemas against trades' unions, did his best to get the government to put down those only means of protection for their labour which the working classes have, been possible. and did all that falsehood and slander could effect to destroy the Glasgow cotton-spinners. We (the writer of these remarks) shall ever remember with pride and pleasure that at that time we unmasked the "miscreant," although we had, in consequence, to suffer the hatred and censure of the shams who tried to

OASTLER, and was not even satisfied when hundreds mences the new year. of victims crowded the gaols. He (Mr. Howirr's moral force friend) offered the Whigs "five hundred thousand Tipperary boys" to shed the blood of the English working men when struggling for those rights he had bidden them contend for. He chuckled and extinct that it was "a handful of Irish boys" who shot Shell and others at Newport. In the House of Commons, when his easting vote would have liberated the Chartist prisoners and restored to brite the electors of Lignories and St. James, abounds which has been said of a disparaging to those requirements of the remarks. Much has been said of a disparaging to those requirements of the remarks. Street.

Bravely this magazine begins the new year. The Editor's story, "St. Giles and St. James," abounds with beautiful thoughts, and reflections embodying sterling wisdom. The description of the robbery of the country against the corn than the control of the robbery of the remarks. Much has been said of a disparaging the control of the robbery of the remarks. Much has been said of a disparaging the control of the robbery of the remarks. Well done my heroes you have constituted in their conclaves what is good for as, to infancy of civilisation here may be inferred from the found in their conclaves what is good for as, to infancy of civilisation here may be inferred from the working people, headed by your C. Solons and Villiers work, and toil, and strive—organise the forces of the country against the corn Laws—Bratist rope, that draws up a pail at the other end of the rope, by down; and then Lord John comes nobly in, and sore, whereas you have constitued in their conclaves what is good for as, to infancy of civilisation here may be inferred from the infancy of civilisation here may be inferred from the doubt. The working people, headed by your C. Solons in fancy of civilisation here may be inferred from the infancy of civilisation here may be inferred from the doubt. The working people, headed by your C. Solons in fancy of civilisation here may be inferred from the infancy of civilisation here may b tist exiles, he walked out of the house and left the victims to their misery. We believe Mr. Howitt abettors" contains some wholesome truths we are glad jectionable characteristics and domesticities been allowed half savage horses, avoiding shyly the traveller as well as opposed to your measures for a long, long time; but your measure arch-calumniator against the women of England? We have not much "nationality" in our composition, but remembering this calumny, we think praise of O'Connell from the lips of an English man should make that Englishman blush. Has he not done his utmost to revive national animosities, rekindle national antipathies and set Irishmen in hostility towards Englishmen? Has he not excited a ferocious hatred against the people he calls "Saxons?" Has he not confounded the English people with the English government, and taught his ignorant followers to look forward with joyful anticipation to the ruin, not of the government of England, but of England as a nation? His latest act of rascality appropriately concludes this brief and imperfect catalogue of his crimes. He has acted the

part of "Informer," and never stayed in his infernal machinations until he has succeeded in compeling the Irish administration to prosecute for "scultion" Mr. Patrick O'Higgins, whose only real "crimes" are, that he is a Chartist, and has done more than any other man to make known the object, and other man to make known the "blick O'Connell as a public man has "Cambridge, Wellington, and others, are most unmertance of which O'Connell as a public man has "The object of the past month; the "pinch of curry powder," &c. As may be supposed, the unhappy dukes, Norfolk, Richmond, Cambridge, Wellington, and others, are most unmertance of which O'Connell as a public man has "The object of the past month; the "pinch of curry powder," &c. As may be supposed, the unhappy dukes, Norfolk, Richmond, Cambridge, Wellington, and others, are most unmertance of the past month; the "pinch of curry powder," &c. As may be supposed, the unhappy dukes, Norfolk, Richmond, Cambridge, Wellington, and others, are most unmertance of the past month; the "pinch of curry powder," &c. As may be supposed, the unhappy dukes, Norfolk, Richmond, Cambridge, Wellington, and others, are most unmertance of the past month; the "pinch of curry powder," &c. As may be supposed, the unhappy dukes, Norfolk, Richmond, Cambridge, Wellington, and others, are most unmertance of the past month; the "pinch of curry powder," &c. As may be supposed, the unhappy dukes, Norfolk, Richmond, Cambridge, Wellington, and others, are most unmertance of the past month; the "pinch of curry powder," &c. As may be supposed, the unhappy dukes, Norfolk, Richmond, Cambridge, Wellington, and others, are most unmertance of the past month. There was a time when O'Connell was as popular

both countries. He exercised a power which no other man wielded :-"Never had mortal man such opportunity

Except Napoleon, or abused it more." Had O'Connell been an honest man the people of the two Islands might ere this have obtained the rights of citizenship, the Charter would have been law, and the people of both countries, united and free, would have been progressing in happiness and greatness. He has preferred another course. He has betrayed liberty in England, and done his best to Englishman in Prussia" has brought his labours to revive barbarism in Ireland by rekindling the brutal a close, we will present our readers with a spice of having flowed from O'Connell's public acts, have been t iumphs only for the Catholic priests and the

Madame Wolfensberger's "Letters from Naples" are concluded in this number of Tait. Her letters country concerning Italy. We hope to have further information concerning other parts of Italy from the of air. It does not matter in the warm seasons of the samewriter. For the able and courageous manner in which she has exposed the evils of that prime curse of Italy-priestcraft-Madame Wolfenberger descrives the thanks of every friend of freedom and so that you may sit and roast your body close to your progress. We shall, if we can find room, give extracts from these concluding letters in the course of a week or two.

of Literary Portraits" we take the following ac

count of THE DEATH OF SHELLEY. On Monday, July 9, 1822, being then in his twentyninth year, he was returning from Leghorn to his home at Lerici, in a schooner-rigged boat of his own, twentyfour feet long, eight in the beam, and drawing four feet water. His companions were only two, -Mr. Williams, English seaman in Shelley's service. The run homehours. But the gulf of Spezia is peculiarly dangerous for of about one hour's duration came on, the wind at the same time shifting so as to blow exactly in the teeth of the course to Lerici. From the interesting narrative drawn up by Mr. Trelawney, well known at that time for his connexion with the Greek revolution, it seems that for eight days the fate of the boat was unknown; and during that time couriers had been despatched along the whole line of coast between Leghorn and Nice, under anxious advanced decomposition: but were fully identified. Vivian's body was not recovered for three weeks. From the state of the two corpses, it had become difficult to remove them; and they were, therefore, burned, by the sea side, on funeral pyres, with the classic rites of paganism, four Englsih gentlemen being present-Captain Shenley of the navy, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Lord Byron, and Mr. Trelawney. A circumstance is added by Mr. Gilfillan, which previous accounts do not mention, viz. that Shelley's heart remained unconsumed by the fire; but this is phenomenon that has repeatedly occurred atjudicial deaths by fire. The remains of Mr. Williams, when collected from the fire, were conveyed to England; but Shelley's were buried in the Protestant burying ground at Rome, not far from a child of his own, and Keats the poet. It is remarkable that Skelley, in the preface to his Adonais, dedicated to the memory of that young poet, as a "patriot." We will not dispute his picture of had spoken with delight of this cemetery—as "an open baried in so sweet a place."

arrival of Leigh Hunt in Italy, Shelley hastened to meet to repair the opening you make an opening at the other him. During all the time he spent in Leghorn, he was , side, and by the morning your bed-clothes are huddler in brilliant spirits,—to him ever a sure prognostic of round you in no shape at all, and with no good success coming evil." (That is, in the Scottish phrase, he was So much for blankets; but very often your only bedsults, and that he has well won the proud title of fey.) "On his return to his home and family, his skiff clothes is a sheet with a stuffed bag, in fact a small the "Liberator," Indeed, Mr. Howirt, your simplicity is unmatched, if you really believe as you was overtaken by a fearful horricane, and all on board perished. To a gentleman, who, at the time, was with a covers you, is just the width of the bed, or something less, and little more than two-thirds of its length; and here is sumed a very striking appearance. A great many ressels a scene of misery! You must inevitably lie in the shape were visible, and among them one small skiff, which of a frog, or your neck and shoulders would be quite unattracted his particular attention. Suddenly a dreadful covered, except by the mere sheet. A quarter of an hour storm, attended by thunder and columns of lightning, of this, and you are sure to be in a vapour bath, the swept over the sea, and eclipsed the prospect. When it feather-bag is so excessively hot; but every lime you turn * We have been compelled to omit some very beautiful had passed, he looked again. The larger vessels were from one side to the other, the narrow fat covering jumps lines both at the commencement, fand in the course of the all safe, riding upon the swell; the skiff only had gone opening portion of the poem.

In surger vessels were promoted to the other, the narrow fat covering jumps up somewhere, and lets in the freezing air of your winter opening portion of the poem. down for ever, And in that skiff was Shelley! Here he chamber. If you turn at all hastily, you raise the thing

who, relieved from the necessity of swallowing a string Deity! Were ye, ye elements, in your courses, commissing the Dane and the data which can be string Deity! Were ye, ye elements, in your courses, commissions and back. Sometimes in the night, and in darkness, which can

presumptuous and absurd. True, he does not di- do not know, and find it impossible to discover, whether agitation abundantly testify. He has carried on his a "judgment;" but, that he meant this to be in- bag wrong;—you are in a fever—it now gets better than over and lose in size—bassomes shartle perverse, alive rectly aver that the manner of Sheller's death was you are in a wrong position in your bed or have got the moral-force" agitation for years, and yearly he has ferred, his readers can hardly avoid believing, ever, and less in size—becomes elastic, perverse, alive—base of will of its own and finally alive of upon the floor

> the wind suddenly shifted: "from excessive smoothness," also be found interesting :—a duck stuffed with almonds says Mr. Trelawney, all at once the sea was "foaming, and apples; raw ham, with pancakes and salad; potatoes breaking, and getting into a very heavy swell," After and caraway comfits; a turnip sliced, and made delicious one hour the swell went down; and towards evening it with rock-salt, pepper, and caraways to be eaten with

After this who will deny that Mr. GILFILLAN'S trash about "religious seas," is the most absurd stuff that ever an "auld wife" twaddled. Sir Thomas Dick Lauder contributes a Highland tale, entitled "Love, Jealousy, and Vengeance." A shield him from public odium. He was one of the authors of the "People's Charter," and declared on the completion of that document that only the "fool" or the "knave" could refuse to adopt it, yet article on railways, and two on the Ministerial changes he subsequently repudiated the Charter, and heaped the foulest abuse upon its supporters. He hounded on the Whigs to persecute O'Connor, Stephens, and contains much very interesting matter, and well complete this month's number, which is supported by processes with which Englishmen are so constantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates the foulest abuse upon its supporters. He hounded on the Whigs to persecute O'Connor, Stephens, and contains much very interesting matter, and well complete the past month, together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates the past month, together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates the past month, together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates the past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates the past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates the past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates the past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates the past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates the past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates the past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates the past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates the past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates the past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." The past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." The past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." The past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." The past month together with the "Literary stantly and so justly taxed." The past month together with the "Li

street.

many of his characters and sketches. The valuable articles under the title of "The Englishman in meet this writer again. The excellent "licdgetenth chapter of the truly valuable "History for in England as in Ireland, when he was believed in Young England," sketches the reign and adventures and trusted by the great majority of the people of of the famous Richard Cour de Lion. Such are the

principal contents of this number. Now for our extracts; but where shall we select, when every article teems with beauties? We might select from the pearls so profusely scattered through "St. Giles and St. James;" the truthful and noble sarcasms of Juniper Hedgekog; the sensible reflections of Paul Bell; the beautiful moral of "The Winter Robin;" WILLIAM Howitt's English scenes; or the historical pictures for "Young England." But we cannot give extracts from all these; and as the author of "The

German houses are generally built upon the principle of a thorough draught-that is, of obtaining, not avoiding, a thorough draught. Opposite a door, window, passage, or gateway, there is usually another doer, window, passage, or gateway; and by these means you continually find yourself in the centre of a strong current year; but in the winter or other cold windy months, and more particularly in Rhenish Prussia, it is dreadful. In addicion to this, the doors and windows do not fit close, stove, with a draught cutting your ankles off, from a long gap underneath the door, and another draught cutting your throat from the side and chinks of the window-frame From DE Quincer's "Notes on Gilfillan's Gallery We have sat at dinner on a cold windy day in winter, in a room like an oven, but with our feet as cold as ice, from the wind of a great stone hall below, that had a wide staircase opposite the front door (continually opening), the head of which staircase was directly facing the diningroom door, the said door not touching the floor by at least half an inch all along. As there are no carpets or other impediments to the wind, we had it "fresh" as any of the doors below leading to street or garden were opened. ormerly of the eighth Dragoons, and Charles Vivian, an to say nothing of open windows. Then, the method of warming the rooms in winter by the German stove, is wards would not have occupied more than six or eight detestable. You are either made hot to suffocation, the horrid thing becoming red-hot, or it does not give out smal craft in bad weather; and unfortunately a squall haif enough heat, and is often the only warm thing in the a barn, is now fast mouldering into decay, and proitself, little or nothing to the purpose—the stove was not lit to warm itself only. It was of no use ;-they smiled, hopes that the voyagers might have run into some creek or took it amiss, and went away, saying, "Englanders tered by the cutters of this valuable wood. This number for shelter. But at the end of the eight days this sus- were an original people!" Sometimes the stoves are lit contains the fourth of Mr. M'Combie's "Australian

England. GERMAN BEDS. The beds are all too short. A short man can scarcely lie quite straight without his feet pressing against the footboard: A tall man must either lie hunched up nose-andknees, or his naked feet and ankles must stick out over the wooden barrier at the bed's foot, or else (as the pillows are generally higher than the head-board) his head must hang over the pillows, and dangle towards the floor, an attitude in which, to our certain knowledge, several English travellers have awoke in the morning, to their momentary confusion and stultified astonishment. In winter-and this is the trying period-few of our tourists know anything about the winter)-then comes a fresh discomfort. In the first place, the blankets are not made to "tuck in:" they are much too narrow; the part tucked in would be considered as wasted. For what use is the space among the ruins" (of ancient Rome,) "covered in | part tucked in ! they would ask. This would be foolishly winter with violets and daisies;" adding-" It might extravagant; the blankets therefore are properly and make one in love with death, to think that one should be wisely of the same width as the bed. The consequence is that half a dozen times in the night you are awoke by "Every body knows" says Mr. Gilfillan "that, on the the cold coming in at one side or the other; in your efforts

of ridiculous oaths concerning the rope and the retender, were admitted to Parliament and office, and
these were the only parties who derived any benefit
ternal councils the secret is hid of the reason of the
eternal councils the secret is hid of the reason of the
side, or shoulder—endeavour to adjust the bag and cover
yourself properly—find you have got the thing broadlead a "moral-force" agitation, which agitation has The latter portion of Mr. Gilfillan's account it gets corner-ways—then no-how—changes its shape so been the means of keeping his carcase out of trouble, cannot fail to strike our readers as something most as utterly to baffle and confuse you in the dark, till you and fail to strike our readers as something most as utterly to baffle and confuse you in the dark, till you

> rally seductive. After a great many dishes of this kind, Prussia sends to Windsor for his mutton. How gladly

The writer says coffee in Germany is very good, but the tea is detestable, and made of under hedge-leaves.

would every Englishman in Prussia do the same.

"The manners of the Germans are polite, pleasant, superciliousness with which Englishmen are so conthat considerable hyprocrisy exists in Germany as regards "morals;" you may sin, only take care that your sin be cloaked; preserve your character, and that is everything. Some account of the amuse-DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA. ments of the country is given, including the Carnival, ZINE. JANUARY. London: Punch Office, Fleet- and the Christmas festivities. The writer thus honestly and candidly concludes his views of

the gold destined to bribe the electors of Liquorish, kind in the views he has taken of the politics, religion, ministers, and lip-worshippers of justice and good- as the nation by which the kingdoms, equally of imaginathe portrait. These are the subjects we delight to and practical, though chiefly abstract; as the nation to see Mr. Howirr's pen engaged on; we hope to have whom, of all others, the modern age is most indebted for new food for its soul; and as the nation in which (though the practical development and organization may devolve Prussia," are concluded in this number; we hope to upon England and France) the redemption of the modern world will be originated.

Several "reviews" conclude this number, in cluding a brief, not very clear, but on the whole very favourable notice, of Mr. Ccoren's "Pargatory of

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE-JANU-ARY. Lendon: Simmonds and Ward, Bargeyard, Bucklersbury.

When this periodical commenced, in January 1814, there were then several journals in existence devoted to Colonial and Indian affairs; others have started up in the interval; but, we believe, with the single exception of one weekly journal, this magazine now stands alone as a literary representative of the British Colonies. Amidst the rise, decline, and fall of so many similar publications, it is pleasing to observe the success of this one. We believe that for the purpose of suspending on them various utensils success has more than fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. This is gratifying to us, inasmuch as enterprise, industry, talent, and honesty prejudices which knaves and fools call "nationality." his concluding description of Prussia and Prussian by whomsoever exhibited, command our admiration The "magnificent results" Mr. Howert speaks of as life. The whole article would occupy nearly three and the parties possessing these claims to public columns of this paper, we can only, therefore, afford support, our best wishes. True, we see some things room for the following extracts, but the reader will in perhaps every number of this magazine we can, principle already begins to contrast with European Irish profitocracy. He embodies the triple character do well to turn to the magazine and read the entire not accord with, opposed to our own principles, or civilization. at variance with our own views, but we are not so Utopian as to imagine we can find all men, or even the majority, coinciding with us in all things. We are satisfied if we can find the writers of a publication like this exhibiting their faith in human progress, and helping that "progress" by representing the interests and vindicating the claims of our brethren is greatly extolled, a feature that advantageously beyond the wave, at the same time adding to the distinguishes them from the Russians generally." information and enlarging the sympathies of their

countrymen "at home. An important and interesting "Account of the Settlement of Nelson, New Zealand," opens this number. The description is by a writer on the spot. and apparently has not the least tinge of exaggeration; the article bears evidence of "plain sailing" throughout. The "Account of the Liberated African Establishment at St. Helena" is continued in this number. The author of these articles writes well, and makes subjects, otherwise repulsive, readable, and even interesting, by his manner of treating them. He tells us that Lemon Valley, the residence and burial-place of Narolnov, has, since the removal of the withered remains of him,

"Whose game was empires, and whose stakes were thrones. Whose table earth-whose dice were human bones," ceased to attract attention, and has already fallen into almost utter oblivion. The house occupied by the fallen emperor has long since been converted into room. If the store was alight and warm, we were never bably in the course of twenty years will exist no able to convince any host or hostess of any house, public more. The willow trees which shaded his grave have or private, that this fact was not the principal considera- been cut down, and the grave itself is comparatively tion, and that it was the person occupying the room who neglected. A valuable statistical article on "South ought chiefly to be considered—it was whether he was warm or cold,—that was the point; the stove being warm was, in ing account of 'The Mahogany Tree of Hondings' describes the tree in its natural state, tells of its discovery, and relates the toils and difficulties encoun number, one we select for the gratification of our readers:-

THE INDIAN VOYAGER. BY HENRY II. BREEN, ESQ. I've wandered in distant regions, The homes of the fair and free; Of wealth and poverty. I've counted the hostile legions: Prince, pauper, and priest : Gold, galleys, and glee: Oh! let me feast with the savage beast, In the wilds of my native sea. I've traversed the fields of the stranger. By river, road, and rail; Alas! e'en those who quail But little imagine the danger : Train, tunnel, and track; Burst, boiler, and break : Oh! bear me back to my mountain hack, And my boat on the glassy lake. I've dwelt in the City of Wonders, The haunt of the worldly-wise Their sullen, clouded skies, No sunshine of heav'n ever sunders Fog, funnel, and foam; Cold, catarrah, and cramp Oh! let me roam to my tropic home, Illumined by Nature's lamp. I've loitered in grove and in garret, Long sacred to lyre and to lute; But now, unpaid, all mute Hangs the harp of a Byron or Barrett : Hate, hunger, and hire : Drudge, drivel, and drone : Oh! let me fire my rustic lyre

In the flash of the torrid . one.

I've worship'd, in church and in chapel, The type of each Christian scheme; Here Bigotry raves supreme-There Discord has thrown down her apple: Cowl, cloister, and cant; Glebe, Gospel, and gall : Oh! let me chaunt in the desert haunt A hymn to the Lord of All. I've tarried with Dives, the miser,

And smiled in his daughter's train-Who would her hand obtain For her wealth, not her worth, must prize her: Pelf, plunder, and pride: Sin, sorrow, and shock : Oh! let me glide to my homely bride, The bride of my native rock. I've stood in the peasant's cottage-

The heart-drop hung in his eye: His children heaved a sigh For a mess of poorhouse pottage : Tithe, treason, and test; Guilt, gallows, and gore : Oh! let me rest my harrow'd breast On the far Atlantic shore.

WADE'S LONDON REVIEW. London: C. B Christian, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. We have received the December and January numbers of this Review together, and so too, we observe, have some of our weekly contemporaries. We hope this is not to be the standing arrangement (?), as it looks rather ridiculous for us, in the middle of Janu- has been addressed to our respected town-man, Mr. ary, 1846, to be commenting on a Magazine published on the 1st of December, 1845; and yet not to public situation in London. It is the testimony of notice it at all would be unjust both to the writers a person whose means of information cannot be questherein and to our readers. The December number tioned; and when we name the writer, Mr. M. Punch, contains some most excellent articles. In the first of Fleet-street, the public will agree with us, that place we have a continuation of "Il Vagabondo," very cleverly written, and very amusing; we must, does honour to the head and heart of our countryhowever, make this objection to Master Vagabondo man :--that one month we have had a chapter and the next month none. It is provoking enough to be For my own part, I told Lord John that, provided her baulked in the middle of a good story with the abominable announcement "to be continued," even when We all said so. Macaulay said so. Lord John agreed. one feels certain that the next month's number, At the eleventh hour in comes Grey, and says he will not provoking it is when one can have no faith that the and the pangs and travail of a week end in bitter disapwas almost a calm. The circumstances were all adverse: the gale, the current setting into the gulf, the instantaneous change of wind, acting upon an undecked boat, having all the sheets fast, overladen, and no expert hands on board but one, made the foundering as sudden as it was inevitable. The boat is supposed to have filled to leaverd, and (carrying two tons of ballast) to have gone down like a shot. A book found in the pocket of Shellev, and the unaltered state of the dress on ail the Shellev, and the unaltered state of the dress on ail the shorts almost a calm. The circumstances were all adverse: the gale, the current setting into the gulf, the instantaneous change of wind, acting upon an undecked boat, having all the sheets fast, overladen, and no expert have been so served by "Il Vagabondo;" thus in No. 13 we had a chapter of his adventures, "to be continued," but No. 14 contained no mention of him. No. 15 (December) has a chapter—far too brief, but No. 16 (January) has nothing from or of him. This is "too bad." "The Field of the Forty Fools' is an illustration of Highland life in the olden time. Shellev, and the unaltered state of the dress on ail the state of the dress on ail the state of the dress on ail the sheets fast, overladen, and no expert have been so served by "Il Vagabondo;" thus in No. 13 we had a chapter of his adventures, "to be view" have been so served by "Il Vagabondo;" thus in No. 13 we had a chapter of his adventures, "to be view" have been so served by "Il Vagabondo;" thus in No. 13 we had a chapter of his adventures, "to be view" have been so served by "Il Vagabondo;" thus in No. 13 we had a chapter of his adventures, "to be view" have been so served by "Il Vagabondo;" thus in No. 13 we had a chapter of his adventures, "to be view" have been so served by "Il Vagabondo;" thus in No. 13 we had a chapter of his adventures, "to be view" have been so served by "Il Vagabondo;" thus in No. 13 we had a chapter of his adventures, "to be view" have been so served by "Il Vagabondo;" thus in No next number will even "continue" the fragmentary pointment. article. More than once the readers of this "Re- "You wi gone down like a shot. A book found in the pocket of Shelley, and the unaltered state of the dress on all the is alarming to our notions of refinement, especially as it is made no secret of "the art," but is openly carried in Image of mutton is made no secret of "the art," but is openly carried in Image of mutton is made no secret of "the art," but is openly carried in North America" is a well-written review Travels in North America "is a well-written review Travels in North America" and interesting the kinedom would survive the of Professor Lyell's able, impartial, and interesting other up and expire—yet the kingdom would survive, the account of the United States, and North America sun would rise pretty much as usual, and the stocks senerally. "The Unhappy Man" is, we are sure, a sun would rise precy much as usual, a sketch from real life. The "Diary of a Modern Traveller" is continued from the preceding number, and gives some graphic pictures of life in the Crimea.

"In this, my dear mae, you are in gloss or for. I do not seem to understand that the Whigs are our natural leaders—appointed by Heaven and the Red Book

is most ably written. "Men of Letters and their morals, and customs of Prussia; nor have various obto see in print; a great deal of nonsense has lately to pass without comment. All he can now say is this, the hunchbacked beasts of burden; swine, wild, long-have fought your fight so well, that I condescend to had been spoken and written respecting the social position he has spoken the truth exactly as it presented itself to bristled, and black, pasturing around the dwellings, as if you. I am your natural aristocracy—I, and Palmerston, of literary men, which the opening portion of PAUL his mind. But no disparagements that he has thought they were the legitimate aborigines of the unpopulated and Grey, and the rest of us. Our services are price-Bell's "speech" will go far to correct. "The winter Robin" is a delightful story, well-fitted to gruities, and short-comings, have in any respect altered thrives as abundantly as upon the open field; still farther shoulders."

It was i instruct, improve, and delight the youth of both sexes, while it may also be read with advantage by existing in the inner spirit of the German nation. He existing in the inner spirit of the German nation. the adults of all ages and classes, particularly Christian regards Germany as the great storehouse of new ideas; their fine checkered feathers, and then, after having ministers, and lip-worshippers of justice and goodness. "English Scenes and Characters," is the first
of a series of papers by William Howit. The
character sketched in the present paper is, "The
Country Manty-Mekker." There is life and truth in
the nation by which the kingdoms, equally of imagination and of science, have been ruled over in modern days
by potentates of a genius ranking with the highest; as
the nation by which the kingdoms, equally of imagination and of science, have been ruled over in modern days
by potentates of a genius ranking with the highest; as
the nation by which the kingdoms, equally of imagination and of science, have been ruled over in modern days
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the nation by which the kingdoms, equally of imagination and of science, have been ruled over in modern days
flight; also long trains of waggons drawn by two oxen
nation. Philippe was always a Whig. England, and profited by our institutions. There are
interior, or corn-brandy to Simpheropol; finally, the
forty articles in the Whig faith; the thirty-nine we know
and life devoting spirits in the cause of rule veer since as managing
fight; also long trains of waggons drawn by two oxen
nation. Philippe was always a Whig. I le lived in
fight; also long trains of waggons drawn by two oxen
nation. Philippe was always a whigh the light;
forty articles in the Whig faith; the thirty-nine we know
interior, or corn-brandy to Simpheropol; finally, the
forty articles in the value of the law of the law of caps of sheep-skin, with brown Mongolian faces, from decreed by the laws of Nature, that the Whig Lords which glare a pair of very small black eyes-these are. together with a burning sun, upon the whole, the leading | England.' objects that offer themselves to the view of the traveller through the Nagayian and Crimean stepp (as also the has these convictions before named, and acts upon the m. Caucasus), from Aleshki via Perccop to Simpheropol.

THE STEPP OF THE CRIMEA.

TARTAR HOUSES. Particularly uncomfortable for us Europeans is the interior of the house of a Tartar. A roundly vaulted door, dle stature to bend his back in entering, leads to a low ante-room, from which two side doors conduct into the so-called parlours, one of which being destined for the male, and the other for the female inmates. Very strictly separated are the two sexes; also, among these Mahometans, the women but soldom leave their apartments (and more especially among the higher classes), and even then only very deeply veiled. The cushions or bolsters around the walls, the charcoal basins in the centre; the cooling vessel of the oriental Kalikan, or pipe; the beams of the roof that pass along the ceiling, the room freely ascending after the Italian fashion, as high up as the very gables of the house; the worked carpet, that is not absent even in the poorest dwelling. and the low room tables-all this reminds the traveller that he is here in the cast, though only on the northern border of it, where the patriarchal and stationar;

Widely varying views have been taken of the Tartar character, our modern traveller says-" My own opinion is, that there is hardly to be found a people more lazy, stationary, and given to fatalism, We must defer till next week any notice of the January number.

MR. COOPER'S "DESPOTISM."

We last week received the following letter, which want of room compelled us to defer till this week :-Mr. EDITOR-I was much surprised and grieved as a Chartist, at Mr. Cooper's letter in last Saturday's Star, respecting the getting up of a Song and Hymn Bock. The object I approve of; but Mr. C.'s arbitrary censorship of the different contributions which may be sent; his fiat, 'That I have license to reject the whole or any part of what you send," neither I nor any other man of thought can approve of. Why it is nothing else but right down despotism. Were I a poet, Mr. Editor, and seeking for fame, it would not be in Mr. Cooper's kands I should place my work for revision. Who made him sole judge of poetry? And were he the cloverest man in the kingdom I would protest against one individual deciding upon the claims of many. Mr. C., as a Chartist, knows our principles to be, that all shall legislate for all. If a song considered as amounting to wilful murder, has book is wanted, let a committee be chosen who can setile the merits of the different contributions in verse, but let Hence, we much doubt whether benighted Constantus hear no more in this or any other case, from a democrat, that I will do this or that. Being no rhymist this week edified the population of Christian London, myself I cannot be said to write from jealousy—only, The Divan does not shed blood in revenge: the not being in Russia, I am no advocate for despotism in any shape. Rotherhithe, Surrey. Yours truly. JOHN MATHIAS.

believing himself to be "a democrat," but certainly pense ceased. Some articles belonging to Shelley's boat by an aperture from the outside of the room, so that the lad previously been washed ashore: these might have regulation of the temperature being thus totally out of Port Phillip. The principal of the remaining articles faith in democratic principles. We have turned to low to Make a line total of the remaining articles faith in democratic principles. We have turned to low to Make a line total of the remaining articles faith in democratic principles. been thrown overboard: but finally the two bodies of Shelley and Mr. Williams came on shore, near Via Reggio, about four miles apart. Both were in a state line case may happen; and you have no remedy of the remaining articles are "Notes on the Sandwich Islands," "Sketches of Mr. Cooper's letter to the "Chartist Poets" (published cap paper and a Court Guids for 1790. Pick your Santa Cruz and St. Thomas," "The Indians of Interior in this paper of January 3rd) and really we cannot not be the first through the two bodies of the Island of Cuba," and "Reminiscences of the Island of C The poetry of this magazine is usually of a superior objected to. Mr. Cooper thinks a good Chartist chants and F.R.S.'s. Then throw in an engineer, a order; there are two beautiful pieces in the present | Song and Hymn Book is needed. He offers to con- Banker, and a Lawyer; garnish with imaginary adtribute several of his own productions to such a work, vantages, and serve up in an advertisement .- Bid. and invites all his "rhyming brethren" to also contribute thereto. He adds, very properly, that he must be the judge of the pieces sent to him, and must be allowed to exercise the power of rejecting the whole, or any part of the songs he may receive. Mr. Matinas calls this "arbitrary consorship." "despotism," &c. If such be "censorship" and "despotism," what does he understand liberty to be? Mr. Cooren, for the public good, undertakes a troublesome office without fee or reward. He lives by his pen, yet he offers to give the productions of his pen to aid a public object. He offers to take upon himself the onerous and thankless duties of Editor of liciously peppered:—"In it (the Regar's Petition), the intended work, (a task we don't envy him), and are exhibited a worthy English farmer losing his all, he will evidently incur further trouble, and perhaps pecuniary expense and risk, at the same time devoting the profits of the speculation, if any, to a most only son of the aforesoid landford, a daughter falsely holy purpose, the aiding of our Veteran Patriots, and the Wives and Families of the Chartist exiles. To herself and child from being turned adult, and disjunction to Mr. Grand Mr. Chartist exiles. impute to Mr. Cooper "despotism" &c., as Mr. Mathias does, is monstrously unjust. But Mr. Mathias does not object to "censorship," only it must be the censorship of a "committee." There are too many liberals of Mr. Mathias's stamp. Clothe tyranny in a demogratic garb give it a repulse. tyranny in a democratic garb, give it a popular the plum-pudding without the brandy. Nevertheless, name, and forthwith, in the eyes of such men, the devil of despotism becomes transformed into the angel of liberty. We should be also to the large transformed into the large transform augel of liberty. We should be glad to know how a leries?—Ibid. Rhymes" better than Mr. Cooper? Or how the A LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT .- "God bless your decisions of such a committee could be more satisfac- honour ! you saved my life!" said a beggar to tory than the decisions of Mr. Coopen? If Mr. a captain under whom he had served. "Saved your Marmas thinks a committee could make up a better Song Book than Mr. Coopen, let him get together such a committee, and then we shall have two song books instead of one. Again, if the persons whose

'songs" or "hymns" Mr. Cooper rejects, dispute his judgment, their remedy is to publish on their own account, and then we may have a variety of song books. Once for all, we must repudiate and condemn this intolerant and ridiculous system of meddling with the individual freedom of members of the great Chartist party. We

-wish men to be free As much from mobs as kings—from you as me.

Mr. Coopen is a Poet,—a man of genius, taste and judgment. Gifted by nature with talents which his own industry has rendered fruitful, he is an honour to his class and party. To the name of that party he has clung despite the wishes, warnings, and objections of those who, to a great extent, have it in their power to influence his social existence. It is "too bad" that such a man should have his motives misrepresented, and his doings distorted, by the unjust suspicions and surmises of the very parties he is labouring to serve. If Mr. Coopen can do a good thing, let him do it after his own fashion. We would do so : and we think we know enough of Mr. Cooper to predict that he will so do likewise.

Tit Bits.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER ON THE LATE CRISIS.

From Punch.

The following manly and straightforward letter the composition (like every other by the same pen)

would go for a total Corn Law Repeal, I was his man, if it brings not the conclusion, will, at least, bring the act with Palmerston as Foreign Minister; and the 'continuation" of the story; but how much more embryo Cabinet is destroyed by that ill-timed of jection,

"In this, my dear Mac, you are in gross orror. You This number concludes with a sketch of the career to rule and govern us. There are about a dozen of this and character of the famous Earl of Mansfield. We privileged class of noblemen—set apart from the rest of cordial, and very ceremonious; for the most part give the following extracts from the "Diary of a the world—having government vested in them, as priesthood is in the Brahmius, or was in the tribe of Levi. Read the Court Circular about these Whigs-these great The stepp consists of an immeasurable turf, mostly irrevocable rulers of ours. They see nobody clse; they formed of, at best, a dozen species of plants, partly social, keep aloof from the world which they govern. It is Lord' partly herbal, and partly fruit bearing, and among which | John goes to Minto-Louse, or Minto to Lord: John; predominates the melilot. They are all of a voluptuous or Lord Palmerston gave a dinner to Lord Minto and growth, manifesting the natural fertility of the soil. The Lansdowne ; or the Marquis of Lansdowne entertained at eye can descry no tree, no visible height, no water, brook, Bowood, Lord Minto, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russ or spring, only now and then a half decayed draw-well, sell, &c. They see only one another, these great Significant being whipped away from the spot.) You meet with Well done, my heroes; you have conquered in this country; huts, with flat-turf roofs, upon which grass less. We intend to come into the ministry upon your

"It was in this way that Louis-Philippe walked into Paris after the three days' fighting and revolution in 1830; and blessed the people; and took the profits, and has should have governance and authority over the people of

"Lord John is not a proud man, very likely, but he stepps of southern Russia, and more especially of the There you have a proof how honest he is. He conceives the country can't be governed without Lord Palmerston and Lord Grey. They must rule, or Downing-street has no charms for him. So he doesn't hesitate a moment : office he resigns; it is impossible without Lord Palmerbut at the same time so low, as to force any man of mid. s:on—the country may go to the deuce; he can't preserve it without Lord Grey.

"I tremble to think, my dear M'Farlane, that some desperate atheists may be even now thinking of denying this old dynasty altogether, and asking, "Suppose Grey goes, and Russell afterwards, and Palmerston, the God of War, and all the race of Minto? Suppose, when one lord can't agree with t'other lord, the third lord fines it necessary to break up a Government; is all England to be

baulked because their lordships are so squemish?" "I for my part, however, must not speak. I was looking forward to the Tape and Sealing-Wax-office as my berth, and may be considered an interested party. In my opinion the Whigs are so necessary, that -- that I don't bappen to know ayabody else to take their place. But, O my dear friend, why-why wern't Grey or Palmerston out of the way? 'Ever yours truly,

"T. B. M'PUNCH.

"To P. M'Farlane, Esq., Edinburgh."

CURE FOR A BOWEL COMPLAINT. - The late Lord Erskine being one day indisposed in the Court of King's Bench, told Mr. Jekvil "that he had a pain in his bowels, for which he could get no relief." "1'll give you an infallible specific," said the humorous barrister, "get made Attorney-General, and then you'll have no bowels.'

EMANCIPATION OF THE "BROWNS."-The humane hero, Wilberforce, who, under the standard of Liberty, freed thousands of blacks from their cossessors, was not by half the Liberator that he is who disburthens his own bondsman of their browns!-Alephystopheles. Official.-The unoccupied pedestal in Trafalgar-

square is, we hear, to be appropriated to a fortunate German General, who obtained a field marshat's baton without ever seeing a shot fired in war .- Ibid. PROFANITY .- That man is profane who stops the flowing of his tears with a handkerchief, because—he dams his eyes. - Ibid.

INFIDEL TURKEY AND CHRISTIAN ENGLAND .- We gather from a writer in Backwood, that we might learn lessons of wisdem and humanity even from the barbarous Turks. In Turkey, the Criminal Code has been so much amended, that—" The extreme repugnance of the present Sultan to sign death-warrants, even in cases which in this country would be rendered capital panishments extremely rare.' tinople would offer such ghastly exhibitions, as have Conneil of St. James's still demands an eve for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, after the good old Jewish. way. The English Minister hangs according, as he We give the writer of the above epistle credit for says, to the bible; whilst it would seem the barbarous Turk legislates in the benevolent spirit of the New

> How to Make a Railway -Take a sheet of fools-OBSERVATIONS OF A NATURALIST.—This being about the time for the meeting of Parliament, the Stag

begins to draw in his horns. The Railway-Pigeon makes a deposit of its nest-egg, and the Lawyer-bird comes to carry is off with his long bill. The latter has been preparing all the season for feathering his nest, and now succeeds in doing so .- Ibid.

A DRAMATIC RELISH .- What a devilled turkey is to the insipidity of a turkey boiled, is the subjained plot of a drama to a drama of the dull ald times. Wo take the description from a Sunday print. It is de-

Tue following letter was published in the Champion of September 2nd, 1837. It is now re-published in the Northern Star, for the especial consideration of all my countrymen resident or sojourning in Great Britain. In this letter they will see the groundworkthe cause of Mr. O'Coxxell's hatred and persecution of a man who never in his life did one act or i leed inimical to the interests of his poor but hone to countrumen, the working classes. He now begs of them, in the name of God, to reflect—to use that knowledge and judgment with which the great Author of their being has so amply and so bountifully endowed them-to lay their hands upon their nearts, and, in the spirit of true Christians, ask themselves if they knew of any one act, or deed, either done or proposed to be done, for their benefit, as a class, by Mr. O'CONNELL. And ask again, in the same solemn and candid manner, do they know, or did they ever hear. of any man, whether elergyman or layman, who raised his voice in their behalf that Mr. O'CONNELL did not strive to crush? It they know of any, I do to the defence of their own privileges, and awakened mot; and I shall, therefore, feel it as an act of Christian charity should they or any of them, give me them, else would property (however acquired), like some information upon this important subject. Mr. O'CENNELL has not crushed me yet, and with the of "right divine." It is only when usurpers are Diesing of God he never shall.

PARISON O'HIGGINS. Section 1 Dublin, January 10, 1846.

MR. GCONNELL AND FREEDOM OF ELECTION. To the Editor of the Champion.

Sin Tou have laid a heavy lash on my countrymen For their continued support of Wonnell. Will you lead your columns to the defence of a man who is persecuted into court. Hence we find the landlords, in their Merrefusing to support him?

I am an elector of Dublin, and Itsld those who asked me for my vote for O'Connell that! I could not vote for a Coercion Bill for Treland, merely because it was proposed by the Whigs; that I could not pretend to be the enemy of tithes, and vote for a law adding to their weight, and fixing the charge more firmly outhe backs of the people; that I could not vote for the English Poor Law Amendment Act, nor for withholdings substantial Poor Law from Ireland; that I could not vote for turning a deaf proval of the plaintiff's title may lead to proof of the ear to the cries of 2,3:8,000 starving Irishmen, and giving them bayonets for an answer, instead of bread; and that to vote for O'Connell now, waste vote for all these things. Adhering to these reasons, A refused to vote for O'Connell and against the small remains of Irish liberty; and I would have refused to vote if mine had been the casting voice. In England it will be with difficulty believed, that for this exercise of my elective privilege—for refusing to vote for a candidate who represents none of my struggle between landlords and cotton lords; because, -sentinents. I have been posted in the City, by the placehanting rabble, who insist on being known as Mr. O'Con. nell'sfriends, and now exult in the thought that they have a country to sell; that by these I have been posted as an in oratorical laudation, the honour of their forbearof dealing with the freedom of election is practised on behalf of the "Liberator," under his eyes, and, indeed. plainly with his sauction. To understand the meanness of this charge of enmity to O'Connell, you must know that some years ago Mr. C Council got up a society under the name of "Irish Volunteers," of which body I was then dupe enough to become a member. I objected to some of Mr. O'Connell's conscientious proceedings in that body. on which he got a packed meeting together of twentytwo persons, including many members of his own family, who, without any trial, or notice of accusation, pronounced a sentence of malice against me for having called as a charity, while the partner revels in unnatural in question the probity of one of O'Connell's trusty 'uxury, without ever having toiled. They will ask friends; and to this -sentence, which had falsehood written on the face of it, he prostituted the names of his three sons and his sonin-law. He then, in the same -summary manner, got sixty-three members of the society together, and solicited them to expel me. It is with reference to this matter that I am accused of being Mr. O'Counell's personal enemy. It was hard to forgive. This sentence and expulsion did me great injury; and the injury was done by unscrupulous power in contempt of truth and justice. Nevertheless, as is very well known, I have since subscribed to the tribute, and actively assisted to swell its amount; and if I wanted revenge, my revenge was this, that Yr. O'Connell, while he was conscious that he had injured me, was obliged to acknowledge, hefore his committee, that I had contributed essentially to secure his return at the election of 1835.

then contributed to O'Counell's return, it was neither to mortify him nor to serve him; and if I cannot assist in returning him now, it is because am reluctantly convinced that he has no object, but to make the wrongs of our laws of society to subdue its malignity, and to Ireland serve the purpose of his pursonal ambition. Let avert the dangers consequent upon its conscious : the "friends of O'Connell," if the prospect of place has .not hardened them against all regard for public morals or public decency, look only to the election speeches in Dublin, and the address to the labourers of Kildare Let them hear Mr. O'Connell, after all his speeches, so full of piety and morality, on the "soul-destroying guilt of perjury," actually threaten a portion of the electors with the vengeance of the Lonest government if they did not vote for him. Let him, the pious, the religious, demanding votes for the bribe of employment, and commanding the voters dependent on the honest government to come up for this bribe, and swear falsely that they take no bribe. Let them see him, in the address to the labourers of Kildare, painting his own character in the darkest colour of profligacy. Thus does Mr. O'Connell stand self-convicted of seeking power by the vilest of Tory artifices, bribery, intimidation, and perjury, and of exercising it in the worst of Tory corruption—the sale of seats and done so. If capitalists could hold silent dominion offices. These sales are to be made to men, not whom the public suspects, but whom he himself denounces for villany; and all this is to be unblushingly done by a man who still calls himself a patriot, and who makes a public ings of charity; and if the landlords could defend ostentation of his respect for morality and religion, as if to stamp all he does with the character of profane and impious hypocrisy. Having Mr. O'Connell's real character thus written with his own hand, I look with opened exes on the past career, and I can understand as crime, what I felt at a loss to comprehend as folly.

When I once see in O'Connell a man who makes use of

his country to serve his own ends, I can understand the past. I can now understand why he wore the silk gown of the persecuted Caroline, the wife of George IV., and the consolidated fund. It is not the first time that most part fond of the land, and inured to agriculthen grovelled at the feet of the meanest of kings, offering him crowns of laurel for his xictory (over his wife). I can now understand why the poor 40s. freeholders were first roused into resistance of their landlords, and then their lives and the lives of their wives and children were tion for a season, is sure, in the long run, to create sold in a base bargain with these landlords. I can now understand why the landlords of Ireland have been for nine years starring these honest freeholders to death, and why Mr. O'Connell, who "would not shed one drop of human blood," holds a seat in Parliament, to protest against Poor Laws for their protection, lest it should confiscate the property of their savage tyracits. I can now understand why he procured a charter empowering these landlords to form the North American Colonial Association, for the purpose of luring the ejected tenantry to Canada, there to perish more helplessly and miserably than at home. I can now understand why, in the universal love of bribery, O'Connell wished to see the Catholic clergy fied by a golden link—that is, by corrupt motives, the wise man reflects upon the awful amount of sorto the crown. I can now understand why O'Connell who would have us, at this moment, regard the Duke of Wellington as an incarnate fiend, should have, at one time, soined to raise a monument to his honour; and that | wonder will be, that vengeance has not long since had tee when the Buke was more a Nory and less a Whig then be now is. I can now understand why Leader and Wyse were turned out of Parliament, for being conditional Repealers—that is, for wishing to give the Whigs a trial; of their common land, stripped of their poor rights, and the trial had been given, and the Whigs their wages measured by the whim of griping capihad been proved to be our basest enemies, Mr. O Connell should turn round and insist on giving the Whigs a trial no longer wanted, and become himself a conditional Repealer. I can now understand why Messrs. French, Fitzsimon, O'Connell's sons in law, after thrusting them. selves into Parliament 25 "unconditional Repealers," should first become conditional Repealers, and then, before the pretended trial of justice for Ireland is brought to a close, should quietly resign their sents to unconditional enemies of Repeal, and quietly take office from them. Seeing, understanding these things, and twenty more of the same kind, the difficulty with me is, how any man of upon that only power which can right them. common sense and of honest intentions, can find, I will not say a reason, but a plausible excuse to his conscience that have created it; and such are the implements for voting for O'Connell. At all events, these are my with which the battle must now be fought. "Friends" would have done as wisely not to have provoked now suggestion of quartering the poor upon their a statement of them. The discussion can be of no importance to me. It may be of great importance to O'Counell. For without arrogance, I am entitled to say of him as was said by General Napier, "When one honest land. The Catholic people of that country comman gives you up, other honest men will ask why?" plained of the Tithe imposition, and the govern-There would be no place for me in the "liberal" press ment, to whom the afflicted looked for redress, said, here. May I hope for an opportunity of defence in the Champion! I am, sir, &c., PATRICE O'HIGGINS.

Dublin, Aug. 23, 1837:

3, Antrim-place, Belfast,

Six, - Eceing, by the Dublin papers, that you are under prosecution for libelling the landlords, I take the liberty of enclosing you a pamphlet, stating the manner in which I was treated by my landlord, the late Marquis of Downshire. I addressed it to O'Connell, in hopes he would have noticed it in public, but in this I was grievously disappointed! If it should be useful to you to make my case public, I shall feel happy; the statements I have made I can verify by affidavit, if necessary, but my having distributed upwards of two thousand copies of the pamphlet in Belfast and the county of Down, without any notice having been taken by any of the persons alluded to, is a convincing proof that they could not be controverted or denied. I have still a few copies on hand. Honing that you will overcome all your enemies. and that the cause of Chartism will be benefited in Ireland through you, I remain, sir, your well-wisher and obedient servant,

WILLIAM BERWICK.

O'HIGGINS' PORTRAIT,

r , reply to numerous applications from our agents, we have no objection to extend the time for subscriptions to the 31st January, while we must decidedly refuse allowing any but subscribers having the portrait, as we had £2000 worth of portraits over after our last experiment.

We have made the most perfect arrangements for furnishing the readers of the Star with the ablest and most copious Parliamentary Summary that will appear in any weekly journal in the kingdom.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1846.

THE STRUGGLE.

Ir is fortunate for those who have rights to contend for, that their rulers should sometimes be summoned to a consideration of the title upon which they hold monarchy, very speedily be based upon the principle sued upon their own titles that they vouchsafe a passing glance at the respective claims of these who text, can those who have been foremost in the ranks contest the property, and those who are entitled to of plunder, now invite the plundered to join in dethe property; and it not unfrequently happens that | fence of the stolen property? Were we not fearful a defendant, supporting his claim against an ill- of the interregnum between the first rumble and the favoured plaintiff, is compelled to admit the superior | final settlement of the question, and were we not title of a third party, whom accident alone has called apprehensive that during that doubtful interval the several pleadings against the claim of the freetraders, reluctantly constrained to admit the title of the labourer to a share of the spoil.

There is nothing more dangerous to litigants than I tation or a dread of the results of famine. the unseasonable necessity imposed upon them of now and then producing their title deeds for professional revision. It not unfrequently happens that the disexistence of a better title than that set up by the defendant. If we apply this commor place rule to the | no doubt received significant hints of the withdrawal case of the landlords of England, we must, in justice, conclude that nothing could have been more impolitic than the admission and confession that the labouring classes were in any way interested in the as a matter of course, the newly-discovered claimants will very naturally ask whether their share consists enemy to Mr. O'Connell and to Ireland; and this mode ance being toasted and cheered by their gorged tyrants, the credit of bearing but twenty per cent. of the honour conferred upon a breeding sow, and to will coincide, and how WE, -that is, the Times. -will acquire even that distinction that they must have have been right after all, whatever Apollo should brought up their families without trouble to their send from Delphos. employers, and without having trenched upon the pauper fund.

They will ask if their title, as copartner with the steward-in-chief, consists in being allowed to work why the idle partner lives in a princely mansion, nade prematurely old by habitual lethargy and gormandizing, while the active coadjutor cannot break is the trade of tyrants, the ruin of democracy, the his fast unless he has toiled from sunrise. Man is blight of trade, and the changer of honest industry born with propensities which may be nourished into virtues or thwarted into vices, according to his train-

ing. Mildness, forbearance, and honesty will, we believe, correct, or altogether subdue, evil propensities, bad customs, and bad habits, and law is only necessary to curb or restrain the instincts of nature; those thing created, from the magget to man himself. Under the head "ascendancy" may be found the Let me tell Mr. O'Connell's friends, however, that if I greatest evils arising from the unchecked exercise of natural instinct. Not only man, but animals, compete for ascendancy, and it requires the most rigoravert the dangers consequent upon its capricious

> The landlords of England, long in possession of territorial dominion, have, as a class, so cherished the propensities, habits, manners, and customs in which they were born, nursed, reared and educated, that they now find it impossible, by any amalgamation of those evil attributes, to agree upon laws absolutely necessary to keep natural instincts within the limits

> If the Whigs could have succeeded in holding pos. session of political power, without admitting the rightful claim of an unenfranchised class as joint tenants in legislation, they would have gladly over passive and non-resisting labour, they would dole out a pitiful existence of wages as the ostentatious offertheir estates against the clamour of the League, without calling a superior title to their sid, they would cheerfully fight the battle without mentioning the claim of their serfs. Nay, so thoroughly acquainted are those in whose judgment they confide of those facts, that the savage proposition has been mooted of transferring the claim of the petulant pauper to we have had occasion to comment upon this system of feasting the strong upon the weak. A system which, however, it may serve to prop an administraa war of strife between the despoiler and the de-

Some men affect a coquetish ignerance as to the real cause of that strife which has been so long raging between the rich oppressor and the poor oppressed. The fanatically satisfied would ascribe it to the evil genius of artful and designing men. The propounders of a crotchet policy would foist their own nostrums as its correction, whilst the powerful vainly hope to crush it by the exercise of tyrannical laws; but when row, vexation, degradation, and plunder to which the poor have been subjected, his astonishment and only its revenge, and that the war has not terminated in the extermination of the wrong-deers. Plundered talists, and by the capricious exercise of justice.made law, their homes made desolate, their wants mocked. their subserviency reviled, their submission laughed at, their tranquillity ridiculed, and their faces ground by the law's oppression, it is no wonder that they should amalgamate as outlaws, and fight their battle single-handed against their manifold oppressors, suspicious of all save themselves, and resolved to rely

Such is the cause of war; such are the elements own taxes is strictly in conformity with the precedent established by the Whigs with regard to Ire-"We acknowledge your grievances and will redress them; but it shall be by a mere change of masters.

You shall no longer pay a hundred shillings unto Esau, whom you detest, but you shall pay £5 to JACOB, whose voice in your behalf will be thereby smothered, and no longer heard; and we will give unto Jacob twenty-five of the one hundred shillings that more righteously belonged to Esau, because then Jacon would cease to contend against his brother." Now, as the Church and the State have recently stood!in the same relation as Esau and Jacon-Esau respresenting the Church, and Jacon the landlords, who are the State? The poor are to be sacrificed, lest Jacon should make an assault upon the dominion of Esau, who is still strong in the State. We trust, however, that when the voice of JACOB reaches the ear of the blind, that they will

of Esau which is to follow. to give judgment until the several titles of the re- and a country to fight for. England proposes to spective claimants are clearly, distinctly, and un- raise a militia of 40,000, as substitutes for the GAL-

equivocally before the tribunal of judgment. We LANT SOLDIERS who are to fight for monarchical THE EXILE ELLIS. - IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION, have canvassed them all minutely, and we distinctly intervention with Republic institutions. We may aver that the ten millions per annum of property speak freely of the mode of courting brotherhood usurped by the Church must revert to the whole with the French soldiery, but we know how rigorous people, whose patrimony it is, before their poor pit- the law is in all cases where an attempt is made to tance can be diminished by the fraction of an atom inspire OUR GALLANT DEFENDERS with true for the satisfaction of landlords or cotton lords; and courage, patriotism, morality, or Christianity. They if that's not sufficient, the lands which belong to the are attributes before whose influence tyrants poor must be restored to their kindly use, so that in blush and usurpers tremble. We may, however, due time they may enjoy the fruits of their own in- speak of ourselves; and, again commending the dustry, But THE POOR MUST NOT. CANNOT, OGGIT American news to all who are likely to be ballotted NOT TO STARVE. Nav. ought not to be satisfied with as militiamen, we say, for ourselves, without intera mere lingering existence, while those who traffic fering with their taste, in their toil live sumptuously in protected idleness. However unkeeded our voice and our warnings may have been, we once more caution the government, the landlords, the parsons, and the League against a repetition of this practice of feeding the DISSA-TISEED POWERFUL upon the paltry pittance of the unprotected powerless.

Had it not been for the acquiescence of the landlords in the plunder of the poor by the Poor Law Amendment Act, and had the spirit of the 43rd of Elizabeth been practically carried out, they would require neither eloquence nor newspaper support to protect the joint property of themselves and their labourers from the assaults of free trade. But with what colour of right, and under what feasible premost unprotected would be the greatest sufferers, we would cheerfully aid in the overthrow of a proud and pompous faction, whose justice is fear, whose mercy is caprice, and whose charity but springs from ostex-

SPLIT IN THE CABINET. THE old soldier again !- Wellington appears to be the "RED CAT" of the Peer, Cabinet, and having of the many proxies that he holds in his pocket in case of his acquiescence in any measure calculated to damage the agricultural interest, declared his intention of opposing and resisting an attempt to repeal the Corn Laws. Our poor friend the Times, whose activity increases as the time for the fulfilment of its prophecy approaches, must hear of those minisa day Thursday next will be for the Thunderer, and how dates will be jumbled, and how circumstances

AMERICA.

NO VOTE, NO MUSKET!

The news from America—to make room for which much important matter—will be read with nervous Duncombe on Wednesday next, was highly approved anxiety. We are not of the war party, because war into lewd and licentious idleness. While such are. however, our own feelings, we cannot fail to cherish a preference for one of the belligerent parties; and inasmuch as American Institutions represent our principles, and English Institutions do not, and because our maxim is "measures, not men," we give instincts which are more or less implanted in every- the balance of preference to Republican America. Moreover, the territory which is likely to constitute the cause of war, more naturally, if not more legally, belongs to America; but beyond this title we should be sorry to see the pimple of a desolating "pox" generated upon a limb, or the smallest meniber belonging to the great Republican body. Wherever class legislation has planted its unhal-

> owed hoof, class distinction has been the invariable result—a distinction marked by idle superiority and ever with the honoured name of Patrick O'Hig-Oddham, per W. Hamer ... industrious inferiority; and if a cutting from this GINS. unhallowed Upas tree should be planted upon a portion of the Republican territory, four times as large as the kingdom of France, with the power and the will of British blood-traffickers to nourish it to its extremest desolating growth, it might, and most probably would, carry the monarchical contagion into the republican bosom. In our further observations upon this subject, we shall rather deal with the quesupon which we have already briefly commented; and taking the speeches, the resolutions and votes of Congress—the comments of the American press, and the feelings expressed at public meetings, as unequihist to the Republic, the adoption of which may have the double effect of sparing bloodshed, and adding largely to the scanty population of that Republic:-Let us suppose, then, that France should land a hundred thousand, or any number, of soldiers in or unhealthy; and the French people being for the ture, would become excellent farmers. We have always looked to the press as a much more powerful engine than the bombshell or the cannon, and very much prefer its use. The moment those

-SOLDIERS OF FRANCE! DO YOU COME TO SHOOT YOUR BROTHERS, YOUR FA-THERS, OR YOUR FRIENDS, AT THE BID-DING OF A TYRANT? WE HAVE NO CAUSE OF QUARREL WITH YOU-OUR QUARREL IS WITH YOUR OPPRESSORS. BIDE. THEREFORE, AMONGST US; FORTY ACRES OF GOOD ARABLE LAND, WITH A LOAN OF 100 DOLLARS, TO BE REPAID IN EASY IN-STALMENTS, AS A TAX TO UPHOLD A take." GOVERNMENT THAT WILL PROTECT YOU. TOGETHER WITH YOUR NATURALIZATION AS SUBJECTS OF A FREE STATE, IN WHICH EFERY MAN IS REPRESENTED BY HIS

OWN VOTE, SHALL BE YOUR LOT. The Morning Chronicle, the property of Sir John EASTEOPE, a huge and unprincipled money jobber, sings a peaceful note through its cockloft American correspondent, lest the anticipation of war should have an injurious effect upon the speculations of the proprietor. Every one of these private letters from America were written by some hired scribe in a garret in the office of the Chronicle at the bidding of the poor suffering countrymen, while, at the same time, Jobber, and therefore must be received as such. Upon the other hand, every newspaper coming from one who attempts to render the poor fellows assistjobber, and therefore must be received as such. he hounds on the bloodhounds of the law against any America breather a warlike spirit; while, as coming events east their shadows before, General Cass, the leader of the war party, and the aspirant for presi dental honours, is supposed to be actuated in his belligerent spirit by the notion that such course will best insure popular favour. We would, therefore, much prefer drawing our conclusions from this concentrated force of public opinion, than from the pliant

hand of a pliant money scribbler. No doubt some of the merchants on 'Change were forewarned of American feeling, and, hence, we find a dawnward tendency in all money sp. sculations. The propositions to build block-houses, augi nent the navy and call out the militia of America, tal ten in connec tion with the signs to which he have befine adverted. can leave but little doubt that a rumpus is at hand. whether Texas, Oregon, Cuba, or America in hostility towards England should be the immediate, propelling cause. Our readers will recollect that many months ago, when the money press of England attenupted to convince us that the American people the uselves would be divided upon a question of war, that we then stated that whatever the cause of quarrel may recognise it only as the precursor of the hairy hand be, Americans would rally to the cry of "Revenge"!" America speaks of raising a militia of 200,000 fre. e-In this struggle it is impossible for the most astute | men, with homes to protect, institutions to defend,

NO VOTE, NO MUSKET!

PATRICK O'HIGGINS, ESQ.

In order to leave nothing to doubt or surmise, and to establish the fact unequivocally, we think it a duty that we owe to ourselves, to our readers, to our Irish brethren, and to Mr. O'Higgins' to keep the whole case clearly and distinctly before the public Nothing can be more manly, independent, and forbearing than the letter of Mr. O'Higgins to the Champion, and from its perusal the feeling created in the English mind will be that of astonishment that a people so brave, so justice-loving, so patriotic, and shrewd as the Irish, should have been made so long subservient instruments in the hands of a mere uggler, to be used for the destruction of every honest. spright, and independent patriot who would not Jump Jim Crow" at the bidding of the great showman. Mr. O'Higgins' besetting sin has been consistency: not that dogged consistency which rejects truth and adheres to old and exploded error, but that consistency which holds fast to principles which gain strength by repetition, and become powerful by controversy. The appeal which Mr. O'Higgins makes to the justice of the English people will not fail of a response, while we are sorry to announce that he sternly refuses all pecuniary aid from the English Chartists, who, he says, will require all their own funds to maintain their glorious position in the approaching struggle. Let our friends take heart, however, when we announce to them the glad tidings, that O'HIGGINS is not deserted even in Ireland, and that a number of patriots of all classes society have boldly come forward as Irishmen to

claim the honour of sustaining him in his struggle against THE PRESS, THE INFORMER. AND THEIR SPIES. Is it not refreshing to every Irishman expatriated by treachery from his own terial dissensions with befitting sorrow. Alas! what country to learn that the nation has not lost its character, and that patriotism has not yet been banished from the land of the brave by the treachery of approvers. Elsewhere we publish a letter to Mr. O'lliceins, which will show that from the persecution of the martyr will spring ten thousand patriots to avenge the martyr's suffering. It is ever so. Tyranny ever fails in the exercise of its lewd power, and the torture that it provides for others invariably recoils upon itself. Last night, at a nowerful committee meeting-at a respectable committee meeting of the United Trades and Chartists we omit our summary of this day's news, as well as of London—an address, to be presented to Mr. of, with the exception of one passage, in which the name of O'Connell was mentioned,—not even with respect. but merely in connexion with Mr. Dun-COMBE's sympathy for all who are oppressed by the law. There was a universal burst of manly indignation at the bare mention of the INFORMER'S name, immediately followed by a proposal that the health of Patrick O'Higgins, and thanks to him for his manly resistance to tyranny, should be placed upon the list of toasts. We wish the Liberator could have been present to have heard the judgment of the English people. But enough. When the time comes we will publish every sentence and every word of O'Higgins' trial, if it take three Stars; and we will try, as far as our poor a ilities serve, to make | Wigton, per T. Bell amends for the treachery of the Irish press; while the Liberator may rest assured that during his soiourn in England he will be made more familiar than

Here follows the memorandum of the Liberator's spleen. Let it be preserved as a record of his

treachery :-[From the Freeman's Journal, Nov. 18.] THE LIBERATOR .- I next wish to call the attention of the meeting to a document transmitted to me by post this morning. It is headed, "Tyrants turning tenants out." It is a document exceedingly well printed. In it, the strongest possible argument is used to induce the tention, as M. Guizor has placed it before the public, and ants to murder their landlords (hear, hear). This hideous paper has been some time in Ireland. Some persons have seen it distributed in the northern parts of this country at Baldoyle, especially to the labourers employed on the railway. A copy of it came into the hands of Mr. Arkins, who was able to trace it to the person that circuvocal answers to M. Guzor's threat, we venture a lated it, that person being a stranger. The moment I saw it, I got Mr. Arkins to go to the eastle with it to the commissioners of police, and he left it with them accordingly; and, accordingly, they took not a single step with respect to it from that day to this (cries of shame.) Nothing can be worse. I will deposit this with Mr. Ray, and move, "That it he referred to the standing COMMITTEE, TO SEE 11' WE CAN TRACE THE AUTHOR OUT, America, those soldiers will not consist of the weak as the police and the government seem to be RATHER IDLE ON THE EURJECT." I will not give it to the papers, as I don't like to give it further circulation." The resolution was put and carried.

Again, on the 25th of Nov., the LIBERATOR, that is to say, Daniel of Darrynane Beg, "wished to call the attention of the meeting to the fact, that, on that day fortnight, he had felt it to be his duty to denounce a certain infamous document, a handbill, hended 'tyrants turning Frenchmen land as enemies and usurpers, let them tenants out.' If proper inquiries had been instituted there be converted into friends and settlers. Instead of guilty authors of this atrocious paper. He hoped that being met by an antagonist force, let them be as- some true-hearted and intelligent man would lay hold of sailed with a welcome of the following description: the misercants, and so become an HONEST AND UPRIGHT DETECTIVE, WHICH WOULD BE A GREAT DESIDERATOR. Last week, he handed a copy of it to the government reporter; and the copy which remained, any one con-

College-street Office, Monday, Nov. 24. Mr. Quigly, one of the clerks of the Repeal Association, came before the magistrates, and said, "The document which I hold was taken down from the door of Conciliation Hall this morning, by Mr. Thomas Hanlon, who is with me. Mr. Ray, chief secretary, took it to Mr. O'Connell, and he commanded me to bring it to this office to see what course the magistrates would

Mr. Tyndall read the document. It was headed, "Landlords and Tenants. Tyrants turning tenants Heywood, per J. Miller ..

Mr. Tyndall; "I wish we could discover the author o it. If you have a wishto find out the author, it is the Mr. Pearcey, Robest way to send it to the superintendent of police. Take it to him to the Castle-yard, and say Mr. O'Connell sent Mr. Quigly said, "Mr. O'Connell had a great wish to

find out the author," and then withdrew .- Freeman's Mr. Wells, Tower Hamlets Journal, Nov. 25.

is the hypocrite who affects great sympathy for his

TO AGENTS.

The papers of several of our agents have been stopped this week, in consequence of their accounts not being paid. The readers will know to whom blame is to attach. Others write that they give large credit for the Star, and ask for indulgence. We don't believe them, and we cannot and will not extend further indulgence, unless our paper makers will receive their I O U's as cash, then we'll take as many as they please.

To Readers & Correspondents.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS. consolation and expressions of confidence; some bring from office is altogether without foundation. money, which will be returned; and not one that does not breathe a spirit of frightful hostility against the about to resign the Great Seal, for reasons uncon-INFORMER. One Irishman writes thus from Man- nected with Ministerial policy. chester: "Good God! Feargus, how I used to hate you,

All replies to Mr. O'Connor's correspondents have been displaced to make room for the American news of Friday

PETITIONS,-The House of Commons will not receive

Summary of the Week's Aelus. We have received the following letter :- Please excuse me troubling you with this letter, but having read in your glorious Star of December 27th, that a petition

was adopted at a public meeting held in Rochdale, praying for the pardon of "John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, John Jones, and William Ellis, for participating William Ellis was convicted, before Lord Chief Justice Tindall, Mr. Baron Parke, and Mr. Baron Rolfe, at a special commission, held at Stafford, October 3rd, 1842, "for. on the night of the 15th of August, 1842, setting fire to, and burning, and demolishing, the house of the Rev. J. E. Aitkins, of Hanley," in the Staffordshire Potteries, and of which said crime I am as convinced that William Ellis is innocent as that I am writing this letter. I will here state two facts, out of many, that ought to satisfy any reasonable man of his innovence. First, the only evidence that in any way connected Goodwin, who swore that he "saw him at the fire, that his face was blackened; yet he would not swear tal of Ellis :-- A gentlemen of the name of Woolrich, a master joiner and carpenter, who resided in Burslem, near to Ellis, and was on duty on the night of the 28th of known Ellis sixteen years, he took me to the spot, where be angels as soon as the mild landlords have received he stood talking with him, and which I declare to be the last bite of their MAD DOG! two miles from where the fire took place. I hope I have stated sufficient to spur all on in the good work shire, January 12th, 1846.

VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHILthe Veteran Patriots' Fund, 1s. 3d.; for the Exiles' to buy it. Widows' and Children's Fund, 1s. 3d. Also, of 20s. from W. Weir, Hamilton, being "the proceeds of a patriots and exiles' widows and children." And I beg, also, to thank the writers of these two letters for the

Distressing Case .- We learn, with feelings of deep regret, that a gentleman distinguished in the ranks of social reform for the untiring earnestness and cool discriminating judgment of his advocacy of all plans for elevating the condition of humanity, is now labouring under a sickness as dangerous as distressing, from the debility of body and bitter pangs of straitened means. Mr. Ryall is now in that condition, where the sympathy of de nocrats, in personal visits and pecuniary aid, becomes a duty which we doubt not will be generously given by many of our readers who are acquainted with the sterling patriotism of Mr. Ryall. A few of the more immediate friends of Mr. Ryall are actively engaged in endeavouring to minister to the immediate and pressing emergencies of the case; and Mr. Hetherington, publisher, 40, Holywell-street, Strand; Mr. Watson, publisher, 5, Paul's-alley, Paternosterrow; with Messrs. Lea, Dent, and Ivory, at their respective residences, will gladly receive any expression of sympathy, or farnish any information required. a speedy restoration of Mr. Ryall's health. WM. BELL .- The Executive's "Address," and the

notice from Mr. Stallwood, will answer his wishes. . W., New Town, Montgomeryshire.—Any person who SUPPLIES for the year is anticipated. joins the Chartist Co-operative Land Society previous

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

FER MR. O'CONNOR. Warwick, per J. A. Donaldson ohn Built, Birmingham.

Mountain, Queen's Head, near Halifax, per John Bates .. Georgie Mills, per R. Burkett Halifax, per C. W. Smith Witham, per C. Fish .. ohn Smart, Bromham Upton-upon-Severn, per W. Brown Bristol, per R. II. Williams Alexandria, per J. M'Intire Kidderminster, per G. Holloway Septon, per L. Lodge Campsie, per W. Walker Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson Leicester, per G. Noon .. Glasgow, per J. Smith ... Per Mr. Tordiff, Waterloo, Pudsey, . 10 14 Bradford, per J. Alderson Hamilton, per W. Weir ... Rochdale, per E. Mitchell

Ashton-under-Lyne Salford .. Manchester, per J. Murray 3rd of January should have been £4 17s., not £3 17s. SHARES. PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

Birkenhead. .. 2 0 0 Rachel Rowall John Pomeroy Selby .. Burnley Todmorden .. Independent Cord-.. 0 18 8 wainers .. Camberwell.. J. Cleave 3 15 0 Westminster S. Ackerman .. 0 0 4 Boulogue ... Mr. Kenda I George Fox.. ., 2 12 2 Truro., .. 2 18 0 Mr. Griffiths, New Warrington.. .. 0 1 0 CARDS AND RULES.

LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE. Williams PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

X.B. In those cases where, from the number of the

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE.

PER MR. O'CONNOR Mountain, Queen's Head, near Halifax, per J. Bates ... Oldham, per W. Hamer .. Rochdale, per C. Shaw .. Campsie, per W. Walker Birkenhead, per T. Cupin Boulogne, per D. Reid 🕠 Mr. T. Brook, Dewebury .. PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

Marylebone (cards) 0 1 therhithe 0 Trowbridge.. .. 0 6 .. 0 1 3 Tower Hamlets, Westminster Oldham, T. Kershaw 0 0 6 Mr. Godwin .. 0 1 0 Dit o, J. Tweedale 0 1 0 VICTIM FUND.

rr. Wells, Tower Hamlets

ERRATA.—In last week's Star the sum of 3s. 6d. was cknowledged from Mr. Gamer of Wield 3s. 6d. was After having read the foregoing, is it not evident that Daniel O'Connell is the informer? And this THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

ance. How long, O Lord! will poor Ireland be Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of men of the kindly disposition of Mrs. Maguire's the Hon. G. A. Smythe has been appointed Under retire from the onerous duties of an office which he deceney:has filled with much ability and most exemplary attention. Mr. Smythe will now have an excellent that Captain Atkinson, the celebrated sportsman, who

instead of succeeding Lord Metcalfe, as it was rumore than fill the Star. Suffice it to say, all bring The report of Lord Granville Somerset's retirement

plated :-

Sir Edward Sugden to be Lord Chancellor;

FREE TRADE.—The protectionists and anti-monopolists are marshalling their forces for the grand fight which commences on Thursday next, while the Times in an outbreak at Newport," I am induced to remind our is directing its thunder at the camp of General Rich-Rochdale and other friends, that William Ellis "did | mond, the Commander-in-Chief of the Protectionists. not participate in an outbreak at Newport," but that The drilling that the squeezable county members are receiving at the hands of their respective constituencies is an awful warning to the Whig party, who vainly hoped to purge the House of Commons of aristocratic influence by the Reform Bill. Mr. E. Yorke, brother to the Earl of Hardwicke, and his nominee for Cambridgeshire, has had the least taste in life of agricultural decency; for, notwithstanding the commanding influence of the noble lord, he has been hooted, groaned, and hissed for his support of Peel's tariff, and his refusal to pledge himself against further agricultural inroads. Now we beg our readers Ellis with the fire, was that of a man of the name of to bear in mind, that in April, 1842, when Sir Robert Peel proposed his tariff, that we proclaimed the fact that the farmers would not open their eyes to it's whether Ellis had a cap or a hat on, as he had only a effect till 1846, and that they would not feel the effect side view of his face." Secondly; since the trial, the disastrously until the autumn of that year. We also following circumstances have come to light, which, if known sooner, would have completely destroyed Good- tenants would become levellers, and give to Chartism win's DAMNABLE LIE, and caused a triumphant acquit | the character of insignificant mildness-in proof of which, we may observe that the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. have had a taste of their quality, a feeler has been thrown out as to how relief from poor-rates August, 1842, as a special constable at Burslem, says | would square with their book, and reconcile them to that he saw "W. Ellis, that he was smoking his pipe, that free trade. The county cess is in the margin of he stood talking with him for twenty minutes," at the sundries, whilst the most vigorous of the Protectiontime that Goodwin swore he saw him at the fire! Mr. ists demand a sweeping tithe reduction, if not a Woolrich told me the above himself, and that he had total abolition, of the impost. Won't the Chartists

THE CORN TRADE. - By St. Paul the sliding scale goes bravely on; wheat and all are slithering down. of asking for a pardon for Ellis, but should any friend notwithstanding the latest statistical revelations of or friends require more information respecting his case, the Times' foreign arithmeticians, that there is no by writing to me as below I will cheerfully give it. wheat anywhere to be had for love or money, even if Hoping you will give this an early insertion in the Star, the ports were opened. It is the funniest thing in and begging pardon for taking up so much of your the world to read the philanthropic speeches of Provaluable space, I am, dear sir, yours truly, G. B. MART. tectionists and anti-monopolists, the one hugging Boothen Ville, Stoke-upon Trent, Potteries, Stafford- the agricultural labourer to death, and the other squeezing the very puddings out of his operative client, to prepare him for an eternal gorge of cheap DREM'S FUNDS .- I beg to acknowledge the receipt of bread. However, both are beginning to believe at the following sums from Dewsbury :- T. S. Brooke, last that cheap and dear are relative terms, and that for the Veteran Patriots' Fund, 10s; for the Exiles' the man is as badly off when the loaf is but twopence Widows' and Children's Fund, 10s.; James Fox, for at when it was a shilling, if he hasn't the twopence

Money Marker. - Notwithstanding that the Government Commissioner for the reduction of the raffle got up by the members of the National Charter Association (of Hamilton), for the relief of the veteran to the amount of £150,000 a-week, depriving the market of so much of its spoil, yet the Oregon, the four millions extra for the French navy, the demand clearness and distinctness of their directions as to the of a constitution by the people of Prussia, the state application of the monies.—Thomas Cooper, Sec., 134, of Ireland, the calling out of the Militia, the deposit of the countless millions for railway operations, the impossibility of customers to pay their tradesmen's Christmas bills, and the certainty that the lawyers will have their full whack out of the millions when they are paid, all these little circumstances multiplied produce a conviction of the great fact, that we are near SOMETHING, if not the END; and hence we find all the newest devices of the jugglers failing to keep up prices. Consols are going down, shares are a drug, and Exchequer Bills alone denote the folly of individual confidence in the Prime Minister. TRADE.—Every available penny that can be scraped together by way of loan, discount, or sale of railway shares, is being applied to manufacturing speculation in expectation of the roaring trade to be derived from free trade. DON'T THEY WISH THEY MAY

COURT CIRCULAR .- The Queen has been busily engaged in rehearsing her speech for the opening of Parliament during the last week, and we learn with pleasure, that Prince Albert, all the royal nurses wish them all the success so well merited, and hope for and the dear babes in the nursery, who constitute the Royal audience, have expressed their unqualified approbation of the continued assurances of neace from all FRIENDLY powers, and especially with the confidence with which the vote for the necessary

REFORM.—The Duke of Newcastle, whose right to to the close of the 1st section, will of course be one do what he likes with his political slaves of the arisof that section whether he has paid up his share or tocratic class, we neither question nor object to, has given the Right Honourable Mr. Gladstone his walking paper for Newark, no doubt for having re-joined the Peel Administration upon the principle of free trade—that is, SUCH FREE TRADE as Sir Robert Peel will condescend to southe the anti-monopolists

THE "TIMES" AND THE PRIME MINISTER .- If there were any two horrors that more than any other haunted our great contemporary, they were those of Leaguism and Ministerial reserve. The League were traitors, and Peel was a tyrant for withholding all knowledge of his measures from his party, "Tempora mutantur"—the times change, says the Latin proverb, "et nos mutamur in illis," and we change with them, says the Times' proverb; and hence we now find Leaguism to be philanthropy, benevolence, beneficence, humanity, christianity, charity, and godliness itself, while the most applauded feature in the Premier's multifarious character is IIIS SECRECY; an Irishman would exclaim. "Ogh! wisha thunder and b-y wars; is'nt it a quair world we live in."

EFFECTS OF CLASS LEGISLATION, -The reader has

observed how many changes a single death of a church dignitary, an army dignitary, or a navy dignitary may involve, but we doubt that he has ever seen the almost endless changes that the dismissal of a ministerial dignitary may entail. We'll try to give him a list. The Duke of Newcastle, the proprietor of the houses of the Borough of Newark, Manchester, per J. Murray ... 20 0 0 and consequently the owner and disposer of the Nore.—The sum acknowledged from Boulogne on the votes, has dismissed Mr. Gladstone from the represen-178. 4 tation of his slaves. The convocation of the collective wisdom is at hand, and Mr. Gladstone being Minister for the Colonies, his black and white clients will, of course, expect their advocate to be at his post, and, therefore, it is necessary to provide against such a contingency as a general election which might entail the loss of the Prime Minister's right hand. Mrs. Lawrence, proprietor of the slaves of Ripon, has died and has left the inheritance in her slaves to Earl de Grey. Mr. Alphabet Smith, the Irish Attorney-General, is the executor to Mrs. Lawrence's will as far as the slaves are concerned, that is, he represents Ripon, and Ripon is the surest refuge for Gladstone, therefore, Chief Justice Pennefather resigns the Chief Justiceship, of the Queen's Bench, Mr. Blackburn resigns the mastership of the Rolls, Smith succeeds him, Greene succeeds Smith, Brewster Warren, or Henn, or some other cock, succeeds Greene, Corballas or Martley or some one else succeeds Brewster, some one else succeeds the fortunate fellow, and so go on the changes consequent shareholders being limited, it would be expensive to send upon Smith's resignation of the Borough of Ripon, the Directory Fund of one halfpenny per month per share but then commences the patronage to be bestowed in a separate order, it is recommended that it should be sent direct to me in postage stamps. Individuals belonging to my class, will remit their amount in a similar a trial at which we were forcibly of This sort of promotion reminds us very forcibly of a trial at which we were once present before some Dublin Magistrates. A party of wags resolved upon having a lark after the theatre, and repaired to a celebrated chop house, in Capel-street-they were not there very long when the fumes from the CRAYTHUR reminded each of his peculiar grievance, .. 0 14 6 and that one of his companions was the peculiar g cause of it. A row, of course, ensued, and all being implicated except the waiter, he was called upon to state the facts, and having a horror, as all the Irish have, or rather used to have, of being AN INFORMER, and with a sense of his master's interest, and a keener sense of his own honour when questioned as to the cause of the row, and pushed as to who was the aggressor, he swore that he heard nothing till he saw Grady kicking Mills, Donavan kicking Grady, Rooke kicking Donavan, Moore kicking Rooke, Shaughnessey kicking Moore, Flagherty kicking Shaughnessey, and that he, the waiter kicked Flagherty until they were all finally kicked out into the street, whereupon the magistrate observed "Why, then it appears that you are the aggressor after all." "Why, thin to be sure I am" was the reply. "Then we fine you a pound," says the magistrate. "Thank you, your honour, it is only three shillings a piece for the gentlemen, and they'll pay it with all the veins in their hearts, won't you, yer honours?" "Aye, Mic, ten times as much, for by Jasus

Lord Canning, who has been for some time anxious to children when they are treated with even common

"One Good Turn Deserves Another." - We learn opportunity of obtaining an insight into public some years ago resided at Claubugh, in this neighbourbusiness, and we trust that the applause which his hood, and afterwards at the Cottage, Rathowen, was surbrilliant success in Parliament has excited will not rounded by a large party of the Molly Maguires, whilst induce him to neglect those less showy acquisitions shooting on a bog in the neighbourhood of Carrick-onwithout which no Minister can in these days hope to Shannon last week, and ordered to deliver up his fowlingsucceed in obtaining the confidence of the public.— piece; this he refused to do, and drew a pistol from his Lord Canning retires from the Foreign-office; but, immediately wrested both the gun and pistol from him, moured he would, we understand he will succeed very agreeable in return had not a resident on the bog and would in all probability have given him something not come to the rescue with a short gun, and swore he would The Standard says-We have every reason to be- shoot some of the party if the arms were not restored, lieve that it has been proposed to Lord Catheart to telling them at the same time of the generosity of the If we were to insert the several letters that have come to succeed Lord Metcalfe, and thus unite in the same captain towards him and his wife. The gallant captain us relative to the treatment of Mr. O'Higgins, we should hands the civil and military government of Canada. and true sports nau it appeared, was on the bog a week previously, and "convenient" to the hut of this poor man The rumour is revived that Lord Lyndhurst is quested that the captain would not fire "convenient" to the bouse, explaining the delicate state of his wife. Cap-It has been strongly rumoured in Westminster Hall bog, and after returning home from his day's sport, defor denouncing O'Connell; but I love you new. Oh! that Mr. Pemberton Leigh has resisted most carriest spatched a messenger to the hut with many comforts that murder, that ever my hard sarned pence should have solicitations from the Premier and the Duke of Welthe poor family were strangers to, and called a few days lington to succeed to the Woolsack; and that, in con- after to inquire after the patient. On hearing of his sequence, the following arrangements are contemreturned the arms to Captain Atkinson, and cheered him Sir F. Thesiger, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and no person would be allowed to shoot there but himself. Mr. James Wortley to be the new Solicitor-Gene- The Mollies then straight betook themselves away, wishing printed petitions, nor will Ministers receive printed ral, the present Solicitor-General becoming, of course, him long life, and cheering him as they went along.— . Westmeath Guardian.

Mr. Patrick O'Higgins.

tity of arms concealed in his mill, provided himself with a warrant and proceeded to Moste, ordered head constable Green to turn out a certain number of the constabulary under his command, and marched at their head therefore recommended to wait with confidence the possessions of the Crown and the aristocracy—the to Ballycloughduff, where, dispersing the men, so that no one could escape, he proceeded to Buckly's house, and ties.

3. Meeting of the States-General, and proclamatic rests, the sheep-walks, the exercise grounds, with showing him the warrant, asked him to give up the tion of a constitution for the whole kingdom.—Reply: mansions for horses, the Commons enclosed, and all double-barrelled gun and the other arms mentioned in The Diets, in their address of March 10, 1845, having the warrant. Buckly replied if the police were drawn off he would surrender them. This Mr. Fallon refused made in 1813, relative to the development of their Poland, to the Baltic, and all them there places for to do, and on finding that the head-constable and four constitution, we do not see why they make mention our DAILY BREAD, when we could have it at police were on the water-wheel searching it, he cried out of the petitions addressed to them on this subject. to his son to lift the sluice and drown them all. This We thank the minority for having shown the inutility squires, and bishops and parsons, and guardians and young rascal proceeded to do so, and was in the very act of such a proceeding. 4. Publicity of the discussions of effecting it, when one of the police (sub-constable in the Diets, within certain limits,-Reply: We Fennell) sprang forward, and, placing his carbine at his breast, swore he would drive the contents of it through him if he did not desist. Had this diabolical attempt succeeded, it would have caused the deaths of head-coxstable Green and four men with him on the wheel, where

WHAT'S SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.-THE "NATION" AND THE ATTOR-NET-GENERAL.—The Nation saw no reason why Patrick O'Higgius should not be served up to 7. Reform of the legislation relative to the press, and less the O'Connell repast with sedition sauce, but now that the Nation is served up with the same sauce to the Attorney-General's table, there is tremen lous howling. It appears that Jonathan Henn, the very ablest advocate at the Irish bar, was retained by the Crown for the prosecution of Mr. Duffy before the informations were sworn, and upon Mr. Duffy applying to retain Mr. Henn, that gentleman announced the fact that he had been already retained by the Crown. Now, great as our hatred is of all prosecutions and persecutions for the expression of opinion. we aver, without fear of contradiction, that but for the servility of the Irish press, and but for its baseness and prostitution when the English Chartists were prosecuted, the law of sedition, or rather the whim prosecuted, the law of sedition, or rather the whim of authority, would now be an obsolete time, a mere remnant of ancient absurdity. O'Conuell and the remnant of ancient absurdity against that violation of the rights of man, as ancient absurdity against that violation of the rights of man, as ancient absurdity. O'Conuell and the remnant of ancient absurdity against that violation of the rights of man, as ancient absurdity. O'Conuell and the remnant of ancient absurdity against the league of the remnant of ancient absurdity against that violation of the rights of man, as ancient absurdity against that violation of the rights of man, as ancient absurdity against that violation of the rights of man, as ancient absurdity against that violation of the rights of man, as ancient absurdity against that violation of the rights of man, as ancient absurdity against that violation of the rights of man, as ancient absurdity against that vio remaint of ancient absurdity. O'Connell and the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution, laughed Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution of the Irish press ferretted us out f have each in turn had a taste of the sauce and HOW DO THEY LIKE IT NOW? Not a word about be granted." all the ablest counsel being retained against the Chartists. Not a word about packed juries and bloody-minded judges. No, no, it was all right then, but now! that the fox has got amongst the Irish lowever, he that as it may the Autograt of Poweries. geese, Mr. Daffy tells us that nothing ever has been done or ever can be done for the liberty of a country except by the publication of seditious libels. Well, then, why did nt Mr. Daffy publish Fatrick O'Higgins' seditions libel, especially when he had the opinion of the Liberator that it was the very MOST SEDITIOUS PUBLICATION he had ever seen. We must presume, according to Mr. Duffy's mode of arguing, the greater the sedition the greater the benefit to Irish liberty. Again, then, we ask, why did he not publish it? Two young Sheers, two of the most noble spirits that Ireland ever gave birth to. were hung in 1798-

Who fears to talk of '93.

By the brutal law of Edward it required two witaccording to the law made by their own lather.

tyrancs in making laws, when they fall into the one, or are entrapped into the other, they have no one to him into the leather bag, and sent him as a welcome now that another Repeal election farce is to be enblame but themselves, and should lie without mur- offering to the inhabitants of the wilds of Siberia:muring in the bed they have made for others.

The persecution of O'Higgins is but a poor return for the manly indignation of the English Chartists at precautions taken by the Emperor Nicholas to escape all the prosecution of O'Connell, Duffy, Gray, Barrett and Co. Three of those worthies have the management, we were about to say the command, of news
which he was to sleep, striking the walls of his bedthe bone. His son-in-law, Fitzsium has a very snug papers; and the other has the controll of the liberal press, and yet not one has dared to mention the name of the bed to be removed and replaced by a leather matof O'Higgins except to damn him. Mr. Daffy has printed three columns in the Nation upon his own case; if he had printed one upon O'Higgins' we his supper, and called for his travelling case, out of which would publish every line of his, but he must be just he took a bo tle of Malaga wine and a cold roast fewl, before we are generous.

FREE TRADE.—Still the war rages between the land and money slave-drivers, and in order to show that the Protectionists are resolved upon fighting the ing advertisement, duty free, from a protectionist

THE MANUFACTURING OF VOTES .- Under this title the any person who will pay them £63 with a county vote. deeds in his sleep. We, however, are in a position to supply Protectionists with the qualification for £60, being £3 less; and therefore any person who may be anxious to become a voter for East Sussex can attain his object by remitting us that amount, with his proper name and address. We beg it to be perfectly understood that we have no connexion whatever in this undertaking with any society; the 1st, a visit to the Duke of Bordeaux, who had but through private arrangement, and with a determina- just arrived from Frohsdorff. Our own private lettion to meet the League with their own weapons we have ters refer to (in Russia) a most extraordinary proplaced ourselves in the position of securing to any Pro- ceeding. It appears that the brother of Madame

phecy about this question of free trade, and we won' take so long a time as the Times did for the fulfilt forcibly, that she received an order to join and acment of its prophecy, we take short of a week, audwe prophecy that the free traders will be marvellously these facts, M. Kissiliff sent orders by express to nettled at Peel's version of free trade, while the arrest the culprits (if we must so call them) on their landlords won't nibble at the bait. The landlords route, and release them from a punishment so odious. appear to have made up their minds that the free traders are to have a bite out of their "haunch," and that in return the landlords are to have another gorge on the bellies of the poor-that is, that the poor's relief fund is to be transferred from the rates to the consolidated fund. The squires, however, think that ing, and determined to have its "Daily Bread" whothe relief would be but Irish salvation, as they'd have ever shall fall short, belabours the Dukes of Richto contribute their proportion to that augmentation mond and Buckingham even more sordidly and vulof the consolidated fund out of which the support of garly than Cobden and Bright were wont to receive the poor was to come. But as we cannot dismiss This chastisement from the Thunderer. The article of scurecr with a mere commentary in our summary, this morning is so truly descriptive of the conduct of we will content ourselves at present by merely observe a thorough-paced bawd, after she finds that out and ing that Protectionists and Anti-monopoli-ts would out prostitution is to constitute her future stock in agree, without a murmur, to doon the last remain- trade, that we should like to place the w-e before ing vestage of the privilege of the paupers, was it not our readers, but for her immense length. There is the poor are to be made to act in this new protection

since yesterday's comment under this head, with the exception of the terrible denunciations which appear lessly ignorant upon the subject of free trade as Joe in this morning's papers, by the farmers, of the Hume is of arithmetic, whether the free traders, with continues to tumble like "rolley polley" on the wall, and all the Queen's subjects, and all the Queen's men, won't make "rolley polley right again." MARKET.—Worse and worse is all that we

surance and the League's effrontery, some evil genius presiding over the pockets of the grubbers. They all appear to be buttoned up, and it will take a slashing tailor to open them for a bit.

COURT CIRCULAR.—The Queen and the royal babies have had a difference as to the terms of the royal speech, the ladies of the household have brought about a mutiny in the nursery, and the Queen says that she'll have a HEADACHE on the 22nd if the speech is not modified to the taste of the children. The Council of His Rayal Highness the Prince of Wales for the Duchy of Cornwall has presented a

KING PRATIE AGAIN.—What a magical effect the letter and restoration of "little John" had upon the Irish Murphy's. Not a word was heard about Ilis Majesty and all the diseases with which he was being consumed when the Whigs came back to power and the jobbers hoped to come back to patronage; but, now that it is all up with them, the Corporation Committee continue to receive the most frightful accounts of the relapse of his Majesty. These philanthropists no longer contine themselves to a fourth or

and that the mover was laughed at. Two years subsequently he brought it forward again and had a decent misority; after the Charist petition was presented, Chartism in Prussia made a rapid progress:

Now, was there ever such rubbish as the above?

Now, was there ever such rubbish as the above?

Now, was there ever such rubbish as the above?

What, then, if members of the Royal family purchase the tyrant's prolific plea, had rendered it necessary to be produced at St. Stephen's on Thursday next.

The Old Bloodhound.—Narvaez was compelled to admit in his speech, as a legislator, that he had acted illegally, but that necessary to be produced at St. Stephen's on Thursday next.

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The Old Bloodhound.—Narvaez was compelled to admit in his speech, as a legislator, that he had acted illegally, but that necessity, in the new drama, entitled BREAD or NO BREAD.

The Old Bloodhound.—NarNow, was there ever such representation to the produced at St. Stephen's on Thursday next.

The Old Bloodhound.—NarNow, was there ever such representation to the produced at St. Stephen's on Thursday next. sequently he brought it forward again and had a de- l'rerogative of the Crown can now arise. and when the same proposition was recently proposition. In that parish the editors of the Rollawing in this top proposition was recently proposition. In that parish the editors of the Rollawing in this top proposition was recently proposition. In that parish the editors of the Rollawing in this top proposition was recently proposition. In that parish the editors of the Rollawing in this top proposition was recently proposition. In this parish the editors of the Rollawing in this top proposit

The Irish Miller.—If laws are to be made to grind the faces of the poor, we don't see why the miller should not grind those who execute the laws; at all events, we give the following attempt at the practice:—

Irin our last we mentioned the search for unregistered arms on the premises of William Buckly, the miller, at arms on the premises of William Buckly, the miller, at Bullerlangeholds and we have been furnished with the search for unregistered arms on the premises of William Buckly, the miller, at Bullerlangeholds and we have been furnished with the search for unregistered arms on the premises of William Buckly, the miller, at Bullerlangeholds and we have been furnished with the search for unregistered arms on the premises of William Buckly, the miller, at Bullerlangeholds and we have been furnished with the search for unregistered arms on the premises of William Buckly, the miller, at Bullerlangeholds and we have been furnished with the search for unregistered arms on the premises of William Buckly, the miller, at Bullerlangeholds and we have been furnished with the search for unregistered arms on the premises of William Buckly, the miller, at Bullerlangeholds and we have been furnished with the search for unregistered arms on the premises of William Buckly, the miller, at all events, we give the following attempt at the determined not to accept any proposition on the changes to hold any land, or whether the Royal Family that we cannot forbear publishing it. In talking of the Queen's marriage he says, "Her Majesty has not the Queen's marriage he says, "Her Majesty has not the Queen's marriage he says, "Her Majesty has not the Queen's marriage he says, "Her Majesty has not the Queen's marriage he says, "Her Majesty has not the Queen's marriage he says, "Her Majesty has not the Queen's marriage he says, "Her Majesty has not the Queen's marriage he says, "Gueen's have cannot forbear publishing it. In talking of the Queen's marriage he says, "Her Majesty has not the Queen's marriage he says, "Her Majesty has n

refuse to comply with the prayer of this petition. 5. To min—that all, by G—d, is better protected by law communicate to the Diets at least six weeks before the nor we poor devils be, that all is talking so feeling ment wishes to bring forward .- Reply: We shall communicate to the Diets such propositions as we please, and wi' the land and wi'owt them there tomfoolery than when we think it advisable. 6. To reduce the amount of ten years of territorial possession, required as one of the conditions of eligibility for the representatives of the also referred to in the following squeak, which we towns in the Diets, and in general to increase the circle take from the Morning papers:severity in the consorship.—Raply: The complaints of the petitioners are anything but well-founded. The press, in fact, needs an amelioration, but only to prevent in a more efficient manner the transgression of the limits which are imposed upon it, in the interest of public order, and of the reputation of private individuals.

s. Emancipation of the Jews .- Reply : The government is busied with a general system of legislation for all things relating to the Jews in a civil as well as a religious point of view. 9. To replace the duties on the grinding of corn and the killing of cattle by a direct tax.—Reply: look at it, it's what the clumsy old jugglers used to nounced the importance to America, and to the de-Not at present; but the government will see if it be turn into my lady's table, my lady's bedstead; now mocratic force all over the world, of the non-interpossible to lower by degrees the amount of those imposts and to prepare a general modification. 10. The Diet boat, to go a fishing in—now it's my lady's night will be very glad, "under a general modification of the rights of man age.

This thanking of the minority reminds us very much of friend Sturge's abandonment of the chair However, be that as it may, the Autorrat of Prussia may rest assured that men with arms in their hands, that won't find no Irishman guilty whatsomever he FULLY, yet they wont tolerate their fulfilment;

learned from the following sketch, fears least the Dan has actually offered to merge the Repeal into press of France was in the PAY OF THE SLAVEvery walls of his room should hear his dreaming the Holy Protestant Alliance, though, of course, he OWNERS. Now then we shall have a rumpus, and grants for blood and cruelty. There is great hope says in the outset, that he never will abandon Re for genius and justice when tyrants tremble before peal; but then he'll join the Holy Protescant A linesses to prove an overt act of treason, the father of their thrones, while there can be but little respect ance for ould Ireland! Oh, you humbugging old rasthose two young men, bursting with loyalty, brought amongst foreigners for the English, who allowed the cal!—is it to get rid of the Holy Protestant Alliance a bill into the Irish House of Commons to make one same devil to be feasted in their Land while their that the brave Irish have been struggling for centuwitness sufficient, and scarcely was the Royal assent dragged from the dock to the prison, and there hung, embowelled before they were dead, then beheaded, of Poland, and the wailings that were only heard in the contract of the dock to the prison and the wailings that were only heard in the contract of the contract o and after death their bodies divided into four quarters, the desert, because their creator was the guest of peal interest. In 1834 we had 43 Irish Repeal mem-OUR QUEEN forsooth. We rejoice that this tyrant bers, a staff that could have shaken tyranny from its Moral: If men will dig pits for others, or assist cannot sleep quietly in his bed. We wish, from our throne, and could have carried every beneficial measouls, that the chambermaid or lacqueys had poked sure for Ireland, even to the Repeal. Let us see,

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA .- "A letter from Venice," says the Constitutionnel, "speaks of the extraordinary attempts that might be made against his life. On his His son Morgan has a snug place for life and dare not chamber with a hammer. He then caused the mattresses tresses, which was filled with hay under his eyes. The Emperor refused to taste any of the dishes prepered for which he shared with count Orl-iff. At Venice the public expected him with much impatience at the theatre, but he remained in the bottom of the box, and could scarcely be seen. Count Orloff sat in the front, attired in a rich uniform. When the play was over, four carriages drove League with their own weapons, we give the follow- up to the gate, and nobody could sell which was the one intended for the Emperor. The same precaution was observed when he left Venice, and no one could tell whether the Emperor repaired by sea or land to Trieste." Sussex Express of Saturday has the following :- "The | Thank God for that. What honest man would live Anti-Corn Law League have commenced their labours of an hour if he was obliged to hammer the brains out purchasing freeholds in Sussex. Their plan is to invest of the walls for fear he should talk of his own mis-

More of the Amability of the "Pet" of the Excusa Press .- "The Emperor Nicholas left Vi-Prince Metternich on the 1st, and dined in the even-them. This reminds us of rather a curious anecdote. ing with the Imperial family. His Majesty paid, on In 1832, when the Liberator enrolled the Irish Voluntectionist, for the sum named, the rights of a county vote."

| Ceeding | It appeals that the first in Paris—a man of immense wealth and influence—had been | That's what they call in Ireland shooting a man exited "towards" Siberia, by order of the Emperor. His sister (Madame Kissiliff), when she heard of the outrage perpetrated on her brother, remonstrated so company him in his exile! Immediately on hearing 'Further,' says our correspondent, 'we know not of this unique affair."

WEDNESDAY.

FREE TRADE AGAIN .- The Times, true to its callfrom fear of that vengeance which the poor oppressed one passage which so bespeaks the virtue of patriotwill one day assuredly take upon the rich oppressor. ism that we cannot avoid quoting it. The Times We shall wait with feverish anxiety to see what part says, "Once let everybody in England get his mouthfal of bread, and there is an end of our glorious constitution, which it now appears was framed with the THE CORY TRADE. - We have no change to note express intention of preventing so horrid a consumconstitution being everthrown or even weakened by so dire a calamity as that of every labouring man having enough of bread. The Thunderer argues that have to note in this department of jobbery. There is, in spite of ministerial confidence, the Times as- from the Lords because all the old "fogics" are not to be found upon the public lustings. This is purely Times reasoning, for we might with equal propriety argue that it would not receive much support in the Commons, as we find its advocacy on the hustings confined to Cobden and his fildle. By this day week we shall be able to have a hearty laugh at Great Jove when he runs away from his own Thunder.

Money Marker.-Notwithstanding that the Government Commissioner still continues to "operate" upon the patient, the disease is but little abated, and symptoms of decline have become more and more manifest. The reasons, it is true, are now peeping donation of £100 to the Royal College of Chymistry. out as Parliament is about to meet, and when they cannot much longer be concealed, and when, notwithstanding the polite reserve of the "fascinating inaucier" and chief bookkeeper, the minor clerks on 'Change are beginning to "smell the rat" as he comes to the month of the hole, long as the tunnel may be. Texas and Mexico, then, are the rat-holes, and Republicanism is the great rat; but of this under its proper head.

PRINCE ALBERT AND HIS LANDLORDS.—We take the following paragraph from the Times:-

We are authorised to give the most express contraa third or a half loss,—we learn now that three- diction to the statement put forth at the late vestry meet. fourths of the family is dead and rotten; and if ing at Windsor, that the late King George III. and his money does not come at once for the employment of successors uniformly paid rates for the Flemish Farm, the poor, all Ireland will be a wilderness. *Quere, Will any of the Committee starve? Musha, nor the devil a' one.

Foreign.—Chartism in Pressian.—In one of Mr. O' Connor's letters after his return from the Continues, the stated the fact of the Pressians, through their several inexportance bodies, having demanded a constitution from the King about six years ago.

In one of Mr. O' Connor's letters after his return from the Continues several inexportance of the Pressians, through their several inexportance of the Pressians, through a constitution from the King about six years ago.

In the Times, we presumed that it must have been perpetrated by Mrs. Maguire or some of her numerous family, but looking over the paragraph again we find that it occurred in the very seat of science, literature, civilization, christianity, and the arts (Oxford)—it was a lark of the Very reason to believe that when the memorial agreed to at the vesting, disclaiming the legal liability, has been of the Pressions, through the valing epidemic. Again the Government Commissioner has been operating, but looking over the paragraph again we find that it occurred in the very seat of science, literature, civilization, christianity, and the arts (Oxford)—it was a lark of the makes its appearance on 'Change; for, the high-spirited Collegians. We would recommend the heads to make immediate application will see much more in the indefinite term, sunding epidemic. Again the Government Commissioner has been operating, but looking over the paragraph again we find that it occurred in the very seat of science, literature, civilization, christianity, and the arts (Oxford)—it was a lark of the world of the patient remain tightly buttoned. Oh! what is formed that it must have been perpetrated by Mrs. Maguire or some of her numerous family, but looking over the patient remain tightly buttoned. Oh! what is formed that it must have been perpetrated by Mrs. Maguire or some of her numerous family, but looking of the usual course, but the usual course, but the worl a constitution from the King about six years ago, presented, it is his Royal Highness's intention to pay a for a stringent Coercion Bill. sum equivalent to the rates, as no question touching the

Amelioration of the revision of the codes and the introduc- Lands precisely what the defence of Gatton and Old tion of the jury.—Reply: Considering the importance of Sarum was to the Reform Bill. These minor questhe question, preparatory studies of great extent are required, and they are not yet terminated. The Diets are the rest of the embezzlement,—will exclaim, "Eh! home but for all them there kings and lords and gamblers, and fat horses and dogs, and deers and pheasants, and rabbits and partridges, and even varwe to have land ourselves, and see if we baint better wi'owt the land and all that there rubbisn." Perhaps such change as is referred to above may be

> Another Sign .-- At the Gloucester sessions, on Tues day last, Mr. Craven Berkeley, M.P. for Cheltenham, ob jected to an increase of the expenses of the county, on the ground that "a great change was about to take place in the agricultural interest;" and Earl Fitzhardinge obhas undergone a tremend us change since men by offering the Northern Star for sale. How we pity ground that "a great change was about to take place in

friends-you see that plain sheet of paper; there,

CONCILIATION HALL JUGGLERY .- Look here, my

acted, what has become of the Master Quills in the Repeal wing. Dan has been silent and has said that it is treason to mention the subject in the House. His son Maurice says ditto. His son John echoes it. berth and gave up the county of Dublin for the fat. His son-in-law, Charles O'Connell gave up Kerry county for his share of the pickings. His brotherin-law Finn, the best of the lot, resigned Kilkenny county for "a consideration." Carew O'Dwyer evacuated Drogheda upon a like INSULT. Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon, the potbelly police justice, abandoned the King's county for his share of the dripping. All the others who would not answer for the tool box have either been denounced as the greatest enemies of Ireland, or whipped to the Conciliation Hall, to whistle in chorus with the great juggler-to live in hope for the next day's sale. Now this is a picture so faithful and true, with the names of the traitors who deserted for pelf, that no mortal man can either deny it or justify it.

teers, and exacted a guinea each "smart money," his fingers through his hair, as was his custom when anything amused him, exclaimed, with an oath, "By G., O'Connor, this is the funniest thing I ever Irishmen. Oh, if the Nation had dealt fairly, justly,

We would have adopted his sedition, and thus tested the difference between PURE Saxen law based upon bold opinion, and Saxon law emboldened by the subserviency of the Irich press. at Conciliation Hall before they come to London in a

body to give the POOR LITTLE FACTORY CHILDREN cheap bread. people are at length beginning to open their eyes.

HORRIBLE AND BRUTAL ATTEMPT OF MOLLY street, High-street. He immediately went to the and a half ounces of gunpowder, bound very tightly round with paper forty folds thick, and covered with string which had the appearance of having been limited bright; but, in the name of common sense dipped in turpentine, the whole weighing eleven and decency, to abstain from strictures, comment, or extreme, as Mr. Quartermaine had all his family and tion, that the millers are bitten with the NO STOCK nicated with a canister of gunpower occupying seats close to the window, and, had the species of grain "rules" lower, and is more difficult fering any material injury. explosion taken place, they could not have possibly to quit, even at the reduction. The farmers are escaped with their lives. A reward of £100 has frantic, the landlords are rabid, the free-traders are been offered for the discovery of the miscreant, and funking, and the Minister is quaking, as we learn we hope ere long that he will be brought to condign that another black sheep has expressed some punishment. Mr. Quartermaine is a highly respect- squeamishness in the Cabinet.

times. We extracted the above from the Times news- than yesterday; while Exchequer-bills, which above

Foreign.—Spain.—The Old Bloodhound.—Nar- | Court Circular.—Her Majesty walked alone in

Queen at the approaching festival :-

Do you ever bethinking of young men Confess the truth I charge ye, For if ye do its a terrible sin You should think of none but your clargy. When under the clothes you are going to repose And find wicked notions intruding, The virgin invoke, give your stomach a stroke

It's as good as any charm. When sinking to rest be these last words express'd Queen of Angels between us and harm. AMERICA, FRANCE AND ENGLAND .- So, then, we

were not far wrong after all, when we asserted that Oregon was in the back ground of the belligerent group and that the non-intervention ghost stood prominently in the foreground. It now appears and it would not appear now if it need not appear in the a positive order has been issued that no potatoes should Queen's speech of Thursday next, that the annexation of Texas is after all to be the casus belli, (the cause an untimely cholic. We long very much to see this America, Elsewhere will be found the correspondence between M. Guizot, the French minister of war, and his deputy at Washington, and the assurance of Lord Aberdeen, that communications of a like nature had been made to his deputy at the same place. The can militia of 200,000, is now perfectly explained, but served, that "they could not shut their eyes to the fact allowed themselves to be lallo ted for like slaves, the poor devils who thus reject knowledge, and that some great change would take place." Possibly Earl mercenaries, and cut-throats to light for the privileges luxuriate in their ignorance. and properties of their oppressors. We trust that the cry of

NO VOTE, NO MUSKET. will fly through the land like wildfire. We early anment will take into consideration the interests of the whole kingdom. As to the free entry of iron, it cannot whole kingdom whole nothing at all yet; but look now, there's ould Irc. powers which wisdom and knowledge are now attackland! Oh dear, how beautisome!—there's Catholic ing on all sides, and before which they must, sooner to believe that one soldier to each Irishman would emancipation! there's justice to Ireland! There's or later, "drift as snow before the wind." M. Guithe Repeal of the Union—there's the l'recursors' zot's descrence to the wish of the majority is very Society, to see if we can do without it. There's a statesmanlike. He says that although France and Jury law; you see twelve men there upon your right, England will consider their wishes RESPECTare not going to be governed by the Berlin State does. There's a great sight for you—there's the sure as the sun rises and sets, so sure will the endightened mind of Prussia give to Europe the next whatever is that? Musha, but that's a quare thing!

Signal of magnificational advance unless indeed one leads of the Boxne Water. There's Federalism. Eh, whatever is that? Musha, but that's a quare thing! signal of constitutional advance, unless, indeed, our Charter twinkles in the firmament before.

Another Royal Trrant.—We give the following specimen of the terror that ever haunts the guilty mind. Cromwell was afraid to sleep two nights in the same place, and the tyrant Nicholas, as will be learned from the following sketch, fears least the same place. no mistake. So, hurrah for

> "No killee, no havee, Massa;" No Vote, No Musket, MASSA! THURSDAY.

absent, and consequently the proceedings were defibest actor in the company, and Bright, within himself, comprises the estimable qualities of the useful man, who combined the heavy and the light by not aware that we ever mentioned the gag put upon Bright's mouth by a shoemaker at the Northampton meeting. "See," says Bright, "what impracticable people the Chartists are! They have their six points, which I will compare to six waggons; and

they want to drive these six waggons through a gateway together, while we find it too narrow to get one waggon through." (Great cheering from the League.) -"D-n thee, thou fooile, why doesn't thou help us to make gate wide enough to send all through together?" (Tremendous laughter and cheers followed this trite observation, which literally flabbergasted poor Bright, when he was driven to the necessity of teaching the meeting how to make bread out of iron: when a nailor again stopped him with, "Why, mon, our guts would all get rusty !")—Upon the whole, we have a notion that Cobden and the fiddle are beginning to look from the moral to the political of free trade—from the big loaf of the operative to the loaves

and fishes of Downing-street. THE "TIMES" AND ITS NEW MASTERS .- The Times DUFFY AND THE SAXON LAW.—Dan didn't open his that it is impossible "to serve two masters." We of this morning evinces the truth of the old proverb, lips upon Duffy's sedition at Conciliation Hall, lest really long for Wednesday, in the hope of seeing a he might be answered with the cry of "Musha, be gorra, but its worse nor l'addy O'Higgins!" The grand jury were to find true bills of indictment against Mr. Duffy yesterday. We say were to find the free-trade clash, is absolutely piling rubbish upon rubbish until it is difficult to tell whether its notions enna by the Olmutz road, in the morning of the 2nd inst. He had a conference of several hours with find true bills against every Irishman that goes before from Virgil, the Bible, or Arthur Young: but one thing is quite certain, that in the attempt to prop the free trade building the architect is dilapidating, instead of giving "bounty," honest Jack Lawless and Feargus O'Connor were amongst the first who enlisted; and upon the same day Mr. Lawless the Times assures us that deficient reputation and the transfer of dined with Mr. O'Connor, when Lawless, shoving over the world will preclude the possibility of furnishing a surplus of food. Perhaps the Times, or the political economists of sixty years ago, would have "By G—, O'Connor, this is the funniest thing I ever heard. The Colonel of the Irish Volunteers has registered a vow in heaven NOT TO FIGIIT; and by G—. I think the Colonel of the Irish Volunteers has registered a vow in heaven NOT TO FIGIIT; and by G—. I think the Colonel of the Irish Volunteers. by G—, I think the Colonel of the Irish Volunteers should fight every man that asks him." It is the stand a single particle of the science of agriculture; duty of an Irish grand jury to find bills against all we Do, and we now tell the writer of this newspaper and honourably, by our Chartist friend O'Higgins, will set the disinherited operatives thinking as to how they can get the land, and when they do acquire 'stuff," that ere long the improvements in machinery side of the water! What resolutions, what meet- it, England alone, with her now surplus population, ings, what addresses, and what leading articles! cracking stones, picking oakum, and crushing bones within the walls of the unions, would produce in England, which is not the most highly favoured wheat growing country, an annual surplus of over THE GRUBBERS.—The Irish grubbers are to meet non-consumption of wheat by the Irish people, and twenty million quarters. Now, not justifying the supposing that all the oats grown in the country, as well as the potatoes grown, was consumed at home. which would be a vast improvement upon the present THE REST for the week was £164; many districts diet, what does the Times think of the answer that having refused to contribute anything in aid of go- the Irish export of wheat gives to its folly? The vernment prosecutions. We rejoice that the Irish Times commits an egregrious blunder when it presumes the incapacity of a farmer increasing his production from twenty to thirty quarters-not that we MAGUIRE TO DESTROY HUMAN LIFE. - "A most mean to say that this ratio of progressive improvediabolical and wicked attempt to murder a highly ment could proceed ad infinitum: but, we do contend respectable family residing in the city of Oxford was that the adoption of the principle laid down by suborned coadjutors of the plunderers of labour. Corn the commanding power of machinery, are just the on the above evening observed at a distance some- from the amount of land usually devoted to that men to allow of such a catastrophe as that of the thing attached to the front sitting-room window of crop. What we assert is this, and no booby with a Mr. Samuel Quartermaine, who resides in Alfred- goose quill in his hand can refute it, that there are not one hundred acres of land in one lot in England, window shutter and took it down, when he discovered Ireland, Scotland, or Wales cultivated to one-third o that it was of a combustible nature. He then took their power. We begour contemporary to confine his it into the house, and to the horror and consternation | remarks to a comparison of the value and weight of of the family it proved to be a petard, containing three the oratory of the individual belligerents, allowing

able livery-stable-keeper, and is well known in the The Stock Exchange.—As the time for minister phononeum the DEFEND O'IIIGGINS? rial development approaches, panic appears to in-We really beg Mrs. Maguire's pardon ten thousand crease in a geometrical progression. All is flatter than all the rest put together.

and upon the reasons peng submitted to the Autroral, he condescended to vouchsafe the following reply, through his representative, the Berlin State Gazette gives the following as the replies made by the government to the demands addressed plies made by the government to the demands addressed her ac it by the Dict of the province of Prussia — No wonder, when the Prince steals of subsistence. The same tyrant contains and control she will use the expressive and characterist. The same tyrant has banished Prince Don Henrique from the kingdom of her august grantiative, George the Third held Flemish Farm he paid no poor-rates, but when a tenant subsequently that when George the Third held Flemish Farm he paid no poor-rates, but when a tenant subsequently that when George the Third held Flemish Farm he paid no poor-rates, but when a tenant subsequently that when George the Third held Flemish Farm he paid no poor-rates, but when a tenant subsequently that when George the Third held Flemish Farm he paid no poor-rates, but when a tenant subsequently that the first blow is half the battle; she will use the expressive and characterist. The same tyrant has banished Prince Don Henrique from the kingdom of her august grantiative, George ding and from the following at the first blow is half the sentry, who had a naview except the following and the same tyrant in the city of her august grantiative, George ding and from the following at the first blow is half the sentry, who had a naview except the following and the same tyrant in the city of her august grantiative, George ding and from the following and the same tyrant in the city of her august grantiative, George ding and from the following and from the following and the same tyrant in the city of her august grantiative, George ding and from the following and the same tyrant in the city of her august grantiative, George ding and f

up the following national anthem to be sung to the and have accepted as a GRACIOUS GIFT that that was a just, and holy, and legal claim. The paltry lick-spittles, we suppose they dine with the palace scullions now and then, but we trust to the independent spirit of the kitchen boy and shoeblack, that they will ask them how they came to compromise the poor; and we trust to the poor themselves to call them to an account for having received as a gracious royal gift, what was theirs by RIGHT DIVINE, and to which they had a better title them Divine. Albert on which they had a better title than Prince Albert or the Queen herself? It is melancholy to see how the poor are bought and sold like cattle at a fair. Oh for the vote, to make every man his own overseer! THE FAMINE. -On Wednesday next Sir Robert Peel gives a full dress dinner party, to which 200 of his turnspits have been invited. The Queen's speech will be rehearsed there, and the two gentlemen nominated as mover and seconder. We understand that

speech; we suspect that it will be very much like the old gentleman and his ass. THE RAILWAYS.—The frightful accidents that have recently occurred upon several lines from the negligence of the companies' servants is likely to become subjects of parliamentary interference. It is a rule raising the English militia of 40,000 and an Ameri- with the directors of the several companies not to allow certain newspapers to be sold at their stations, still there is a difference between the order to raise Two vendors have been threatened with the loss of

MOLLY AND HER CHILDREN .- By St. Paul. Molly

is an admirable recruiting sergeant, and will soon vernment. The news from Ireland is altogether so interesting, that we cannot afford to curtail it by a least the same system had been extended to Protesmilitary aid, as noticed in our report, we are inclined | years. Dunfermline was auditor to the Irish estates of the Duke of Devonshire, his grace requested him to procure the best information of the grievances of Ireland, and to suggest the most likely remedies. His lordship, then plain Mr. Abercromby, proceeded upon a tour of instruction, accompanied by the upon a tour of instruction, accompanied by the raising the tribes on his passage, and burning the late Mr. Swanston, a driver to the duke, an excellent man, and a Scotchman (a neighbour of our own), who did more to improve the country than half the resident landlords. After a month's tour the noble lord was lost in a sea of conflicting representations, and said to Mr. Swanston, we have heard a load of grievances, but I see no remedy, do you? Yea, mon, replied the Scot, I ken it a'. What is it says his lordship? Easy enough was the reply, and it canna fail whenever an outbreak parson, the nearest attorney, and the nearest agent, parson, the nearest attorney, and the nearest agent, and the nearest agent, Marshal has been obliged to command General de takes place, I'd hang the nearest landlord, the nearest no longer exists. The horses have almost perished squabble in the district. General Sir John Lambert last night, at Covent Garden, as the cat was away. Cobden, we presume, was starring it in the prebe performed at St. Stephen's. The fiddle was also every cross road, and until the parish beadles word cocked hats and earried gold-headed canes. Now, cient in fun and interest. Cobden is certainly the we say that Ireland never can be tranquil, never ought to be trauguil, and we hope never will be tran- care. quil, until every man of twenty-one years of age has a vote and a musket, a lease for ever of his holding, bringing on a trunk and taking off a letter. We are tithes abolished root and branch, the magistrates appointed by the people, the bishops removed from the House of Lords, mother church allowed to stand upon her own bottom, the lawyers and barristers sent to senate house of the nation, its members elected by the free voice of the whole people, and, if necessary, separated from English connection, that has operated as a drag-chain upon Irish industry, as a corruptor of the Irish press, and as the foul upholder of a devasta-

> THE POLICE AND PEASANTRY .- The Packet contains he subjoined particulars of a desperate recontre between the peasantry and the police, in which the latter were repulsed :- "On Friday, the 9th inst., Mr. Williams, contractor, had a number of labourers from Rooskey to work vicinity not being so expert at such work as the Rooskey Strokestown, on the 7th inst., to take into consideration reinforce the present stations, which have only a few men, wholly inadequate to the state of the country; the original question was therefore lost, and so the matter ended-Mr. Lloyd receiving a vote of thanks for his conduct in the chair. Such is the state of this part of the county. 1 cannot help remarking, that if any English county were in such a state of insubordination, I think Sir R. Peel would not be so tedious in taking steps to restore tranquillity. The Government are much to blame for

MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK, -A correspondent of the Evening Post says :- "On Sunday evening, a of the insurgents, who dispersed in various directions, man named Leahy, a tenant of Sir Matthew Barrington, | fortunately without a collision, the military and police, Bart., was shot dead on the lands of Drumbanny, county after about an hour's halt, returned to garrison at 7 in of Limerick." To which may be added the following :-Limerick Chronicle-office, Jan. 12th. To the catalogue of agrarian outrages detailed in Saturday's Chronicle, we been taken with stones in their hands, shouting and have to add that the Annaody police party, while on exciting to a riot." patrol last night, encountered an armed band of about twenty Rockites, near Aherne, the seat of General Sir Richard Burke, when a conflict took place, and shots were exchanged, by which two policemen were wounded, one severely, and some of the Rockites, who retreated. All the city of Limerick police left this last night for the scene of outrage, and to protect the Annaody police branch,-P.S. The military force returned to this garrison on Saturday night from Knocksentry, the estate of

Sir C. Molyneux, with three prisoners." EXPLOSION ON BOARD A YACHT .- About two o'clock this morning an explosion of gunpowder took place on was in such a filthy state. There was also a female board the splendid yacht the Flower of Yarrow, the pro-perty of the Marquis of Conyngham, now lying in the of typhus fever. The body was therefore brought Custom-house docks. The vessel immediately took fire down stairs into the passage by the officer, and ounces and a half. It was attached to the shutter by guess upon the capabilities of the soil, because the in several parts, and but for the prompt attendance of when viewed by the jury, it presented a most an awl similar to those used by harness-makers and ignorance displayed upon this subject may, and the watch on duty, aided by the plentiful supply of water, shocking spectacle. Louisa White, of No. 5, Newshee-makers, having the mark of wax-thread round probably will, lead to the conclusion, that the would have been speedily reduced to a heap of ashes. street, deposed that the deceased was her daughter, the handle; and upon further investigation it was Thunderer's noise is not from Jupiter, but from be- By half-past three o'clock the fire was completely extin- and was eleven weeks old. At the time she was condiscovered that the fusee had been lighted and had hind the scenes of that theatre at which the Times guished, but not before a vast deal of damage had been fined she was in great want, being without the compartially burnt the shutter, but fortunately, owing to the materials being damp, it did not explode. If it had, the consequences must have been dreadful in the had, the consequences must have been dreadful in the had, the consequences must have been dreadful in the had, the consequences must have been dreadful in the had, the consequences must have been dreadful in the had, the consequences must have been dreadful in the had, the consequences must have been dreadful in the had, the consequences must have been dreadful in the had, the consequences must have been dreadful in the had, the consequences must have been dreadful in the had, the consequences must have been dreadful in the had the millers are hitten with the mill a friend at his house that evening, who were sitting MANIA, and merely buy from hand to mouth, waiting with such violence that a man and boy on board were for four weeks, but at the expiration of that time it in the front parlour. Himself and daughter were for information from St. Stephen's corn-mart. Every literally blown out of their berths, without, however, suf-

How the Times bawls for coercion!

MR. DUFFY .- True bills have been found against Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, by a Saxon grand jury for the publication of a malicious and seditious libel published in the Nation newspaper. WIIY DID'N'I

Foreign.-War being an unprofitable thing just now, the Times recommends that General Narvaez, paper of this morning, and from the base assassin- all other descriptions of scrip denote ministerial whom the Thunderer informs us has done so much like attempt, and from seeing it in the Times, we strength and confidence, have partaken of the preexploded ignorance. Princes are trembling upon their thrones from the just thunder of popular knowledge, directed towards a searching investigation of

to it by the Dict of the province of Prusia:

"1. Participation of the lay members of rerigious communities in the discussions and resolutions on exclesiastion and resolutions on exclesiastion of the lay members of rerigious communities in the discussions and resolutions on exclesiastion of the lay members of rerigious communities in the discussions and resolutions on exclesiastion of the lay members of rerigious communities in the discussions and resolutions on exclesiastion of the lay members of rerigious communities in the discussions and resolutions on exclesiastic lay of subsistence. No wonder, when the Prince steads daughter." There is one portion of the tyrant's speech as Flemish Farm, where they were net by a group of the paupers' land, and feeds pheasants where peasants where peasants where peasants where peasants where peasants where he will be joined by the Majesty's ship Modeste, 18, and the steamer Salamander, at the railings ending the gravel walk's against which as fer in company; and, after having made the round of the steamer Salamander, as Flemish Farm, where they were net by a group of the paupers' land, and feeds pheasants where peasants where peasants where peasants where peasants where he will be joined by the rule of subsistence. No wonder, when the Prince steads of subsistence. No wonder, when the Prince steads of subsistence. No wonder, when the Prince steads are flowed to feed themselves are running low, and where the will be possible to feed themselves. Secondly, it which tyrants think they hold over nature herself, the Queen's stock of potatoes are running low, and where he will be joined by her Majesty's ship Modeste, 18, and the steamer Salamander, at the railings ending the gravel walk's against which are running as fer in company; and, after having made the round of the paupers' ship Modeste, 18, and the steamer Salamander, as Flemish Farm, where they were taken their accurations of the paupers' ship Modeste, 18, and the steamer Salamander, as Flemish Farm, where they were taken

respondent at Monterey says- The pioneer of this fleet, the British ship of war America, touched here some timeago, and the movements of her commander, Captain Gordon, aroused our suspicions at the time. He refused to give any news, saying men-of-war did not carry news. He also refused to carry a circular letter to the United States' Indian agent at Oregon city, remarking that he was not sure of going to Columbia river. I have ascertained that Lord Aberdeen, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had a brother on board the America, and one of Sir Robert Peel's sons was also an officer or passenger. We were all very glad that these distinguished visitors had every facility extended to them for collecting facts in this vicinity."

FOURTH EDITION.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. Polish Nationality.—In the debate on the address in the Chamber of Peers on Thursday the Duke d'Harcourt presented the following paragraph, which he prefaced by an appeal in favour of Polish nation-

"You know, Sire, that justice is the surest guarantee of peace, and your Majesty has not forgotten that among the nations formerly allied to France, there is one whose existence has been solemnly guaranteed by treaties." M. Villiers de Terrage thought that it was beneath the dignity of France to offer every year sterile and superfluous wishes in favour of a nation which she had it in her power to assist more efficaciously.

M. Charles Dupin warmly supported the paragraph and denounced in energetic terms the spirit of intolerance which animated the Emperor of Russia. Whilst Catholics alone were persecuted, France and a few other nations, he said, had raised their so odious a system, and dema ded the execution of treaties shamefully violated for the last thirty-one

After a few words from M. Villemain, in favour of unhappy Poland, the additional paragra h was ously adopted. IMPORTANT FROM ALGERIA.

The National announces the receipt of important. accounts from Algeria. Abd-cl-Kader has fallen like crops of the Arabs who had remained faithful to the French. "Our enemy," adds the National-

Is not more than twenty-five leagues from Algiers; It is impossible to anticipate the results of such an audacious movement. The division of troops commanded by Marshal Bugeaud is in a most deplorable condition. Forced marches, heavy rains, and want of food, have rendered s number of officers and privates incapable of service. As for the cavalry, it may be said that it Lamoriciere to send him in haste all his cavalry. It is doubtful whether the 500 cavalry sent forward by General shal Bugeaud was employed in putting to the sword a few not very formidable Arabs, Abd-el-Kader, who had sufment favourable, appeared in the Tell, in the province of Algiers, which the Marshal had fortified with so much

ALARMING STATE OF THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

DUBLIN, JAN. 15 .- The Limerick Chronicle says :- We have to announce another conflict between the police and insurgents, in which two of the former were fired at, and the plough, and the Bank of Ireland restored as the one dangerously wounded; and not less fearful, two atrocious murders in the county of Limerick, in which respectable farmers were the victims. Add to these a greater number of houses than ever attacked; in every instance an immediate demand for fire-arms, and in nine cases out of ten the scizure effected. An "encampment of the insurgents" is thus described:-

"Major H. Doyle, 24th, in command of two full companies of the 24th and 83d Regiments, and a troop of the 3d Light Dragoons, left this on Saturday last at one o'clock to disperse a lawless multitude of 1,200 to 1,500 men, who had collected with fire arms on the lands of Knocksentry, at Carnadg-bridge, on the Shannon, the labourers in that | near Castleconnell, the estate of the late Sir Caple Molyneaux, to resist the usual process of ejectment for nonmen. In consequence of some information that opposi- payment of rent. The insurgents had tormed a sort of tion would be given, 20 police, under the command of intrenchment on the ground, where they bivouacked Constable Balfour (whom I mentioned to you in my last for 48 hours, with camp fires lighted, and regaled report), arrived early in the day in Carnadg to protect the | themselves with bread and whiskey, discharging signal labourers. As soon as this was perceived, scouts were shot to intimidate the bailiff of the property and his assent off in all directions, and about two o'clock p.m. a sistants. The Castleconnell police party reconnoitred mob of over 600 Molly Maguires arrived at Carnadg and this formidable brigade on Friday, but did not venture commenced an attack on the labourers and police, all of within gun-shot range, as the insurgents manifestly. whom were forced to retire. Unfortunately one of the dared any local force that could be brought against them, police was severely injured, and now lies in a dangerous and kept possession from Thursday night to Saturday. state, his jaw-bone being broken in two places, and eight forenoon, without interruption or hindrance. William of his teeth being knocked out. It is fortunate that | S. Tracy, Esq., police magistrate of Castleconnell, not Constable Balfour used such forbearance under such try- seeing them disposed to break up, drew out a requisition ing circumstances, else the consequences must have to Colonel Mancel, K.H., commanding this garrison, for been awful. And it is now the surprise of every one in military aid, as the police under his direction were quite the vicinity how they got off so safe. On Thursday, the inadequate to cope with the audacious multitude. This Sth, a party of the 8th Hussars, with a magistrate and gallant veteran promptly responded to the call, and sent some constabulary, accompanied Mr. George Knox (agent out the military under Major Doyle, who were accomto the Crown) to the lands of Ballykilcline, to protect him panied by sub-inspector Browning, and twenty police and his bailiffs while serving some law notices. And on from this city, and at whose approach the insurgents the same day Mr. John R. Malone, Sub-Sheriff, had a cautiously reduced their outlying scouts, but still kept party of police and military to protect him in making a | firm possession of the grounds, and distinctly refused to seizure for rent, under an execution at the suit of a Mr. | move off. The surrounding hills were covered with peo-Roe against Mr. Little. A meeting of ten magistrates, ple, who began to conceal their fire-armt, but made a Mr. W. Lloyd, D.L. and J.P., in the chair, was held in strong shew of pitchforks, spades, and shovels. Mr. Tracy advanced quietly within hearing of some of the main the propriety of having a new police-station formed near pody, and stated that it was his duty to order an illegal Hill-street, to protect Mr. Church, whose new house was assemblage of persons like that before him to disperse, levelled at night a short time since. The majority of the | and he would be compelled to enforce the law if they did magistrates were of opinion that it was more necesary to not obey the constituted authorities; that he did not come there to serve ejectment processes, but to protect the peace from hostile demonstration. This explanatory remons rance induced some of the crowds to retire, but many held on and would not stir until Mr. Tracy had twice read the Riot Act, and was doing so a third time when the police and military advanced at a charge, and the whole multitude retreated before them, some quietly, others slowly and reluctantly, whilst more at a distance were seen weilding in defiance their farm implements, and shouting to their friends, before the military, Steady; keep your places.' Having cleared the ground the evening, having brought in with them three prisoners. Patrick Ryan, John O'Brian, and John Bourke, who had

> DESTITUTION AND DEATH FROM WANT .- On Friday afternoon a protracted inquiry took place before Mr. Carter, at the Duke of Gloucester tavern, Crosbyrow, Newington, respecting the death of a female child, the illegitimate offspring of Louisa White, of No. 5, New-street, New Kent-road. The jury . having been sworn, proceeded with the coroner to view the body, but when they reached the house, the summoning officer informed them that it would be dangerous for them to enter the apartment, the room ler, which blew up ately granted some assistance, which was continued was stopped. During the last seven weeks she had been in a state of great want, being at times without food for two days together. She had no firing in her room, and slept on a few rags for a bed Jane Lee, a lodger in the same house, stated that she had often given the woman a cup of tea and a slice of bread, and if it had not been for the little kindness towards her, both mother and child would have perished from hunger and cold. She would keep in her room from morning till night rather than let her troubles be known. The jury returned the following verdict: "That deceased died from debility of body arising from the want of proper nourishment, which the mother was unable to give it, owing to her state of destitution."

SERIOUS CAB ACCIDENT .- On Saturday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, a serious cab accident occurred, by which the driver of the cab. and numerous other persons, had a narrow escape of their lives. It appears that a cab was passing down Waterloo-place, at a rapid rate, when the horse took fright, and set off in a furious gallop towards the Duke of York's column. The driver endeavoured to

Charles Dickens was born about the year 1810, and n 1834 (when he was twenty-four years of age), he in 1837, and entitled, "The Pickwick Papers." This is one of Mr. Dickens's happiest efforts, and has afforded us many a merry hour. "Nich das Nickleby" Notes for General Circulation. In 1843, he began Martin Chuzzlewit," in which the Americans do not figure very favourably. Mr. Dickens has also pub lished a "Christmas Carol" in prose, "The Chimes," and, as our readers know, "The Cricket on the Hearth." The very name of Boz recalls to our minds the very happiest of recollections. Mr. Pickwick. with his merry face, "a perfect map of smiles"—Sam Weller, with all his irresistible drollery and his merry

A CAREER OF CHARLES DICKENS.

Sir Peter Laurie and Joseph Adv.-The following was handed by Alderman Wilson to Sir Peter Laurie, at Guildhall:-

impudence-Little Nell-Oliver Twist-Toby Veck

traits, have all left an impression which we hope will

never be effaced.

Mr. Alderman Wilson,-The occasion of my now writing is this. Through the malice of Sir Peter Laurie I am daily insulted in my own house. To day two men, at least six feet high, came here demanding a return of 20s., and before I could ascertain whether it was due or not, laid hold of me, threatening violence, and obliged me to call out murder, fastening the door and the windows. As soon as they found help coming, they ran away; and last week, one Joseph Lay remained wilfully some time on the premises, shouting and threatening my life, before I could get a constable, who thrust him out with great difficulty. Be so good as to teach Sir Peter, if he has ing last, according to announcement in the Star, a cause to see me, he must go to a proper court. I am not public meeting was held in the Town Hall, to petition in the city jurisdiction, and his publishing his hostility for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. may be the promotion of murder. I have known even a quaker to die with a poker or carving knife in his hand. when attacked by a murderer, (cide Symonds and Hoddesdon, Herts.1 Respectfully,

The ground of our dispute is his detention of my books. Tyars now has them, and if he will persist that he has wilfully destroyed them, Sir Peter is rich enough to pay. LORD HARRY VANE is said to have purchased the Hampden estates, in Buckinghamshire, so that a descendant of the famous Sir Harry Vane is now possessor of the inheritance of the great John Hamp-

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE THROUGH THE CRUELTY OF A SON TO HIS FATHER, -On Tuesday considerable excitement prevailed in the town of Old Brentford, in consequence of the determined attempt of an aged inhabitant to assassinate his son by stab bing him, and then attempting self-destruction by cutting his throat. The facts are as follow: Thomas Low, the would-be murderer, is aged 73, and had for years carried on the business of a shoemaker at Brent. ford End, near the residence of the Duke of Cumberland; but some months since, in consequence of falling into difficulties, he made his business over to his son, who is in his 30th year. His affairs in the course of time being arranged, he returned home to from Mr. Frost, which appeared in the Star, after by his son, who thrust him out of doors. He has since subsisted on the charity of friends; but every means being exhausted, he came to the resolution of making one more effort to obtain a shelter in his former dwelling. For that purpose he on Tuesday forenoon repaired thither, but the son sourning his appeal, he, in a moment of excitement caught up a knife, which lay on the table, and stabbed him in the breast, and then drew the same knife across his own throat, inflicting a frightful wound. An alarm being instantly given, a surgeon was sent for, who pronounced the son to have received an injury to one of the vital organs, which would probably prove fatal. The father remains under the care of Mr. Keate, urgeon, but no hopes are entertained of his ultimate

THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN THE ISLE OF THANET.—On Saturday last an inquest was held before T. T. Lesaux, Esq., coroner for the eastern division of the county of Kent, at the Five Bells public house, in the village of Minster, Isle of Thanet, on the body of James Hollands, a young man who met with his death on the works of the Ramsgate, Canterbury, and London Railway. John Monckton, labourer, was the first witness called. He deposed that on Thursday last he was on a ballast waggon with deceased, near the "tip end of the line," witness meant the point where the waggons were tipped over and the contents thrown out. This was on the extersion line of the South-Eastern Railway, between the villages of Sarra and Minster. There were eight waggons, all laden with ballast and propelled by a steam engine. They were under the management of a person named James Armstrong. On arriving at the tip end the first two waggons turned over the end of the line. Witness jumped off, but deceased was of the line. Willess lamped on, but described ing adjourned thrown to the ground. The contents of one of the wag live o'clock. gons fellover him, and buried him. Witness, with others, endcavoured to extricate deceased as soon as pessible, but he was quite dead. Two other men were witnesses, the Coroner snamed up. From the ing of the deputies from the spinners, shoemakers, forginess of the atmosphere, and the facts that the iron trades, handloom weavers, powerloom weavers, rails were wet with frost and thus rendered slippery. and the decline commencing there, the accident had | Sunday afternoon at Hownth's Temperance-hotel Verdict accordingly. Devland on the engine £1.

ACCIDERT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY .- A collision, by which considerable damage was done, took place between two goods trains on the Midland Railway, about two miles from the Leeds station, on Saturday evening last. What was the precise cause of the collision we have not been able to ascertain. About six the getting up of a petition for this humane object, o'clock in the evening of the day mentioned a goods and such is the enthusiasm with which the propositrain was on its way from Seiby to Leeds, and when tion is received that there is no doubt the signatures to the Tory Government, and especially towards our it had got nearly to Hunsiet, a Midland luggage train of many thousands of the women of Preston will be came up, and, before its speed could be arrested, ran obtained. Will the women of Lancashire and Yorkinto it. The collision was one of great violence; the shire remain apathetic after the noble example thus break of the Selby train was completely smashed, and the two engines attached to the Midland train were shattered to pieces. The broken parts were so iaumed togother, and such were the difficulties at.

Which the women of Dancashne and Torn-Shire the noble example thus shire remain apathetic after the noble example thus for his services to the people's cause, whilst we accord our censure to the misnamed "Liberator(!)" loom weavers throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, and that immediate steps should be taken in the hypecrisy." Mr. Walker Steadseconded the motion, agreed that local committees of the weavers in each town tending their removal, that it was eleven o'clock at know whether they would present the trades petitions. night before even one line of rails could be cleared of and give them their support in the House of Comfragments. The consequence was, that a large number of trains had to be detained till that period, causing great public annovance and inconvenience. The damage sustained by the Midland Company will walls, to devise the best means for getting a petition

MILITARY BRUTALITY .- On Monday, the 12th inst. the Deputs, comprising the Provisional Battalion, assembled on the General Parade Ground, Chatham our banished friends. A Committee was appointed, Barracks, to hear the sentence promulgated of a district court-martial, held at this garrison on the oth inst., on private Samuel Kinn, of the 98th Regiment that may be incurred in carrying out the above obof Foot, for striking Sergeant Reilly, of the 98th, his superior officer, whilst in the execution of his duty. The charge and sentence having been read by the adjutant, the battalion was marched away to the Spar

WELL.—Between the hours of six and seven o'clock on meeting of the Dumfries and Maxwelltown Working that would be I. 6d. then continued a co-operathe evening of the 2nd instant, two prisoners, named William Garner and George Jones, effected their of the subject of petitioning the House of other sto ioin them, and the result has been that in a decument name to other to ioin them. escape from the Bridewell of Frexham, Denbighshire. Commons in favour of the patriotic exiles was Drawledon Ashton Oldham, and another also addressed by the Peace Society, recom-They were both natives of that neighbourhood, and broached, and very warmly received. It was unani-

eight and nine o'clock, a chaise, containing two gentlemen, proceeded at a rapid rate through Cocommittee experienced great difficulty in carrying

The lecture was an abla one and at the suicide of Captain Baker, of ventry-street, in a direction towards Leicester-square, out the views of their constituents; what is by courand upon reaching the corner of the new street, an tesy termed the Town Hall will barely accommodate Italian boy, who was crossing at the time with some 100, packed like herrings, even could the potent, images, was knocked down the wheels passing over grave, pot-bellied, and reverend seignors, our collechis legs. The chaise, however, continued at the same live wisdom be expected to allow its desceration, by furious pace until it reached the top of Wardour- permitting a Chartist meeting within the hallowed

in Oxford-street. A Good Example. — At Berlin, at twelve on Dugald M'Kenzie, has been newly painted and deco-Christmas eve, all the licensed houses of ill-fame rated, and refused for trades' balls, so that there were, by command of the authorities, for ever shut was no hope in that quarter. Hence, after much up. The unfortunate women were released from all cogitation, the committee were forced to cut the debts they might owe to the proprietors of the demonstration portion of their arrangements away, home to their relatives in the country, at the public expense, and there maintained until places are found for them as servants or otherwise, either by the police or by benevolent societies. Such as belong to the city, or prove to be incorrigible, are to be either sent 12th); but, partly from its being held in an unaccus-

MEETING AT BOLTON. A meeting was held in circumstance into consideration, we made a very illed an obscure situation in connexion with the daily the Chartist Association-room, Mawdsley-street, on good "beginnin' o't." On the motion of Mr. James newspaper press of London. The name of the newspaper to which he contributed the "Sketches by ing the house of Commons for the release of Messrs. Boz," which first attracted the attention of the literary public, was the Evening Chronicle. The extraornary success of these sketches caused them to be W. Dixon from Manchester addressed the meeting collected in two volumes in 1835, and their circula-upon the subject before them. It was unanimously tion was unparalleled. His second book was published resolved that the following petition be adopted, and that signatures be solicited to the same, in the

"To the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in victims. It was seconded by Mr. Charles Murray, was his next work. In this we have many melan- Parliament assembled. The petition of the inhabitants and carried unanimously. Mr. Andrew Wardrop, choly and more mirtiful pictures. The ill-used in the Borough of Bolton, in public meeting assembled, Smike—the starved scholars at Dotheboy's-hall—and sheweth that your petitioners view with feelings of sorrow Nicholas's adventures with the strolling players' com- and commiseration the long and painful sentence of pany-are all described in his best manner. After transportation inflicted upon John Frost, Zephaniah Wilthe publication of this work, a new magazine made liams, and John Jones, for participating in an outbreak its appearance, entitled "Bentley's Misceliany," of at Newport, Wales, in November, 1839. Your petitioners its appearance, entitled "Bentley's Misceitany, or at Newport, Wales, in November, 1839. Your petitioners which he became the editor, and in it gave to the believe that the time has at length arrived when elemency public his next novel, "Oliver Twist." No. I. of a may be shown without any ferfeiture of national justice new and revised edition of this work has just made or national interest. Your petitioners have seen with its appearance, published by Messrs. Bradbury and great pleasure that her Majesty's Government is favour. Evans. "Master Humphrey's Cleek was commenced ably disposed to this humane measure, as evinced by the conded by Mr. Hugh M'Gregor. It was also resolved, and is a series of tales by our author. "Barin 1840, and is a series of tales by our author, "Barnaby Rudge" being the principal one. In 1842 Mr.

Canadian prisoners, taken in arms in the late insurrection

Canadian prisoners, taken in arms in the late insurrection

Canadian prisoners, taken in arms in the late insurrection

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Canadian prisoners, taken in arms in the late insurrection

Canadian prisoners, taken in arms in the late insurrection

Canadian prisoners, taken in arms in the late insurrection

Canadian prisoners, taken in arms in the late insurrection in the recommendation of the chairman—"That Mr.

Canadian prisoners, taken in arms in the late insurrection in the recommendation of the chairman—"That Mr.

Canadian prisoners, taken in arms in the late insurrection in the recommendation of the chairman—"That Mr. Dickens, on returning from America (to which he had made a short trip), published his American House to present an humble address to her Majesty, praying her to take the case of these men into her considera- member for all Great Britain for presentation; and tion, and be graciously pleased to remit the remainder of no doubt Mr. Ewart will, and cheerfully to." Intithe sentences, and thus restore them to their distressed mation was then given that sheets and signing matewives and families. And in return for this boon your rials were in the room, and that while others would petitioners will ever pray."

The following resolution was passed, and it was agreed that the petition therein named be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting. -Tiny Tim-and hundreds of other individual por-

"That this meeting are of opinion, that Wm. Sherratt Ellis was innocent of the crime with which he was charged, and that his conviction was based on evidence procured at by Mr. Wardrop, when he instanced the liability of the expense of honour and conscience. Under these circumstances, this meeting resolves to petition the House of Commons, to cause an address to be presented to her Majesty, praying the exercise of the Royal prerogative for the

It was also agreed that a memorial signed by the chairman of the meeting, be forwarded to her Majesty through the Secretary of State for a commuta- schemes are talked of some talk of going to gaul tion of the sentence passed upon John Roberts of others, fonder of fresh air, of going on tramp, and all Birmingham for the alleged offence of participating in the bull-ring riots at that town in 1839.

GREAT MEETING AT LEICESTER .- On Monday even

try and disconsolate family."

The meeting was a bumper, the largest that has been seen in the Town Hall for many years, while every person evinced the utmost enthusiasm in the sacred object for which the meeting had been convened. A large portion of the meeting was composed of the middle classes, all of whom displayed unprecedented feeling of sympathy towards our exiled brethren. Messrs. Mursell and Bloodworth were unable to attend through indisposition, but the former rev. gentieman sent to the meeting a message expressive of his entire and hearty concurrence with the object of the meeting. Mr. Markham (in the unavoidable temporary absence of the chairman, Mr. Collier Town Councilman) was called to the chair, and opened the business in a speech full of hearty cordiality and co-operation, and introduced Mr. Smart. who, in a terse, telling, and impressive speech, moved the first resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that a petition be presented from this leaves to the Council. Mr. Stallwood stated that, in according to the Harmonian to the Council. Mr. Stallwood stated that, in according to the Harmonian to the Council of the Counc Mr.George Buck by seconded it in a speech replete with vociferous cheering. Mr. Bairstow then rose to propose the adoption of the petition, which was an echo of the first resolution. He read the affecting letter! which he proceeded, in a somewhat lengthened speech, to review the facts connected with the Newport outbreak, to vindicate the motives and character of the Weish patriots, and administered a merciless castigation to my Lord "Finality" and the Whig Cabinet, who would have drenched the scaffold with the blood of resolution calling on all localities to take up the subthese good men, had it not been for the indignant ject of the militia, and also to answer the question, applause. The third resolution, - "That T. S. Duncombe, Esq., be requested to present, and our two borough members, Sir J. Easthope and W. Ellis, ton lords—and demonstrated that they were both Esq., be requested to support, the petition when presented to the House of Commons," was carried with great cheering. Votes of thanks being carried to the mayor for the use of the Town Hall, and to the chairman for his able presidency, the meeting dis-

BIRMINGHAM .- At our meeting on Monday evening the following resolutions were adopted:-"That a public meeting be held in the People's Hall on Monlay, Jan 19th, to memorialise her Majesty to grant a free pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones, of Wales, Roberts, Howell, and Jones, of Birmingham, and Ellis, of the Staffordshire Potteries."—" That the following gentlemen be invited to attend the meeting :- F. O'Connor, Esq., Messrs. Baldwin, Barlow, and Page, town councillors, Mr. Henry Hawkes, &c." A subscription was entered into for the Exiles' Widows', Orphans', and Veteran Patriots' Fund. After other business had been disposed of, the meeting adjourned till next Sunday; chair to be taken at

RESTORATION OF THE EXILES. - Since the publication of the letter of Mr. Frost and the decision come also partially buried with him. It was the duty of to by the Chartist convention, the question has been Aimstrong to put off the sicam at the crossing, and of another person to let on the break on the tender and waggons. There was no alarm given that he (witness) heard. Similar evidence haven been given by other Temperance Itall, on Wednesday evening. A meetand others, met the Frost Restoration Committee on undoubtedly occurred from purely accidental causes. when it was agreed that each trade send a separate petition to be signed by the members of the trade. Others have signified their intended co-operation with us in this good work, and we doubt not but that petitions will be got up, and numerously signed by at least thirteen trades of the town. A committee of ladies have volunteered their services to superintend

Вати.—On Tuesday evening last, a few Chartist friends met at the Green Tree Tavern, Boroughamount to several hundred pounds. The parties numerously signed by the inhabitants of this city on should not be allowed to end their days in an acconnected with the two trains escaped with little or behalf of the exiled patriots. The meeting was a cursed bastile, nor the wives and children of "our spirited one; each endeavoured to outvie the other absent friends" be allowed to starve. in his endeavours to serve the cause of justice and humanity, in restoring to the bosom of their families with secretary and treasurer, and 30s. were collected from those present towards defraying the expenses ject. With much pleasure we add, that the old part of the letter from the Augsburg Gazette was

had been apprehended at Warrington on a charge of mously resolved, that a petition from these burglis having stolen two heifers. A handsome reward has should be got up, and, further, that a public meeting been offered for such information as may lead to the should be called on that night week, to launch the apprehension of the function of misunderstanding to the arbitration of dispetition and open the year's campaign, and a com-Funious Daiving.—On Monday evening between mittee was appointed to arrange preliminaries.

MEETINGS IN BEHALF OF THE CHARTIST gathering was not a crowded one. What, was wanting in numbers, however, was abundantly made up in enthusiasm; and, altogether, taking every adverse chairman, in a series of sensible and touching observations, unfolded the business of the meeting, concluding with the reading and commenting on Mr. Frost's affecting letter to Mr. Sweet. He then called upon Mr. Archibald M'Auslan, who, in a short address, introduced the first resolution, which pledged tne meeting to petition for the release of the Newport

after a speech of great power, and one that told with much effect on his audience, in fact, one of the best, both as regards matter and manner that we ever had the pleasure of listening to from him, proposed the second resolution, or the addition of the name of William Sherrat Ellis to those of Frost, Williams and Jones. This resolution, having been seconded by Mr. James Shaw, was also carried by acclamation, as was a petition to the Commons, founded on lie for a week in certain places of public resort, it It was agreed that P. Ainsworth, Esq. M.P., be requested to present the same and that Dr. Bowring, exiles, and another round for the Charter, the meeting separated. It was stated, in the course of the evening by one of the speakers, that a meeting was contemplated, although not in the meantime by the Chartist party, to consider the threatened calling out of the militia, or rather "conscription," and perhaps the most effective hit of the evening was that made the working classes to be forced to fight for a system they detest as a proof of their slavery. The calling out of the militia has caused a great sensation in this quarter, particularly among the working classes, and no wonder. The balloting is just the old tyrannous restoration of the said William Sherratt Ellis to his counsystem of pressing with a constitutional face. The government have had recourse to it simply because the people will not enlist. All kinds of evasory would very much like an article on the subject in the Star .- Dumfries, Jan. 13th, 1846.

Chartist Intelligence.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.—This body met at the Chartist Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday. January the 11th. Mr. Hall, of the Tower Hamlets was called to the chair. Mr. John Simpson moved That this Council deem it advisable at this period that the Chartist body, in all its meetings throughout the kingdom, should take into consideration the subject of the Embodiment of the Militia, and that the people at such meetings should be requested to answer the following question- Ought any man, not having a voice in making the laws of the nation, to be called on to take up arms in defence of the nation? Mr. Thomas Mills seconded the resolution, which was ably supported by Messrs. Rogers, Milne, Stallwood, and T. M. Wheeler, and carried unanimously. A

A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman,

25th instant. the proceedings. Mr. Milne reported that the Me-Clark concluded a somewhat lengthy and eloquent evading its provisions. discourse, and resumed his seat amidst great applause. A discussion then ensued, in which Messrs. Staliwood, Ford, Milnes, Wheeler, and the lecturer gates, from Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Stockport, Heytook part, after which a vote of thankswas passed by

IPSWICH. On Sunday evening last an adjourned meeting of Society was held in the Castle Inn, in this town, when nine shares taken. Our time of meeting is Tuesday, at half-past seven.

BRADFORD. At a meeting of Chartists, held on Sunday evening last at Butterworth-buildings, Mr. John Rogers in the chair, Mr. Thomas Cole proposed the following resolution :- "That we, the Chartists of Bradford, cannot sufficiently express our indignation at the baseness of Daniel O'Connell, in adding to his worthy and esteemed friend, Patrick O'lliggins. mite to such a praiseworthy undertaking. Surely appointed general secretary, the meeting, after a vote of such men as Richards, Preston, and Davenport thanks to the chairman, separated.

MANCHESTER. On Sunday last Mr. O'Connor's letter, commenting on the arrest of Mr. O'Higgins, through the baseness of O'Connell, was read to the meeting, and caused great sonsation; after which the concluding value of co-operation. The lecturer next took a interested parties.—Leeds Mercary. glance at the various co-operations existing, showing societies. The lecture was an able one, and at the

OLDHAM.

Land Society. MERTHYR TYDVIL.

Trades' Mobements.

FRAMEWORK KNITTERS' MOVEMENT. An Act of Parliament which passed the Legislature on the 4th of August last year, came into operation Lewis, nail-maker, was called to the chair. The on the 1st instant; but that being Thursday, and not a general delivery day at the warehouses, the hands generally worked the week out, as usual, in order that no complaint might be made of the workmen's haste, knowing, as they did, that the agents had not been provided by the manufacturers with tickets. Of course, the men

> "That we, the workmen employed in the frameworkknitting branches, in public meeting assembled, do resolve that, whereas a law has been passed to compel manufacturers to deliver a ticket with the material to be legal means to enforce the same, by bringing all manuis fully carried out."

agopted the following resolutions:-

framework-knitting trade to the employers, we resolve to | millers. work to, and be guided by those statements." "That, in order to encourage our fellow workmen to enforce the law against non-complying manufacturers.

we pledge ourselves to support to the utmost of our power those who may be victimised by such agent or employer for doing his duty, by contributions raised as a rictim fund." "That, in order fully to establish a power whereby the foregoing resolution may be carried into effect, we pledge

ourselves to unite, and induce others to do so, without loss of time." "That the committee be empowered to take such steps as shall be deemed by them best calculated to improve the condition of the workmen, by waiting upon persons

whose influence may be deemed of importance in our present struggle." "That these resolutions be sent to the press for inser-

Framework-knitters, you are thrown out of employment by your employers for endeavouring to enforce the law of the land. These gentlemen, having a full knowledge of your sufferings-sufferings such as no other body of men are enduring, and this, too, has been caused by the repeated reductions and exactions of your employers and their agents-by asking for work which they do not pay for (such as is called "bump"), and this to the enormous weight of from two to seven ounces in a dozen of hose. You are, therefore, called upon to unite in selfdefence. Let no obstacle prevent you from so doingon your own strength you must depend! Nottingham, Jan. 7th.

[We request our correspondent to write his reports on one side of the paper only.]

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS' DELEGATE MEETing was held on Monday last, at Mr. Mortiboy's, Little Swan, Wolverhampton. Delegates were present from Bilston, Darlaston, Wednesfield-heath, Tipton, Wednesborough to the House of Commons, praying them to address her Majesty that she would be pleased to grant a free pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones."

An Stanwood stated that, in accordance that, in accorda nation to carry out the general rules, and create a formi power and pathos, when it was put and carried amid and that each bid fair to be very numerously signed. dable union. At the close of the business it was agreed that the next delegate meeting shall be held at the Horse the Council adjourned until Sunday afternoon, the and Jockey Inn, Bilston-street, Wolverhampton, on February 2nd.

Westminster.—A crowded public meeting was held at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on A general meeting of framework-knitters was held in the Ryc Sunday evening, January II. Mr. Buckley was Market-place, Nottingham, on Monday last, at which unanimously called to the chair, and briefly opened the following resolutions were passed.—"That we, the framework-knitters in public meeting assembled, do tropolitan District Council had that day passed a resolve, that a law having passed the legislature to compel manufacturers to deliver a ticket with the material to be wrought into hosiery goods, setting forth the quality and remonstrances of the people and the unwearied exertions of Pollock and O'Connor. Mr. Bairstew sat He could only say his motto was—"No vote, no made; and as such law has been passed for the purpose quantity, fashion and price, for each description of work down loudly cheered, and J. Collier, Esq., Town Musker!" (Loud cheers.) Mr. Thomas Chark, of of giving protection to the operatives, and whereas our Peas Councilman, seconded the adoption of the petition the Executive Committee, was then introduced, and employers, first and second hand, have used every means in a speech of great feeling and enthusiasm, in the delivery of which he was warmly applauded. The petition was carried unanimously with tremendous tist cause, and reviewed most lucidly the past and expense will be incurred in carrying the foregoing resolution into effect, we, the several branches present, do ton lords-and demonstrated that they were both egree, and will subscribe in support of the hands out, and equally opposed to the progress of Chartism-equally each and all will forward their contributions to the comopposed to the extension of the franchise to the mass | mittee on Saturday next, the 17th inst., from four o'clock of the people. Mr. Clark then powerfully elucidated until eight in the evening." "That in order to allay the the policy recommended by the recent Charlist Con- misunderstanding now existing between the employer vention held in Manchester. That policy was, that and employed respecting the price and weight of work. Chartists should stand aloof from all parties at pre- we, the workmen in meeting assembled, wishing to estasent, watch passing events, and take advantage of blish one sy tematic weight and price according to stateincidents as they arose. A time would come, and ment, invite our employers to an interview." "That that shortly, when all their activity and united wis- whereas some persons may be thrown out of employment dom would be required, which well directed activity by resisting impositions now in practice, we do recommust ultimately lead to the establishment of the mend that no workman take the frames of the persons rights of man," as defined in the People's Charter. discharged until such impositions be done away with." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Clark then showed the great At the late delegate meeting, held at Kegworth, it was progress made and making by the Chartist Co-operaagreed that a three counties meeting of delegates should like last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the live I and Society not only in the manufacturing but he held at the Pheacant Bridge street Desire of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the Sth of January to the 10th of January. tive Land Society, not only in the manufacturing but be held at the Pheasant, Bridge-street, Derby, on Monalso in the agricultural districts. The directors had day, the 19th inst., at nine o'clock in the forenoon. The recently established two flourishing districts, one at importance of this meeting at this time is great indeed. Sudbury, and the other at Pershore. (Hear, hear.) Let each locality see to this, or the trade may have cause The board had also an intention of agitating the to regret their apathy when too late. The ticket bill labourers of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Wilt- having become law, great confusion exists in this disshire, on the same subject. (Loud cheers.) Mr. trict, on account of manufacturers and middle men POWER LOOM WEAVERS' DELEGATE MEETING AT Manchester .- On Sunday a numerous meeting of delc-

wood, Rochdale, Royton, Bury, and other manufacturing acclamation to the lecturer, and the meeting dissolved. towns, was held in the Bradford-street School-room, Manchester, for the purpose of devising the best means of forming a union of the power-loom weavers generally friends favourable to the Chartist Co-operative Land throughout the kingdom. Mr. John Greenwood was called to the chair. He opened the business by stating, a branch of the above association was formed, and that it was the determination of the power-loom weavers. in every part of the manufacturing districts, to adopt such measures as would henceforth prevent their masters from reducing their wages in time of depression, as they had hitherto done; and, therefore, it now rested with those present, as they had been sent there as the representatives of the weavers generally, to consider what steps should be taken in support of that branch of factory labour. Considerable discussion followed as to the propriety of the formation of a general union of the whole body, when it was afterwards resolved that a central committee, consisting of one delegate from each manufacturing town, should be formed, and commence its and it was carried unanimously. The council have agreed that local committees of the weavers in each town received six collecting-books from Mr. Thos. Cooper should be forthwith formed, and that they be requested for the Veteran Patriots' and Exiles' Widows' and to forward their views to the central committee, who hold Orphans' Fund, which will, no doubt, be attended to their next meeting on the first Sunday in February. Mr by them. No good Chartist can object giving his Richard Cooper, schoolmaster, of Oldham, having been

> THE GENERAL UNION OF LONDON CARPENTERS have subscribed the sum of £82 4s. 9d, for the persecuted operatives of Ashton-under-Lyne, being more than the total sum asked for.

> LANCASHIRE MINERS .- The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire miners will be held at the sign of the Grapes Inn, Ringley, near Bolton, on Monday, 26th of January, chair to be taken at cleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting which will be

Load Monrett.—We have the pleasure to state firm, at late rates. thousand pounds. That, said the lecturer, is the points of misunderstanding to the arbitration of dis-

ing particulars of the suicide of Captain Baker, of conclusion a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and chairman, and the meeting separated. Several on the 30th of last month:—"Enniskillen, Jan. 9.—on the death of hasten by the first post to announce the death of furious pace until it reached the top of Wardourstreet, when a gentleman of the name of Reddle, reprecincts. The Trades' Hall, where many a rousing
siding in Golden-square was also knocked down and meeting has been held, is at present occupied as a

Land," in the school-room of the Working Man's
seven o'clock last night he sent his servant up the Hall. The room was crowded to overflowing, and the town for some medicine, and on his return up stairs of the hands of that Free Kirk scamp, the Rev. audience listened with great attention. After the he heard the report of his musket. On entering he lecture a number of persons took cut shares in the found his unhappy master lying on the floor, and the top of his skull blown off—he having placed the fire-lock under his chin, and pulled the trigger with his The members of No. I locality of the Land Society loes. The reports are various as to the cause that resident in Merthyr Tydvil have resolved to devote led to this calamity. The most prevalent is that the houses, who, it is believed, are to be indemnified for and content themselves with a school-room in Irishtwo hours every Sanday evening to the science of deceased made application to his commanding officer Farms" and other practical works upon that highly important subject, for the instruction of the share-holders.

Another "Young l'arraot."—On Monday, Jan.

Another "Young l'arraot."—On Monday, Jan.

The colonel gave him some uncourteous reply, and would not. The deceased was observed to be greatly agitated during the evening." Mr. Coilum, and would not. The deceased was observed to be greatly agitated during the evening. Mr. Coilum, other sorts were neglected, and, consequently, nominal in value. Oats, being scarce, met a fair sale at a Settle, Yorkslire, stock brokers—Arthur Bott Cook and colored to extra superfine qualities, for which pre-branch who would not. The deceased was observed to be vious quotations have been maintained; whilst all other sorts were neglected, and, consequently, nominal in value. Oats, being scarce, met a fair sale at a Settle, Yorkslire, stock brokers—Arthur Bott Cook and the colored properties and output leading the consequence of the share-branch was in the colored part of the color 5th, the infant son of John and Isabella Frazer, of week, at one o'clock, in the Barrack, and, after the slight improvement in prices; and oatmeal was in Edward Haywood, of Ipswich, chemists — Frederick of the House of Correction, or kept under the super- temed place (a great drawback in a case of this kind), Watney-street, Commercial-road East, was registered examination of Captain Baker's servant, Dr. Mackey, but this program all descriptions of which was registered examination of Captain Baker's servant, Dr. Mackey, but this program all descriptions of which was registered examination of Captain Baker's servant, Dr. Mackey, but this program all descriptions of which was registered examination of Captain Baker's servant, Dr. Mackey, but this program all descriptions of which was registered.

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JAN. 12 .- The speaking, of middling quality. Of barley the receipts were very large; those of all other kinds of of 6d. per load. stances, not nemployers and agents who gave accused the most comply with the forms laid down by law, but gave whom were short of stock, the demand for all kinds and shelling in fair request at last week's prices. tickets to serve their own purposes, demanding in many of English wheat was in a very sluggish state; hence, Malt as before. instances more work with no advance of wages. This to effect sales, the factors were compelled to give way coasts, were small, and the holders were generally to 34s. 6d. per 480 lbs. facturers who refuse to obey the law, before a justice of firm from that circumstance, the oat trade must be HULL CORN MARKET, TUESDAY .- We have had to the peace. And we will never rest satisfied until the law considered inactive, at barely stationary prices. report rather more doing in the trade during the past Beans and peas were in moderate supply, and heavy

IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GBAIN. Rye Barley Malting 31 33 extra 57 Distilling 29 Marrow, small 38 44 boilers 45 Gray and hog 34 Norfolk and Suffolk 34 Town-made (per sack of 280lbs) Buckwheat, or Brank

45 74 £26 28 Rapeseed (per last) £26 28 Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 9s to 13s; white, 9s Tares, winter (per bushel), 5s. 6d. to 7s. Linseed cakes (per 1900 of 3lb each) £11 to £12

Shillings per Quarter. Free. In Boud. Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 69 .. 50 — 55 Ditto, white 63 — 69 .. 51 Odessad Taganrog, hard — Ditto, soft 53 — 58 . . 43 — Canadian, hard 55 — 60
Ditto, fine 58 — 60
Russian, Prussian, &c. 28 — 30 Grinding 24 - 28 Ditto, distilling 30 — 32 ... 20 — 28
Dutch, feed 22 — 26
Ditto, brew and thick ... 24 — 27 ... 20 — 23 Dutch, feed

Flour .. Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), fine 31 36, superfine 32 — 36 .. 26 — 29 Canada, 33 to 35, United POREIGN SEEDS, &c. Per Quarter. Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. ii to 47

Rapesced (free of duty) per last .. . £ Red Clover (18s per cut, and 5 per cent, on the

AVERAGE PRICES

on obtaining to the 10th of January.												
	Wh	rut	Burley		Outs.		Rye.		Beuns		Peas.	
Week ending	5.	d.	s,	d,	ş,	d.	8,	ď.	s.	d.	8,	d.
Nov. 29, 1845 Week ending	58	2	33	2	25	U	3 5	4	11	ફ	45	10
Dec. 6, 1845	59	0	32	10	24	7	35	0	41	8	43	4
Week ending Dec. 13, 1845	59	4	32	2	24	6	36	8	40	s	43	6
Week ending Dec. 20, 1845	İ		٠.			- 1			i			
Week onding	1		'	i			l		1			
Dec. 27, 1845 Week ending	•								1		1	
Jan. 3, 1815	55	1	31	11	22	Ş	33	. 6	37	þ	39	1
Aggregate aver-			<u> </u>							_		
age of the last	57	1	91	0			! o.	~	40		١.,	
London aver-	·]	v	01	,		0	29	4	40	()	12	4
ages (ending Jan. 6, 1845)	61	. 7	31	9	2:3	. 1			3,		1	
Duties	15	0	1 6	0	1	0	{ 8	6	1 2			

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Jan. 12 .- Very large imports of live stock have taken place from abroad since Monday last, viz., 250 exen, 160 cows, 600 sheep, and 4 pigs, from Jetland, Rotterdam, and Schiedam. Although some of the arrivals have come to hand in good condition, a large number were beneath the middle quality. At the outports, 60 beasts and 50 sheep have been imported from Holland. To-day we had on offer 370 beasts and 400 sheep, which moved off slowly at somewhat reduced rates. The following were the importations during the last three years, ending on the 5th of December in last year:-

 Oxen
 1843, 1844, 1849.

 1,036
 3,663
 9,685

 Cows
 359
 1,102
 5,891

 Calves
 38
 53
 574

 Sheep
 199
 2,685
 11,866

 Lambs
 6
 16
 112

 Pigs
 340
 254
 1,132

The supply of beasts derived from our own grazing ject. With much pleasure we add, that the old veterans of our locality were at their post. A deputation was appointed to wait on the Mayor with a read, the audience responding to it by crying "that's true." Then the chairman introduced the lecturer, Then the chairman introduced the lecturer commenced by requisition to obtain the use of the Town Hail, for requisition to obtain the use of the Town Hail, for requisition to obtain the use of the Town Hail, for requisition to obtain the use of the Town Hail, for requisition to obtain the use of the Town Hail, for requisition to obtain the use of the Town Hail, for read, the audience responding to it by crying "that's addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other gent themen. The levy for the formight, including general the remainder of the supply being chiefly derived from abroad and the supply being chiefly derived from abroad and the supply being chiefly derived from abroad and the metropolis. The numbers of William Rounding and Thomas Rounding, of Woodford, Battery, under command of Lieut. Col. Kelly, when the troops having been formed into a square, the prisoner was placed at the believed at the above tavern next Tuesday evening, at eight the troops having been formed into a square, the prisoner was placed at the halberts, and received his sentence of 150 lashes.

Escape of two Feloxs from Waexham Bernse at Dumfries.—At the ordinary weekly weel.—Between the hours of six and content of the troops having been from his present residence, all the above tavern next Tuesday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight of liver of the future must be directed, Wm. Grocott, at fully last week's prices. Although the supply of vallet, of Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—at fully last week's prices. Although the supply of vallet, of Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—at fully last week's prices. Although the supply of solicit another old man in his neighbourhood of the metropons. The numbers of the lancashire, at the above tavern next Tuesday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight once hearing a lecture in this hall, one Sunday evening, at eight of letters addressed to the secretary evention.

Heat the troops have a stroop of the metropous. The conditio · By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.

Inferior coarse beasts . Second quality
Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep Second quality
Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown Large coarse calves . Prime small . Suckling calves, each Large hogs Neat small porkers . 3 10 Quarter-old store pigs, each HE ID OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Looks of the Clerk of the Market.)

Beasts, 3,252-Sheep, 21,910-Calves, 62-Pigs, 320.

intendence of the police until they are placed.— and perhaps, in some degree for fear of a crush in those who were acquainted with the place, the large Cooper Frazer.

| Consumer continuous and perhaps in some degree for fear of a crush in the place, the large cooper frazer. | Commercial races, or 21, Cork-street, and perhaps in some degree for fear of a crush in the place, the large cooper frazer. | Commercial races, or 21, Cork-street, and Captain Kennedy, the jury offered at a reduction of 1d. to 2d. per 70lbs., but | William Powell, stock byokers.

without inducing purchasers to come forward. There was a limited vend for flour, and any but the very choicest (which from their searcity command late rates) might have been purchased on lower terms. past week's arrivals of English wheat for our market Oats continuing in scanty supply realised an advance were somewhat on the increase, but, comparatively of fully Id. per 70lbs.; and oatmeal also moved off to

grain of home produce small. From Scotland and Ireland very little grain of any description came to supplies of all grain are large this week. The wheat hand, but the imports of foreign corn and flour were trade was extremely dull to-day, and at a reduction seasonably extensive. Fresh up to-day from Essex, of is, per quarter but little business was done; to by the manufacturers with nexes. Of course, the men state of the manufacturers with nexes. Of the manufacturers with nexes. Of course, the men state of the manufacturers with nexes. Of the men state of the men this the workmen have been deceived, for, in most of the workmen have been deceived, for, in most of the dealers, most of is, per quarter lower. In beans no alteration. Oats

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 12.being refused by the hands, a meeting was convened, and in their demands. We have, therefore, to report a Since last Tuesday the grain trade has been in a deputation appointed to wait on the mayor to request decline in the value of selected qualities of 1s., and in languid state, the millers and dealers exercising the use of the Town Hall to hold a meeting in. After that of other kinds of 2s. per quarter, at which much caution in their operations. At Friday's conversing with the deputation, the Mayor deterred granting the use of the Hall until he had seen some of the other magistrates. The Mayor said it was his opiother magistrates and held for better prices, all other articles were quoted down. nion that the Ticket bill could not be carried out-it article was inactive, and prices had a downward Wheat was considered 1d. to 2d. per bushel. Flour gave so much trouble, to the manufacturers. The tendency, though not to the extent to warrant us in 1s. 6d. per sack and 1s. per brl. lower; whilst oatworkmen then determined to call a meeting by the bellman, which took place at the King George on Morseback
inn, and from thence adjourned to the Market-place.

The supply of barley being the wants of the
owing more to the Market-place.

The business in the Londed market was small, but,
inn, and from thence adjourned to the Market-place. More than three thousand workmen were present, who trade, the sale for that article was excessively heavy, any concession in prices, no sales of wheat reported. at an abatement in the currencies of 1s. to 2s. per Two or three lots of superfine sweet Western Canal quarter, and a large portion remained unsold at the close of the market. Although the receipts of malt were good, the malt trade may be considered tolerably steady, at previous quotations. Notwithstanding the steady, at previous quotations. Notwithstanding the arrivals of cota from Include as well as our own wrought into hosiery goods, pledge ourselves to use every arrivals of oats from Ireland, as well as our own been taken for Irish account and investment, at 33s.

week, but the sales have only been in retail to our "That whereas 'statements' have been delivered by the workmen employed in the several branches of the off heavily, but no decline was submitted to by the supply of wheat from the farmers, and last week's millers.

current prices of grain, flour, and seed supply of oats is not large, and we quote 6d. to 1s. dearer with some demand. Beans are in better condition, and full prices obtained. Linseed and rape-Shillings per Quarter. seed dull, but holders are not disposed to take less made were at the last week's prices. Fine malting barley 1s. per quarter dearer; in other descriptions no alteration. Beans plentiful, and soft new 1s. per 28 quarter lower. Irish mealing oats held for 1s. per 61 quarter advance, but the supply of English prevented any improvement being realised.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday-We had a and Scotch, Angus, 24s 0d to 28s 0d; potato, fair supply of wheat at this day's market from the 26s 0d to 29s 0d; Irish feed, 23s 0d to 25s 0d; growers, and a very large show of coasting samples. black, 23s od to 25s od; potato, 24s od to but the attendance of buyers being small, we expe-27s od; Galway, 22s od to 23s od. rienced a dull trade for all descriptions of quality, and the little business transacted was on rather lower terms than last Saturday. Barley met an exas tremely slow sale, and scarcely maintained its value. 51 We had more rye offering than for some time past, 57 and prices were looking rather cheaper. Grey peas were in limited request, at a decline of 2s. per quarter. Malt, with the exception of the finest samples. was quite neglected. Oats and other grain remained without change.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, January 13, 1846.) Charles Bartlett, of Southampton, merchant-Henry Ditto ditto ... 54 — 61 ... 47 — 50 Muggeridge, of 61, St. John-street, Smithfield, wire-Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 56 — 63 ... 47 — 52 drawer—Mary Guy and Henry Smith, of 59, Farringdon-Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 54 — 61 .. 45 — 50 street, and 31, Lucgate-hill, City, linen drapers—John Russian, hard 55 — 58 .. 43 — 49 Spanish, hard 55 — 58 ... 43 — 49 Spanish, hard ... Ditto, soft 58 — 62 ... 48 — 52 of Llausaintfraid, Montgomeryshire, surgeon—James Reid, of Newcastle-mon-Tong chickens and control of Llausaintfraid, Montgomeryshire, surgeon—James Reid, of Newcastle-mon-Tong chickens and control of Llausaintfraid, Montgomeryshire, surgeon—James Reid, of Newcastle-mon-Tong chickens and control of Llausaintfraid, Montgomeryshire, surgeon—James Reid, of Newcastle-mon-Tong chickens and control of Llausaintfraid, Montgomeryshire, surgeon—James Reid, of Newcastle-mon-Tong chickens and control of Llausaintfraid, Montgomeryshire, surgeon—James Reid, of Newcastle-mon-Tong chickens and control of Llausaintfraid, Montgomeryshire, surgeon—James Reid, of Newcastle-mon-Tong chickens and control of Llausaintfraid, Montgomeryshire, surgeon—James Reid, of Newcastle-mon-Tong chickens and control of Llausaintfraid, Montgomeryshire, surgeon—James Reid, of Newcastle-mon-Tong chickens and control of Llausaintfraid, Montgomeryshire, surgeon—James Reid, of Newcastle-mon-Tong chickens and control of Llausaintfraid, Montgomeryshire, surgeon—James Reid, of Newcastle-mon-Tong chickens and control of the control of - 55 of Plymouth, tobacconist-James Gilbert Gore, of Cheltenham, innkeeper-Thomas Carey Willard Pierce and Gilson Homan, of Manchester, merchants-John Wilkin-

son, of Haslingden, Lancashire, joiner-Thomas Wilders,

late of Burton upon-Trent, but now of 92, Sloane-street,

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. William Lewis, of Barnsley, Yorkshire, tobacconist.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED. Widiam Mayward Rawe, of Portsea, leather seller, first dividend of 10s. 41d. in the pound, payable at 2, Ba-Thomas Shaw of Southampton, wine merchant, second dividend of 3d. in the pound, payable at 13, Old

States 32 — 36 .. 27 — 20 James Imray, of Old Fish-street-hill, Upper Thames-street, City, stationer, and of the Minories, City, chart seller, first dividend of 11d. in the pound, payable at 2, Basinghall-street, on any Wednesday. Eliza Barry, of Bristol, victualler, dividend of 6s. 10d.

Jewry, City, on January 14, and two following Wed-

in the pound, payable at Albion-chambers, Bristol, on January 14, or any subsequent Wednesday.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED. At the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

John Chamberlain, of 12, Lisson-grove North, Padding. ton, glass merchant, February 5, at half-past twelve-James Wenden Collyer, of Newgate-street, victualler, February 5, at twelve-Benjamin Billing Cross, of Wood. stock, Oxfordshire, glover, February 5-William Henry Sheldrake, of Ipswich, boot and shoemaker, February 4, at half-past two-George Hardy, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, innkeeper, February 6, at eleven-Julius Casar Mott, otherwise Julius Mott, of Loughbourough, wine merchant, January 30, at one.

• In the Country.

Evan Meredith, of Liverpool, linen draper, February 5, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool-John Breakenridge, of Liverpool, tailor, February 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Liverpool-John Adamson, of Stockport, grocer, February 5, at twelve, at the Court of Bankraptcy, Manchester-William Doxford, of Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, ship builder, February 5, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne-John Brooks Bucklee, of Kidderminster, mercer, February 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Birmingham.

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be shown to the contray on the day of meeting. David Davis, of 23, Jermyn-street, dealer in regimental dresses, February 5 - John Savage, of Old Comptonstreet, Soho-square, victualler, February 5 - William

February 3, CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review. unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before February 3.

Guy Taylor and Elizabeth Guy, of Liverpool, hosicrs,

Thomas Benson, of 12, North-place, Gray's-inn-road stationer-William Lawton Hall, of Liverpool, victualler -Thomas Hodgson of Greta bank, Thornton in Lonsdale, Yorkshire, brick maker - Lionel Watling, of Gilbertstreet, St. George's, Hanover-square, butcher,

PARTNERSHIFS DISSOLVED. Thomas Morris and John M'Rae-Charles Wilkins and Joseph Clislid Daniell, of Twerton-mills, Somersetshire, cloth manufacturers-Christopher George, James Williams, John Dix, and Robert Ross Dix, of Bristol, lead merchants-Richard Fulford, sen., and Richard Fulford, jun., of Aston, Warwickshire, corn dealers-Robinson Rigg, John Grice, and Thomas Grice, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, corn dealers-William Roffey and George Roffey, of Old Barge-wharf, and at Stand 75, Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, corn merchants-George Hattersley and George Rateliffe, of Sheffield, Britannia metal spoon districts was somewhat on the increase, and of full manufacturers—James Imray, William Fitch, and Henry average quality. The attendance of buyers being by Imray, of Old Fish-street-hill, wholesale stationers (so far means large, the beet trade ruled heavy, at a de- as regards Henry Imray)—Henry Denne, William Denne. cline in the quotations of 2d. per 8 lbs., the highest and John Hicks, of Sandwich, Kent, cabinet makersprice for the best Scots not exceeding 4s. 2d. per Nicholas Temperley and John Temperley, of Whitings-8 lbs., and a total clearance was not effected. From wharf, Ratcliff, coal merchants—James Wardrop and the northern counties we received 1,800 shorthorns; Peter Ewart, of 33. Clement's-lane, Madeira, wine what easier terms. Upwards of 200 pigs have arrived Hill, and Adam Baird of Liverpool, merchants (so far as by steam from Ireland. To-day the pork trade was regards Thomas Hill) — William Evans and Anthony Lillyman, of Liverpool, plumbers- Walter Branscomb, and Richard Moore Benson, of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, and Tring, Hertfordshire, attorneys at law—Henry Wilson and Philip Roberts, of 5, Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, scum boilers-William Boycot, jun., and Henry Lucy of Kidderminster, attorneys-John Baker and David Baker, of Thirsk, linen drapers-John Baker and James Baker, of York, linen drapers—Stephen Hemsted Murley and Henry Coles, of Cheltenham, surgeons-William Kimberley and Robert Large Baker, of Birmingham, surgeons—Charles Washington Mayne and Richard Laycock, of Leeds, tobacco manufacturers-Mary Ann Taylor, Richard Taylor, and Henry Bailey Holland, of Manchester, umbrella manufacturers (so far as regards H. B. Holland)-W. Hitchcock, F. Maunder Hitchcock, and R. Maunder, of South Moulton and Exwick, near Exeter, woolien manufacturers (so far as regards Wm. Hitchcock)-Wm. Clare and Wm. Wardle, Staleybridge, RICHMOND CORN MARKET, JANUARY 10.—We had a Merrick, of Bristol, glass merchants—Richard Clayton large supply of grain in our market to-day, but the and Richard Shuttleworth, of Preston, cotton manufacsamples were very moderate. Wheat sold from 5s. tuvers — George Mallinson, Thomas Mallinson, and to 9s. 9d.; oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; barley, 3s. 9d. William Mallinson, of Huddersfield, woollen manufacturers (so far as regards George Mallinson)-John Pace MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JAN. 10 .- and Leopold Rudolphi, of Sunderland, ship brokers-James Since our last report the flour trade has remained in Harris and Henry Marmaduke Harris, of Plymouth, the same state of inactivity as then noted, the few house painters-describ Waldfogel, George Waldfogel, agriculture, by reading Mr. O'Connor's "Small to restere a colour-sergeant who was 'reduced' yester-sales which have occurred having been almost wholly Sebastian Herrmans, and Joseph Hummel, of King's

" And I will war, at least in words, (And-should my chance so happen-deeds,) With all who war with Thought:"

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings

crisis without further delay, and, however much we thing more? may question his wisdom, we must admit his boldness in provoking a combat in which it is morally certain he will be vanquished. But kings are fools—the lessons of history are written in vain for them; and lessons of mistory are written in vain for them; and his Frussian king-ship is just now exhibiting another illustration of the "great fact," that "those whom the gods devote to-destruction they first drive

Projectors of various schemes have lately astonished the world with their magnificent designs as regards railways, balloons, life-assurance societies, and death-assurance inventions, but of all the prejectors of the present day, the great Prussian Revoluion Projector bids fair to take the lead. Even King Hudson will have no chance against King FREDERICK. Month by month, week by week, we have been assured by the German, French, and English papers that the liberal ally of Queen Victoria was about to gladden the hearts of his people, and redeem his father's honour, pledged in 1813, by giving to Prussia a constitution which the roval wisdom had devised, and which only the roval wisdom could have manufactured. One newspaperwriter vouched for the fact, that the government clerks were employed day and night in perfecting the constitution, and arranging for it- working; another equally veracious journalist declared that the constitution was fully perfected, and, though locked up in the king's writing-desk, would be forthcoming at or an old soldier refused a pension, must they not be the proper time, which proper time was at hand.

Europe stood open-monthed, gaping to behold the
expected prodigy; when, lo! instead of the promised constitution, bursting like Pallas from the head of the Prussian Jove, we have the birth of an ugly monster, which Sin and Death might have manufactured between them in the depths of Milton's Hell. In our Summary of the week's news (page 5) will be found a statement of ten demands which had been made by the Diet of the provinces of Prussia to the government and the answers. Amongst their other demands the Diet require the "meeting of the states general, and proclamation of a constitution for the whole kingdom." The King answers:—"The Diet, in their address of March 10. 1845, having expressed their confidence in the promise which we made in 1813 relative to the development of their constitution, we do not see why they make mention of the petitions addressed to them on this subject. We thank the minority for having shown the inutility of such a proceeding."
It is difficult to determine whether folly or insolence preponderates in this precious reply. The Times well-says,—"This language evinces such childish ignorance of the first rights of the people, of the very nature of petitions, and of the relative position of a majority and a minority, that we tremble at the idea that the men who talk to the provincial estates of Prussia in such phrases as this, may ere long have to render an account to the representatives of an incensed nation." The Diet demanded "publicity of the discussions of the Diet, within certain limits." The answer of levee, I shall receive all the grandees of the Neapolithe King is,—"We refuse to comply with the an kingdom. The Diet requests the government "to communicate to the Diets at least six weeks before the opening of the session the propositions which the government wishes to bring forward." The King answers, "We shall communicate to the Diets such propositions as we please, and when we think it advisable." The Diet request the government "to reduce the amount of ten years of territorial possession, required as one of the conditions of eligibility for the representatives of towns in the Diets, and in general to increase the circle of eligibility in towns." The King's answer is, "Percemptory rejusal." All these demands are moderate enough in all conscience, and the replies to them are choice specimens of monarchical insolence. The Diet next ask for a little more liberty for the pressthey do not venture to ask for the real, unfettered unshackled freedom of the press, the most sacred pri vilege of civilised and educated nations; all they ask for is the "Reform of the legislation relative to the press, and less severity in the censorship." The King answers, the press certainly does need some amelioration, but in a contrary sense to that of the petitioners, the intention of the government being to still further restrict its rights and crash its power: liere is the answer of the Prussian revolution pro-

The complaints of the petitioners are anything but well founded. The press, in fact, needs an amelioration, but only to prevent in a more efficient manner the transgression of the limits which are imposed on it, in the interest of public order and of the reputation of private indi-

The Prussian people say to the King, "Thy father made our voke grievous; now, therefore, make thou the grievous service of thy father, and the heav: carriages along different roads; and clever is he who yoke which he put upon us, lighter, and we will serve can guess in which of them the Czar is seated. From thee." But behold the Prassian Rehodoham answers—"My father made your yoke heavy, and I will add to your yoke: my father also chastised you of Casar, Frederick, and Napoleon. with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions !" It needs no prophet's mantle to enable us to predict the rejoinder of the Prussian people, which will ere place himself at the head of his armies, and give long ring through Europe—"What portion have we Schlamyl and the Circassians a few startling surin the house of Honenzoller? Neither have we in- prises. heritance in the son of Frederick, 'the pledgebreaker.' To your Tents, O Germann !"

The Prussian despot's answers above set forth have excited no little sensation in this country. The Morning Chronicle, the representative of the Whigs and other liberal humburs, depleres, we dare say s neerely too, the king's answers, and predicts serious consequences therefrom. "The King of Prussia and h's advisers," says the Chronicle, "are engaged in a vicious system-heavy loss to themselves, and diso der amongst the people must be the result of their

The Times, the great "leading journal" of Europe, still more emphatically denounces the Prassian King's answers as "rash," "irritating," "unwise," "unjust," "ridiculous," and "insolent." The fol-I wing extract from the Times article will be read with deep interest by our readers, both in Britain and on the continent:-

It signifies little whether Prussia has or has not a constitution at this moment; but it is certain that the people of Prussia form a nation conscious of their strength, and of their rights, and more attached to the throne by the hope of constitutional liberty under the auspices of an ealightened Prince, than by the traditions of passive obedience to his progenito:s. To reply to such a people in such language as that which we borrow from the State Gazette, of Berlin, is to dash that hope to the ground, and to give the signal for very different modes of popular supplioution or remonstrance. We heartily trust that the temper and forbearance of the Germans may preserve them from the dreadful calamity of intestine convulsions; but a Court which can reply in such a strain as this to the just and united claims of the people it governs, gives the signal recolution. The meeting of the States of Prussia would have been three or four years ago an event of little more than ordinary importance; but after the resistance which has been offered to it by the Court, and the suspicious now prevailing in the public mind, the meeting of such a body in the capital of Prussia would be scarcely less portentous than the convocation of the Liais Generaux of France in 1789. In must be confessed that the historical parallels which are suggested to the mind by the precent aspect of affairs in Prussia, belong to the gloomiest periods of the history of Europe, and to the lives of the most rash and unfortunate princes, whose first fault was to have forfeited the confidence of their subjects by disappointing the hopes which had shed a brilliant lustre on the commencement of their

in Europe, and his death, whenever it takes place, will cause fear and trembling in every cabinet. On

insist upon having a full and real reform—a very dif- jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death

ferent sort of reform to that just refused-but all Europe will speedily be engaged in the struggle—the struggle of the people against class-despotism. No Another dreadful murder was perpetrated at Sedoubt the Prussian King relies upon Austrian and
Ru-sian help to aid him, if need be, against his
people; but he will find these but broken reeds to
lean upon. The rising of Germany against the
Prussian despotism, and the consequent interference
of the Austrian and Russian tyrannies, would be the
signal for a general uprising. Italy, Ilungary, and
the many other countries trampled upon by Austria

Another dreadful murder was perpetrated at Seward's cafe, Royal-square, on Friday morning, at a
fugation respecting the death of William Pickering,
engine-driver, and Richard Hedger, stoker, who were
lead by the recent accordingly took the verdict of the
twelve. The foreman then rose, and said that the
twelve. The foreman then rose, and said that the
fugation respecting the death of William Pickering,
engine-driver, and Richard Hedger, stoker, who were
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Way, was resumed this morning, for the fourth time,
adopt immediate supon.
Way, was resumed this morning, for the fourth time,
adopt immediate vicinity of Camden-town was thrown into

The people by and by will be the stronger."—Bires.

THE GREAT PRUSSIAN REVOLUTION PROJECTOR.

From the articles which have of late appeared in this paper on German affairs, our readers will have been prepared to regard with no ordinary interest the progress of that struggle in Prussia between the progress of that struggle in Prussia between the people and despotism, which daily assuming a more threatening aspect, evidently is hastening to a crisis, increase in the progress of the progress in which the democratic principle will be beaten had commenced in Germany, and extended to Italy fire-arms was heard, the contents of which had enpack, or kingly despotism be overthrown. The and Poland, what state would France be in? and pression king seems determined to bring on that how far would England be off the Charter—or come-

THE JOURNEYS OF THE CZAR.

[From the Charivari.] Few men travel—few men have travelled—few men

wili travel like him. He wishes to run a race against whirlwinds, hurricanes, locomotives, and cabriolets. His greatest port, instantly ran out as far as Nicolle's house,

will willingly go out of its way. Corre, gentlemen, get ready the mallet and the trowel, look over your speeches, the cortege has quite enough time to listen to you. And then, if there is any good old woman at Liverpool.

The name of the unhappy gentleman deprived of gauge, as diffe is Samuel Levi, he having assumed the name of danger.

Corone at Liverpool. in the district, the victim of some act of injustice, or an old soldier refused a pension, must they not be allowed to come and throw themselves at the feet of jury re-assembled to consider their verdict, which the King, by whom they will be graciously received! was unanimously "Wilful Murder."

Beneficence brings happiness on a journey.

This is the way in which Kings formerly travelled by short stages, alighting to take refreshments before the door of the notabilities; breakfasting with the seneschal; accepting a basket of fruit from the fair hands of the bailiff's niece; accepting the offer of supper and a bed beneath the roof of some great lord of the country; and at length arriving, when they had notking better to do, at the chief town of the province. The middless was lied on wetnesday week, at Billion, before T. M. Phillips, Esq., coroner, on the body of Joseph Revell Pitt, a child about two years and two mouths old, who had died from loss of blood under the circumstances detailed in the following evilone:—Mary Ann Pitt deposed that she is the wife of Joseph Pitt a timelets was left on wetnesday week, at Billion, before T. M. Phillips, Esq., coroner, on the body of Joseph Revell Pitt, a child about two years and two mouths old, who had died from loss of blood under the circumstances detailed in the following evilones. the province.

Patriarchal manners are beginning to decline most strangely in France and in Europe; the Czar of Russia has just given them the coup de grâse. We would say, however, that it is the Emperor Nicholas who has placed himself at the head of this reve-

lution! The Autocrat does not travel; he passes; he does not stop; he encamps: he has visited Naples in three days, Rome in twenty-four hours, and one day has sufficed him to admire the chejs-d'œuvres of Flo-

It is true that the Emperor travels in military

to make that my bed. To-morrow at my great

The autocrat leaves for Rome : the old Pope place at his disposal a superb suite of apartments in the Vatican: Nicholas is conducted thither. " Orloff, what sort of weather is it?"

" Too bad, Sire, to turn even a l'ole out of doors It snows, it blows, it rains, it whirlwinds, it hurricanes, it waterspouts—it does everything!"
"Very good, I shall pass the night upon the breech of a cannon; follow me to the ramparts." Nicholas sometimes deigns to sleep in a bed, but then he always keeps his boots on.

"Where, Sire, will you be pleased to sleep to-

"On the battle-field of Pultowa-no ! on second thoughts, I prefer the bivouse of Austerlitz." That means, that, instead of stretching himself upon the floor, and sleeping in his cloak, like the King of Sweden, Nicholas will sleep astraddle upon a chair efore a stove, like Napoleon.

One of the manias of this good Czar is to surprise all like an aerolite upon the poses of his friends the watery state of the blood. fall like an aerolite upon the noses of his friends. He was expected three months ago at Florence: the Grand Duke of Tuscany was apprised, a grand banquet was prepared, and the authorities were mar shalled at the gates of the city.

The amiable Czar-his boots begrimed with mud. is beard an inch long, and his hair dishevelledpresents himself to the Grand Duke as he is in the act of curling his old wig. Good morning, dear cousin, how does that do; not badly? And you? Did you not expect me? Eh!-what a surprise! I do come to ask you to supper without any ceremony: take pot-luck, everything is good to a soldier."

This is how Nicholas arrives. When he departs it

is a very different affair. He fulminates eight or ten

Instead of playing the great captain on the high roads, we think it would be far better for the Czar to

never gave us a chance). A few days since, three boys-mere children-were brought to the Mansion liouse, charged with stealing a few peas, whereupon his lordship eloquently bemoaned the condition of the helpless creatures, who, flung in want and idleness upon the streets of London, became, of course, the vilest thieves. It is their natural growth. They are as much reared for Newgate as many of the beautiful ill-health, in bed, apparently asleep. She approached babies, taken their morning airings in the parks, are and spoke to him, but on his not moving after she reared for hereditary legislators. Some are born for had vainly endeavoured to arouse him for several the House of Lords, and some for the House of Cor- minutes, she came to the conclusion that he had, rection; and a wise, paternal Government, looks during her brief absence, expired. In a state of placidly on the infant starveling of the street, seeing it grow into a thief, and then with a most virtuous wrath visiting upon the offender imprisonment and regard to dissolution having taken place. The cerefinal slavery. We are quite ready to hear all this mony of "laying out" was then commenced, when, called Quixotism-a foolish attempt to make the world better than it is. We only ask, what would society have been, had there been no men with pens opening his eyes, demanded to know what was the in their hands, to put down the manifold wrongs matter. His "better half" and the rest of the woin their hands, to put down the manifold wrongs committed by society—that society might be shamed into amendment? Hear the Lord Mayor of London on this theme :-

" Society became responsible for the contamination to which poor children were subjected. There was a total absence of restraint or good example, and the very ingenuity displayed in the little acts of dishonesty perpetrated by those of tender years, was encouraged by the laughter, and in some cases by the approbation, of the lookers on. There was no calamity in his mind comparable to that which sprang from the pringing up of youth in habits and practices of idleness and vice, The Legislature spent hours and days in discussing the principle of education. Could the minds of the representatives of the secople be more admirably, more benerolently employed than in decising the means of correcting the awful evil which was always before the eyes of the magistrate, and was almost as frequently encountered by men concerned in the ordinary transactions of town life."

tionary principles, by clever treachery, not only de-frauded France out of the legitimate fruits of the for Windsor stables. Ten Thousand versus Seventy! "three days" victory, and placed a voke upon his l'eople versus How much better would it them; but in a country town the petty tyranny is countrymen more galling than that which in the have fared with the three destitute children brought apt to be noised about; the employer may find his July revolution they cast from them; he also, by lefore the Lord Mayor, had they only had the good trade affected by it; and this makes him more his successful opposition to democratic principles, luck to have come into this world as Windsor colts! cautious. In domestic affairs, there is much petty made himself the grand conservator of all the thrones — Panch.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD .- On the other hand, FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., raised Saturday night Mr. Payne held an inquest at Guy's to the Prussian throne as the successor of his father, Hospital, on the body of Fitzhenry Parsons, aged 22, and the natural representative of legitimacy, is, by whose death was caused by falling into one of the dry lis insane doings, nastening the explosion which the docks in Woolwich Dockyard. It appeared from the perhaps been servants themselves, having married a and the natural representative of legitimacy, is, by whose death no class and the natural representative of legitimacy, is, by whose death no class and the natural representative of legitimacy, is, by whose death no class and the natural representative of legitimacy, is, by whose death no class and the natural representative of legitimacy, is, by whose death no class and the natural representative of legitimacy, is, by whose death no class and the natural representative of legitimacy, is, by whose death no class and have happened to an engine of correing the French, that, therefore, he will be equally alarmed by hearing eries for help proceed from one specessful in keeping down the Germans. Fire of the dry docks. They went towards the sound, DERICE WILLIAM is anything but an Ulysses, and in when they found the deceased at the bottom of the his struggle against revolutionary principles he is dock, a depth of about ten feet. He was picked up much more likely to imitate the fate of the elder and conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he died on than the younger Bourbon—Charles X. than Louis Thursday last from the effect of the injuries. De- and constantly at work from or before daylight till he teared there were little hopes of their agreeing. Philippe. It is not at all improbable that, even be- ceased stated that he missed his way, the morning late at night; first up in the morning and the last to fore the death of Louis Philippe, the strife of being so foggy, and when he fell he thought he was bed at night, they are, of all classes in England, pernations against their tyrants will commence, and if going in the direction of the bridge. In answer to haps the most miserable. A kind word is often never so, it will be the Prussian King who will give the the Coroner the witnesses said that there were many spoken to them; they are treated in every respect as were not at all sorry at the course taken by the Prussian King, on the contrary, we are very glad! were not allowed to carry lanterns. The Coroner and swell the ranks of those unable very lanterns. The Coroner and swell the ranks of those unable very lanterns. The Coroner and swell the ranks of those unable very lanterns. throughout Europe to express to the Revolution that it was desirable that something should be dene Projector their delight at the course he is pursuing. to prevent accidents in future, as far as was con-Let him persevere, and not only will the Germans sistent with the regulations of the dockyard. The

DREADFUL MURDER IN JERSEY.

Another dreadful murder was perpetrated at Se-

happiness is to arrive, no matter where, before—no door, but found it fastened on the inside.

He is the inventor of a new mode of travelling.

He is the inventor of a new mode of travelling.

Have you ever seen a sovereign travelling? What a made diligent search for the assassin, but to no purpose, not considering it prudent to search his house Have you ever seen a sovereign travelling? What a magnificent spectacle! Carriages drawn by eight steeds; files of carriages, generals glittering at the concerning and chasseurs on each side, and pikemen on all.

The cortêge stops every minuse, sometimes to clust and lounge beneath a triumphal arch, sometimes to clust and lounge beneath a triumphal arch, sometimes to clust and lounge beneath a triumphal arch, sometimes to clust and lounge beneath a triumphal arch, sometimes to clust and lounge beneath a triumphal arch, sometimes to clust and lounge beneath a triumphal arch, sometimes to clust and lounge beneath a triumphal arch, sometimes to clust and lounge beneath a triumphal arch, sometimes to clust and lounge beneath a triumphal arch, sometimes to clust and lounge an imprument and excessive specu on a descending gradient.

Coroner: Did you examine the engine?—General pose, not considering it prudent to search his house clusted to search his house considering it prudent to search his house descending gradient.

Coroner: Did you examine the engine?—General pose, not considering it prudent to search his house clusted the pose, not considering it prudent to search his house clusted by a descending gradient.

Coroner: Did you examine the engine?—General pose, not considering it prudent to search his house clusted exerted bid and 1 could not find any apparent taken to the scene; these were followed by others of the further ravages of the funds. The funds are supported to the not considering it prudent to search his house countries. The funds are supported to the meantime to command the house till daylight. Several of the police exerted bid on that depot were quickly got out and the house till daylight. Several of the police exerted bid on the find any apparent taken to the scene; these were followed by others of the funds are supported to be of the best work of the funds are supported to be of the best work of the funds are supported to be of the best work of the funds are supported to the funds are supported to

All these facts were deposed to at the inquest, SIXTEEN PERSONS OF ONE FAMILY BLED

TO DEATH. An inquest was held on Wednesday week, at Bilof Joseph Pitt, a tiu-plate worker, residing in Templestreet, in that town, and the mother of the deceased child, who had been in perfect health up to Saturday last. About one o'clock on that afternoon he was playing about a chair, and began to climb up the back of it; the chair overbalanced, and fell with the child to the ground. She raised him up, but could not per-"Ah, my jolly King of Naples, have you prepared for me a palace? Have you hung silk curtains before my windows, and laid down soft carpets upon the floor? I am about to take you in finely. Orioff: order three trusses of straw to be prepared; I mean the windows, the child to Mr. Dickenson, who dressed the gum, and the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine of clock it commenced again, and continued to bleed all night. About eleven the next merning she again took at that speed she rolled something like a ship the child to Mr. Dickenson, who applied something to the child to Mr. Dickenson, who applied something to the child to Mr. Dickenson, who applied something to the child to Mr. Dickenson, who dressed the gum, and the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that run off the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rate of forty-four or forty-five miles an hour, and at that speed she rolled something like a ship the child to Mr. Dickenson, who applied something to the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine at the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on the rails on the Norfolk line. water two or three times a day. She continued to do so until the death of the child, which took place about six o'clock on Tuesday morning. The bleeding did not cease from the time it commenced until the death of the deceased, except for about an hour on the Sunday evening. Hannah Phillips, grandmother of the deceased, stated that she had lost four children from bleeding to death, and in the family twelve other persons, (making all together sixteen) had bled to death, not one of them having been seriously injured; the injuries were slight cuts or falls. Some of them had bled to death from teeth being drawn. Medical aid had always been procured, but without effect. Mr. T. W. Dickenson, corroborated the evidence of Mary Ann Pitt, as to his attendance upon the deceased. In his opinion the deceased died from loss of blood, arising from a slight contusion of the

THE CONFESSION OF JOHN TAWELL .- At the last quarter sessions for the county of Bucks, the confesion of this criminal was for the third time brought pefore the consideration of the bench, presided over by Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart., and it was hoped would have been finally settled one way or the other. Dr. Lee, the magistrate who gave notice of the motion, did not attend; and on the question being brought forward, J. P. Deering, Esq., said he had been desired by Dr. Lee to withdraw the motion, and give notice for him, "That the chaplain be required to lay on the table of the next quarter sessions the confession made by John Tawell." Upon this, a lengthened discussion ensued, and Mr. Carrington moved, "That the magistrates disapprove of the question being any longer agitated." This was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Harrison. Another long discussion ensued, several of the magistrates contending that nothing could be gained by the production of the confession, and that the proceeding was most unjust to the Rev. Mr. Cox, the chaplain. Sir II. Verney moved an amendment to the effect, "That it appeared to the court that John Tawell was convicted

being made public;" which was carried, and the subject dropped. The Dead Alive.—On Friday evening a woman named Kinnate, occupying a kitchen at No. 23, Great Barlow-street, who had been out for a short time, great anguish of mind she called down other female odgers, who were of the same opinion as herself with

immediately after the jaws were tied up, the supposed defunct suddenly raised his right arm, and, men, terrified almost to death, rushed out of the anartment, calling loudly for assistance, and in their hurry to get into the street, ran violently against to take measure of the coffin. PETTY TYRANNIES. - In this country, ignorant

he lowest ranks, are frequently great tyrants over their men: shouting, swearing, bawling at them; treating them with contempt, and degrading them in the sight of others. The tyranny exercised by "shop-walkers" over the "young men" in drapers' shops, particularly in London, is well known. There are houses in which, if a "young man" fail to sell something to a customer, and this latter leaves without purchasing some article, the "young man" is instantly "slopped"-that is, discharged! It may be that the non-sale is no fault of the "young man; he may do his utmost to sell; but he has got hold of Quite true, your Lordship. The Legislature has articles she or he may have seen, or thinking the the wide world. This is not so much the practice in country towns, though it is sometimes done even in

tyranny exercised over servants, not so much by per- effects. sons of education, knowledge, and experience, as by upstarts. A lady, in the best sense of the word. never rates or scolds her servants; she treats them with mildness and kindness, but she does not expect tyrants in a small way than these missusses; nor is learned Coroner proceeded to sum up the evidence. there a greater slave upon earth than these poor servants of "ail work." Shut up in an underground impy after being some time in consultation, sent for servants of "ail work." Shut up in an underground impy after being some time in consultation, sent for servants of "ail work." kitchen; begrinned with dirt from the soles of their the coroner, when the foreman informed him that tyrants have much to answer for, and perhaps the the engine-driver, in going at an excessive speed." tyranny they have exercised over their miserable little often does.—Brighton Herald.

more than usual interest was excited by the proceedings. It was remarked as somewhat strange that and four, a fire broke out in the Castle Tavern, Bull Major-General Cliarles William Pasley was then

he having been struck in the back by three pistol bullets, one of which passed through his body, com-

providing the road was in good order.

Coroner: Then to what do you attribute the accident?—General Pasley: To the engine driver proceeding at an imprudent and excessive speed on a

not generally adapted to the narrow gauge. with a county mayor, like a worthy cortêge as it is.

A post mortem examination took place, when it was General Pasiey: My opinion is, that owing to the peculiar construction of the engines, like the one two or three first-stones, oh! for heaven's sake, do not trouble yourself! The cortege is in no hurry; it of the back, and fractured two ribs. they are not the most suitable to the narrow gauge, as they do not admit of great speed without

breaking entirely.

Coroner: What description of engine was it that met with the accident?—General Pasley: One of the most extraordinaay length—of such a length as was never used on the narrow or any other gauge before. I will mention a circumstance respecting this peculiar to the ground. She raised min up, our contain reper-ceive that he was hurt anywhere, except on the lower lip and the lower gum, both of which were bruised a lip and the lower gum, both of which were bruised a lip and the lower gum, both of which were bruised a ling that the oscillation of the carriages was a mea-ing that the oscillation of the carriages was a mealip and the lower gum, both of which were bruised a little. He did not appear to be in much pain, and soon began to play again. About six o'clock in the evening she had her tea, and gave her child some, upon which she perceived that the upper gum bled a little. She and her mother took the child to Mr. The only engine I found having such an oscillation, was one of the South Eastern Railway, of the same peculiar construction as the one that run off same peculiar construction as the one that run off

was great likelihood of the engine rolling over. I could get to work, the flames had obtained so strong Factory, an abode of horrors not to be described. As

General Pasley: The narrow guage not offering so great a diameter of boiler as those on the broad. Mr. equal them in power, being four or five feet longer box overhangs the fore wheels, and the fire box The building was insured in the Alliance-office, but from the vessel by the time the Anson had made the and dome the kind wheels, which will cause them to Mrs. Aldous was uninsured.

oscillate. Coroner: Do you think it safe for such an engine to travel at thirty or thirty-five miles an hour? in question can go at thirty or thirty-five miles an howr, and I think I have gone at forty-five miles the rear of the dwelling. Fortunately the building, upon them; but when they approach fifty I think a large one, about forty or fifty feet long, was dethey are unsafe, and that is an opinion not hastily

Coroner: Then you think these long boiler engines if they are going at a rate exceeding forty miles an hour, are liable to oscillate, and run over the line?— General Pasley: Yes, I do think so. Coroner: And what is the cause, the defect in the

formation ?-General Pasley: It is the wheels huddled together, or the axles under the boiler that give so much overhanging dead-weight at each end, which have not found with any other engines. Coroner: Did you ever mention your opinion to

Mr. Stephenson relative to his long boiler engines ?-General Pasley: No, I don't think I have. I have not seen him, but I have mentioned it to several persons employed by him, as well as his pupils. Coroner: And to the Board of Trade?-Genera Pasley: Yes and to the Board of Trade.

Coroner: Did you ever anticipate an engine of this description meeting with such an accident !—General Pasley: The fact is that I did not expect such an ac- be on fire, and was blazing most furiously, threatenmoved, "That the notice on the paper be withdrawn;" which having been seconded, Lord Nugent such an engine could have gone at the speed it did in several vessels instantly set to work, but so firm a with clothes already made. She then made applicarunning off the line. It is a rule with engine drivers It has not for some time been our good fortune to be called upon to eulogise a lord mayor. We have now exceeding pleasure in acknowledging the wisdom and philanthropy of his present lordship (the late never gave us a charge). A for large term of the serious of 1845, by a jury of his country-in all my journeys in railway travelling I never found in all my journeys in railway travelling I never found in all my journeys in railway travelling I never found in all my journeys in railway travelling I never found the men neglect doing so. I have frequently informed to work. This was followed by the brigade engines the engine drivers of the dauger they were incurring when driving them at a rate was specified to work. This was followed by the brigade engines of they were incurring when driving them at a rate was convicted to the control of the parties present. The parish in all my journeys in railway travelling I never found to work. This was followed by the brigade engines they were incurring when driving them at a rate was convicted to the control of the parties present. The parish in all my journeys in railway travelling I never found the many forms they were incurring them at a rate was convicted to a control of the parties present. The parish in all my journeys in railway travelling I never found to work. This was followed by the brigade engines of them neglect doing so. I have frequently informed to work. This was followed by the brigade engines of the engine was the first to arrive, and was speedily set them neglect doing so. I have frequently informed to work. This was followed by the brigade engines of the engine was the first to arrive, and was speedily set them neglect doing so. I have frequently informed to work. This was followed by the brigade engines of the engine was the first to arrive, and was speedily set them neglect doing so. I have frequently informed to work. This was followed by the brigade engines of the engine was the first to arrive, and was speedily set. to shut off the steam on a descending gradient, and utmost exertions of the parties present. The parish England, however, I remember being on one of Mr. Stephenson's long-boiler engines, and two pair of the siderable damage was done. The origin of the fire for as many half-crowns as the Anson produced wheels were coupled together, and in riding upon it I felt more secure than I would upon the other ones, as the coupling produces steadiness, and consequently

> to the speed of the engine !- General Pasley : Yes ; such an accident occurring.

Coroner: Have you got anything further to add, sir?—General Pasley: Yes. I wish to explain why I consider that the sudden shutting off the steam could not have led to the accident; the grounds upon which I differ with other opinions. When a railway train is in motion the engine always exceeds the weight of the tender, and double that of the car- this city or its vicinity for several years past, with nothing compared with that of a conflict against the riages. When the steam is shut off suddenly, more especially on a descending gradient, its movement will drag the tender and carriages for a considerable distance, and presuming that the engine should be-Mr. Newson, an undertaker, who had been sent for come detache from the tender, its impetus would carry it far in advance, so much so, that the train would fail in overtaking it. The engine, having a purse-proud men, who have risen themselves from greater momentum, would proceed faster than the 230 feet in length, and it is estimated that the loss on carriages. In order to show you the effect of sudlenly shutting off the steam—I was lately on an en- of £5,000. gine on the Bristol and Gloucester Railway with Mr. Connell, the locomotive superintendent, the gauge day evening in the rope works of Mr. G. Baker, commissioners being in the train, when I desired a originating in the accidental fall of a lighted candle great speed to be put on, and then requested the steam to be turned off suddenly. It was done so, and tended rapidly, and was not got under without much not the slightest effect was produced. Again, on the Great Western Railway I was on an engine with Mr. Brunel, two tenders attached, and a goods train of two hundred tons, with a speed of thirty miles an hour. an "awkward customer," who, not approving of the station, to shut off the steam suddenly a minute be- Williams, boot maker, Wellington-street, Woolwich, fore the breaks were applied. It was done frequently, and an alarm being given, the drums were beat and he died on the following morning. Verdict—Aceitalked so long about the principle of education—has so long debated on the theory—that it has quite made up his or her mind not to purchase anything.

To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some Prolifering To be some provided the principle of education—has price too high, or the quality not good enough, has and not the least effect felt. The tender did not strong parties of the military and police constables dental Death.

> that you have mentioned. General Pasley: If there had not been any ex-

cessive speed to have caused the engine to have left the rail, it would not have produced such fearful The foreman: Then, sir, can you attribute the accident to the engine driver or engine? General Pasley: I attribute it to the engine driver

The court was then cleared of strangers, and the

The corener then inquired how many of the jury The foreman answered, twelve.

The coroner said, if the twelve jurors were unanimous, he could receive their verdict, and asked the

Accidental Death, caused by the misconduct of the chese invaluable medicines.

veyance of passenger trains. The court was then dissolved.

Inn-court, Strand, the property of Mr. Thos. Parker, licensed victualler. The premises, which were three stories high, were flanked on either side by numerous the same increasing in strength he hastened Coroner: The jury have been informed, sir, that the Adelphi Theatre. An alarm having been raised, he found immense bodies of smoke pouring forth a considerable period elapsed before the proprietor bullets, one of which passed through his body, coming out about the centre of his breast. Miss Cook, who stood near the table, was shot through the left hand and hip, the ball having passed between Mr. Seward's breast and Mr. Bowdidge's head; fortunately the young lady's life is not considered in danger. Mr. Seward and Bowdidge, on hearing the report. Instantly ran out as far as Nicolle's house.

The excessive speed of the train, and the sudder, shutting off the steam. Will you have the goodness to give us your opinion?—General Pasley: My opinion is that the shutting off the steam suddenly cannot possibly produce an accident to an engine.

Coroner: Would it cause it to jump?—General Pasley: No, I do not think it would cause it to jump?—General Pasley: No, I do not think it would cause it to jump, providing the road was in good order.

The excessive speed of the train, and the sudder, shutting off the steam. Will you have the goodness to give us your opinion?—General Pasley: My opinion is that the shutting off the steam suddenly cannot principally of timber, were completely wrapped in flames. With such impetuosity was the fire then buckets of water upon them. Whilst the constant that it was with the greatest difficulty the immates could effect a safe retreat. As it was, the waiter, a man named James Craner, together with and in the course of a few seconds afterwards they providing the road was in good order. a lodger, were obliged to leap from one of the upper found that the remaining two houses were likewise

> broken through the roof, and ascended so high into lishment, and to their exertions may be attributed the the air, as to illuminate a great portion of the metropolis. There being only a lath-and-plaster particular from Waterloo-road, with the comyany's firetion between the burning premises and the house men, and Mr. Connorton, were brought to the scene No. 7 in the same court, a few seconds only clapsed with all possible expedition. The firemen upon arrivbefore the latter also became ignited. The hose of the engines having been attached, the branches were near the burning houses. They having plenty of fire Coroner: But the engines on the Norfolk Railway taken down the court, but no water could at that buckets at hand, a line was formed by the men, and they incur any danger at the rate described in time be obtained from the plugs. For some time it by passing the water from one another, a vast stream the time-bills? General Pasley: Oh, no, they are was feared that the Adelphi theatre would have been was discharged at the buildings, which had the perfectly secure on the narrow gauge at a certain rate. consumed, the sky-light and trap-doors on the roof desired effect of getting the flames extinguished. For instance, the distance from the Harling-road being several times in flames. A number of persons, station to Thetford is eight miles, and 26 minutes is however, having mounted the roof, a quantity of travelled through the first named house, and severely allowed to accomplish that distance.
>
> Curoner: Then the distance and time noted in the case of such a disaster, was scattered about, and by that means the theorem was preserved. As soon as water could the theatre was preserved.
>
> From the fact of the four houses being on fire at the theatre was preserved. without any excessive speed?—General Pasley:
> Certainly.
> Coroner: Can you account for the broken chair?—
> General Pasley: I should say that the chair was broken by the motion of the engine. If it was defective before, the motion might contribute to its heaking entirely.
>
> Norfolk Railway Company's time-bill can be travelled without any excessive speed?—General Pasley: the theatre was preserved. As soon as water could be procured from the mains, the engines were set at work, under the direction of Mr. Praidwood. After labouring for some time, the firemen at length got the fire was wilfully caused, but by whom is at present wrapped in mystery. The firemen, upon examining the premises after the fire was got out, found that the flames could not by any possibility have reached from one house to the other without the broken by any possibility and of some one of the four houses being on fire at the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the sent wrapped in mystery. The firemen, upon examining the premises after the fire was got out, found that the flames could not by any possibility have reached from one house to the other without the fire was preserved. As soon as water could be procured from the mains, the engines were set at the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt remains that the same time, not the least doubt wearing apparel, is totally lost. The furniture of the lodgers in the building, and that belonging to five families in the adjoining house, is likewise destroyed. The scene at one period was truly distressing; the residents of at least twenty houses in the court were to be seen running to and fro almost in a state of frenzy, carrying along their children, and what little property they could lay hold of. The origin of the fire could not be accounted for. The only party out of the number of sufferers who was insured was Mr. Parker; eight or nine families are therefore de-

prived of everything they once possessed. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE WALWORTH-ROAD. -OD Sunday afternoon, the premises belonging to Mr. Aldous, a corn chandler and seed merchant, situate at No. 9, Crown-row, Walworth-road, were discovered to be on fire. The flames, it is presumed, originated at the back of the shop amongst the stock, the child to Mr. Dickenson, who applied something to the guna, and then bound it up with tape. Mr. Dickenson applied something more on Sunday evening, but the bleeding did not cease. Tke guna continued to bleeding did not cease. Tke guna continued to bleed till Monday forenoon, about eleven o'clock, when bleed till Monday forenoon, about eleven o'clock, when the rail. I told the engine-drivers and other authorities that if they ran fifty miles an hour, like the rail told the grant Western Railway, there

Coroner: And what does the oscillation when indicate?—General Pasley: The oscillation when municated to the first and second floors. The intelligence was without delay furnished to the engine to the wretched state of female transports when they stations, and forthwith the brigade engines, from Southwark and Waterloo Bridge-roads, arrived on the station was drawn municated to the first and second floors. The intelligence was without delay furnished to the engine to the wretched state of female transports when they stations, and forthwith the brigade engines, from Southwark and Waterloo Bridge-roads, arrived on the rail. I told the engine that island.

Their first home and their place of return when out the snot. By the period, however, that the firemen of service was and is a barrack called the Brickfield. premises of Mr. Marshali, No. 10, are also damaged than these of original construction. The smoke by water and fire. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CLERKENWELL. - Saturday morning a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. W. Farmer, an engineer, carrying on business | were so thoroughly mismanaged, that when the last General Pasley: I think such an engine as the one at 33, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell. It oritached, or the most disastrous consequences might have been expected. The engines of the London Brigade, parish, West of England, and County companies promptly attended, and there being an abundant stream of water supplied by the New River ceeded in extinguishing the flames, not, however, until the premises in which the fire began were, together with the contents, nearly consumed. Mr. Freeman is insured in the Sun Fire-office.

Fine on Board a Shir. -On Saturday morning ate entreaties, to take them again to the Anson; but about twelve o'clock, the barque Thomas Henry, of this was beyond her power. Exeter, Captain Jewry, lying in Messrs. Curling and Young's dock, Limehouse, was discovered to be on fire. The issue of a dense mass of smoke from the after deck made the watchman aware of the fact. An instant alarm was spread, and intelligence was entering the after cabin the flooring was found to hold had the flames obtained, that they defied the fire was eventually extinguished, but not before conhas been traced to a defect in the stove.

FIRE AT THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY ence between sevenpence and half-a-crown as to every Stores.—A fire, caused by the explosion of some fog shirt made under her superintendence. It is true signal lights, occurred in the above stores, situate that after many protocols, much diplomacy, and great Coroner: Then you perfectly attribute the accident near Chalk Farm. There being a quantity of cotton misgivings on the part of the local government, Mrs. wipings in the place, the same became ignited, and Bowden obtained forgiveness for the past, but she to the rate of descending a gradient at forty miles per for some time considerable alarm prevailed lest the was obliged to turn her attention to some other purhour, being such a rate that no prudent engine-driver | entire building should fall a prey to the fury of the suit for the future. would travel down an incline. I never contemplated flames. The fire-engine belonging to the company was quickly got out and soon at work, and by judiciously distributing the water the flames were extinguished, but not until the floor of the building was

DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON-SPINNING MILL BY FIRE. -The most destructive fire which has occurred in out the difficulty of acquiring this art was little or the exception of that which consumed the city legislation of the southern hemisphere, so they set Theatre about two months ago, took place on Friday morning in Savoy-street, Bridgeton. The alleged cause of the conflagration is, that a quantity of loose cotton ignited in the arms of a girl, as she was passing one of the gas lights. The will, that of Messrs. Gemmell and Co., is four stories high, and the building and machinery will amount to upward

into a vessel of boiling tar. The conflagration exdifficulty; and after having consumed the greater portion of the tar house, and a considerable part of

the rigging house. FIRE AT WOOLWICH .- About half-past one on Mon-I desired Mr. Branel, when they had to stop at a day morning, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. spective reigns.

Louis Paillippe, who was raised to the throne of voted money for the school master. On one occasion chasing, the "young man" who attended on him steam produces no effect, unless the breaks are approduces no effect. France by a revolution, and placed at the head of the rear of the Star public-house were made avail- great inducements to young ladies desirous of some the French nation as the representative of revolu- prople; yes, the magnificent sum of £10,000 in two hundred.

The house in which the fire originated was completely gave £10,000 in two hundred.

The house in which the fire originated was completely gave £10,000 in two hundred. Coroner: Do you think it probable that the accident completely gutted. The property saved was placed advise ladies not to inquire personally or alone. was conveyed to the hospital, having had both his Times. legs run over by one of the fire orgines.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AN TARLOGIE, NEAR Police office on Monday, Affred Leonard was charged incendiary.—Rosshire Advertiser.

is said that the governor-generalship of Canada has not? Prosecutor-We are obliged to tell the public been offered to Sir Henry Pottinger and refused by so. Mr. Greenwood-Indeed you are not obliged to do

Hospital .- Mrs. Sullivan, residing at No 2, Thomp- eustomers so, but if they ask us whether the article son's buildings, Hammersmith-cross, Hammersmith, had an ulcer on the instep, one on the shin, and another on the ankle, for which she was admitted as tradesmen were plundered, when they exposed their out-door patient, for three months, at the above hos-The foreman observed, that their verdict was "Ac- pital, but obtained no relief. She also consulted The prisoner was committed for trial.-[Which most and we would advise the friends of democracy directed the policeman to inform the superintendent happy beings who swarm in our streets. Their petty cidental Death, caused by the imprudent conduct of several eminent surgeons, but to no purpose: at times her sufferings were so great as to prevent her putting The dissenting jury (three in number) remarked her foot to the ground for several days together. slaves will fall on their own children, and, we believe, that the verdict they were desirous of agreeing to was | She has, however, just been cured by the use alone of

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE | engine driver, and the defective construction of the | ALARMING FIRE.—ATTEMPT TO BURN engine," and inflicted a decodard of £500 on the en-

incendiary.

From inquiries instituted on the spot, the reporter learned that, at the time just stated, three policeconstables of the S division were going their rounds past Hawley-fields, Camden-town, when one of them had his attention suddenly directed towards the western corner of a pile of four newly-crected houses, situate in the fields, by an unusual light therein. At first the officer imagined that the light was caused by some of the workmen daying the building, but from the roof and windows. Without delay the alarm windows into the court, with nothing on but their night-clothes. The waiter, upon jumping out of window, started off in the state he was to the Chan-

unknown whether or not they are insured.

FEMALE CONVICTS IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The circumstances under which Van Dieman's Land is now placed have attracted the attention of the press, but scarcely any one is aware of the intensity of the evil. The numbers of convicts which are poured forth

sound public opinion, and substituting a code of convict morals in its place.

A few years ago Lord Stanley felt the mischief thus

upon that unhappy land are rapidly destroying all

have repeated that opinion to the gauge commis sioners.

Coroner: What is the differencee between the engines you have alluded to and those employed on the Const Western 2 country and after labouring for nearly an hour, the firement of th succeeded in subduing the fames, not, however, until ship Anson, under the conduct of Mrs. Bowden, the the back part of the shop, together with the stock in intelligent and exemplary matron of the lunatic asytrade therein, and the staircase, with the first and lum at Hanwell. Another vessel was to be des-Stephenson constructed the long boiler engines to second floors, were nearly destroyed. The adjoining patched before the Anson, with male convicts, who, according to the intention of Lord Stanley, would have arrived in Van Dieman's Land and been cleared

> This second vessel was not, however, despatched until long after the Anson had sailed, and matters accounts came away, viz., three years after the convicts had been put on board the Anson, Mrs. Bowden and such of the temales as had not been blaced out to service were still remaining in that

With regard to those who had obtained a service. if for any reason or accident they could not remain with the particular employers with whom they had been placed, they were sent, not to the Anson, to be Company, the engines were set to work, and the fire- again under the superintendence of Mrs. Bowden, men, after labouring for some time, at length suc- but to this pandemonium, the Brickfield Factory, to mingle with the most abandoned of their sex. On a visit of inspection made by Mrs. Bowden to this wretched place, the poor creatures who had been under her care implored her, with tears and passion-

Mrs. Bowden's difficulties with regard to the females who remained with her were very great, and would have paralyzed the efforts of any person of inferior zeal and fewer resources. Like all others who have effected any good in their attempts at reformdispatched to the different engine stations. Upon ing prisoners, Mrs. Bowden depends very much on being able to command a supply of useful labour for them. She desired to employ them in making their tion to the shopkeepers in the island who sell readymade linen to employ her prisoners in making shirts, engine was the first to arrive, and was speedily set | which they were willing to do, but could only afford to pay sevenpence per shirt. This price she gladly accepted, but the regulations of the government again presented an obstacle. Local wisdom had determined that the true price for making a shirt was half-a-crown, and that Mrs. Bowden was responsible shirts, and she was actually surcharged for the differ-

In this perplexity it occurred to her that the island furnished plenty of straw of an appropriate species for the manufacture of hats and bonnets, and there being no makers of those articles on the island, the much burned and the contents damaged by fire and local Solons had left the regulation of the manufacture out of their code. It is true neither Mrs. Bowden nor her prisoners had ever learned to plait straw. about their work and soon accomplished a hat, which

was presented to the governor. Since that time they have made hats and bonnets in considerable quantities; nevertheless, as this task is not suited to all, Mrs. Bowden is still suffering under want of employment for many of her prisoners. We believe this slight sketch of convict management, as regards one particular class, will furnish no unfair specimen of the state of our convict population in Australia.—Morning Chronicle.

ACCIDENT AT MESSRS. CUBITT'S .- Mr. Wakley held an inquest on Monday, at the Royal Free Hospital. Gray's-inn-road, on the body of Michael Cusick. aged fifty-four. Deceased was a labourer in the employ of Messrs. Cubitt, and on Friday last was engaged in removing some timber, when a beam, supported by what is called "sheer legs," giving way,

MIDDLE-CLASS HONESTY .-- At the Clerkenwell

Taix .- On Monday night last, the corn-yard of Mr. with stealing a saucepan, value 44d., the property of Fergus Ferguson, farmer, Tarlogie, was discovered to Mr. James Bingley, an ironmonger, residing at 3, be on fire. Mr. Ferguson was at the time absent, and Pleasant-row, Pentonville. The offence was fully no less than twenty-six sacks of corn and a large stack proved, the prisoner himself admitting his guilt. of hay were totally consumed. No trace of the cause The article had been exhibited for sale at the prosedescending an inclination at an unnecessary rate, and of this lamentable affair has been found; but from cutor's door, with the label on it. The saucepan and particularly to the peculiar construction of the engine. The circumstance that the corn-yard was a little dis- label were found on the prisoner. Mr. Greenwood I consider it very doubtful whether a similar accident | tant from the square, and near no house where there | (to the prosecutor) - Read that label. The prosewas any fire, and the wind blowing from the west cutor did so aloud. Mr. Greenwood-You have not and the fire having commenced in the west part of read it all. Go on. The prosecutor read a part of the yard, there is fear the fire has been the act of an | the label describing the article as made of block tin. Mr. Greenwood-That is untrue and you knowlit. Prosecutor-Yes, that is untrue. Mr. Greenwood-The Governor-Generalship of Canada. - It Then why do you represent an article to be what it is anything of the sort, and it is not the part of a Holloway's Pills and Cintment.-St. George's respectable tradesman. Presecutor-We tell our really is what it is labelled as, we tell them the truth. Mr. Greenwood observed that it was not surprising property for sale in such a manner outside their shops. deserved to be committed for t rial, the poor wrotch who stole a fourpence-halfpenny saucepan, or the 'respectable' swindler, who, in all probability, has been cheating the public for years, by selling his rub-

bish under false pretences (

UNITED STATES.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA-IMPORTANT NEWS. WAR! LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.

The Royal mail steamer Acadia, Captain Harrison, arrived here this morning, with the usual mails from Canada and the United States, and about ninety passengers. She left Boston on the 1st of January. OREGON AND TEXAS.

Oregon territory.

The Vice-President announced the unfinished busi-

ness to be the resolutions of inquiry proposed by Mr. Cass, as to the condition of the navy, the national fortifications, the army, the militia, &c.

Mr. Niles said he would go for the resolutions. After all that had been done by the Executive for the settlement of this controversy by negotations, the matter had at length passed from his hands, and it was now thrown upon the legislative department. The negotiations had come to a point—to a stand they were broken off—they were stopped. We can't recede—we must stand up for our rights. In regard of territory, the President has recommended all proper measures for the support of our claims, consistent with treaty obligations. Mr. Niles then adverted to the fact of the English government having extended its judicial jurisdiction over its citizens in Oregon. We were called upon to do the same in behalf of our citizens. The provisions of joint occupation were not adapted to a settled and civilised country, nor intended to be. It was necessary to have but one government over the same people. With this view, the President had recommended the twelvemonths' notice, with a view to an exclusive jurisdiction over our portion of the territory. This was a peace movement-it was nece-sary for peace-he advocated these resolutions for the sake of peace. Recurring to the expediency of these resolutions, he said that as war might follow, as it was within the range of probabilities, the propositions here submitted were absolutely required of the Senate. But he believed there would be peace—that the 49th parallel would yet be agreed upon as the dividing line; that, if negotiations were renewed, Great Britain would reconsider her refusal, reverse it, and fall back upon the 49th degree. She would do so when she found that she could bully us out of no more. Mr. Niles disclaimed the apprehension that war, if it did come. would result from the precipitancy of the proceedings of this body and its co-operate branch of the it was fair to conclude that we might be found so in an equal degree, descended as we were from the same stock, &c. Mr. Niles, in conclusion, reiterated his determination to vote for the resolutions.

Mr. Crittenden next followed in the discussion He saw in the resolutions themselves nothing obiectionable, and he should vote for them. The remarks of the hon. senator, however, who had introduced these resolutions, gave to them peculiar significancy. Mr. Crittenden then reviewed the remarks of General Cass of yesterday, that we must give the twelvemonths' notice, and that if Great Britain then persists in her claim, war is inevitable; and priety in referring them to the committees. They said that if this were so, we had better, at once, employ ourselves to put on the whole harness of war. He read from the reported speech of General Cass the passage upon this point, and asked of the dis-tinguished senator, if this was to be understood as his solemn opinion?

General Cass, after some general explanation, said, that in his own private opinion war was almost Mr. Crittenden desired a more explicit under-

standing of this branch of the senator's remarks, delivered in the Senate. General Cass replied, that if we gave twelve-

whole of the territory, war was inevitable.

Mr. Crittenden said, that this was a substantial retractation of the senator's war-like opinions of yes General Cass said that he did not retract a single

word that he had said yesterday. Mr. Crittenden was totally at a loss to reconcile the remarks of yesterday with the explanation of to-

General Cass further explained. Mr. Crittenden further commented upon the contingencies of war, and said, that he had much preferred the explanation of to-day to the remarks of journed. yesterday. It built up the contingency of war upon so many conditions and provocations, that it almost dissipated it entirely. Mr. Crittenden had but one of Texas with the Union was discussed and passed by object in his remarks, and that was to soften the a vote of 141 to 56. alarm which the senator's remarks of yesterday might have excited. He should vote for the resolu tions, however, as he feared not that their adoption would hasten the contingency of the war. Mr. Critoccupancy is terminated, which it authorises the

years' notice instead of one. General Cass further defined his position, as assumed in his remarks of yesterday. Mr. Webster here arose, and all eyes and ears were

bent forward to see and hear him. He began with his usual coolness, deliberativeness, thoughtfulness, and quiet self-confidence, so characteristic of the following resolutions, which under the rule go over man. Although these resolutions did not charge the man. Although these resolutions did not charge the Resolved, That the differences between the United Resolved, That the differences between the United great evil and was severely felt upon the business of the States ought to accept can be effected. country. There were two ways in which a government might proceed-we might excite a great alarm without any preparation, and we might proceed in able to both the nations concerned, if they should that quiet and efficient way of inquiry upon the na- suffer themselves to be drawn into a war, upon a tional defences which would attain the end desired, question of no immediate or practical interest to either without disturbing the public tranquillity. Mr. Webster was of opinion that the President did not anticipate war, that the tone of his message did not ex- adjustment of this question remains, it is due to the hibit that he apprehended any serious danger to the principles of civilization and Christianity that a repeace of the country, &c. Mr. Webster recurred to sort to arbitration should be had; and that this Gothe losses which would affect our commerce and our vernment cannot relieve itself from all responsibility sea-board from a war with England, and was far which may follow the failure to settle the controversy, from believing that any such dreadful exigency was

seriously to be apprehended.

Mr. Sevier was astonished that nothing could be brought forward upon this floor in regard to Oregon but that it met invariably the opposition of the other side. He repudiated all the chop-logic about silence, and doing the thing quietly, &c. But if we made a movement of mere inquiry about Oregon, we were told to keep still, or there would be war; that the steamers of Great Britain would ravage our coast, and their crews steal our sucking piga; while the senator from Massachusetts talked of danger to commerce, and all about a strip of barren country on the coast of the Pacific. This was all tude, is not open to compromise, so as to surrender very well. It was, perhaps, a small business to go to war about a few boxes of tea, or in defence of the rights of a few scores of raganuffins of sailors; but Mr. Sevier was not disposed to act so stealthily in this matter, or cower away to the bullying of Great Britain. Her bullying was the whole secret of her power—it was by bullying that she had got the nations of Europe under her thumb. Just like some of our Court-house bullies in the West-ther contrived to lick some poor fellow. and then every fellow in the county considered them bullies, and not to be treated with contempt. But the senator from Massachusetts advised us to "lay low and States over Texas was taken up, and read thrice and keep dark." [Mr. Webster here explained what he passed, had said.] Mr. Sevier pursued his argument in a tone of patriotic defiance to the end, and was disposed, so far from being silent, to talk to Great Bri- collection district, was taken up, read three times, tain a little louder than anybody else.

representatives of the people on this floor, from the remarks of the senator from Arkansas. Mr. Berrien Mr. Bowlin subm regretted that the regular order of proceedings had been anticipated by these resolutions. He assumed that negotiations were not at an end, from the evidence furnished in Mr. Buchanan's final letter to Mr. Pakenham. He thought that if we should leave this matter of twelvemonths' notice alone, Great Britain herself would give it, and dissolve accord- Ocean. ingly the joint occupancy of the whole of Oregon, which he thought would be preferable to our giving the instructed to inquire into the expediency of out the prisoner, but was unable to meet with him until were safe, and indeed that not a single individual years upon this question was not, in fact, a dispute mine the various passes in the Rocky Mountains, and The prisoner made no defence and was fully com- vailed, and for some time the line was impassable. lumbia: and if two nations so intimately associated ascertaining the most practicable route for connectas the United States and Great Britain should go to ing navigable waters of the Mississippi with those of war on so small an object, without having first ex-hausted all means of an amicable adjustment, they

3. Resolved, That the Committee on Military would deserve the execrations of all posterity, &c.

Mr. Allen, with almost unwonted energy, opposed the recommendations from the other side, to go on States as a pioneer corps to aid and protect emigrants quietly, silently, &c., in the inquiries proposed through the resolutions of the senator from Michigan. He defended the resolutions and the speech of the the objections and complaints uttered against it to-day. From some general observations upon the exi-for the gradual extinguishment of the Indian title to gency of the times—the character of the controversy -the condition of the public mind-the propriety of a public discussion, Mr. Allen proceeded to review the late official diplomatic correspondence on the Oregon and for the purpose of securing lasting peace and question, and the conclusion he assumed brought us friendship between them. to a dead stand. As to right, neither Ly negotiations,

5. Resolved. That the nor by conventions, nor by the Executive, had Great Britain the right to a single inch of Oregon up to 54 establishing a system of surveys in Oregon, comdeg. 40 min. Her claims were another thing—and mensurate with the settlement by American citizens, all this difficulty had arisen from our deference to similar to the system already established in other

mode of preserving peace was to prepare for war, and the senator from Ohio had endorsed the expressions the senator from Ohio had endorsed the expressions along the route. sion, but had also said that the best preparation, after all, was to prepare the hearts of the people for the war which was to follow. He proceeded to examine some discrepancies in the remarks of Mr. Allen, and then argued from the examples in the

Senate in 1831 on the north-eastern boundary, and in Senate in 1831 on the north-eastern boundary, and in 1836 on the question of the French indemnities, that there was no danger of war in this instance. He twelve months' notice to Great Britain, as required by the stipulation of the conventions of 1816 and 1827, for the dissolving the joint occupancy of the Organ advocated the recolutions. Mr. Breese advocated the resolutions, and insisted that Oregon, so far from being the barren desert it had been represented, was a delightful and prolific

> Mr. Woodbridge, in view of the propriety in any event of fitting up our defences, especially along our northern frontiers, said he would vote for the resolutions.

> The result was-Ayes, 42; noes, none. Mr. Allen this morning introduced, on leave, the following joint resolution, viz.:—
> "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled-That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby advised to give, forth-

with, notice to the Government of Great Britain, that the Government of the United States will, in virtue of the second article of the convention of the 6th of August, A.D. 1827, between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the joint occupancy of Read, Eliza Cross, John Gordon, Henry Prescott, George enter the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Dixon, furniture-broker, the Oregon territory, and after the expiration of Mitchell, Henry Jameson, William Roberts, Mary Davis, of Powis-street. Police constable Gladwin deposed, that twelve months from the day on which such notice John White, James Hudson, Emma Austin, Mary Anne on the evening of Sunday, the 4th inst, he was on duty in shall have been received by the Government of Great Williams. Britain, annul and abrogate that convention." This was read the first time, and a second reading was urged by Mr. Allen, but objected to.

Mr. Levy, of Florida, offered a resolution, which was read, as follows :island of Cuba, the inhabitants of the same assent-

Mr. Levy, on leave, withdrew his resolution for in-Mr. Levy, on leave, withdrew his resolution for in-structing the President upon the subject of opening bara Goulding, Mary Green, John Reilly, Thomas Hamil-bara Goulding, Mary Green, John Reilly, Thomas Hamil-some bays. Witness then, went in pursuit of Municord negotiations for the purchase of the kingdom of ton. Spain, of the island of Cuba.

Mr. Atchison's resolutions for instructing the several committees in the premises respectively, upon national Legislature. Nothing of the sort. In re-viewing the relative prowess of England and the over Oregon, and of a line of block-houses, and of a United States, the learned senator thought if the corps of mountaineer riflemen, for the protection Richard Riley, John Tubbs, David Lewis, Elizabeth English were a bold, brave, and courageous nation, and defence of emigrants; and of a post route and James, Susannah James, Ellen Dasey, Richard Warwick, post offices; and of Indian agencies, principal and sub., and upon the expediency of granting lands to

settlers, &c.
Mr. Calhoun said that as these resolutions embraced a series of questions of the greatest character, Thomas Roberts, Mary Roberts, Richard George Reef, he should be pleased if the S. nate would permit the Robert Downs, Thomas Bash, William Bond, Elizabeth, postponement of their consideration until some day Sanders, James Whitside, Caroline Barber, Anne Jones, after the holidays, and that, meantime, the resolutions be printed.

Mr. Atchison said he had no sort of objection to their postponement; but as they were mere resolutions of inquiry, he thought there could be no impro-

Mr. Calhoun admitted that these resolutions, and the resolution of Mr. Allen, for glving the twelve months' notice, be laid aside, and taken up on some given day after the holidays. At any time, there after, at the pleasure of the Senate, would be suit-

Mr. Atchison said that Mr. Allen's resolution had and that these resolutions would refer themselves. taken up together.

Mr. Allen hoped the resolution would be permitted in their reports, a day for their consideration could be

the understanding that the whole of these Oregon in. soner came into the shop, and asking for three cheroots quiries should be taken up together, when formally taken up for discussion. So the instructions of Mr. Atchison to half a dozen of the committees, were re-

The Senate, after a short executive session, ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 16. The joint resolutions for the admission of the State

Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, from the Committee on Territories, introduced a bill for the extension of the tenden, as affording time for reflection, suggested two President to make. It provides that it be considered as a part of Wisconsin Territory up to 54. 40., establishing military posts, mail routes, &c., and approoriates 200,000 dols. for these objects. Referred to committee of the whole, and made the special order

quiries, yet he regretted their introduction now, and | States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Orethe remarks of the senator from Michigan, as calculgon territory, are still a fit subject for negotiation and lated to produce unnecessary alarm. Every unneces- compromise, and that satisfactory evidence has not sary alarm about the state of the public peace was a vet been afforded that no compromise which the United Resolved. That it would be a dishonour to the age

in which we live, and in the highest degree discredit-

Resolved, That if no other mode for the amigable while this resort is still untried.

Resolved. That arbitration does not necessarily involve a reference to crowned heads; and that if a icalousy of such a reference is entertained in any

The resolutions lie over for debate. Mr. Douglass offered the following counter resolu-

tions:-Resolved, That the title to any part of the Oregon territory south of 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latiany part of the said territory. Resolved, That the question of title to the territory should not be left open to arbitration.

Mr. Douglass proposed to debate the resolutions; when those of Mr. Winthrop came up, they accordingly fell over. There will, before the session termintes, be struggle in the house upon some of these propositions -so far as they may be supposed to interfere with the

existing convention with Great Britain. The bill for extending the law of the United

A bill from the Senate, organising Texas into a and passed; after which the house adjourned, Mr. Mr. Berrien respectfully dissented, as one of the Douglas, of Illinois, having the floor on the natu-

Mr. Bowlin submitted sundry resolutions, viz:-1. Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing a portion of the home squadron within our territory of Oregon, in exploring the coast, rivers, harbours, bays and straits, and also for the protec-

tion of our extensive commerce on the North Pacific

Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing a portion of the troops of the United by land on their route to Oregon.

4. Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency mover upon them in all its parts, notwithstanding of extending the laws regulating our Indian interlands in that territory, upon principles of justice and equity, so as to avoid conflicts between the settlers and the Indian tribes, relative to their possessions,

> 5. Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of

her claims, and not from any acknowledgment of her portions of the territories of the United States. rights, &c.

6. Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia Mr. J. M. Clayton took up the subject of the Atbe instructed to inquire into the expediency of orga-

These resolutions were laid over under the rule for

Central Criminal Court.

The following is a correct list of the sentences passe upon the prisoners at the last session :-To be Transported for Life-Thomas Smith 24. For Fifteen Years .- Thomas Bennett, John Reed, alias Frederick Mason, and Charles Bowen.

SENTENCES.

For Fourteen Years .- John Dancock, Geo. Bates, and William Wilkes. For Ten Years .- John Thomas, Philip Wetzel, Freder ick Bunyan, Charles Shannon, James Norman, George Lake, William Frederick Kelly, John Concannon, William

Breason, Edward Cunningham, Henry Mortimer, William Tapson, and William Mills.

For Seven Years.—John Kloba, James Darks, Thomas John Scott, William Porter, Henry Harman, Thomas gerald.

Imprisonment and Hard-Labour for Two Years .-William Bennett, Edward Hogwood, George Sanders, alias Andrews.

For Eighteen Months .- Dennis Shine. For Twelve Months .- Peter Burgess, Thomas Blake,

For Nine Months .- Mary Anne Nye. Ashford, Richard Carter, William Lory, Amelia Haynes, For Four Months .- William Hewson, John Grimme Benjamin Freeman, John Jetty.

For Three Months.—Thomas Scholfield, William Codd,

For Two Months .- Edward Home. Several other prisoners were sentenced to undergo dif-

ferent shorter periods of imprisonment varying from one month to seven days in Newgate. The following were acquitted -- George John Ford, James Hogan, Anne Hogan, William Barry, Edward Walker, William Probett, John Brumell, John Strutt, George Dickenson, Thomas Emmerson, Mary Anne Accidents, Offences, & Luquests. Sears, Mary Anne Chalk, John Tew, William Oldham William Gibbs, Joseph Mitchley, Mary Day, Henry Joseph Killerby. There was only one bill ignored by the grand jury,

riz., against Isaac Clark. Judgment Respited .- Henry Spicer, Mary Smith. Remanded to the next Session, -George Johnstone, for

murder; George Green, James Thomas. The court at its rising adjourned to Monday, Feb. 2nd.

Bolice Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE.

Goodman to his particular case. Frederick Breach. that the remaining number are dead shopman to Mr. Baker, said :- On Tuesday last be-Mr. Calhoun submitted to the arrangement, with tween two and three o'clock in the afternoon, the prilaid down a sovereign. I gave him half a sovereign in change. He then asked me to change it, as he thought it was light. I accordingly took from him what I then believed to be the coin I had just given him, and gave him to him, but upon taking up the half sovereign I perceived had just given to him. I laid down the counterfeit piece, and going round I shut the door, and demanded from the prisoner the good half sovereign which I had that moment given him, when he said, " Here it is; here is the good half sovereign which you gave me;" and I took it from him. When I looked for the counterfeit he had last given me, it was gone from the counter, and could not be found. I then determined to examine the half sovereign which he had returned me in the first instance, and I discovered it also to be counterfeit, and it was the one which I now produce .- The Lord Mayor : Well, I shall commit the prisoner for trial. Do you wish to say anything, prisoner?-The prisoner: Yes, my lord. I wish to know whether you can commit me without knowing that the Mint will prosecute !- The Lord Mayor : No doubt of it. I intend to commit you now, and Mr. Goodman willmake out your commitment.—The prisoner: I wish to know whether Mr. Goodman has got the authority of the solicitor to the Mint to send this case to the Central Criminal Court. You'll excuse me, my lord, but I don't think he has. The law requires that two offences must be committed by the same party, and one within fourteen days of the other. Now whereis the second piece of bad money to show against me (laughter) ?-The Lord Mayor: The act of parliament is construed by you too partially in your own case. We have a section that will meet your case.—The prisoner: I do not consider that you can legally commit me, without producing bad money passed by me within fourteen days. In fact I know it (a laugh). -The Lord Mayor : You will find yourseif mistaken. You have, with all your legal acquirements upon the branch of trade you follow, stumbled upon a section under which you will not be prosecuted, and you have overlooked that under which you certainly shall be prosecuted. You supposed that we would go against you for a heavier punishment, and indict you for an offence, the proof of which would require additional evidence. We shall do nothing of the kind. As we can't get any more for you, we shall be satisfied with the one year's imprisonment,-The prisoner: I don't think I shall get it (laughter). The Lord Mayor : I do ; and if the Mint should hesitate upon

> The prisoner was then committed for trial. WORSHIP-STREET. police constable, and who, it has been stated, has been in Thomas Timson, a gentleman of fortune residing at Ealing, near Southampton, upon Messrs. Glyn and Co., the bankers in the city. The facts previously established were, in brief, that the prisoner, on the 29th ult., went to the sign of the King's Head, at Clapton, and obtained a bottle of brandy in the name of a married lady named Tate, presenting in payment a check upon Messrs. Glyn and Company, for £10. Mr. Hubble, the landlord, having several times given cash for checks from the same quarter, no suspicion was entertained with respect to the one in question, but it was afterwards returned as a forgery. The prisoner was again remanded for the production of further evidence.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

mitted.

CLERKENWELL. saulting Anne Connor. It appeared from the evidence that on the 3rd instant the child of a man named Shaughensey, who lives in Sawyer's-place, Bunhill-low, died; and that since then all the relatives and acquaintances of

house, and a centinued scene of boisterous merriment was kept up in the very room where the deceased lay, up most rigid investigation will be instituted as to the to the morning of Sunday last, the day of burial. It ap- cause of the accident. peared that each person upon entering the room raised procure porter, gin, &c. The prisoner, who had been there all the week, quarrelled with the complainant on Greenwood said that anything so shockingly barbarous

peace or war he would go for those resolutions. He expediency of transporting a monthly mail to Oregon, years surgeon in the armies of Greece, Poland, and Porvould go for the repair of our defences, assuming by means of small detachments of otherwise unemthat there was to be peace for many years to come. The senator from Connecticut had said that the best cure the mail facility at little additional cost to the the government, to-day waited upon Mr. Burrell on the same subject. The magistrate having inquired his business, Dr. Quail said that he had come to put himself under the protection of the magistrate, as he could not obtain satisfaction of the ministers. He had been promised at- are held every week on the following days and tention to his claims many times from the ministers, but those promises had led to no result. Mr. Burrell: What claims ?-Dr. Quail; They are for seventeen years' pay and pension for services to Greece. Poland, and Portugal. £25,000 per annum is accredited to this government from Portugal to pay the Legion to which I belong, and of which I have never received a fraction. There is credit open upon the revenue of Greece, since 1837. Dr. Quail was proceeding, when Mr. Burrell past seven. stopped him, by observing, "This is not a matter which I can entertain." Dr. Quail: I wish for a warrant, sir, against the secretary of the Treasury, that he may be brought hefore you to explain the motives for my being Pennyfather, John Bradley, Jeremiah Graham, alius deprived of my rights. Mr. Burrell: Oh, no; I cannot think of doing that. There is not the slightest ground alias James Henwille, John Wilson, and Frederick Fitz- for entertaining such an application. The natural influence must be that if the claims were just they would be acceded to. The complainant then retired.

WOOLWICH. TUESDAY .- COMMITTAL OF A GARG OF NOTORIOUS BURGLARS .- Three young men, who gave the names of William Mumford, George Reed, and Thomas Tapner, Benjamia Brown, John Moore, Henry Brown, Frances were charged before Mr. Jeremy with having attempted to Hare-street, when he saw the prisoner Mumford, with the For Nine Months.—Mary Anne Mye.

For Six Months.—James Thorn, Arthur Webb, Mary Barrett, Mary Anne Lloyd, Daniel Cruikshank, Mary and forwards on the opposite side of the street. Witness other prisoners, go to the door of Mr. Dixon's house. Green, John Young, Pierce Driscoll, James Parker, John then secreted himself, and he saw Reed take something out of his pocket, and apply it to the keyhole of the door. Thomas Walker, Alfred Hay, Rosina Bayley, George Mumford now passed by the place where he was hiding, Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Senate that negotiations be opened with the government of Wheeler, John Mansell, Isaac Hoare, Benjamin Shep-Spain for the cession to the United States of the herd, William Stockwell, William Deacon, Mary Wilson. over and collared Reed and Tapner, and conveyed them to the station-house, where he took two skeleton-keys from Reed, one from his hand, and the other from his pocket. As they were on the road to the station-house, some boys. Witness then went in pursuit of Mumford, and took him into custody on the Market-head. A sergeant and constable of the L division stated that they knew Reed and Mumford as notorious house breakers. Reed's proper name was Franklin. He had been tried and convicted of burglary, and had since been twice summarily convicted. Mumford's proper name was Higgins, and he had been twice tried for highway robbery. The prisoners were committed to Newgate.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP IN

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Newport, Monmouthshire, Jan. 14.—This morning a tearful explosion of fire-damp occurred seven miles from this town, at the works of Mr. John Russell, by which a sacrifice of thirty-five lives has

So far as we have been able to discover, the disaster occurred through the injudicious use of Davy's lamp.

There happened this morning, about half-past seven o'clock, a tremendous explosion of fire-damp at the colliery of Messrs. John Russell and Co., of Risca, in this neighbourhood, accompanied with a control of the seven of the seven o'clock precisely.

The next meeting of the general committee will be held at the l'arthenium.

72, St. Martin's-lane, on Tuesday evening next, January 20th, at eight o'clock precisely, when a restriction of the seven of each and tickets must be made. frightful loss of life. It appears that a great number turn of cash and tickets must be made. of the workmen have been keeping heliday, and that A MEETING of the Chartist Co-operative Land So- colds, and he declares that during a number of years he Tuesday.—A Smasher Learned in the Law!—A only about 150 men were working in the pit at the ciety, City District, will be held in the hall, Turnhas tried almost every medium that he has heard of for time of the explosion. The accident occurred in a again-lane, on Sunday evening next, Jan. 18th, at coughs and colds, but none had been of material service to Mr. Atchison said that Mr. Allen's resolution had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; young fellow, named occasionally William Poston, who time of the explosion. The accident occurred in a lagain and that these resolutions would refer themselves.

Mr. Calhoun suggested that meantime the reso-Mr. Calloun suggested that meantime the resolutions be laid over, and that, on some future day, amination upon the charge of having exhibited two of his lutions be laid over, and that, on some future day, amination upon the charge of having exhibited two of his lutions be laid over, and that, on some future day, amination upon the charge of having exhibited two of his lutions be laid over, and that, on some future day, amination upon the charge of having exhibited two of his lutions be laid over, and that, on some future day, amination upon the charge of having exhibited two of his lutions be laid over, and that, on some future day, amination upon the charge of having exhibited two of his lutions be laid over, and that, on some future day, amination upon the charge of having exhibited two of his lutions be laid over, and that, on some future day, amination upon the charge of having exhibited two of his lutions be laid over, and that, on some future day, amination upon the charge of having exhibited two of his lutions belong the lutions are larger than the lutions are larger to the lutions are General Cass replied, that if we gave twelvemonths' notice, and that if, at the expiration of that
period, Great Britain persisted in her claim to the some surprise in the justice-room; for he not only ques- expected that about four o'clock to-day there would lane. tioned the right of the Lord Mayor to send him for trial, be sufficient air in the workings to enable the search Mr. Allen hoped the resolution would be permitted to pass to the committees. When they should render but he denied the application of the law as quoted by Mr. to be continued. There can, however, be little doubt

> Poaching Affray .- On Tuesday last, January 13, the magistrates of Worcestershire, sitting in petty sessions at Worcester, were occupied some time in investigating a charge brought by William Mann, a gamekeeper of Lord Sandys, who resides at Om-that it was a counterfeit, and not the sound one which I The case, as laid before the bench on the part of the prosecution, was briefly as follows :- On Saturday, the 8th of November last, the gamekeeper, while patrolling a certain portion of his Lordship's preserves, called Gardener's-coppice, encountered the prisoner Day, in company with his companions, named Woodward and Curnock, busily engaged in laying snares for game. On the parties catching sight of the gamekeeper they approached him in a menacing attitude, and Woodward and Day set upon the keeper with heavy sticks or bludgeons while Curnock kept the keeper's dog at bay. The keeper attempted to defend himself, but was overcome by numbers, and the poachers succeeded in knocking down Mann and rendering him insensible from the effects of two scalp wounds, the marks of which he showed to the Court. On recovering his senses the keeper found himself alone, and saw nothing more of his assailants until last week, when Day was taken at the house of his parents at White Lady Aston. at the house of his parents at White Lady Aston, about ten miles from Ombersley. Woodward, the second of the poachers, was tried at the last Worces-18th, at five o'clock precisely." tershire Quarter Sessions (last week) on a charge of stealing a waistcoat at Worcester, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, as above described. Cu.nock, it seems, has left the country, never having been seen or heard of since the above transaction. Both the complainant and the defendant were supported by legal advisers; Mr. Hido, of Worcester, appearing for the proceedings of the interpolitan delegate to the late Chartist Convention at Manchester, give a report of his delegation. Mr. John Hornby was called to the chair. Mr. Shaw concisely and ably detailed the proceedings of that important conference, and resumed his seat amid the cheering of a full and attention and the cheering of a full and attention as the cheering as the ch Hido, of Worcester, appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Brampton, of the same city, for the accused. On behalf of Day a bold defence was set up, Mr. Brampton being instructed to plead an alibi. To substantiate this, two witnesses were called, viz., the meeting separated. mother of the accused, and a young woman owning the euphonious name of Martha Huggins, with whom it would seem that Day is "keeping company."
> Mrs. Day deposed that her son left home at 0 o'clock on the Saturday morning with Martha Huggins to on the Saturday morning with Martha Huggins to go to Worcester, and returned at 11 o'clock with her on the Saturday morning to Worcester. Both left White Lady Aston at 9 o'clock, and she positively swore that he never left her company until 9 o'clock the strength of Saturday morning the militia force; chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Mr. P. M'Grath, C. Doyle, T. M. Wheeler, Mr. T. Clark, Mr. R. Ridley, and Mr. T. Cooper, at the purpose of pertioning the militia force; the purpose of p the subject, I shall direct the City Solicitor to prosecute. that he never left her company until 9 o'clock the attend and address the meeting. Tuesday. — Forgery. — Michael Marlow, formerly a same evening. The attack at Ombersley, five or six

miles from Worcester, was stated to have taken place custody, and imprisoned as a begging-letter writer since at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After patiently hear-his discharge from the police force, was placed at the ing both sides, the magistrates decided on commitbar before Mr. Bingham upon several charges of uttering ting the prisoner to take his trial at the March asforged checks purporting to be drawn by Mr. Henry sizes on the charge, when the jury would decide on the validity of the defence set up. The prisoner was accordingly committed for trial. Another Serious Collision on the Midland engine of the passenger train was thrown off the ing adjourned. WENDESDAY.—EMBEZZLEMENT.—Thomas Thorn was line, and it was almost a miracle that none of the brought before Mr. Maltby for final examination, charged passengers were either killed or wounded. We are with having embezzled various sums of money belonging happy to state, however, that the whole number to his late employer, Mr. Watson, earver, gilder, and pic- escaped uninjured, and the only inconvenience to his late employer, ar. watson, earver, gluer, and picture-dealer, No. 210, Piccadilly. Mr. Watson said the prisoner was engaged by him in August, 1844, as clerk, and hours until the line could be cleared; the engine continued in the same until Febuary 1845, when he left.
It was the duty of the prisoner to keep the books, and reof the mineral train was also seriously damaged,

ceive money, and hand the same over immediately to him. but not to the extent of the passenger engine, which Prosecutor, some time after the prisoner had gone away, was a remarkably powerful one and nearly new. Mr. recently, when he caused him to be taken into custody. was hurt; the greatest confusion, however, pre-Four engines, and a large number of labourers, were set to work to clear the line of all impediments, so Monday,—Irish Amusements,—Oh! why Did ye that the public should be as little inconvenienced as Die ?—John Shaughensey was charged with violently as- possible. Our correspondent was informed that the reason the driver could not stop the engine at the station, was owing to the slippery state of the rails. Immediately on the accident becoming known at Derby, the engine-driver and guard in charge of the the parents, who are Irish, have been assembled at the train, were sent for by the board to explain the cause of the accident, and there cannot be a doubt but the

each party joining in the affray. The prisoner seized the each. The return includes upwards of twenty thoucomplainant by the neck, and flung her under the table. sand subscribers to the lines and branches of last ses-He afterwards forced her head through a pane of glass, sion alone, subscribing to the extent of £213,86,703 drama, which occurred in a village near that town.

He represented the Delaware river and day as in a dreadfully defenceless condition. Now, he said, he would go for those resolutions; whether there was office and Post-roads be instructed to inquire into the the Secretary of the Theasure.—Dr. Quail, many beersellers, and butlers, domestic sand mail-guards, with a multitud unrecorded in the book of trades. TUESDAY.—APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT AGAINST | Decreeners, and butters, domestic servants, notinen, and some time and mail-guards, with a multitude of other callings afterwards acknowledged that it was he who had

Forthcoming Meetings.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members

and transacting other business connected therewith, places:-

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road : t half-past six o'clock .- City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane: at six o'clock. - Westminster: at the Neville and Rayner, and Mesdames Campbell and Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at Neville. half-past seven .- Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's. Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at upon which I have a claim of £15,000, since 1829, half-past seven.—Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington whilst the government are also indebted to me in the amount of £50 a-year, for eight years, from Poland. The precisely.—Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern. British Parliament accords £12,400 a-year to pay the Disson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—Marylebone: Polish refugees, but I have not been paid any subsidy at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-MONDAY EVENING.

Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth. at eight o'clock precisely.

TURSDAY EVENING. Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheathhill, at eight o'clock.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members. Hull: The weekly meetings of the Co-operative Land Society are, on Sunday night at six, and Tuesday at eight o'clock, in the Council-room, Pier-street, Wellington-street.

Tower Hamlets .- Mr. P. M'Grath will deliver a ecture on "The Land and the Charter," at the Vhittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, or Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock precisely. City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farring-lon-street.—The public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning next January 18th. In the evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. B. Wall will deliver a lecture on "Elocution, in cluding sketches of celebrated orators of the platform,

Committee, will deliver a public lecture—Subject, effects many parties in and around Stamford have experience of Chartism and the Chartist Policy"—
persenced from its use in asthmas, coughs, and difficulty on Sunday evening next, January 18th, at the Coach of breathing, and the complimentary manner in which Painters' Arms. Circus-street, to commence at seven they recommend them. clock precisely.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES .- A public meeting will be held at the Investigation Hall, Circus-street. Marylebone, on Tuesday evening next, January 20th, to petition for the restoration of the above exiles. The members of the Executive Committee and Mr. Thomas Cooper will be present and address the meeting. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.
Westminster.—Mr. P. M'Grath, President of the

Executive Committee, will deliver a public lecture at man is willing to give all the information possible to the Parthenium, St. Martin's-lane, on Sunday parties who may be suffering from the same disease, and evening next, at seven o'clock, January 18th. Subject, "Review of the events of the past year." CAMBBRWELL AND WALWORTH .- A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Mon-

day evening next, January 19th, at eight precisely. Frost, Williams, and Jones.—A public meeting to petition Parliament to address her Majesty to grant a free pardon to the above-named patriotic exiles will be held at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street, on Monday evening, January 26th.

five o'clock precisely. CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—A special

MILITIA.—After the usual lecture on Sunday evening next, January 18th, a public meeting will be held at the City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, to held at the City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, to

take into consideration the attempt of the Govern-

ment to force the people unwillingly to serve in the militia. Admission free. THE NATAL DAY OF THE IMMORTAL THOMAS PAINE at the George and Dragon, Blackheath-hill, on Monday evening, January 26th. The following democrats have accepted invitations, and will be present :- The members of the Chartist Executive committee, Mr. G. J. Harney, and Edmund Stallwood. Tickets 1s. 6d. each, to be obtained of Mr. Morgan, Butcher-row, Deptford ; Mr. T. M. Wheeler, Crown-court, Dean-street; Mr. G. J. Harney Northern Star Office; and at the bar of the George

Chartist Intelligence

LONDON.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY .- At meeting of the City District it was resolved unani-"That this district hold a meeting once per fortnight, at the City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street." "That each member do pay one penny per month, to defray local expenses." "That the sub-secretary (Mr. James Wyatt) do

Somers-Town.—A respectable audience assembled on Sunday evening last, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, to hear Mr. John Shaw, On the motion of Messrs. Humphries and Laurie, a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Shaw for the sa-

THE MILITIA.—A public meeting will be held in the South London Chartist Hall, corner of Webberstreet, Blackfriars-road, on Monday evening next, January 19th, 1846, for the purpose of petitioning

THE APPROACHING DUNCOMBE SOIRER .- At the general committee meeting, held at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Wednesday evening, Jan. the 14th instant-Mr. James in the chair-letters were read from Douglas Jerrold and Chas. Dickens, Esqrs., highly approving of the object of the meeting. Also from W. D. Christie, M.P. for Weymouth, stating the great pleasure that he had in accepting Another Serious Collision on the Midland the invitation to be present at the soirce. Mr. J. Railway.—A very serious collision took place at the Knight reported that he had attended a meeting of Chesterfield station on Tuesday morning. It appeared that as the down train, from Derby to Leeds, cial-road East, and that that body had pledged themarrived at the station at Chesterfield, she was moving selves unanimously to attend the soirce, and expresswas shut off at a considerable distance from the present on the occasion and address the meeting. station, the train, in consequence of the rate it was Favourable reports were received from all quarters, then going at, was unable to stop, and ran with lear- many of the committee renewing their supply of ful violence into a mineral train which was crossing tickets, their first being exhausted. Much routine at the moment from the down to the up line. The business was necessarily gone through, and the meet-

BANKRUPTS. [From the Gazette of Friday, January 16.] Thomas Ledyard Evill and Thomas Dowglass, of Vigostreet, cloth manufacturers-Isaac Denning, of 1, Tich- appear, he (the applicant) had come prepared to pay bourne-street, watchmaker-Thomas Woodyatt Hooper, the amount of the recognizances which had been of 5, Bathurst-street, Hyde-park-gardens, chemist __ entered into. Mr. Henry replied, that as the party had Alfred Bunnett, of 19, Bridge-house-place, Newington- declined coming forward, he certainly should estreat his causeway, window blind maker-Thomas Caswell and recognizances. He (Mr. Henry) then asked what was ascertained that several of the customers' bills had been received and not accounted for. He immediately sought and it was soon ascertained that all the passengers but was soon as t leather sellers-Frederic Kerr, of Harley-street, Maryle- pearance of the party, and was told by the police-sergeant bone, of Pentraheilen, Shropshire, and Hammersmith, who had taken the charge, that the amount was 40s. bookseller-William Orchard, of Portsea, Hampshire, The recognizances were accordingly estreated, and the builder—Richard Stafford, of 1, Warnford-court, City, share agent—William Buckley, of Hollingrove, York. that the party charged, instead of being Mr. George shire, woollen cloth manufacturer—William Lawrence, of Sheffield, stove manufacturer—Thomas Clay, of Long-roydbridge, Yorkshire, merchant—Thomas Brown, of Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. It appears that about Leeds, stockbroker — Thomas Williams, of Bristol, eleven o'clock on Monday night the attention of policevictualler-William Maud, of Liverpool, victualler-Peter constable 112 A was called to a gentleman who was Owen, of Liverpool, miller—Robert Edwards Walker, of lying on the floor outside one of the boxes in Astley's Liverpool, shipbroker-John Alldritt, of Rugely, Stafford. Theatre, and who appeared to be labouring under shire, ropemaker.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY .- On Friday a fatal accident occurred at the Matchley sta-THE TWENTY MILLION SUBSCRIPTION LIST.—On tion of the Midland Railway, near Leeds. One of on duty felt it necessary to send for Mr. Wagstaff, the dithe lid of the costin, and inspected the features of the Tuesday one of the most voluminous returns that the workmen, a bricklayer, was crossing the line with probably ever issued from the Parliamentary printing press, appeared. It is a list of all subscribers to the Railways of last session under £2,000. The return is much make the poor fellow, and is much make the poor fellow. Sunday morning. The room was quite full of people at is much more curious in its details than the preceding one, which gave a list of purchasers above £2,000 engine was immediately stopped, and the unfortunate had, however, it is said, reached the ears of Morris, the

by which she was much cut. At length the police came, the riot was qualled and the cornes was remarkd to.

6s. 4d. It presents a combination of peers and A man in a fit of insanity killed his wife and five printers, vicars and vice-admirals, spinsters and half-children, and then set fire to his house to conceal his Mr. J. M. Clayton took up the subject of the Atlantic coast defences. The neglect of Congress for lifteen or twenty years past, to put our seaboard for
sifteen or twenty years past, to put our seaboard for
tifeastions in any state of efficiency was notorious.

6. Resolved, I nat the Committee on the Antland past been detailed he had never be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organising the militia in the territory of Oregon, and furnishing them with arms and ammunition, to defend themselves against the en
tifeastions in any state of efficiency was notorious.

6. Resolved, I nat the Committee on the Antland never be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organism the militia in the territory of Oregon, and furnishing them with arms and ammunition, to defend themselves against the en
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6. Resolved, I nat the Committee on the Antland never be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organism the militia in the territory of Oregon, and formulate the had never be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organism the militia in the territory of Oregon, and formulation to the savage as what nad just been detailed he had never be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organism the militia in the territory of Oregon, and formulate the savage as what nad just been detailed he had never be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organism the militia in the territory of Oregon, and tornoy's clerks and college scouts, waiters at Lloyds, geon of Magdeburg, declaring that he had been attended to had never be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organism to mising the militia in the territory of Oregon, and tornoy's clerks and college scouts, waiters at Lloyds, geon of Magdeburg, declaring that he had been attended to had never be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organism to the induition of the savage as what nad just been detailed he had never be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organism to the ind engineers, dairymen and dyers, braziers, bankers, beersellers, and butlers, domestic servants, footmen, thing consumed, and the bodies calcined. The man

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

LESSEE, MR. JOHN DOUGLARS, CONTINUED SUCCESS of the Comic Pantomime. Extraordinary Novelty for Six Nights only. Engagement of the Matchless Collection of Wild Animals. consisting of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Panthers, &c., that were exhibited at Astley's by Mr. Carter, the Lion King, and also Mr. White, the Tiger Tamer, who will have the honour of introducing them on Wednesday and during the week in the Grand Spectacle of the "Lion of the Desert." To be followed by, on Monday and Tuesday, the "Castle of Glencairn." Characters by Messrs.

On Wednesday, and during the week, to commence with the "Lion of the Desert," in which the Lion Conqueror will go through his wonderful feats with the Wild Animals of the Forest. To be followed by the "Yow of Silence,"

After the first piece on Monday and Tuesday, "The Cricket on the Hearth." To conclude with the Grand Comic Pantomime of 'Old Nick in China." Old Nick, Mr. T. Lee; Harlequin,

Mr. Ellar; Pantaloon, Mr. D. Lewis; Clowns, Messrs. Buck and Lewis; Columbine, Miss Massall. Stage Manager, Mr. Neville. Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.



PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,
ND a rapid cure of ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION. A COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by
DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters of the world. The following have just been received :-CURES OF ASTHMAS, COUGHS, AND COLDS IN STAMFORD. From Mr. R. Bagley, bookseller, Ironmonger-street.

Nov. 15, 1845. GENTLEMEN-Having been some few months appointed the pulpit, and the bar."

agent for Stamford for your excellent medicine, I have
MARYLEBONE.—Mr. C. Doyle, of the Executive great pleasure in communicating to you the beneficial

One highly respectable gentleman in Stamford has experienced the most wonderful benefit in a severe and obstinate asthma, with which he has been troubled for the last twenty years. Calling at my shop the other day. he told me that he had a few days previous caught a bad col l, and by taking two or three of the wafers on going to bed, he found the cough entirely removed the next day. I have sold dozens of boxes entirely through his recommendation: I have pleasure in adding that the gentle-

on application to me I may give his name. CURES IN SHEFFIELD.

From Mr. A. Whittaker, bookseller, 1, Forgate, Sheffield. Jan. 2, 1846. Gentlemen-Numberless parties in and around Sheffield, have found the greatest benefit from Dr. Locock's Pulmonie Wafers.

Among the rest a gentleman, who has been a leading actor on the Sheffield stage upwards of twenty years, assured me that he always kept by him a box of Locock's Wafers, whether at home or when travelling to distant towns, as being the best and readiest remedy he can get for colds and hoarseness, so peculiarly troublesome in his profession. And the gentleman, who lives at Pitshim until he tried Locock's Wafers, which at once cured

A. WHITTAKER.

ANOTHER CURE OF COUGH AND COLD. 4, Princes-street, Hull, Dec. 3, 1845. Dear Sir, - Having received speedy and permanent relief from the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I beg respect-

Last winter I took cold, which brought on a very bad cough; for some time I neglected it; it soon, however began to wear a serious aspect. Having an aversion to call in a medical man, I was easily prevailed upon by a will be commemorated by a public democratic support friend to try Dr. Locock's waters. The first box did me so much service that I felt assured it only required a little perseverance to obtain a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am now

perfectly restored to health by them. Yours truly, C. PANER. To Mr. Reinnardt.

ANOTHER CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Edward Preston, Coal Merchant, Paragon-street, Hull.

Dated April 6, 1845. Sin,-Grateful for the relief my wife has experienced by the use of LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, from a distressing Asthmatic Cough, with which she was afflicted for the last fourteen years, I feel a great desire that her surprising cure should be made known, for the benefit of those suffering as she did, &c .- Yours, &c., EDWARD

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar

Choral of Lichfield Cathedral. Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845. GENTLEMEN, -A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour,-I find by allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes right and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have

The particulars of hundreds of cures may be had from very Agent throughout the Kingdom. Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs.

SAMUEL PEARSALL.

ver used. (Signed)

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and considerably increase the power and flexibility of the

They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 11d. 2s. 9d., and 11s. per Box. AGENTS .- DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-Street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. CAUTION.—To Protect the Public from spurious imitations, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners have caused to be printed on the Stamp outside each Box, the words Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, in white Letters on a Red Ground. If purchasers will attend to this Caution they will be sure to get the genuine article.

Sold by one or more Agents in every Town in the Kingdom: Sions of a Mild Winter -It has been remarked whenever a severe winter is about to take place, that the ants bury themselves very deep in the earth. Last winter, which was very severe, these insects were found at the depth of two feet below the surface of the earth, whilst this year they are only two inches under ground. The same with the bees; last at the most terrific speed, and, although her steam ed a desire that Mr. Feargus O'Connor should be hives. This season the entrance to them is scarcely long winter they had stopped every avenue to their closed .- Brusselles Gazette.

THE DRUNKEN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH .-- At the Lam-

beth Police-office on Tuesday last, while the night charges were being disposed of, a person of respectable appearance got into the witness-box, and, addressing Mr. Henry, said, that on the preceding night a gentleman had been charged at the Tower-street station-house with being intoxicated, and being admitted to bail was so ill on that merning as to be quite unable to attend before his worship, and as it was not his intention to the effects of excessive intoxication. The constable, with assistance, conveyed his drunken charge to the station-house in Tower-street, Lambeth; and on reaching that place he appeared so far gone, that the sergeant visional surgeon, who promptly attended, and by his assistance the patient became sufficiently recovered to be conscious of his situation, and gave a fictitious name and address. He, however, sent for the Marquis of Blandford, but the noble Marquis was from home at the time. Duke of Marlborough's valet, and that person instantly hastened to the station-house, gave bail for the prisoner's appearance the next day, and was the person who at-

tended and paid the money. Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16. Great Windmillstreet, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New-ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of

Westminster. Saturday, January 17, 1846;