TO THE WORKING PEOPLE. My FRIENDS, Some slight notice of our apmaching trials appeared in the Northern Star of week, copied from a Liverpool paper, intiting that they would commence at Lancaster on by 25th of this month, THIS DAY FORTNIGHT; Since ha regular notice of trial for that day has been gred upon us. You see, then, that the first Tory men is to commence on Saturday fortnight. You is that while votes of thanks are about being proposed to soldiers for their great achievements proid; while Lord Stanley gives an implied conthere never was an event in this country looked for increase their exertions and subscriptions on behalf of NEWCASTLE.—A public meeting of the pitmen four unparalleled sufferings; while the most violent may. have been most ignominiously subjected; while No matter: there is no:, and never was in my time, a single Secret Association in the country; while an pinnion for a Repeal of the Union, which a minister of the crown, in my hearing, in his place in the Hosse of Commons, said he would resist to his doub and which is described as an intention not of but of dismembering her empire—is allowed to exist Join no party! stick tegether! and right must prein Ireland, and whilst that association is in cor- vail. the expenditure of their funds, while the Chartist | sustain. body have regular balance-sheets submitted to them. thrwing that every farthing has been legitimately apended; no such items to be found as " £5 to Mr. Price, of Manchester, in consideration of his knockand expence of collecting the funds. Recollect that a meal at your expense-I never received one farthing. Mr Joseph Reece in the chair. I have been treasurer; and recollect, that from the port of Mr. O'Connor, at Sunderland dy that you read this till the trials come on, will be Committee beg to acknowledge the following sums but one forinight, and that there are now in my with many thanks :hands scarcely any funds. You are poor, it is true; but so are your fellow labourers who are to be tried; and they must not be excrificed for want of the means of defence. You will have some notion of

agent attends at the Crown Office with the list, for fully invited to attend. the purpose of reducing the number to twenty-four, LONGION.—Mr. Samuel Robinson, one of the the agent for the Crown striking off twelve, and the true, on Tuesday night, since his liberation, to a very baides other legal expenses. Lifence! Upon cerasions of this kind there are shilling and threepence for Mrs. Ellis, being a fifth of Dr. Black ...

the elemency of our prosecutors when I tell you

Eways various speculations as to what Feargus will a collection after Mr. Davies's sermon, and a trifle for Mr. Shaw ... ... &; and that you should not remain in suspence the National Defence Fund. ecrocate them!!!

Stiton-in-Ashfield, and one from Barnsley.

Fide; but now they sting me sorely, to think that I as many places as possibly can are requested to send delegates. Econlo have suffered them for one who pledged him
Elf to our principles, and expressed sorrow at not

was held here on Tressay evening, Mr. Sullivan in the

Advestisement of public meeting "Sun"

newspaper ... The seat and not the principles that he sought: transacted. and therefore do I hereby register my vote and voice that I did not pry more attention to the information for the purpose of carrying the object into off ct. ten of George White, who all through endeavoured A GRAND TEA PARTY, FESTIVAL, AND BALL took, Stationery ... ... ... 0 1 0

# ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO. 274.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1843.

PRICA FOURPENCE HALFPENNY of 1 ive shillings per operter

hew Poor Law by the Times newspaper, to the our reward! while the real offenders are allowed to

Hurrah for the Charter! and No Surrender! I am, my friends, Your faithful friend,

FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

P.S.—By this day week I hope to be able to make sompelling her Majesty to change her measures," a good return of funds received for the Defence.

respondence with a foreign state, and in re- I cannot conclude without stating that our indescipi of supplies from that state to effect that fatigable solicitor and friend, Mr. Roberts, is unceaspurpose; and while an agent, though not ac ing in his exertions. I see him almost daily, and am knowledged as such, is influerating in that foreign well pleased with his mode of transacting business. state in search of comfort, aid, and supplies, to effect These trials have been hastened on by a month, no 3" dismemberment of the Empire"; while an asso- doubt in the hope of preventing the country from ciation is in existence in England boasting of its having sufficient time to furnish the means of defence. possession of £50,000, and its capability of raising One more word I have to say. It is this. We must £500,000, to compel her Majesty to change her not, as in 1839-40, have separate defence funds : we measures, even by means of corrupting the electors, must have one General Defence Fund. The evil Harcessary :- [the first attempt of this revolutionary result of separate local defence funds is this :- In bely to effect its object, by the latter means, has general more money is raised for an individual than ben made at Bolton, where a call has been made is necessary; while those who subscribe to that mon Mr. Ainsworth to resign his seat, because he fund imagine that they relieve the general fund : refuses to be a tool of the Corn Law League, but it is no such thing. One Defense Fund, and None of these associations publish any account of that a general one, is as much as the country can

Charrist Antelligence.

ing Feargus O'Connor off the platform, to be, BIRMINGHAM-CHARTIST COUNCIL MEETING. E-patched by the hired assassins of the League." —This important body assembled on Sunday last, at Mind, this is an important feature in our agitation, the Chartist Room, Aston Street. Mr. Thomas Wilsful all our funds are accounted for, and ford was called to the chair. The minutes of the prewhy! Because, "conspirators" will apply monies to which the council proceeded to discuss the code of byepurposes which cannot be made public, and they dare laws introduced by the directing Committee at the prepo in consequence publish a balance sheet];—with vious meeting. The clauses were read over by the I knowledge of these facts before us, and with chairman and discussed separately; and after a few nowledge of these facts before us, and with verbal alterations and additions they were unanimously adopted. It was then resolved—"That in consequence inquire into the state of the nation andisposed of, of the other duties of the council depriving them of the a Charlist sacrifice is to be offered up to propitiate power of taking an active part on Mr. White's Defence the wealthy manufacturers and the grumbling Committee, that the following persons be authorised to act in that capacity:—Messrs Mason, Muriess, Reece, Cowan, Potts, and Knight." Several collectors handed Arrificed for; to appearse the prejudices of the League, in their books and money to the secretary; after which and the fears of the landlords; and not for any single a long discussion took place as to the propriety of get-Let that we have committed. However, so it is; and ting up a public meeting to petition Parliament on the THE POLITICAL VICTIMS AND LORD ABINGER. day evening next, at half past six o'clock. thank God that I am in a situation to do for those the directing committee. It was then resolved unani-the are to be my fellow victims, that which I never mously—"That a public dinner should be held in have done for myself-To Beg. Always bear honour of Feargus O Connor, Esq., previous to his trial in mind that my numerous trials have never at the next ass'zes." A public meeting will also be held nated by the Great Metropolitan Meeting, held some cost you one farthing, while the prosecutions on the occasion. After the transaction of other busiin 1839-10, cost me nearly £100, besides the trouble three o'clock on Sunday next.

ASTON STREET MEETING .-- Mr. G. White ad- Now that the public excitement consequent upon the I never travelled a mile at your expence—I never ate dressed a meeting at this place on Monday evening last, proceedings of the recent Conference has subsided, the

Recollect that I have published an account of the held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, and passed appointment. To this end arrangements will be imme- public meeting on Monday evening next, and Mr man applies for relief it will be refused, and if re- Corn Laws would be an injury to the working expenditure of every farthing of every fund of which 'a vote of thanks to Mr. Kidd, for his conduct in sup-

MANCHESTER - The General Defence Fund

A working man, per Mr. C. Dayle..... 5 0 Mr. Holden, tailor ...... 3 0 Manchester Painters, 3d. subscription 15 0 

All parties holding collecting books for the General in the indication of the General in the House of Commons on Linguistics and a tea party, held on Tuesday night, for the benefit of the leth inst., and it will augur badly for the justice and a tea party, held on Tuesday night, for the benefit of miscay and make what regulations they may, no fren poor George White, an Irish wool comber, distely to the Committee, who meet every Monday in humanity of the country, if the table of the House is not Mrs. Eilis. The meeting was well attended, Mr. misery, and make what regulations they may, no is honoured by a special jury. Yes, 48 respect- the Committee R-om, Brown-street, at eight o'clock. able gentlemen of Warwickshire have been returned. THE CHARTIST PAINTERS of Manchester have universal execuation in which Abinger is held. by the High Sheriff of the county, to constitute established a reading room in Spear-street, opposite the White's Jury. A Special Jury is thus struck. The White Lion, which is open every day at eleven o'clock, High Sheriff of the county is appointed by the take place, every Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock. Per post, to the member selected to present it. Crown: he nominates forty-eight persons, and his The public and the trades of Manchester, are respect-

agent for the person to be tried, if he has one, attentive audience, and gave general satisfaction. He triking off twelve more, when the remaining will deliver a lecture on the origin of the late insurrectwenty-four constitute the panel, and the first tion in the Potteries, on Tuesday night next, at seven quent upon a great Metropolitan Public Meeting, held en Monday last, for the purpose of inspecting the might be divided, and who would be glad to do the belve drawn by ballot from that number consti- o'clock, in the Vauxhall School room. Admission by held November 17th, 1842, at the Crown and Anchor secretary and treasurers' books, to appoint a fresh comticket, one penny each, to be had of the Council at the Tavern, Strand, T. S. Duncombe, E.q., M.P., in the mittee for the next six months, and to transact any be one way of saving the rates. But the saving the the Special Jury. We paid 27 for this honour, door of the School room. The money collected by Mr. chair: W. Robinson was disposed of as follows:—National FIFIT-MAR INNOCENT MEN are to be thus tried and Defence Fund, £2 8: 3d.; Mr. W. Ellis's defence 14s.; 

h will tell you. He will plead Not Guilty, and SELBY.—The North and East Riding District held Mr. Rogers .. ... is fend his principles, and his right and your right to a delegate meeting in the Chartist Meeting Room on Mr. J. H. Parry ... ... 0 10 0 Sunday. Mr. Pinder, from Hull, was called to the chair; the first business wass to examine the Secre-I have this moment received £2. One from taries balance sheet, which was found correct. Those places who are in arrears are requested to forward the forget the future. It is probable that another electinest three months, but after reading the correspondence find may take place at Nottingham; and, as I have upon the subject, and hearing the statements of the tarned the freedom of speech, if not of voting for delegates, it was found impossible to engage one at that town, I cannot forbear saying a word or two B. Burley, the district secretary, for the honourable upon the subject. I still feel the pain of the two manner he discharged his duties as delegate to the blews I received on my chest: and, until the Sturge Conference. The next delegate meeting will be Birmingham Conference, I bore them as marks of held at Selby on the 19th day of March next, to which To Committee Room, Crown and Anchor 0 10

being able to bring over his class to our aid, and chair. A petition, praying for e quiry into the con-Who has since done more than any man living to duct of Lord Abinger, relative to the late special commissions on the motion of Mr. Overton seconded by Miching classes. In supporting Sturge, I Wyart, and others, was manim-nely agreed to;—Mr. Duto, "Horning Advertiser" (four inserting in this late is because I really believed him sin- Dancombe to present it to the House of Commons Mr. the so because I really believed him sin- Dancombe to present it to the House of Commons. Mr. tions) ... ... ... 1 6 0 term in his desire for a union, by which our Overton reported from the Metropolitan Delegate Meetropolitan Del Fine per might be established. His conduct in ing. A discussion took place relative to the nomination Printing double crown posters ... ... 1 11 its Conference, however, has convinced me that it of the Executive Other busines relative to the meetings Ditto, window bilis ... ... 0 11 0 was the meetings Ditto, resolutions and petition ... 0 6 0

Exhibit Mr. Joseph Sturge, when he shall again attended to lecture neve on Monday evening; a deputa-That man has done as more home shall again attended to lecture nere on Monday evening; a deputaline of Assembly Room, Crown and
That man has done as more home shall again attended to wait on Feargus O'Connor, re-That man has done us more harm than either questing him to take the chair at a public meeting on Teries or the League; and I am only sorry the ensuing Monday. A subscription was then entered

to discusde me from any connection with him or place on Tuesday evening in the splendin saloun of the Farty. But the fact is, I am too much in the Frangus O'Connor in the chair. The profit sarising from tion of praising and assisting my bitterest enemies the entertainment were devoted towards defraying the If the expense of my best friends. However, it expenses of the London delegates to the late Bumingtries from a disinchination to believe men as bad ham Conference. Shortly after six o'clock, the Chairis they are, when they profess kindliness towards man having arrived, a numerous company sat down to the people. ing several popular airs, and by the universal good It was my intention to have given up this month feeling and harmony which prevailed. This exhibitating and the presize Part of March to the collection of repast being concluded, Mr. O'Connor in an address of funds for a part and ability, which was repturously apfunction the reference of those who are to be tried planded, dwelt on the present position of the Chartist with me; but her the near approach of our trials body, the defection of the Evening Star, the prospects body, the defection of the Avening Star, the prospects will at cree confined the people that the time for of the forthooming trials, and stated his determination, preparation is the people that the time for of the forthooming trials, and stated his determination, preparation is short enough. In next Saturday's whether consigned to a dungeon or again set at liberty smongst them, never to desert the cause of the people, amongst them, never to desert the cause of the people, a cause in which he had suffered so much of persecutive the cause of the state of the state

Fig. directions that Sir James Graham, Mr. Bailey, versally acknowledged, and their Charter becomes steps he is taking to bring before the country the con-duct of the united to the un hill owner, and some others, should be subjected to law." Mr. Bairstow, in his usual elegant manner, duct of the unjust judge. A vote of thanks having five price. Fire evidence upon the trial, and probably a day may supported the sentiment, and elicited great applause, been given to the chairman, the meeting broke up, bearing the sentiment, and elicited great applause, been given to the chairman, the meeting broke up, be appointed the sertiment, and encues great appearance of the serti

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE POLITICAL VICTIM DEFENCE AND FAMILY SUPPORT Previously acknowledged Montrose (purchase money of Chartist Circulars)... ... ... Barnsley, duto... Radford Locality, Nottingham, ditto 0 10 4 Lambeth, ditto... ... 0 10 4 Mr. J. Wells, ...
Daventry, for Victims ... 0 2 0 W. H., Brighton ... ... A few Friends, Pentonville ... ... Cordwainers Society, Ashton-under-Lyne... ... ... ... 0 5 0 0 17 9 Butterlev Brompion ... An enemy to Oppression, for Victims Proceeds of Raffle for Silver Plated Caudle Sticks, presented by T.B. Somers Town ... ... 2 2 0 ... 2 2 0 Ditto, for Victims ... ... Halstead, Essex ... ... ...

Mr. G. Fawc £189 8 63 FOR MRS. ELLIS. ... 6 9 6 Previously acknowledged Mrs. Price Halstead, Essex... ... Dayentry ... ... ... 0 1 0 £6 13 6 FOR M'DOUALL.

Ulverton... ... 0 5 0

Previously acknowledged ... ... 19 9 42 Daventry ... ... ...

SIR,-You will confer a favour upon the "General Political Victim and Support Fund Committee," nomitime back, at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, by pub-

committee are resolved to devote their undivided atdiately made for augmenting the fund required for the Brown was invited to attend. defence of the political victims, and the support of the families of the incarcerated. Nor is our modern Jeffries, Abinger, forgotten; nor is the petition, calling for an inquiry into the proceedings of the special commission, and of Lord Abinger in particular, adopted by the immense meeting above referred to, the committee having already procured similar petitions from most of the metropolitan districts. They also trust that their provincial friends will not delay an hour in following the like course. Mr. Duncombe will propose his motion in the House of Commons on Thursday evening next. I may just add, that the signature of the chairman of

GENERAL POLITICAL VICTIM AND PAMILY SUPPORT FUND.

Yours respectfully,

J. HARRIS, Sec.

Balance sheet of expenditure and receipts conse-

Dr. Bowkett ... ... ... 0 10 Friends (per Mr. Balls) ... ... 0 3 0 Mr. Bunker (per Ridley) ... ... 0 0 6 (do.) Mr. Lovett ... 0 2 6 ... ... 0 14 0 Proprietor of Evening Star

Total Receipts.....£24 14 112 Total Expenditure...£24 11 6 Balance in Treasurer's hands ... £ 0 3  $5\frac{1}{2}$ 

EXPENDITURE. Lithographic Circular (invitations to public meetings) ... ... 0 11

Postage stamps ... ... ... 0 11 0 Wages of boardmen (ten at two shillings) 1 0 0 Anchor ... ... ... ... 14 14 Ditto, Committee Room, Giobe, Shoslane, (four evenings at two shillings an. sixpence) ... ... 0 10 0

£24 11 6 Published by order of the Committee, THOMAS M. WHEELER, Auditors. WILLIAM BALLS, JOHN CLEAVE, Treasurer. JAS. HARRIS. Secretary. London, Feb. 4, 1843.

vered two lecture here, to very attentive audiences, on Sun day and Monday evenings.

NORWICH.—At a public meeting held in the which the supplicators" should be in Laneaster, tion, and which was endeared to him by ties of the adopted, for an enquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinbe as to save expenses; or very probably the grown strongest and most heartfelt desription. Mr. O'Connor ger, at the late special commission; it was resolved to have been proposed to be request. T. S. Dincombe. Esq., M.P., to present the periods. You have now your own sase before you. You this their specific it and that right research to oppose the Corn Laws! It was abound that they mined exertions protect you.

The have now have now here the house of Commons the lordy few wallow in luxury.

The have now have the lordy few wallow in luxury.

The have now have the lordy few wallow in luxury.

The have now have the lordy few wallow in luxury.

The have now have the lordy few wallow in luxury.

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The have now have the lordy few wallow in luxury.

The large was appointed to this class-made law, and a determination to shake off the lordy few wallow in luxury.

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The large was appointed to this class-made law, and a determination to shake off the lordy few wallow in luxury.

The large wallow in luxury.

The large was appointed to the second of the lordy few wallow in luxury.

The large wallow i Dust the first it; and that right speedily. Perhaps coming trials, and carnestly entreated his audience to injustice may occur in this once happy land.

meety to persons the prero- of the approaching prosecutions will be marked. Chair which was taken by Mr. Cleave, and the Vice- Saturday last, and considering the state of the weawith arms in their hands fighting against the prero- of the approaching prosecutions will be marked. Chairman proposed, as the third sentiment, "O'Con- ther, which was very stormy, there was a very good chair, which was taken by Mr. Cleave, and the Vice- Saturday last, and considering the state of the wea-Chairman proposed, as the third sentiment, "O'Connecting and singing praises to the patience and before the public, as every word spoken by every mand the love and admiration of the toiling millions, some having come forty miles to attend.

The weather the state of the weather the colours and sentiment, "O'Connecting and singing praises to the patience and before the public, as every word spoken by every mand the love and admiration of the toiling millions, some having come forty miles to attend.

The weather the with which was very stormy, there was a very good meeting, some having come forty miles to attend.

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The which was very stormy there was a very good meeting the state of the was a very good meeting. in a neat and eulogistic address, responded to this senti- who opened the proceedings of the day in a very able ment, which was received with loud acclamation. Mr. address, arging the necessity of a unity of action on peeches of wealthy manufacturers and their tools are peeches of wealthy manufacturers and their tools are too my soul and my honour, it is my firm convict Harris, Editor of the English Charlist Circular, in an the part of the sons of labour, before they could expeeches of the part of the sons of labour, before they could examined to pass as merely descriptive of the rich tion, that had not the Chartist body turned the able manner, responded to the toast of "The Democratic peet to get any thing in the shape of a fair remuneraplants feelings; while the winter has passed away league outbreak to a move for the Charter, Lanca-Press." The Chairman the proposed, as the last foast it ion for their labour, or be able to stand out against without a single breach of the peace; whilst my shire would have been in flames, and all England in of the evening, "Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis, the innumerable encroachments which the tyrannical the liberation of all political prisoners, and the spread drones are daily inflicting upon them, and sat down best exertions have been directed towards the main- revolution: that is, if the current had been directed of civil and religious liberty all over the world. Mr. by introducing to the meeting Mr. Swallow, Deleto the Repeal point, the League would have forced Bolwell, in an address suitable to this solemn subgate from Wakefield, who was required with warm
but been directed to an exposure of prison discipline the people into conflict with the troops. We stepped ject, directed the attention of his audience to the fate of marks of approbation. Mr. S. entered into a minute and a description of the paupers suffering under the in, and saved the nation : and prosecution is to be these unfortunate exiles, and called upon them to in detail of the encrosedments which the master class crease their exertions to obtain the Charter as the only made upon the miners throughout Britain, and said means of securing their liberation. A vote of thanks he was happy to show that the miners were alive to hardships of both of which you and your friends prosecute their scheme in a new and safer shape was given to the Chairman, who briefly replied, and their own interest, which was evinced by the recepthe company then speedily joined in the gay dance. tion he met with in the various districts he had vi-Mirth and pleasure was the order of the evening. This sited since their last public meeting, and the number enjoyment was prelonged to a late hour, when the of names enrolled in the Miners' Patlanthropical Sogranted, highly gratified with their evening's ciety. The following resolutions were then unanientertainment, and animated with a feeling of re- mously agreed to :- "That it is the opinion of this newed determination to proceed with still greater meeting, that the various speakers confine themselves vigour in the pursuit of that measure of political just as much as possible to the grievances that exist betice which alone will ensure happiness to the toiling tween as, the pitmen, and our masters." "That it is

be a meeting of two delegates from each colliery immediately after the conclusion of this meeting. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that our friend from Wakefield ought to be requested to remain amongst us another for night, for the purpose of assisting us in enrolling members and other business connected with the society." "That Benjamin Embleton be recommended by the Executive to assist Mr. Swallow in his mission on the Tyne and Wear, for the next fortnight, and that he be recommended as a regular lecturer," Several of the brawny sons of toil addressed the meeting in a style of reasoning and eloquence that wou d have done honour to the rulers of our nation. A delegate meeting was held immediately after the public meeting, at which delegates from the following places were present:-Quarrington Hill, Cassop, West Moor, Cramlington, Seaton Delavill, Seghill, Lawson Main, Joint Stock, Coxhoe, East Holywell, West Cramlington, Thornley, St. Lawrence, Haswell, Wingate, &c., and the following resolutions were agreed to :- " That Mr. D. Swallow be paid all necessary expences by each locality he may visit, and that Mr. B. Embleton be attend.

Mr. Kipp delivered a lecture in the Chartist Hall, on Sunday evening, upon the Queen's Speech and Lord Courtney's Address. He commenced by tracing the origin of Kings. which he did in a very able manner. He then reviewed Lord Courtney's speech, pointed out its many inconsistencies, and proved it to be a batch of sheer nonsense, such as is generally vended by his class. Mr. K. then urged upon his auditory, the necessity of uniting for the acquire-

THE CHARTISTS of Newcastle and Gateshead held their weekly business meeting on Monday evening, Mr. Smith in the chair; the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, after which there was a considerable amount of local business transacted. and several names enrolled. James Sinclair has removed from Gateshead to the Chartist Depot, 25, High Bridge, Newcastle.

BARNSLEY.—The Chartists of Barnsley beld a Wiskinson, was called to the chair. Mr. Aneas Daly moved the adoption of the petition, which was agreed to, and ordered to be signed by the Chairman, on

COVENTRY.—A discussion has taken place here, on the Corn Laws, between Mr. John Mason, of

some conversation concerning the income and expendi- the object is, to bring down the wages of ture, Mr. William Daniells proposed the following reso- the Sheffield workers to the level of Lancashire lution, "That the Lasswade and Bonnyrigg Charter and Cumberland weavers, and that the Guardians Association be now dissolved, and that this meeting are but tools of the manuf cturers in this conspiracy. agree to join the Scottish National Chartist Associa- If I am wrong let the manufacturers prove I am so tion." This was seconded by Mr. John Stewert, who let them call a meeting of the rate-payers and urged the propriety of joining a National rather than a renounce and denounce the above document. social Society, on the score of usefulness to the cause, to the officers the meeting broke up.

REDDITCH.—On Sunday evening, Mr. E. P Mead, preached a sermon in the Chartist Hall, and gave great satisfaction to his audience. Mr. E. P. Mead, on Monday morning, having heard that a quarters of the League, and that in a short time they intended sending £2 more in order to help it in its agitation for repeal, immediately placarded the town, challenging any Corn Law Repealer, on that evening, to a friendly discussion upon the question. He likewise sent a polite invitation to the party, who had collected and paid the above-mentioned sum to the League; many of them attended the evening's meeting and paid great attention. After Mr. Mead had dwelt upon the subject for nearly two The League, roused by the taunts of Mr. Ferrand, mium should be paid by the recipient. This would be hours, he requested any one present, if they had in the House of Commons, have at length abandoned a sort of license. It would be an honour and an induceany questions to ask him, to come forward and do so. their ticket meetings. No one attempted to do so, the meeting then quietly A public lecture was announced to be delivered on takers not only of benevolence but also of utility. separated.

LEEDS.—On Sunday evening last. Mr. Sheridan Nussey lectured in the room, Cheapside.

SHEFFIELD.-MR. WATKINS -At a meeting of the Chartist body, held on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10th, Mr. Davison in the chair, the following 28:h."

MR. SAMUEL PARKES delivered an excellent and impressive lecture on Sunday evening, which was should proceed. listened to with great attention by his hearers. QUEER'S SPEECH .- On Monday evening, Mr. G.

Julian Harney ably analysed "the Queen's Speech," and, after a lengthy address, concluded by moving the following resolution :- "That this meeting fied by the title of the 'Queen's Speech,' express discussion, he having the first half-hour, and then you, who have conferred so decided and extensive a having considered the mystifying rigmarole, digni-BRISTOL—Mr. Gammage, of Northampton, deliits concoctors, and an insult to the common sense of hour each. the country; and seeing that no hope is therein held out, to the suffering people, of any alleviation of of a Chairman, the object of the League party being begins. Nay, to such an extent might it be carried by their present sufferings, or removal of their wrongs: evidently to waste time, but it was ultimately callous hearted and unmerciful men, that you might be Chartists Rooms, on Saturday evening, a series of reso- this meeting earnestly calls upon their fellow counlutions were agreed to, and a petition to Parliament trymen to renow and redouble their exertions for the overthrow of class-legislation by the enactment of the People's Charter, through the establishment of 

go towards purchasing tracts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

I find in the Star of the 14th ultimo, that the Scot-

tish delegate, a fort night previous, held a meeting in

SIR,-I hope you will favour me by nserting the few following lines: --

the Mechanics' In titution, Birmingham, passing a recommending the "getting up of social meetings, or any other means that may be deemed necessary," also Trade and a National Debt of 800,000,000 were two To the first quotation, then—The Chartists of Kelso, in September last, contributed the sum of eight shillings and sixpence to assist in the defraying of Mr. Ross's debt. At their request I remitted the same by post office order the following day, desiring him to acknowledge the receipt of it as soon as convenient, to satisfy them. I waited for weeks but in vain. I then wrote to the Editor of the Dundee Herald, with the same desire, that Mr. Ross might get a glance for the mouster of class-legisla ion which now grinds at it, the editor assured me he (Mr. Ross) would get it. I have received no answer yet. If this is the manner ragement to co-operate with others elsewhere, in the re-

briefly say, that it would be wasting good money on bad to prosecute the Kelso agent for his pounds. He has given up a number of Ciculars, and were the spinion of this meeting that the only remedy for they turned into money, with any additional contribution present districes is a cordial union of our order tion, it would realise another equal sum of money, but throughout the united kingdom" "That there from the careless manner in which we have been used, they turned into money, with any additional contributhere is no intention at present to try.

solution proposed. To the second quotation, I would

I am, sir, Yours, &c., ADAM WRIGHT, Horse Market, Kelso.

Kelso, Feb. 6th, 1843,

THE POOR LAW GUARDIANS OF SHEFFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-I have had placed in my hands a circular addressed by the Guardians of the Sheffield Union to the manufacturers of the town. I give it ver-

" SHEFFIELD UNION.

"GENTLEMEN-Notwithstanding the precautionary measures adopted by the Poor Law Guardians, it is believed that a considerable number of the ablebodied poor might, at this time, obtain employment sufficient to render parochial assistance unnecessary allowed the same by such places as he may visit." To relieve the parish funds as much as possible, the That a meeting of delegates be held at the house of master manufacturers are recommended to divide Mr. Thomas Huichinson, the Free Masons Arms, their work wherever it is practicable, so as to em- mere measure of expediency, liable to be repealed Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, on Saturday the 18th ploy the greatest number of hands; and in every case where employment is refused under any prethe Tine and the Wear are respectfully requested to text whatever, and there is reason to suppose the ject was only agitation, if they only wanted inperson so refusing it receiving, or intends to apply oreased trade to give increased play to their for relief, the manufacturers are respectfully re- machinery, if they wanted to have an ther campaign quested to give immediate information to the Guar- similar to that of August last, they would persist in

"Your most obedient servant. "GEO. CROSLAND.

"Sheffield Vestry Office,

" Jany. 10th, 1843." Now, Sir, justice to the working men against ment of our inherent rights, by enrolling their whom this circular is directed, demands that it names as members of the National Charter Associa-should be dragged into the light, and its authors held tion, being the only agrication now extant, that is up to the deserved consure of all honest men. The calculated to benefit the working class. Several meaning of the present document is this, -where a names were enrolled after the lecture. Mr. Walton, manufacturer is employing one man at the present of London, will lecture in the same room, on Sun- Ame to whom he is paying 20s. per week, he is recommended to divide that man's work with another garding there being 6,300,000 agriculturists, and so as to give both half work and half wages. The men who are getting 18s. per week to be reduced to 9s.—those getting 16s. to be reduced to 8s. those getting 12., to be reduced to 6s.those getting 10s. to be reduced to 5s,-those it; and this being acceded to, Mr. W.'s statement getting eight shillings to be reduced to four shillings, thus bringing the employed operatives to work for a less remuneration than even parish pay. That such and the silent contempt of many of his own party. is the object is evidenced by the request made that ASHTON UNDER-LYNE.—Mr. Brown, from wherever a man refuses to work at the terms offered London lectured here on Tuesday. At the conclusion, by the employer, that the latter will give informations in mously:-

of your money, while you have received all of mine. THE COUNCIL of the boot and shoe makers' locality tention to the Guardians, so that when the working "That this meeting consider that a repeal of the ceiving relief it may be stopped, in either case classes unless accompanied by the measure of polidriving him to submit to the grinding terms and tical power contained in the People's Charter." starve-gut wages offered by the manufacturer. The evening, for the adoption of a petition to the House of pretext for this is, that the rates may be saved. As tropolis, it being the first time hat an accre-Commons, in support of Mr. Dancombe's motion for an a rate-payer I protest against this; I find as dited agent of the League has ever accepted of a Commons, in support of Mr. Dancombe's motion for an inquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger. Mr. Joseph Wikinson was called to the chair. Mr. Hoss Daly persons, but no difficulties of my own shall a messenger was sent to another Corn Law meeting

> as short-sighted and foolish as it is dishonest and by their employers, truth was completely victorious unjust. Reduce the working men, who are at the KETTERING,-Mr. Cooper of Leicester, attended | present time struggling to keep off the parish books covered, on that occasion, by petitions expressive of the Hames, (Mr. Cooper's bail;) was present, and after matter how tyrannical, how suringent, the Guardians ten, a collection was made, when he presented £5, will find themselves unable, for any length of time, to Mr. Hames was elected chairman, and Mr. Cooper stave off the certain results, viz. the pauperization of the meeting from which the petition emanates will be delivered a lecture which made a powerful impression the rate-payers themselves. If the Guardians are sufficient; and the petition itself can be transmitted, on the nadience, The collection amounted to one really desirous of saving the rates let them begin their pound, in addition to the £5 presented by Mr. Hames. | reforms where they are needed; let them get rid of some of their puppyish officials, and reduce the wages of the others. If division of labour is to be the order of the day, let me inform the Guardians Birmingham, and Mr. Rattray, an agent of the that in the circle of my acquaintance with the unfortunate recipients of parish relief, I could find two LASEWADE.—The usual half-yearly meeting of men capable of performing the duties of Mr. Crosthe Lasswade and Bonnyrigg Charter Association, was land, between whom the work of that gentleman other business. Mr. John Wyllie in the chair. After of the rates is not the object; in my opinion

Indeed a meeting of the rate-payers is much &c., upon which Mr. John Taylor rose and said, he had needed, not only for the consideration of the above an amendment to propose on Mr. D.'s motion, which circular, but also other matters connected with the was, "That this meeting agree to join the Complete very existence of the poor; the scale of relief has Suffrage Association." No one seconding this amend- of late been considerably reduced, while the amount ment, it of course fell to the ground, when the motion of relief is but nominal; the soup, I am assured the contributions have been so very limited, was carried all but unanimously. The meeting then by those who are so unfortunate as to be and the expenses so great. You may yet have to I must not, in the hurry of passing events, then arose with respect to engaging a lecturer for the first the finites. The first the finites of the same without delay to the Secretary. A discussion Proprietor of Evening Star ... U 14 U was carried an out understant out underst (often very bad) is worth nothing near the value placed upon it by the Guardians. I hope there will be found a sufficient number of public spirited men among the rate-payers to take these matters up and concentration—you have means, but those means are see that justice is done to the poor, more especially certain party, calling themselves Corn-Law Re-pealers, had collected and sent £1 to the head rascally circular to which I request the serious rascally circular, to which I request the serious those things must be remedied, or you never can hope attention of the rate-payers.

> GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY. Sheffield, Feb. 6, 1843.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS DEFEAT OF THE

ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.

Wednesday evening, by Mr. Falvey (now their great | The public and indeed the Government would support gun in London) at the Black Swan, Brown's-lane, you in carrying out so laudable and praiseworthy a Spitalfields; and the Committee having boasted that design. Amongst many other excellent things which they dared rely on his abilities to discuss the ques- would result from this, it would at once settle the question with the Chartists, a message was sent to Mr. tion as to a man's abilities in case of an accident. I Wheeler, who promptly attended.

resolution was agreed to :-" That this meeting o'clock; and shortly after that period a gentleman me to say more. Your position now stands thus:return its thanks to Mr. John Watkins, for his able quietly took possession of the chair. This not being the masters have commenced a crusade against you to defence of the principles of Chartism, contained in the Chartist system of doing business. Mr. Drake force a reduction of wages, and you have resigned. his letter, published in the Star of January was proposed by Mr. Maniz, and moved into the You have established in the minds of the public, (and chair by an immense majority. A scene of great I believe in the Directors' minds), through the medium confusion followed,-the League party refusing to of the press, your right to seven shillings a day as allow a chairman, and demanding that the lecturer wages for your dangerous labour-you have convinced

> cussion at the close of his lecture, provided he would have been the salvation of your order, the employed limit his lecture to a reasonable period. This effer the Committee would not allow Mr. own temerity. Sufferers did I say! Never should it, Falvey to accept, but ultimately, seeing they could never shall it, I hope, be recorded, that your order was get no better terms, Mr. Falvey agreed to have a so ungrateful as to not contribute largely to support

> Considerable confusion took place in the election over-paid, and that reduction does not stop when it decided that Mr. Drake should be Chairman for Mr. placed in the dreadful position of many at the present Wheeler, and Mr. Pollock for Mr. Falvey. Order day-namely, short of the necessaries of life-the being obtained.

been appointed here. They met for the first time on a disciple of Hunt, and he demanded to know why many. Economy and reduction have done all that—

were not suitable under present circumstances; f they repealed those laws they would change the

Mr. Wheeler, in reply, demanded of Mr. Falvey.

to explain how the working classes being fed with cheaper food, would enable the manufacturer to

compete with the foreigner, unless he made a reduc-

tion in their wages; and whether the rise in the wages of the artisan, consequent upon the repeal of the corn laws, would enable him to make cheaper goods, which was the only means by which he could compete with the foreign manufacturer. The fallacy of an increase of wages was a mere blind to gull the working classes; the only object the manufacturer had in view was to get an increase of trade in order to give an increased play to his machinery. Already had they ground down the wages of the working man to the starvation-point; they had superseded the labour of the father by the labour of the child. And now having overstocked every market with their machine-made goods, they were brought to a standstill, and it now depended upon the conduct of the Chartists whether they should start with renewed vigour in their career of avarice, or whether they resolution for the refunding of Mr. Ross' debts, by policy. He could not concaive of Free Trade in relation to the circumstances of this country. Free antagonistic elements, which would never coalesco. Free Trade and an expensive army and navy were as opposed to each other as light to darkness, and there was no affinity between free trade and a gormandizing State Church. But when the Charter should have abolished these and other evils, if we were not content with our condition, if we wished again to run the race of avarice and competition, then we should start on fair terms. us to the earth would be banished to the dark realms in which Mr. Ross acknowledges a sum of money from the dream of a theorist, but a principle capable of being put into actual and beneficial operation—(hear) Mr. Falver, in reply, acknowledged that the principle of protection, which Mr. Wheeler had advocated, would be good, if we could produce food sufficient for our consumption, or if we could find employment for our own artisans; but Britain exported fifty millions worth of manufactured goods: and did his opponent wish to deprive them of that quantity of employment? He then represented that only about one and a half million of souls depended upon agriculture for a subsistence, while the rest of our population were dependent upon our commercial prosperity; his opponent wished to throw dust in their eyes by talking of an abstract theory; he could not understand an abstract theory any more than he could an abstract dinner. Mr. WHEELER did not know whether his opponent

meant the "Devil's Dust," to make which cheaper they were so anxious to repeal the Corn Laws, but he felt assured that if Mr. Falvey could not understand an abstract dinner, that his employers had abstracted the dinners from many a starving enerative's table. Mr. Wheeler then proved that Britain need not depend on foreign lands for food, and that with a good home consumption we might do without that foreign trade of which his opponent so much boasted. He then proved that free trade principles had produced ruin to the silkweavers, glovers, shoemakers. lacemakers, and other trades, and asked whether Mr. Falvey was anxious to add the 6,300,000 strictly and positively dependent upon agriculture to this list, and concluded by stating that if the Corn Law Repealers were wise far-seeing men; if they were anxious for a measure of permanent good, and not a at any ensuing session of Parliament; they would act honestly and join the Chartist body. But, if their ebdians, the Relieving Officers of the Union, or myself. their present course; but, though by aid of their ill got wealth they might gull those who were ignorant enough to be their dupes, they would never obtain their ends. The masses had planted the standard of the Charter, they had stood by it through trouble and persecution, they had braved the malice of both Whig and Tory, and now, when their principles were in the ascendant; now, when they were rendered sacred by the sigh of the exile and the blood of the martyr; now, of all others, was not a time when they should desert their principles and become the tail of

the League (great cheering).
Mr. Falvey denied Mr. Wheeler's statement rehaving borrowed the "Companion" from which Mr. W. quoted it, attempted to read the table falsely. Mr. Wheeler protested against this and demanded that Mr. Falvey's Chairman should read was found to be correct, and Mr. Falvey retreated from the meeting amidst the hisses of the Chartists Mr. GREW moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Morris, and carried unani-

This is considered quite an event in the meinduce me to connive at the rascally system at the Graven Morris, and procured a reinforcement sought to be established by the Guardians, a system from there, and a host of men being forced to attend

over sophistry.

TO THE OLD AND EXPERIENCED NORTH MIDLAND ENGINE MEN.

MY DEAR FRIENDS-"There is a tide in human life, when seized at the flow, leads to fortune"; that tide is now flawing upon you, and if you suffer it to ebb, or to clude your grasp, then the remainder of your lives will deservedly abound in rocks, shoals and quicksands. I will take a retrospective view of the past, and then proceed to your present and future prospects. The application of steam to locomotive purposes may be said to have created you as a body of men-it has and will continue to extend to an almost unlimited extent. It is very far from being improbable that we may live to see the Lord Mayor's Show, in London, celebrated with the carriages drawn by handsome locomotives, or the Great St. Leger Stakes contested for by steam. Indeed, an age may come when the genus of horses will be extinct—having no existence but in memory,—se wonderful are the effects of science!

It follows that your body will vastly increase in numbers; and though that would have an injurious ffect with other trades, it will benefit you, if you use the means to obtain the end. True you are now suffering the ordeal. Now is the commencement of the struggle. Strong might is armed against weak right: and who shall gain the victory? You are now dependent on voluntary contributions for subsistence. You are suffering privation, with your families, because end will sanctify the meass.

Does not this prove the necessity of an organisation amongst you? You have power, but that power wants scattured, and irregular—you have numbers, but you lack the means of communication with each other. All to make a successful and triumphant stand against your enemies You should establish an order similar to Odd Fellows, or Foresters—you should have a committee of scrutineers in each lodge, and every candidate should undergo at their hands a searching examination; and should they find him in the possession of sufficient abilities for the important situation of engineman, he should receive from them a certificate to that effect, for which a small prement for every man to join you, as all would be par-

might write a volume almost upon this subject in detail; The lecture was aunounced to take place at seven but neither my time nor space at present will permit other directors of the impropriety and impolicy of Mr. Wheeler challenged Mr. Falvey to a dis- clipping the wages of their engine-men too closely-you engine-men's best friends, and the suff-rers by your benefit upon them. True, you might live upon the reduced wages; but remember that you were not being obtained,

Mr. Falver occupied his half hour with the usual from the destructive effects of mental anguish, and a that the rate of wages depending upon the demand badly fed and worse clothed, and yourselves renand supply in the labour market, a repeal would dered desperate, nay almost frantic, by such BEOCILPORT.—A Chartist Tract Committee has inevitably cause a rise in the price of wages; he was stern realities. Yes, my dear friends, that is the lot of

## Chartist Entelligence.

on Sunday evening at the Star Coffee House, Golden-

Committee relative to the getting up of meetings and petitions, condemning the co duct of Lord Abinger during the late trials. Mr. Harris, Secretary to the Victim Committee, appointed by the late Grown and Anchor meeting, at which Mr. Duncombe presided, attended as a deputation from that body, for a similar object, and offered his services to carry it out. Mr. Mills moved, and Mr. Cuffey seconded, a resolution calling upon the localities to hold public meetings for O'Connor at the late Birmizgham Conference. the above object, and recommending the adoption of the petition passed at the Crown and Anchor meeting. The resolution was unanimously carried, and printed copies of the petition were placed in the hands of the various delegates, and recommended to be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting. The Secretary having produced the quarterly balance-sheet, Messra. Humphrey and Tuelon were appointed auditors. The balance-sheet showed the receipts to have been a balance in hand of 8a 43d. besides 11s. 20d. due Mr. Rose reported from the Victim Committee. A disenssion arose respecting the nomination for the Execustrance, issued for adoption by the National Association, length, and with his usual talent. but ultimately gave notice of a motion upon that subject the subject, but the resolution was negatived by a great man. majority, on the ground of the impracticability of carrying it out. Mr. Wheeler resigned the office of secretary to the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting, which he had filled from the commencement of the organisa- the defence fund. tion. Mr. Maynard moved, " that the resignation be accepted, and that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Wheeler for his services to the cause generally, and more especially to the Charlists of the Metropolis." Mr. Knight seconded the motion. Messra Dron, Cuffay, Mills, Rose, Davoc, and other Delegates supported the motion, and expressed their regret at the retirement of Messrs Rose and Knight were then nominated; Messrs, the lecture ten new members were enrolled. Dron and Maynard were also nominated, but declined.

adjourned. THE METROPOLITAN VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE met on Sunday evening last, Mr. Page in the chair. Five shillings was received from the Flora Tavern, Barnsbury Park; and 2s. 5d. from St. Olaves and St. John's locality. Two letters were read from Mr. Wild. The sum of ten shillings was voted to Ruffy Ridley, to assist him in travelling to Gloucester on his ensuing trial. The Committee adjourned until Wednesday

Mr. Page moved and Mr. Sharpe seconded, "that

the nominations stand over until the ensuing week, and

SOMERSTOWN.-Mr. Ruffy Ridley delivered his farewell lecture on Sunday evening, at the Goldbeaters', morning, when a resolution was unanimously passed to THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER. Arms. Mr. Latham in a neat speech moved the adop- pay to the Treasurer seven shillings as contribution tion of a petition to the House of Commons praying for and to use their exertions to forward the circulation of an inquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger during the the Northern Star by encouraging the sale of it in the late Special Commissions. Mr. Wellham, seconded the Council Room, and every other way in their power. motion, which was unanimonaly carried. Mr. Wheeler The meeting adjourned to Sunday morning at ten sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, moved and Mr. Humphries seconded that it be signed o'clock, when it is hoped every member will attend, as in all their forms and consequences; especially Stricby the chairman on behalf of the meeting. Carried, business of great importance will be transacted. Mr. Ridley then delivered an animated address, and ON MONDAY NIGHT, the members of the Counci of Mr. Ridley, and the meeting adjourned.

evening, in his usual able and eloquent manner, at the the Council." "That no person be allowed to preach in Working-man's Hall, Mile End Road. The sum of the room without paying the expence, unless such perfour shillings and four-pence was collected for the son be a member of the Chartist Association'," "That Defence Fund, and Sixpence for Mrs. Bilis.

the Cock Tavern, to transact their business. At the of the Chartists of Bradford be sent to the Council in conclusion, Mr. J. Sewell gave a beautiful lecture. A writing by Monday night, at eight o'clock." The Counlecture will be given on Monday evening, by Mr. An- cil adjourned to Monday night, when it is hoped every

BRIGHTON.-At a public meeting at the Cap of Liberty, Portland-street, on Monday, Mr. Page in the and that it be transmitted to T. S. Duncombe, Esq.,

M.P., for presentation. however, cared little for being called a "miscreant," in which he habitually indulged.—(cheers.) Mr. most happy to add, that whatever Mr Dyott's religious namesake, he knew his moral conduct to be most their next meeting. strict, honest, and conscientious-(hear)-and he never yet heard from one in that room or in private, one observation of an illiberal or sectarian character .-(Hear.) Surely, Mr. O'Connell could not call himself? the friend of Civil and Religious Liberty, while he opinion that this reverend felon may have an opporassailed any man for his peculiarity of belief or distunity of escaping the verdict of the jury, and belief-(Hear, hear.) He always considered that Mr. his consequent sentence, by a writ of error. O'Connell was willing to leave such matters between a man's conscience and his God.—(Hear, hear.) After a most rapid exhibition of the wretched state of the pecple, ground down by oligarchical oppression, and a most logical expose of the justice of their claims as put forward in the Charter, Mr. O'Connell resumed his seat amidst much cheering. A Mr. Denny who has lately joined the association, but who does not seem to understand fully its principles, spoke at considerable length on the possibility of procuring repeal for the Irish. simply through their own exertions, without English sympathy or assistance. He raked up all the old stories of English oppression and Irish sufferingimputing every evil which Ireland had endured at the hands of the feudal aristocracy to the entire English people. He enumerated two or three instances of 1 nglish jealeusy of his countrymen, and wound up rather laughably by stating that there was a man behind him who had been refused admission into the Horse Guarda, simply because he was an Irishman!-Mr. Moran combated the statements of Mr. Denny. He Punctually on the Appointed Days, Wind permitting, had been in England, and never experienced greater kindness at the hands of any men than he had from those who were designated Saxons, by that band of infuriate mercenary demagognes who lived upon the dis- COLUMBUS, sensions which they so artfully fomented—(hear). The working men should make common cause all over the AMERICA, empire. The common foe was class legislation, and ENGLAND, they were not their friends who forbad their fraterniza- OXFORD, tion—(hear and cheers). Mr. Dyott moved, and Mr. EUROPE,

president Mr. O'Higgins to the honourable post of their representative at the late Birmingham Conference, the Irish Universal Suffrage Association having been only The line of Packet Ship Mr. W. Mahon made some observations in sup port of this motion, and said the tradesmen of Dublin! were beginning to see through the desire of those who wished to keep them at enmity with their English and Scotch brethren. Mr. O'Higgins said the honour conlooked with contempt upon the silly jealousies of nationality, &c., by which men were blinded to their real interests. Equal rights and laws all over the worldthe colour of the Emerald Isla. Mr. Denny—That's stuffs, per day, during the whole voyage. If debecause they had no other left—(laughter). Mr. O'Higgins—What! only three colours? He had always thought that there were seven primitive ones—why is allowed.

Parsons short to emigrate may save themselves. this beats the Horse Guards themselves-floud laughter). Mr. O'Higgins continued to lacerate Mr. Denny the expense and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by and his supporters for some time in his usual happy writing a letter, which will be immediately answered,

Jasper Villiers Fowler seconded the following motion:

Resolved-That the thanks of this Association are emi-

men of Anderton and Tolcross who elected our worthy

of the Queen's Speech. WARWICK.-The Chartists met as usual at the

Saracen's Head, on Sunday last, Mr. Henry Sansford in the chair. After the usual routine of business was gone through the chairman introduced Mr. John White to the meeting, who came forward and delivered a most elequent and argumentative address, Passengers by these Ships. in which he showed the fallacy of agitating for any thing short of the Charter. A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. White for his able lecture, and passed unanimously. The meeting broke up highly delighted.

CARLISLE .- MRS. ELLIS .- At a meeting of the Working Men's Mental Improvement Society, held at their room, No. 6. John-street, Caldew-gate, on Sunday LONDON-Mr. MANTZ lectured to a large audience evening last, Mr. John Armstrong in the chair, the minutes of the former meeting were read over and confirmed; after which Mr. H. Bowman read a paper on THE METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING was the following question:-"The absolute necessity of held on Sunday, Mr. Moy in the chair. The secretary every good Chartist assisting to the utmost of his pow at reported regarding the applications he was instructed to all those, and their immediate connections, who have make to the several localities relative to matters of suffered, and are likely to suffer, from having hone stly finance. The report was received from the Observation advocated the cause of the people." A collection was entered into for Mrs. Ellis, when every member p'resent handed in his mite. The treasurer, Mr. W. Coulthard. will keep open the subscription for another week, when it will be transmitted to the proper quarter. Mr. J. B Hanson then read the Fleet Paper for January 28th, in which Mr. R. Oastler gives a most original and graphic picture of the movements of the League during the late strike, and their anxiety to involve and destroy Mr.

MANCHESTER.—The Chartist mechanics held their weekly meeting on Thursday evening last, in the Brown-street room. The audience was numerous and respectable. Mr. Holding was unanimously called to the chair; and Mr. Wm. Dixon addressed the meeting at great length.

CARPENTERS' HALL-On Sunday afternoon last Mr. Jeremiah Lane delivered an instructive lecture £5 48 10d., and the expenditure £4 16s. 5 d., leaving upon the present distressed state of the country, and the means whereby that distress might be effectually removed. The lecture was listened to throughout with the deepest attention; and, at the conclusion, several tive, and the delegates were instructed to recommend the persons joined the Association. In the evening, the subject to the notice of their constituents. Mr. Knight hall was densely crowded in every part. Mr. James brought forward the subject of the National Remon. Leach delivered a lecture on the Corn Laws, at great

ON TUESDAY EVENING last, William Schofield, Leicester. for the ensuing Sunday. Mr. Andrews moved and Mr. of the Manchester Youths' Association, delivered a Beck seconded a resolution, recommending the localities lecture to a very respectable audience in the Youth's to appoint committees to carry out the principle of room, Spear-street, on the fallacies of the Corn Law exclusive dealing, and advocated the motion at consi- League and the Young Men's anti-Monopoly Society. derable length. An animated discussion arose upon A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and chair-

> COUNTESTHORPE, NEAR LEICESTER .-- MY Peter Righy has been lecturing here with great success. The sum of two shillings and sixpence was collected for

> BURY .- In the Garden-street lecture room, on Monday evening last Mr. Christopher Doyle, of Manchester, gave an instructive and interesting lecture to the Chartists of this town, on the principles of the People's Charter, to the satisfaction of his audience.

COLNE.-Mr. Thomas Tattersall, of Burnley, Mr. Wheeler. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Cuffay delivered a splendid lecture on Tuesday night, to a under the Highway Acts (not previously disposed was nominated to the office but declined accepting it, crowded and overflowing audience. At the close of HUDDERSFIELD.—The Chartists of Huddersfield

have agreed to hold their weekly meetings in the Association Room, Upperhead-row, on Monday, instead of that Mr. Wheeler be requested to fu fit the duty until Tuesday evenings, commencing on Monday, the 20th. BRADFCRD.—On Sunday the Chartists of Little

that period? Carried with one dissentient. Several little accounts were discharged, and the meeting Horton met in their room, Park-lane. A collection was made for the family of Wm. Buckley, a victim of the 16th of August League-plot in Bradford, which amounted to three shillings and a penny. Several new members were enrolled. This locality, amounting to upwards of thirty members, commenced a few weeks ago with only eleven. The proceeds of the school pay rent, fire, and light; thus the members are enabled to devote the whole of their contributions to forward the (Or sent free to the most remote parts of the Kingprinciples of democracy.

THE MEMBERS of the Central Locality met on Sunday

was highly applauded. At the conclusion, a vote of met in their room, Butterworth's buildings, when the sequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, thanks was given to him for his services, which was following resolutions were passed:—"That in the pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE supported by Messra. Dron, Cuffay, Wheeler, Knighton, opinion of this meeting the property in use by the perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from and others, in an able manner. A gentleman, from the Council, belongs to the whole Chartist body of Brad-Central, in Skinner-street, attended as a deputation ford and district, and no one portion, section, or minofrom St. Pancras, regarding the Marylebone Conference; rity of that body, has any claim to any such property, Committee. A subscription was entered into on behalf to dispose of or otherwise make away with, unless by consent of the whose body." "That no person has any Mr. Bainstow lectured on Sunday morning and power to hire or let the room without the consent of each locality be furnished with a copy of the resolution CAMBERWELL.—The Chartists here met as usual at passed by the Chartists of George-street, and the opinion

Councilman will attend. GLASGOW -The Directors of the Charler Asso chair, it was resolved that we send a petition from this Mr. Colquboun called the attention of the meeting to meeting to the House of Commons to inquire into the the case of one of the Manchester delegates, whom he conduct of Lord Abinger at the late special commission, (Mr. C.) had known for some time, and from all he had seen of him, he had no hesitation in recommending him as a man highly worthy of their consideration; his DURLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Associa- moral character stood untarnished, but unfertunately tion met on Sunday, Mr. Woodward in the chair. The for him, he was one of those whom Sir James Graham minutes and objects having been read, Mr Dyott and Lord Abinger had pointed out for sacrifice; confialluded to the personal attack made by Mr. O'Connell dent he had done nothing against reason or justice, nor on him at the Corn Exchange, on Menday last; he, any thing of which he had occasion to be ashamed, his friend had made up his mind to brave his persecuwhen that epithet had been bestowed on the immortal tors, be the consequences what they might. Several William Cobbett himself, by the foul-monthed pecu- inquired who the person was. Mr. C. did not think it lating deluder of the Irish people. (Hear, and cheers) his duty, nor did he think it necessary, to mention He would reply, and retort too, however, in the names, particularly as there were some who could bear Pioneer forthcoming. Mr. O'Connell should find there | testimony to what he had said. The chairman said he were some Irishmen whose characters were manly knew the party to whom Mr. Colquboun referred, and enough to bid defiance to dictatorship, and fling back he regretted much that the circumstances had not been upon him the filthy vituperations and lying calumnies | made known to the committee earlier. All present expressed deep sympathy for the situation of their friend, O'Connell (not Dan) said that, a more modest man, and regretted they had not been made aware of the possessing equal abilities with Mr. Dyott, he had never | circumstances some weeks earlier. There being but known—(hear)—and as a Roman Catholic, he was fourteen present, fifteen being a quorum, no vote could be taken. Mr. Ross said he would take upon himself sentiments were, for which it appeared he had incurred to give their friend £1-leaving it to the directors the ready denunciation of his (Mr. O'Connell's) great to approve or disapprove of his conduct in doing so at

> THE REV. MR. BAILEY.-We understand that some of the gentlemen of the long robe entertain an



C. GRIMSHAW AND CO., 10, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool, Despatch fine FIRST CLASS AMERICAN SHIPS, of large Tonnage, for NEW at another period producing the most violent pains YORK and NEW ORLEANS, every week; and occasionally to BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, and for QUEBEC and MON-TREAL, also first rate British Vessels to NEW SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMANS LAND.

What a grief for a young person in the very prime

THE "OLD" LINE OF PACKET SHIPS, (BLACK BALL LINE,) SAIL FROM LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK,

Cropper, Feb. 7, June 7, Oct. 7. CAMBRIDGE, S. AMERICA, -19, -19, -19.New Ship Waite, April 7, Aug. 7, Dec. 7

Lowber, -19, -19, -19. Rathbone, May 7, Sept. 7, Jan. 7, Furber, -19, -19, -19. ALSO FOR NEW YORK. nently due, and are hereby sincerely given to the honest The splendid American Ship

GENERAL PARKHILL, Capt. Horr, to Sail 13th

The Cabins of these Ships are most elegantly fitted up for Cabin Passengers. at 25 Guineas each, the Ship finding every thing except Wines and Liquors. The Second Cabins, (or after steerages) will be ferred upon Ireland by his selection for the chair after found very comfortable for respectable passengers. Mr. Sturge had retired at the Conference was sufficient evidence of the spirit which actuated the people of the shirter country towards Ireland—(hear). Chartism looked with sevidence of the spirit which actuated the people of the shirter country towards Ireland—(hear). Chartism looked with sevidence of the spirit which actuated the people of the shirter country towards Ireland—(hear). being select and more retired.

The Steerages are roomy and complete as can be expected at a low rate of passage. civil and religious liberty to all—of whatever faith, or even if of no faith—that was Chartism. The Tories with berths to sleep in, are provided by the ships; and hy a late Act of Parliament, the ships are fought under a blue and the Whigs under an orange and, by a late Act of Parliament, the ships are fiag at their elections in England, but the Chartists had bound to furnish each passenger, in the second cabin chosen a green one—and in so doing they had adopted or steerage, with one pound of bread, or bread

Persons about to emigrate may save themselves vein, and sat down amidst great cheers. The reselu- the exact day of sailing and the amount of passage tion was passed with acclamation, and the meeting semoney told them; and by remitting or paying one parated.

pound each of the passage-money by a post-office ARBROATH Mr. Abram Duncan delivered a order, or otherwise, berths will be secured, and it lecture in the Chartist Hall, Burn Side, on the subject | will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till the day before sailing.

> C. GRIMSHAW & CO., 10, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool. Sole Agents for Second Cabin and Steerage In Leeds to

Apply to

JOSH. LINSLEY. Accountant and General Agent. 35, Basinghall-street. NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

COLCHESTER. Mr. William Gurney, cabinet-maker, Wyre-Mr. Arthur Munson, brushmaker. do. Mr. James Davey, shoemaker, Culver-street. Mr. Phillip Fuller, inn-keeper, Hythe-street.

Mr. Stephen Clubb, Millwright, North-street, subl'reasurer. Mr. James Clubb, miller, North-street, sub-Secre-

Mr. William Blatch, shoemaker, North-street.

CIRENCESTER. Mr. J. Beecham, artist, Coxwell-street. Mr. J. Wakefield, tailor, Silver-street.

Mr. T. Smith, grocer, Castle-street. Mr. E. Smith, labourer, Cicley-hill. Mr. T. Robinson, do. do. Mr. T. Blowin, Gloster-street, carpenter. Mr. E. Freeman, tailor, Gloster-street.

Treasurer.

To working men.—The independent order of united brothers,

Mr. T. Taylor, shoemaker, Gloster-street, sub-

Mr. F. Freeman, jun., tailor, Gloster-street, sub-

LEICESTER UNITY, holds out advantages equal to deeply-rooted. any other Order; but there is this difference, that while it is not a "Teetotal" Society, the Lodges are not held at Public Houses, neither are intoxicating siderable period had from J. MELLERS, Secretary, 44, Abbey-street,

### LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF the Peace for the Borough of LEEDS, in the County of York, will be holden before Thomas Flower Ellis the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in LEEDS, on TUESDAY, the 28th Day of FEBRUARY instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizance, and Others having business at the said Sessions, are requested to attend

And Notice is hereby further Given,

That all Appeals, Applications, and Proceedings of) will be heard and taken at the Sitting of the Court on THURSDAY MORNING, at Nine o'Clock, unless any Felonies or Misdemeanours shall then remain undisposed of, in which case all such Appeals, Applications, and proceedings will be heard and taken as soon after Thursday Morning, at Nine o'Clock, as the whole of the Felonies and Misdemeanours shall have been disposed of.

JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, February 3rd, 1843.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d. dom, in a scaled envelope, on the receipt of a

post-office order for 3s. 6d.)

DEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and D cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both ture. Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous conalso nervous debility; including a comprehensive dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuisdissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuis- Imprudence, or Infection; with Remarks on the sance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various Treatment of Ghonorrhee, Gleet, Stricture and Syphother interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of BY C. J. LUCAS, & CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON; Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on

This Work is undeniably the most interesting This Work is undeniably the most interesting and important that has hitherto been published on this subject, imparting information which ought to be in the possession of every one who is labouring ler. 50, Briggate, Leeds; T. Sowler, Courier Office, be in the possession of every one who is labouring under any secret infirmity, whether male or female.

BY M. WILKINSON. CONSULTING SURGEON, &c.

13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his Agents.

MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret to the successful treatment of

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,-and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed.

In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy.

What a grief for a young person in the very prime health and moral courage. The work is written in an obstinate cough and asthma. of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, fond parents are deceived by the outward physical ap- gold! as he was not like the same man since he had and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as | pearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuaall its fatal results are owing either to neglect or tion of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each Barstow, -19, -19, -19. of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he Bailey, Mar. 7, July 7, Nov. 7. pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

> PURIFYING DROPS, price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the follow- a medical work, this remark is open to exception in ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that any instance where the public, and not the isolated they may cure themselves without even the know- and exclusive members of the profession, are the ledge of a bed-fellow.

They are particularly recommended to be taken men indiscriminately, the world will form its own before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest opinion, and will demand that medical works for the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa- popular study should be devoid of that mysterious tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict- technicality in which the science of medicine has prevented from sending him as their own delegate by ASHBURTON, Capt. Hurrlestone, to Sail 25 Feb. the jealous operation of the tyrannical Convention Act. Mr. W. Mahon made some observations in sup-

AGENTS.

HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. Leeds .- At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton. Briggate.

Wakefield-Mr. Hurst, Bookseller. Halifax-Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield-Mr. Dewhirst, 39. New-street. Bradford-Mr. Tayler, Bookseller, near to the Post-office.

London-Mr. Butler, No. 4, Cheapside, Barnsley-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl. York-Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney-street. Ripon-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate-Mr. Langdale

Bookseller. Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller.

Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street Sheffield—At the Iris Office. Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Belvedere-street.

Pontefract—Mr. Fox, Bookseller.
Gainsborough—Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller.
Nottingham—Mr. Sutton, Review Office. Newark.-Mr. Bridges, Bookseller. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Resi-

Brook Chapel.

HEALTH FOR ALL!! PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MOPY of a Letter from his Grace the Duke of U PORTLAND to Mrs. Ann Mellish (one of his Tenants), whom his Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this extraordinary MADAM,-If Mr. Holloway will undertake to Cure

you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter. (Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND. Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Marquis of Westminster, K.G. Lord Westminster has just received Mr. Hollo-way's Medicine, for which he returns him his best tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm

thanks. Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842. THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being com-

posed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it searches out and removes Complaints of every character, and at every stage, however long-standing or

drinks used at them. Every information may be been restored to HEALTH AND STRENGTH, after a week were restored and strengthened that they every other means had failed. could pursue their employment with pleasure and ALL DISEASES (and whatever may be their profit; so much so, that from being unable to work symptoms, however they may declare themselves, at their calling more than two days in the week, and yet one cause is common to them all, namely, a want | this with great physical difficulty and languor, they of purity in the blood and fluids), are cured by this can now not only do a full week's work, but over-Wenderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy

for any of following Diseases:-Erysipelas Rheumatism Female irregu- Retention of the Asthmas comlarities uripe Fevers of Sore Throats plaints Blotches on the kinds Scrofula, King's Evil Fits skin Stone & Gravel Bowel Gout Head-ache Tic Douloureux plaints Indigestion Tumours Colics Inflammation Ulcers Constipation Worms of Jaundice Bowels

Liver

plaints

Consumption

Debility

Dropsy Lumbago Piles &c. &c. Dysentery These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, where advice may be had gratis, and of most respectable Venders of Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

com-

kinds

Weakness, from

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger N.B.-Directions for the Guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

NLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the MI CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE An ample consideration of the diseases of women; the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful ilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newmanstreet, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan 11, Paternoster-row; Effingham Wilson, 18, Bishops 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; John Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, by the persevering use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderfu High Street, Birmingham; T. Fryer, 16, Westgate- Before having recourse to them. I had been for up- efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakstreet, Bath, G. Davey, I, Broad-street, Bristol, W. wards of five years afflicted with a most distressing ness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of and H. Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edin-malady, which the different medical men who at-burgh; and by all Booksellers the United Kingdom. tended me all pronounced to be a serious case of vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated there was no other chance of either relief or cure even where the disease of Sterility appears to have in this cautiously written and practical work, are than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balmof Syritreated upon principles correspondingly erroneous written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that acum will warm and purify the blood and juices, and superficial, by the present race of medical prac- the operation is generally attended with considerable increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the titioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of danger. I therefore determined not to risk so pain- whole animal machine, and remove the usual impe indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, ful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to where debility has made threatening inroads, the leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortumeans of escape and the certainty of restoration. nately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE The evils to which the book adverts are extensive Pills, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I conand identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and sequently took them for some time without perceiv- STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, ing any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and those salutary cautions this work is intended to con- much troubled with since my return from India in vey. Not only are the most delicate forms of gene- 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left rative debility neglected by the family physician, in my whole system, as I am now in better health but they require for their safe management the ex- and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I clusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the feel certain you would have accounts of far more routine of general practice, and (as in other depart- cures, if people would persevere in the use of the his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give the daily and long continued observation requisite you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

"If we consider the topics upon either in a moral either personally or by letter, and remain your or social view, we find the interests and welfare of grateful and obliged servant. mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive . Witness-John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.

practical experience."-The Planet. "The best of all friends is the PROFESSIONAL FRIEND: and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and secrecy than in " Lucas on Manly Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgence its progress-its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how "MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of they had done him to much good, in relieving him of of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or general decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes : and instead of being the natural results of congenital debility or disease, are the consequences of an alluring | was quite as well as the other.

" Although a newspaper is not the ordinary chanparties addressed. Upon that which is directed to variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence. very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery as in operative and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal : to a most inveterate disease, which her medical attenmultitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a welltold appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate divi-

sion of the human organization."-The Magnet. "The security of HAPPINESS IN THE MARRIAGE cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health.

Messrs. Lucas & Co. are to be daily consulted from ten till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street. Oxford-street, London.

Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration dence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten 1/4 Night, all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be and on Sundays from Nine till Two. relied on.

paid) 3s. 6d.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR- Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s., and THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

ff entlemen. You will oblige by forwarding, at U your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast and illustrate what I have asserted.

" A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she spoke.

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by OF THE THOUSANDS Cured by its agency, disease and debilitated by premature old age, had many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by persevering in its use), have try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in could pursue their employment with pleasure and hours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and mus- get as much employment as they can do, which has cles, invigorate the system, and add strength to bone excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a despair, as one without hope, but let him make a

> "The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I | individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give life. The consequences arising from this dangerous you the fact as I have received it from his employer, and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalesence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no which nature wisely instituted for the preservation purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind out the vigour and energy of that season which his filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he early youth bade him hope to attain. How many whatever cause, returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return; the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease it. but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, self? the consequences of which travel out of the he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past

> > "Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make and the debility and disease resulting from early what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, "WILLIAM HICK.

"To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court. Fleet-street, London.

MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE any of those previous symptoms that betray its

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors

from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen, I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, "The various forms of bodily and mental weakness hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared complaints are gradually removed by its use. And have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy physical characters derivable from parental debility, I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are

"W. MOAT.

this letter, and will gladly answer any applications

" Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS. "To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

"Gentlemen,-I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases would and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled be a task too formidable for me, and which has preindulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the vented my writing to inform you before, as I can sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the conse- hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted quences of early indiscretion-afraid almost to en- a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him,

> "Another said they were worth their weight in taken them.

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much | they will be securely packed, and carefully protected better, and when she had taken the second box, it from observation.

"A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many nel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIFE PILLS he was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. 11d., and 6 dozen

"JOHN HEATON.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.

Fleet-street, London."

dants pronounced to be cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison, to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations says she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage | blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of which she has already derived from them. She fur- sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread ther states, that she is now almost well, and ascribes nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, dis entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations of the solution of tions. This essay is most particularly addressed to Any one doubting the accuracy of the above state- tution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period all suffering under a despondency of the character ment, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be to their dreadful sufferings. alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authenticate its truth.-York, Nov. 17th. 1842.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the

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SCRAPS FOR RADICALS.

No. XVII.

BY L. T. CLANCY. The Soldier's Bride, or La Heroine de Français. All hall! to the bride with a free-born soul And mind disdaining base controll; We offer the meed of our just applause To the Heroine of the holy cause When the sweet Marseilles hymn was sung, And the eagle sped, and the Tocain rung, She placed herself by the cannon's side, For bold was the heart of the Soldier's Bride!

Alas! by the fates and the feeman's balls, Amidst the fray her soldier falls; She glanced, she sighed, but a moment more And her eigh was last in the cannon's roar; For seizing the match from his palsied hand She fired the train with the deadly brand, Astounding the foe with the crimson tide That flowed from life by the Soldier's Bride!

Lo! the eagle soured to victory's sun, And the victors hailed the deeds she'd done; Nor did she forget ber soldier brave, But a willow planted o'er his grave. That blooms with verdure by the tear Of love, which she pays it evry year, While the sons of Freedom hall with pride Each nuptial day of the Soldier's Bride!

> FALL OF WARSAW. ZIIIT

Why Enrope should have slumbered None but the base can tell. When Patriots unnumbered Neath Freedom's banner fell.

There was a time when France With tricolour unfurled, Would to her aid advance And stay the northern world-

The eagle that could gaze With dauntless steady eye Upon the suns bright rays, Blinks in the nether sky.

The hearts that once could pour The torrent of their might, If they could not secure Would check the Muscovite But yet the Poles may check,

The spread in wilds siar. Yet may return and wreck Their yengeance on the Czar!

THE STEAM KING. BY EDWARD P. MEAD, OF BIRMINGHAM. There is a King, and a ruthless King, Not a King of the poet's Gream; But a tyrant fell, white slaves know well,

He hath an arm, an iron arm, And the' he hath but one, In that mighty arm there is a charm, That millions hath undone.

And that ruthless King is Steam.

Like the ancient Moloch grim, his sire In Himmon's vale that stood. His bowels are of living fire, And children are his food.

His priesthood are a hungry band Blood-thirsty, proud, and bold; Tis they direct his giant hand, In turning blood to gold.

For filthy gain, in their servile chain All nature's rights they bind; They mock at lovely weman's pain, And to manly tears are blind.

Have scatter'd around despair;

The sighs and greams of Labour's sons

Are music in their ear, And the skeleton shades, of lads and maids. In the Steam King's hells appear. Those hells upon earth, since the Steam King's birth,

For the human mind for Heav'n design'd. With the body, is murdered there. Then down with the King, the Moloch King,

To working millions ali; O chain his hand, or our native land Is destin'd by him to fall.

Now gorg'd with gold and blood: Must be put put down by the nation's frown, As well as their monster Gxl. The cheap bread crew will murder you,

And his Satraps abhor'd each proud Mill Lord,

By bludgeon, ball, or brand; Then your Charter gain and the power will be vain Of the Steam King's bloody band.

Thandown with the King, the Moloch King, And the satrans of his might: Let right prevail, then Freedom hail!

When might shall stoop to right!

PRAISE TO THE DEITY. I thank my God with truth and zeal That he hath made my soul to feel Sweet Poesy and Love That He unto my mind hath given

A foretaste of Himself and Heaven.

And joys that reign above. Oh that my fervent tongue could tell, The witchery of that charming spell, That prompts me to adore Nature's first cause! the living God; Whose breath doth bless the fertile sod, Whose throne I kneel before.

I bless him with a prayer sincere, That he hath made my voice to cheer The crush d and breaking heart. I bless Him for that holy fire, Which doth my ardent soul inspire, To plead oppression's part.

Whene'er I look abroad on earth, A joy extatic springs to birth Within my humble breast At morn, when day is first begun, At noon, or when the setting sun Sinks in the golden west.

In calm and meditative night. When myriad stars have lent their light, And hang like gems on high; Or when majestic clouds career Before the moon that shines so clear In the expansive aky.

At every time, in every place, Doth my enraptured vision trace The beautiful and true In gratitude and love I raise My voice to sing His glorious praise, To whom all praise is due.

I know that He doth love to see His image happy, fair, and free, And merciful and wise. I know that men whose minds are pure, Who shield the weak and help the poer, Find favour in his eyes.

Then blessed be Thy name for ever, Great God of life and light the giver, Eternal, good, and just, Thou who art ever prone to save The shackled seri and suffering slave, In Thee we put our trust. Manchester. BENJAMIN STOTT.

THE SHOEMAKER.

The shoemaker set amid wax and leather, With lap-stone over his knee, Where, any in his shop, he defied all weather, Drawing his quarters and sole toget 'er-A happy old man was he. This happy old man was so wise and knowing,

The worth of his time he knew; He histled his ends, and he kept them going, And left to each moment a stitch was owing, Until he got round the shoe.

Of every deed that his wax was sealing, The clasing was firm and fast;
The Prick of his awl never caused a feeling
Of raints. Of pain to the tre; and his skill in heeling Was pariet, and true to the last.

Whenever you gave him a foot to measure, With gentle and skillful hand
He took its proportions with looks of pleasure, As if you were giving the costlicat treasure, Or dabbing him lord of the land.

And many a one did he save from getting A fever, or cold, or cough; Por many a foot did he rave from wetting, When, whether in water or snow twas setting, His shoeing would keep them off.

When he had done with his making and mending, With hope and a peaceful breast, Resigning his awl, and his thread was ending, He passed from his beach to the grave descending. As high as a king to rest.

### Beviews.

CHINA: ITS SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE

A really splendid work! evincing great enterprise,

which we trust will be rewarded with that amount of public appreciation it so richly merits. The work consists of a series of views displaying had the good fortune of being conducted to the same im- we sat down upon the ground beside our horses. We the scenery, architecture, and social habits of the perial residence. ancient and exclusive Empire of China; rendered doubly interesting to us from the recent occurrences in that empire with which we have been so unenvisably (Kon-pe-keou,) which is given in the accompanying came into view, over the shoulder of the hill, about and artificially-civilised land of Britain, so many perconnected; and by the new treaty of amity and peace just concluded by our Government with a people the most extraordinary and the least known of any upon year 1705. These embassies, representing different forward, and waving one arm in the direction of the earth. These views are accompanied with historical and descriptive notices, which render the "views" intelligible to all; and impart information respect- and, even if they had, we have still the evidence of the intentions were friendly, that we were unarmed, and ing the habits and customs, the powers and capa- French missionaries, who brought home a sketch of the that I wanted to speak with him—but he talked so bringing under the reader's notice, every side will be bilities, of a people who have learned how to keep whole line of vallation. This mass of evidence, this loudly himself, that he could not hear me. He also and feed a population of 300,010,000 without having concurring testimony of different men in different ages, spoke so rapidly that I could but partially understand to deem the working portion of it "surplus!" or to is mere than sufficient to overturn the vain suspicions what he said, which was, however, something to this devise plans for "getting rid" of it! It is pub- of some literary sceptics, who would conclude, from effect: 'Begone, begone! and take away your horseslished in Monthly parts, in a quarto form; and each Marco Polo's silence, that no such work as the Great Why do you come hither among the mountains to dispart contains four engraved views, "got up" in Wall of China ever had a real existence. But the fol- turb us? Return to your houses in the valley,—you dry such walls as would otherwise be moist, and a leader, they would retain the Corn Laws with all their the first style of the art. The letter-press accom- lowing extract, from an ambassadorial journal, affords have the river and the open country, and you ought to thus cause the adjacent apartments to be unwholesome. paniment is also first-rate: it is indeed beautiful; an à priori proof that Marce Polo's silence is not to be be content, and leave the mountains to the black peo- In designs for hot climates, we shall afford all possible

this branch of art has arrived. views" with which this work abounds; or we Doge's library at Venice, is sufficient to decide this I advanced some distance towards him, and after again would gladly do so: but we can give a specimen of question. By this route it appears that this traveller assuring him that my intentions were not hostile, the "Historical and Descriptive Notices," which did not pass through Tartary to Pekin, but that after and calling upon him to observe that I was not armed, may serve to show, in some part, the nature and having followed the usual track of the caravans as far I said, 'Lay down your weapons and approach me,' nothing is more common than for houses to be marred.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

of vengeance, may have rendered defensive military the Great Wall." achitecture both necessary and effectual in the early ages of mankind. Simpl earth-works for such objects still survive in many countries, the annals of whose primitive people have become either confused or extinct, besides, have not the Medes, Syrians, Egyptians, Romans, Picts, and Welsh, left abiding evidence of the confidence which they placed in mural protection? Eastward of the Caspian sea a boundary wall was built by one of the successors of Alexander the Great; such structures afforded. These two latter lines of separation and defence, like the great wall of the Celestial Empire, were drawn, to restrain the sudden irruptions of nemade Tartars. In all instances, howeyer, in which the authors of these great records of past time can be determined with certainty, the painful fact is presented, that in the most abject slavery, such structures had their origin, and reduces the investigation to the motive which actuated some barbarish conqueror, who had succedeed in trampling upon the liberties of millions. Voltaire views the Pyramids of Egypt as so many monuments of slavery, under the weight of which, like the tomb of King Mausolus, the country long continued to groan. And is he not justified in his conclusion, if the story told by Herodotus be true? 'In one of the pyramids of Giz-h,' says this ancient historian, ' are entombed the bones of Cheops; in another, of his brother, Cephrenes. One hundred thousand men were employed during twenty years in raising the greatest of these enormines works; and from that period the memory of Cheops has been held in the utmost detestation by the Egyptians.' Such also are the feelings and recollections associated with the formation of the Chinese wall. It is said that every third man in the empire was drafted, and oblised to assist in the building-that, being scantily supplied with food, four hundred thousand died of hunger, ill-usage, and excessive fatigue; and, the Chinese sentence which commemorates constructing the pyramids, be compared with that of the interest for their capital than could be obtained in their and beard a good deal more than was pleasant. He be barely equivalent to the solid contents of the Chinese

"Before the Mantahoo Tartars subjugated China Preper, the Great Wall, one of the most gigantic, yet perhaps one of the most senseless conceptions that ever occupied the human intellect, was the northern boundary of the empire; and it owes its foundation to Chi- mischief. Hatred of Spanish cruelty was as green in Hoang-Ti, of the fourth Tsin dynasty, who ascended the memory of the Mexicans at the period of the last ka garoos, their opposiums, and their fish. Toolbilli- doings of the "League" have been brought under the throne two hundred and thirty-seven years before revolution, as if the burning, torturing, and butchering the birth of Christ and was the first universal monarch of their innocent progenitors had only recently of China. Finding the petty princes of Tartary troublesome to his frontier subjects, he sent an army against the former, and drove them into the recesses of the mountains, and employed the latter, during this interval of rest, in building a rampart to exclude all freebooters for the future. Some Chinese historians who abhor the memory of this fierce despot, deny him even the with the Indians amicably for an exchange of lands, unenviable merit of being the sole projector of this wast work, asserting that he only built the portion that bounds the province of Chen-si, the other parts being raised by the different potentates whose respective priate; but the tribes beyond it are semi-barbarous, kingdoms they enclosed. This opinion, however, is not and with these France has determined upon incorporasufficiently supported, and history now concedes to Chi. ting her colonists by means the best calculated to en-

of the world.' of this fiery prince, that he was, most probably, the real originator of this collosal project. The quality of his ambition, as well as of the chief actions by which he is remembered, lend an air of probability to the statement. Having put all the Tartar princes of the neighbouring territories, and all their male relatives to a cruel death, with the exception of the king of Tsi, whom he enclosed within a pine grove and left there to perish, he united their dominions to his own. His next great public act was colonizing of the Japan islands, by sending thither 300 young men and women, under the conduct of a gallant naval officer, who soen, however, threw off his allegiance, and made himself sovereign lord of the territory. The construction of the Great Wall would have been more than sufficient to have perpetnated this monarch's fame, and most tyrants would have been content with such a stupendous monument: but, such was the insatiable ambition of Chi-Hoang-Ti, that he resolved not only on immortal zing his own name, but on annihilating those of his predecessers. To effect this most ungenerous government itself! When is a change to come over object by a single blow, he caused all the books in which the lives and actions of former emperors were recorded, to be committed to the flames, with a degree of infamy unparalleled perhaps in history, except in the instance of the Alexandrian library, which the Caliph Omar is said to have destroyed in a similar manner.

"The eastern end of Chi-Hoang's wall extends into the Extending west ward, its fronts are finished with creatures and their native soil." the most perfect accuracy, the workmen having been warned, on pain of death, to close the joints with such exactitude that a nail could not be driven between them. The style of building resembles that exhibited in a party of the aborigines upon the upper part of this river. the walls of Peking, and of other firtified cities, the di- being of opinion that the insertion of the particulars in the The structure consists of two front or retaining walls, very little known or understood.

"Notwithstanding the frail character of the materials the mountain, the woman carrying her child Fasts. This practice was founded in good policy, the suspicion that Sturge was, whether knowingly or in several places, this great national work, fifteen hun-astride upon her neck. As we neared them, they It caused the encouragement of Fisheries on our not, the mere purplet of the Leaguers, employed by them dred miles in extent, has undoubtedly endured for two cried out in fear, and upon our coming close, the woman coasts, and the making and keeping up of large Fishthousand years, with but indifferent care and little took the infant from her shoulders, and clasping it to ponds inland. By this means it added to the amount restoration; in fact, the union of the countries on dif- her bosom, threw herself upon her knees, and bowed of national wealth, by adding to the stock of human ferent sides of the wall, under the same dynasty, has her face to the ground, thus co: cealing and protecting food. One dinner, at least, out of every seven, of rendered its aid no longer necessary, and occasioned, her little one with her body; the other child crouched fish, by all the people, saved the beef and the mutherefore, its total neglect. There was a time when a at her side, and hid its face in the grass. They now ton by one seventh: and the custom promoted the million of scimetars glittered along its length from east attered no sound, but their long-drawn respirations health and strength of the people. It is clear to west, but all fear of invasion having subsided, showed that they were in great terror. I dismounted, that it was not deemed the best of food; for the government is now content with guarding the chief and taking the child by the shoulders, raised her face people were taught to FAST on it : and we need only passes that communicate with foreign countries from the ground, but she set up such a terrible squal- this one fact to prove to us that the people then Wherever a river was to be passed, an arch or arches ling, that I let go again, when she dropped quite stiff lived far better than the people live now: for hunof solid masonry was thrown across, protected by iron- and stark into her former position, and was again silent. dreds of thousands in our day would like to have As the leader of the Complete Suffrage party, he had in the county of Derby, some evil-disposed persons grating, that dipped a little into the waters, and I sat down near them, and having some knowledge of the opportunity of being condemned to fast on a poured out every invective against the Chartists, feloniously fired a shot frem a fowlgrating, that dipped a little into the waters, and I sat down near them, and having some knowledge of the opportunity of being condemned to fast on a effectually obstructed navigation, or rather ingress; their language, which I gained from a young boy dinner of fish three or four times a week, instead of climb their most rugged fronts, and in one instance mentioned encounters, and who has since remained with we certainly think, with the writer in the Magazine, reaches an elevation of five thousand feet above the me-I addressed the woman, telling her not to fear, as that much good would accrue to us from an encousea. Wherever the nature of the ground rendered in- we had no hostile intentions, and would not harm her, ragement of our Fisheries and the use of fish as an fell-

"The principal gates are fortified only on the side of acrutiny, for she presently raised herself and began to will amply repay perusal. We must, however, lin- Daniel's armour, it was unlikely that victory should as Mr. Richard Thompson, butcher, of Lockton, in China, and then protected by large flanking towers; at speak. She first asked if we were hostile or angry, and ger a moment over an instructive paper "On crown his efforts. Fortune, however, in the onset, the North Riding of the county of York, was reintervals of every hundred yards along the wall stand being again assured that we were not, she said that she Colonial Architecture," by Alfred Bartholomew, seemed to smile on him. embethed towers, forty feet square at the base, thirty was afraid of the horses, and asked if they would not Eq., architect. It evinces correct taste, and a "The Nottingham election was eagerly seized upon made by two men to stop him, when one of them at the height of the platform of the wall, and having bite her. We told her that they were harmless, and thorough appreciation of the masses, and stored in each of the masses, and stored in each of the masses, and thorough appreciation of the masses and thorough appreciation of the masses and the masses are the open appreciation of the masses are the open appreciation appreciation appreciation appreciation appreciation appreciation appreciation ap

Kou-pe-keon, through which the emperor Kang-hi some time, and, as we felt assured that the blacks were generally passed to his summer-palace, at Zehol in Tar- reconnoitering, we concealed our only guns in the grass; pleasure :tary, and by which the embassy under Lord Macartney and assuming as unwarlike an appearance as possible,

taken by European travellers: the one at Koo-pe-koo, upon our feet, two men, armed, but perfectly naked,

four numbers now published.

We shall notice the other parts as they appear.

London: FISHER, Son, and Co. respecting that most important portion of British

enterprise-our Colonial possessions. The Number before us opens with an interesting article on "THE ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALASIA," that the time will surely arrive when

### " Peace, good-will, and social love Will reign in every clime."

The writer truly remarks :-

"The aborigines of these new countries-noon which lost sight of by the invaders, a day of retailation has sit down in a row, and made them a regular harangue. inevitably arrived; and although the plea for neglect of the Australian Aborigines is 'insignificance of character and paucity of numbers,' they might, in the hands of more civilized enemies, be made apt instruments of

occurred. "Where the Romans colonised, they instituted a code for the protection of the disposs-seed, as well as for the regulation of the settlers; the Americans found it politic to pursue similar arrangements, and ultimately, found it more profitable and happy to treat that no person would harm them; but on the contrary, ging you, at the same time, to remember, that although than to exterminate the tribes, and seize their country. Algiers was not a barbarous state without a form of Government; the comparison therefore is less appro-Hoang-Ti the undisputed authorship of this 'wonder of sure repose, and the least likely to kindle those vindictive feelings, which the semi-savages of North Africa "It might also be argued, from the general character, consider it noble to preserve and fulfil, no matter how distant the opportunity. Why then should British subjects, trained in a religion of meekness, forgiveness, and charity, be more cruel, ungrateful, and unjust, than

those of nations which they affect to contemn? "We have alluded to the heniousness of the Spaniard in extirpating the Peruvian and the Mexican races, but we have the public declaration of Australian journalists -themselves British-born, and themselves enjoying the blessings of wealth and social happiness, in the land which the Supreme Being had conferred upon the plundered Aborigines—we have their solemn averment, that Spanish cruelty has never exceeded the atrocities committed upon the native population of Australasia. Had our enemies poured forth the 'tale of calumny' against our national character, what a burst of indignation would have met and repelled it! Yet with how much calmness and indifference is the intelligence of murders, manslaughters, and spoliations committed upon those guiltless creatures, and on their native soil. received both by the colonial executive, and the supreme this inhuman policy! How can prosperity bless the efforts of a government or a people so insensible to the claims of justice and the solicitations of mercy!"

lowing interestingly simple narrative of an interview from his camp as was consistent with his notions of with the Aborigines, by a settler on the banks of the politeness. None of these people could speak or un-Clarence River. It shows that even "savages" are derstand a single word of English, and some had pos-Guif of Lea on-tong, in the same latitude nearly as not proof against a well-directed kindly sympathy; sibly never seen a white man before." Peking. It consists of hugh blocks of granite, resting while it condemns, with a most heavy condemnation, on piles or pedestals supposed to be composed of the those who, with hearts more "savage," and dispohulks of ships filled with iron, which the emperor sitions more brutish, have committed their " murders, caused to be sunk in the sea as a secure foundation. manslaughters, and spoilations upon these guiltless

vasion easy, there the wall is double, treble, or as manifold as the necessity of the case would appear to describe the wall is double, treble, or as manifold as the necessity of the case would appear to describe the wall is double, treble, or as manifold and no hosting interesting and would not harm to be an extend the necessary of the case would appear to describe the field as the necessity of the case would appear to describe the field as the necessary of the case would appear to describe the field as

for the "regeneration of our domestic trade," and ther, therefore, fastened them to a tree, and came up ship, or in some series of volumes; our most esteemed the opening-up of "new markets for our manufac- the hill, carrying in his hand a tomahawk that we hid maxim is so to build that edifices may as much as possible tures," by means of a liberal and enlightened policy brought with us, and which we presented to our tall take care of themselves, and even amid comparative extowards our Colonies and Colonists: for it abounds friend, whose name we found to be Toolbillibam: he ternal neglect, still remain sound, habitable, and wholewith useful information, and is a judiciously- was overjoyed at the gift, and leaped and shouted with some: in fact, when we see a man in a kind of tever arranged miscellany of intelligence and interest delight. We were now upon the best terms possible, to remove from the outside of his frail, mean, plastered and Toolbilibam began to shout loudly for the rest of habitation, every rain-spot, moss-tint, or litchen-stain,

at home, the atrocities that have been committed amongst his companions, to bring him to me, he now library, defrauds himself of pictures, and other works upon this "ignorant" and "savage" people, by redoubled his shouting. In a short time five of them of art, and is made unhappy by a hall-storm or a shower former and rightful owners; atrocicies that make telling them how matters stood—and they instantly humanity sicken, and drive back the aspiring hope threw their weapons out of their hands. He pointed came running down, with outstretched arms, and com- reader evinces talent and judgment. To all who are working classes, to be assembled in Birmingham, for ing first to my brother, gave him the full benefit of a interested in Colonial affairs, it is a work almost the ostensib'e purpose of obtaining Complete Suffrage, most literally sweet embrace, as the old gentleman had indispensible. annihilation of one generation, but the salvation of a we have intruded our redundant population, to which evidently dired upon honey—and for want of a spoon, thousand. Nor can the slavery of the Egyptians, in we have sent wealthy speculators, in search of higher had used his fingers, besides having smeared his face. THE FLEET PAPERS. London: CLEAVER, Chinese in obeying the commands of their imperial native land; needy adventurers, to search for labour asked many questions about his son, much more quickly task master, if the quantity of matter raised, and put to. and existence; and criminals, whose presence was than they could be answered; and, upon learning that gether by manual labour in each case, be admitted as effensive to our nice sense of justice—are at least he lived in a house, and ate bread, and wore clothes the criterion: for, 'the materials of all the dwelling. entitled to the protection of their lives and preservation like ourselves, and that we would soon bring him back houses in Great Britain, allowing them to average on of their freedom, from us in return. Were we to look to the river, and that he should see him, the old fel-

"We said that we had made war upon them, factory to our audience. We told them that if they themselves have got up, he thus proceeds:would not rob or injure our people, nor kill our sheep, would give them bread when they came to the stations; and we promised, that if they conducted themselves peaceably for a time, that we would give each of them s tomahawk. We pointed out to them the direction of all our stations, and told them when they visited them, not to sneak from tree to tree, but to walk up openly, and call out to give notice of their approach, and to put their weapons out of their hands—all this they therefore, after distributing amongst them our pocketknives, our handkerchiefs, and such articles of our dress as we could spare, we told them we must go. They all rose, and accompanied us to the camp, which lay in our route-Toolbillibam walked before, and, with much care, parted the long grass with his hands, and cleared away all obstacles from our path.

Before parting with our wild-looking friends, we remained a few moments to examine their household goods and utensils, which were in the camp. Hanging near each fire was a large bag, about the size of a twobushel sack, very ingeniously fabricated of grass or rushes woven together, which appeared to contain all their property. Some spears were piled against the trees, and clubs, boomerangs, and shields, were scattered about. Of oppossum cloaks they appear to have a very scanty supply, as I saw none but very old and well-worn ones; but, as a kind of substitute, they had large bunches of the skins of flying-squirrels' tails tied together, which they use as a covering at night. The blacks appeared uneasy at our taking so much notice of their valuables; we, therefore, having in vain attempted to persuade some of them to accompa y us home, took our leave. Toolbillibam, who was evidently the head of his tribe, again preceded us, clear-From another portion of the article we give the fol- ing our path as before, until he had conducted us as far

able and forgiving character; for near the scene of meetings, OR WE SHALL BE BEATEN.' "I am induced to send you an account of a rather this interview many of the friends and relatives of interesting interview which I had some days ago with the "savages" had been slain by the CIVILIZED names were obtained to the anti-Corn Law petitions.

" white men" not many months before! In another article, "Our Embarrassments—a mensions, however, being considerably greater. Its columns of your widely circulated paper may be pro- surplus Population: our Remedies, in Fisheries and average height is twenty feet, including five feet of ductive of some good results, as far as may tend to re- in Colonies," some valuable information respecting parapet rising from the platform or rampart, which is move the belief that these people are an utterly irre- the different Fisheries connected with England is fifteen from the ground-level. The thickness at the claimable and ferocious set of beings, and throw light given; and some hints and recommendations thrown base is twenty-five feet, and on the platform fifteen, upon their real character and disposition-a subject out and enforced that are worthy of deep and serious consideration. We say this, irrespective of the two feet in thickness, the interval being filled up with "Since the hostile encounters with the blacks, which writer's peculiar notions on Political Economy; or earth, rubbl-stone, or other loose material. To the took place upon this river about a year ago, in con- of his considering his hints and recommendations as height of six feet, the fronts are of hewn granite; the sequence of the murders committed by them, they have remedial means to restore us once more to " prosupper part entirely of sun-dried brick of a blue colour. rarely shown themselves, but have kept among the perity." The questions of encouraging the Fisheries, The platform, which is paved with brick, is approached mountains, and avoided all intercourse, cleary smaking off and the use of fish as a staple article of human food, by stairs of the same material, or of stone, ascending so as fast as possible, if accidentally seen, though they have are questions that will bear discussing on their own gradually that horses do not refuse to tread them. In occasionally crept unobserved upon the huts, and carried grounds. We believe it would tend much to our the province of Pechli, the wall is terraced, and cased off the shepherds' blankets and axes. I had previously advantage to do both. Fish is a wholesome article with brick; as it enters Chensi it begins to be of several times tried to find and bring them to a parley, of diet when occasionally used. Its extensive use with brick; as it enters Chensi it begins to be of several times tried to find and oring them to a partey, of died with brick; as it enters Chensi it begins to be of several times tried to find and oring them to a partey, of died with the partey of the condition of the conditio the side of Cha-hou-keon, to which the Muscovite mer- tween them and ourselves, but always without suc- necessary to health and manly vigour. Keep the chants come direct from S-lingisko in Siberia, it is cess, until upon the occasion above mentioned, when strongest man you can find upon the strongest deagain of stone and brick, with large and strong having seen a smoke rising amongst the hills some Scription of food continuously; let him have nothing Death's Head and Cross Bones.' It was however, they they were unable to change the obnexious law, very towers always garrisoned. From this point southward miles distant, my brother and myself mounted our else; and he will pine away, and become feeble and towers always garrisoned. From this point southward miles distant, my brother and mysen mounted out only and no visit point southward miles distant, my brother and mysen mounted out of the hong- horses, and set out to make another attempt. After spiritless. But let him have variety; let him have so, in this new move, Daniel was very prudently kept ho, in which guards are maintained, to keep the clambering about the hills for some time, we entered coarse food with good; and you will preserve his in the back ground, and it was resolved that friend boundary between the neighbouring p. ovinces of Chan-si a narrow valley, which we had not explored far, when bodily vigour and physical capabilities, if you do not Sturge (who, having very opportunely just declared his and Chens-si, and prevent the navigation of the we suddenly came in sight of a camp situated upon a even add to them. One means of promoting a conversion to Chartism, under another name), should river by hostile tribes. Passing the Heang-ho into the small flat, surr-unded on three sides by a creek, and change or variety in the diet of our people when take the lead of a great national movement, avoidedly province of Chensi, the wall is generally of earth, in backed by a mountain. Instantly setting spurs to our they were in a position to afford to purchase a comsome places quite obliterated, but, in remarkable passes horses, we galloped across the creek into the camp; we paratively fair share of the comforts of life, we have it is defended by either towers or large towns, where found it untenanted, however, except by a woman with often reflected on, and much regretted its discontinuntilitary mandarins, with a strong force, are usually an infant at the breast, and a child apparently about ance. We mean the practice enjoint the woman with often reflected on, and much regretted its discontinuations. We mean the practice enjoint the woman with often reflected on, and much regretted its discontinuations. We man the country that the breast, and a child apparently about the country that state of the country to the woman with often reflected on, and much regretted its discontinuations. We mean that the breast are considered as a child apparently about the country that the country that the breast are considered.

sometimes one, sometimes two stories above it. The lived upon grass; upon which she seemed to lose all gingerbread erections, such as our degenerate age nity, after kissing O'Connor, to betray him. There, the cases for the discovery and appreciation of the first gate, or first towards the sea-termination of the fear, and became quite chatty, asswering all cur quest delights in, afford not pleasure to the writer; and Sturge said little about Free-Trade—the five points of villains.

wall, is called Chang-hai-keon. It is beautifully situ- tions, and saying a great deal more that we could not it is refreshing to find a practical man like this, the Charter were then the constant subjects of his ated on any extensive plain, and memorable in history understand. We learned from her that the men were doing his best to restore the architectural knowledge enlogy. No wonder that O'Connor was enamoured of for the perfidy of its commandant, who was the first hunting upon the surrounding mountains, and after a and taste which designed and formed the buildings of the enthusiastic Quaker. to invite the Tartars of Lea-on-tong to invade his coun- great deal of shouting and calling, in which the Lady a former age, and which remain in our day but as "That election was lost; there, however, O'Connor SOCIAL HABITS, &c., ILLUSTRATED, try. The other remarkable entrances are Hi feng-keon, joined, (though not till she had made me repeat several monuments of our degeneracy both in mind to con- and Sturge were brought into friendly union—thus one London: Fisher, Son, & Co.

Tou-che-keon, Tou-che-keon, the two latter the ac- times that I was not an enemy,) we heard an answer- crive and power to execute. The following extract Tou-che-keou, Tchang-kia-keon, the two latter the actimes that I was not an enemy,) we heard an answer- crive and power to execute. The following extract great point was gained. It also succeeded in deluding customed routes of the Tartars who visit Peking, and ing shout from a hill top; all was then silent again for will serve to show something of the scope and the Nottingham masses, and thus gave promise of a nature of the article we have dwelt on with much

"But upon one subject we most carnestly request the had not remained long thus, when we were roused by a aspects for buildings, which can alone be ascertained "Two views of the Great Wall have been carefully sudden shout upon the mountain side, and as we got by the local courses of the prevailing winds and rains: illustration; the other by the draughtsmen who at one hundred and fifty yards above us. One of them, a sons are fidgeted into the desire of quitting their habitatended the Dutch embassay under Isbrand Ydes in the large, finely-proportioned man, immediately stood tions as soon as they have taken up their abode within them; and set to the account of an unwholesome cliforeign courts could not have conspired to deceive their river, in a most undannted and uncompromising manmate merely the false placing of their residences, which, respective countries in describing their colossal labour: ner, told us to be gone. I called out to him that our if planned properly, would have afforded health, comfort, and recreation. In all the plans which we propose adapted correctly to the particular aspect: on the cold, windy side, the apertures will be few and narrow; on the moist, rainy side, the kitchen and other chimneys constantly or frequently in use will invariably be placed, so as to keep always an excellent specimen of the perfection to which ascribed to the non-existence of the wall, but to a very ple. Go back—keep the plains, and leave us the hills, shelter to the sunny sides of our proposed dwellings, different cause—his never having travelled so far north. Go-go-begone! - with a great deal more in the and shall endeavour to court the breiz, in all possible We cannot transfer to our pages one of the lovely 'A copy of Marco Polo's route to China, taken from the same strain. Having at length induced him to attend, ways, to attemper the enervating effect of such climates, which, by their scorching severity, render habitation scarcely bearable; upon all these essentials we shall be most scrupulous, knowing, by fatal experience, that scope of the undertaking. We select for this pur- to the eastward from Europe as Samarcand and Cash- He regarded me for a moment, and then, with great in moist climates, by having large bay-windows opengar, he bent his course south-east across the river deliberation, threw from him his spears and his boom- ing to the prevailing rain, and, in warm climates, by They then resolved to induce a turn out among their Ganges to Bengal; and, keeping to the southward of erang, and came forward a few paces, retaining his the heating effect of chimneys added to the meridian the Thibet mountains, reached the Chinese province of parrial (or wallaby-stick) in his hand. I told him to put rays of a torrid sun. When we see a homely-appear. "A rade state of society, the wandering habits of un- Chen-si, and through the adjoining province of Chan-si that down also—he did so with some reluctuace, but ing house, destitute of the slightest exhibition of effort civilized nations, and a wrong estimate of the quality to the capital, without interfering with the line of would not consent to come any lower down the hill. I after taste, but correct in all these particulars, we esteem therefore slowly ascended towards him, keeping a it highly; and indeed we never have a thorough consleady watch upon his movements. As I approached, tempt for any piece of building, unless it be such an one Most heartily do we commend this work to the he seemed uneasy, and went behind a tree, but, as if as is dizzned out with an exotic display of attached favour of the public. It is deserving of an exten- ashamed of this, he soon stood out again. By this unnecessary finery—such as gabe's without use; multisive patronage. We trust it will receive it; and time I was near enough to distinguish his features; and tudinous breaks to no purpose, and not the natural result have no doubt but that such will be the fact, if it feeling satisfied from his bold and open expression, that maintains the character imparted to it by the first he might be trusted, I walked straight up to him and other materials with the sole motive of ornament, and took him by the hand. He asked, 'Are we friends?' without entering into and forming the construction itself. and spain I assured him that we had none but friendly We are no friends to lacing a masonry or brick-built intentions towards him. He appeared much delighted house with barge-boards, which are a constant source of and Tamerlane, too, did not despise the security which THE COLONIAL MAGIZINE, for February, at finding me speaking his own language, and soon be-expense to repair and paint; of our own free-will we call Parliament together in a fright, and instantly came quite at his ease. His companion, who had till should indeed never stucce a building except it were so repeal the Corn Laws. If that failed, it was expected this time remained some dictance in the rear, now threw old as to be incapable of repair in any other manner; we We much regret that we have not been able to down his weapons, and joined us. They, however, should rather save the pert smartness of painting a saces intended to be created, place themselves in such make an earlier and more extensive acquaintance still showed great fear of the horses, and would, on no house all over, and bestow the price of it upon the with this cleverly conducted Monthly advocate account, consent to their being brought near; my bro- interior in some work of skill, some painting of artisthis tribe, he saw, who were upon the surrounding moun- we are invariably led to imagine how ridiculous would tains, to come in and see us. I now asked him if he appear St. Paul's Cathedral or Windsor Castle, or the knew anything of Pundoon. At hearing the name his Tower of London, if painted all over with one uniform abounding with important particulars respecting countenance brightened, and, with great earnestness of hue of oil-colcur; indeed, the man who is for ever stuctheir numbers, their habits, their dispositions, and manner, he told me that he was the boy's second coing, cleaning, painting, and colouring the outtheir practices. It also reveals to the Englishman father, or uncle, and that the father was at hand side of his house, generally s arves, as it were, his

> those of our countrymen, who have "settled" down made their appearance, running along the mountain of rain. The fancied blamishes which he removes, in the lands of the natives, and tried to extirpate the side towards us. Toolbillibam called out to them, from the very embroidery in which the artist delights." In concluding this notice, we must accord our out one of them as Pundoon's father, calling him by his commendation both to the manner and matter of Fearcus O'Consor. name of Pundoontan. The eld fellow, upon Toolbilli. this Magazine. It matter is not of an ephemeral bam calling out to him that he had news of his son, nature; and the manner of putting it before the was directed to call a Parliament of the middle and

> > Baker-street, Portman square; and PAVEY, Holywell-street, Strand.

For some weeks we have neglected our usual notices of "the King's" Little Fleeters, which, with an industry as unviring as his spirit is indomitable, Mr. Oastler continues to lay before the "Powers the whole two thousand cubic feet of mesonry, would back upon the history of conquered countries, we low's joy was unbounded. Having, by this time, that be," as well as before the public generally, by should find that where the principle of humanity was eight or nine of the blacks about us, we told them to whom they are read with an avidity that shows how much a good man, even in bonds, is respected. The "Fleeters" are now addressed to Sir James Graham, because they had killed white people, but that now Her Majesty's Principal Scoretary of State for the our anger was gone, and that we wished to live in Home Department, and, truly, tyranny whether in peace with them; that we wanted nothing in their high places or low, is laid before the minister in all country but the grass, and would leave them their its odious enormity. In a recent number the bam here interposed, to know if we would not leave notice, and their desire to "get rid of Feargus" is them the honey also. We assured him that it was shown in palpable colours. After enumerating the quite at his service, and that he might make himself shifts to which the "League" have been put, and perfectly easy about rats, bandicoots, grubs, and all described the mode resorted to to obtain petitions, other small game. All this appeared extremely satis- "said to emanate from the people," but which they

> the working classes had the wisdom to despise the efforts of the Leaguers, and to turn a deaf ear to all their blusterings, Sir Robert Peel seemed either to be succeeded in defeating the Chartists. won over by their sophistry, or alarmed by their menaces; and, availing himself of the droweiness of his supporters, succeeded in persuading them, that where there was so much sound, there must be some cause of alarm-where so much smoke some fire. Then folpromised to attend to. The sun was now sinking— lowed the hop, skip, and jump towards Free Trade, by the Corn Law and the Tariff. "The subsequent insurrection you cannot have for-

gotten; its origin you are also acquainted with. You know that it was planned by the Leaguers and carried on by their funds. You also know that, for some authors to escape, whilst you have punished without mercy, aye, with vindective cruelty, many of their poor deluded dupes.

"So much you know. There are other important matters of which you are not cognizant. You shall not long

remain ignorant. "When Sir Robert Peel was engaged in persuading his followers that something must be done to appease the Leaguers, the representatives of that body in 'the House,' feeling the weakness of their party in the country, were constantly urging upon their constituents, whom they met in the lobby and its purlieus, 'that all their efforts would be unavailing—that neither long debates, wearisome speeches, raging dissenting ministers, bawling matrons, simpering misses, no, not even the almost interminable list of names attached to their thousand and one petitions, were of any use unless the masses could be induced to join in the movement, and, by their numerous assemblages at public meetings, prove to the aristocracy that they really were in earnest in this demand for Free Trade."

"Such were the grumblings of the Parliamentary leaders of the League. It was of no use reminding them of the immense number of signatures to the peti-The above extract gives us a tolerable idea of the tions, to prove that the people were united on this quescustoms, habits, and dispositions of this injured tion. 'Pooh, pooh,' exclaimed they, 'do not build race. And, as the writer in the Magazine truly ob. upon them; the enemy knows how they have been serves, it is an incontestable proof also of their ami. obtained as well as ourselves. We MUST have PUBLIC

"I need not remind you, Sir, how those numerous You have been long enough amongst the Liberals to

and signatures. "Every effort was made, every subterfuge resorted to, in order to arouse the masses during the session, but they would not move; they were bent on 'the Charter'-nothing less would satisfy them. 'The Charter' was dreaded by none so much as by the Leaguers - To give their slaves votes would be to destroy THEIR knew that when you were among the Whigs, it was

councils were held-many plans suggested.

been expected he would have been able to wheedle him- so much by my efforts to obtain the repeal of the odious self again into their favour (I allude to the great Leeds, and accursed New Poor Law, Anti-Corn-Law meeting, in Mr. Marshall's huge mill), "On that occasion he succeeded in establishing the -I say, the Leaguers still fondly clung to the hope Chartist movement, of which Mr. Feargus O'Connor them to shake off O Connor, and once more marshall home, banished, and imprisoned—the Anti-New-Poorthemselves under the 'moral' force banner of 'The Law agitation was checked; and the masses, finding well knew, of no use to attempt another direct overture. in favour of COMPLETE Suffrage, which was the very name adopted by O'Connell bimself for UNIVERSAL Suffrage, with the express purpose of breaking up the old Charter Union, and thus displacing O'Connor. This little circumstance exposed the cloven-foot, and led to not, the mere puppet of the Leaguers, employed by them to reinstate O'Connell at the head of the English the succeeding Fleeter, upon this subject. At the operatives. O'Connell's letter to Sturge, the President present our space is full. of the Birmingham Parliament, has since proved that that suspicion was founded on truth.

"Nothing could have been more unlucky than the adoption by Sturge of O'Connell's term, 'Complete Suffrage.' Under it O'Connell had previously endeavoured to rally his party against the English Chartists, whom he had endeavoured to bully into submission at assassination having been made in the counties -against whom he had levelled every abusive epithet which could be furnished by the dames of Billingsgate, days. On the night of the 21st ult., at Spondon, in poured out every invective against the Chartists. "The Old Irish Gentleman had, however, made a of that place or pistol at Joseph Field, the constable that mistake—the so much reviled Chartists were of that place. Between one and two o'clock in the where mountains occurred, the wall was made to named Pundoon, who was taken in one of the before only once. For these reasons and considerations, great mistake—the so much reviled Chartists were English, not Irish. His anathema was despised by morning of the 22nd ult., the farmhouse of Mr.

successful general diversion in fayour of the Leaguers. "These two points having been secured, the Leaguers were in high spirits. True, the Nottingham contest

assistance of our transmarine friends, v.z., the best had drawn largely from their funds; but having succeeded in entangling O'Connor in their net, they hoped, without much difficulty, to be able to strangle him. Having made a lodgment amongst the English masses, they expected soon to secure their undivided support, and thus arm the League with the popular influence which they so much courted. Thus they ceased to regret the lavish expenses of that contest, and entirely congratulated themselves on their success.

> "Now, all their cunning was employed, all their efforts were used, to secure the ground they had gained. O'Connor must be got rid of,' the people must be bewildered, and, in that mist, O'Connell reinstated as Counsel of the English Working Classes.' "O'Connor is as offensive to the Leaguers as the Corn

Laws themselves;-rather than acknowledge him as fancied horrors. O Connell, not O Connor, is the 'man of their choice.' "These new circumstances required another solemn

consultation. It was held. "The Leaguers were aware that a meeting of Chartist delegates was advertised to be holden in Manchester on some given day in August last. They knew that O Connor had pledged himself to attend that meeting, and that many of the Chartist leaders (the five composing the Executive Council among the rest) would be there. work people just previous to the Chartist meeting of delegates in Manchester.

"It was resolved that the wages of some mills should be lowered; and that an universal reduction of wages (and that frequently) should be threatened. Three lowerings before Christmas were announced. "Some of the most enthusiastic Ashton Chartists

were engaged by the Leaguers to traverse Lancashire and Yorkshire, in order to excite the minds of the working classes against the reduction of wages. One of the Leaguers was named as leader of the Ashton 'turn-outs' upon Manchester.

"It was heped, by these means, that such consternation might be created as should induce Ministers to that the Chartist delegates would, during the disturba position as to become parties to the insurrection, and thus, at all events, O'Connor and his most influential friends would be got rid of by a Government prosecution. A deeper, a more dastardly plot, was never "The insurrection did fail. O'Connor and his

friends were se'zed, and, for awhile, the Leaguers were satisfied. "Tue Leaguers, however, soon ascertained that it was not possible that O'Connor and his friends could be tried without the exposure of their own guilt. They knew that if the Chartist delegates were guilty of sedition they (the Leaguers) had been guilty of treason. This they knew would be proven on the trial; so by some means, known to yourself and not hidden from me, the trial of O Connor and the Chartist delegates has been postponed. It was now expected, that whenever it might take place, even if found guilty, the punishment would only be nominal. The Leaguers

have therefore been obliged to resort to other means

in order to break up the Chartist body, and get rid of "Friend Sturge was again put in requisition. He but for the real object of betraving O'Connor, replacing O Connell, carrying the total repeal of the Corn Laws, and reinstating the Whigs in office. Lecturers from the Chartist ranks were immediately engaged, at very high salaries. Their object was to prove to the Chartists that Complete Suffrage was Universal Suffrage -that the name was only changed to catch the middle classes, who had taken offence at the violence of some of the Coartists. Whether the lecturers intended or not, the result of their labours was a great disunion and bickering amongst the Chartists. Their leaders were accused of many crimes; and just previous to the meeting of the Complete Suffrage Parliament, it was more than probable that Chartism would die by the hands of its apostles. The Leaguers were delighted with that disunion among the Chartists-they impatiently awaited

the meeting of the Sturgeite Conference. "Everything was arranged to secure the defeat of the Chartists in that assembly. A list of the obnoxious members was drawn up by Sturge and his Committee, for the purpose of excluding the most sincere Chartists before the Conference entered upon business. Special orders were given to Sturge, that 'if he could not secure the rejection of those members, and of the People's Charter,' he and his party must instantly separate from the rest, and continue the movement on their own account.

"It was also arranged by the Leaguers, that O'Connell should join the Birmington Parliament, if they

"That Parliament met O Connell, in a letter to the President, expressed his willingness to attend, if they would promise to be civil. It ended in the total overthrow of the section of the Leaguers-it exhibited to the working classes the implacable tyranny, the unrivalled duplicity of the Complete Suffrage faction. Never before were such unreasonable, such unaccountable propositions made to a deliberate assembly, as those which were there proposed by the organs of the Leaguers. One of them, more honest than the rest, let out the Leaguers' secret. 'We want to get rid of the reason or other, you have suffered the rich and guilty Chartist leaders, exclaimed one of the Sturgeites, pointing directly at O'Connor.

"The meeting of that Parliament served to demonstrate to the masses that the Leaguers and the Complete Suffragists are all one and the same party, seemingly divided, but merely so to enable them the more easily to betray their expected dupes, the working classes of England. —O Connor appears to have gained, O Connell to have lost, by this expensive exhibition at Birmingham.

"Nothing could exceed the disappointment which was felt and expressed by the Leaguers at the deplorable failure of their friends in Birmingham.

"They remembered how they had been urged by their parliamentary leaders to get the masses excited and pressed into action before the next session of Parliament—they had spent large sums of money in the Nottingham election, the insurrection, the Complete Suffrage lectures, and the Birmingham Conference. Every arrangement was made to hold public meetings. under the auspices of Daniel O Connell, for Complete Suffrage and Cheap Bread-O Connor's political coffin was made-O'Connell was engaged to officiate at his funeral, when lo! the sturdy working men in the Sturgeite Parliament, without hesitation or ceremony, dispelled all these pleasing visions of success, and forced the Leaguers once more to fall back on their own

for the kernel of my nut. "They resolved for the present to abandon the plan of public meetings, and get their petitions signed at so know all their delusive tricks with regard to petitions much a thousand in private, as before; while, by the influence of a popular organ in the press, (aided by a few Chartist lecturers.) they hope, in time, to remove the clouds from the eyes of the ignorant masses, and thus induce them at length to follow in the wake of O'Connell and the Leaguers.

"Again solemn deliberation was resorted to. Now

"You are acquainted with Mr. Francis Place. You OWN MONOPOLY.' What was to be done? Solemn their custom to apply for his assistance whenever they wished to obtain the support of the masses. I need "They had lingering hopes, notwithstanding the not remind you on how many occasions they have dogged obstinacy of the English operatives, who had sought his aid. The last time that his services were rejected the proffered services of O Connell, when it had brought into requisition was when I was annoying them

naturally sought to change the law-makers-hence the agitation for the Charter. Let others blame the work-

ing classes, I cannot. "Be the Chartist movement right or wrong, it has succeeded in entirely removing the masses from the guidance of the Whigs. Well, then, the Leaguers, who. like yourself, are really Whigs at heart, having been totally routed by the Chartists in the Birmingham Parliament, very naturally applied to their old friend Place, and consulted with him as to the best means of

regaining the favour of the masses." Next week we shall have other extracts from

.........

DARING ATTEMPTS AT ASSASSINATION .- Thursday's Government Police Gazette contains information of the three following daring and desperate attempts of York and Derby within the previous fourteen the slandered millions, and his torrents of abuse Thomas Carr, called Hall-moor, near Skelton, Yorkshire, was feloniously broken and entered by some



TO THE PEOPLE. FRIENDS,-It seems that the guess of the Liver pool Times was right, and that the "Honest" Government have stolen a month from the end of the time which they themselves accorded to us and to you for preparing to encounter them in the foul field of legal fight. I have not yet received any notice of this last "move" upon their croeked Chess Board; but you will see from Mr. O'Connor's letter that he has; and I live, therefore, in daily expectation of THE LEAGUE CUTTING THEIR OWN the benefit. There seems to be now no doubt that we are to be "hauled up" on the 25th inst., at Lancaster instead of Liverpool. The "move" is in perfect accordance with the whole conduct of the mean, treacherons, and cowardly factions. They never dare to rest their cause upon its merits. Subterfuge and cunning are the only weapons they can call their own. And these they never fail to make the indices and agents of their usurped power. We can only meet their cunning "doubles" with renewed determination and redoubled diligence. I know not what may be the effect of this alteration of the time and place of trial upon the fees which haunt every step of the oppressors' course. I have no doubt that it I know that it is to lessen the ability to meet them, procure another "Extension." by shortening the time for the collection of the nepaper reaches your hands, two weeks only must clapse before the victims will brought within the precincts of the unhallowed temple, and the pampered menials of oppression will be arranging the formalities of sacrifice. Permit me, therefore, to add my urgency to that of Mr. O'Connor upon this occasion. I have not often "dunned" you. I have served you zealously and faithfully for many years; and my reward has been continued turmoil where I might have had peace and quietness, the exchange of "respectability" for contumely, of hard labour and inquietude for personal comfort and enjoyment, and of lucrative professional advantages and prospects for pecuniary loss. I may therefore, for once, urge you to exertion, not for myself-but for those good men, and there are many of them, whom, unless you step in to aid them, this villanous prosecution must involve in ruin. It may be hard work, and I know it is : but you must stir now. Many of these men who have thrown themselves into the gap for you are utterly unable to procure the legal aid which their defence requires. Will you suffer them to be lost for want of it !! Many of them have families, who, in the event of their incarceration, lose their only prop. Will you suffer these families to want that aid and comfort! which the advocacy of your cause takes from them !! Will per permit the father and the husband to leave his cheerless home without the knowledge that his loved ones shall be safe if he return no more to them of months!! Many of your victim friends need present help. Many of them want the necessary personal aids and comforts which are indispensible to their position. Many of them are at great distances from the scene of purposed sacrifice—the " Justice Hall" (!)—'Tis for you they go there; and they have a right to look to you for means to get there. You must stir ! Stoutly. laugh at faction's scoundrel efforts to depress you. your liberties and resources. And this they will do upon the public to adopt. if you suffer men who have sacrificed all for you to be sacrificed without due exercion on your part to "Extension" is not a new or an untried question. sustain them. With such exertion, manifested, It is not brought before us as a question respecting as it must be if you love yourselves, in all ways which we know nothing; and which, it is argued. possible—you may successfully defy them; for the might probably act in such and such a manner, and words of Holy writ are true, that "Though a lead to such and such an end. We have had experighteons man fall seven times daily, he shall yet rise." The power of right will overcome all if honestly put forth. The whole case is before you, and your appreciation of the efforts which have been

You will see that the time is now short enough in all conscience for those who have yet made no preparation, to begin tolthink about how they shall baffle the foul conspiracy, and what they shall say to My Lords the Queen's Justices," and " the Jurors sworn," anent the matter. I happen to be one of those. I have not yet bestowed a single thought upon the matter. I must do so now; and this must be my answer to the many requests for lecturing and I had purposed to spend the whole of next week in sion" would be an additional benefit. North Lancashire, and to take at least snother week before the Liverpool "meetments I must have to make, I am sure my friends in all those places will require no farther apology. I am one of those who never anticipate defeat, but vet always provide against the worst. I shall go to trial fully relying upon principle and truth to triumph over prejudice, even in a middleclass Jury. I expect a verdict of " Not Guilty": should come. This gives me much work. I have good friends. I may not have time to do so. The trials, however, though important, must

made for you will be best evidenced by the manner

in which you meet it.

not engress our attention, to the exclusion of the means for carrying on the movement and amending our agitation. These subjects must be kept in mind; but I suggest that as far as practicable you remain- quiescent on them till the trials are over. The nominations for the New Executive should be now going on, and they should come into office on the first of March. 1 have received some nominations for publication: there being no Secretary to whom to send them. I have not published them, for this reason; I think it much better that the people should wait till the other "Extension"!!! trials are over, and see what men are in the field. choice can be made freely. Such is my advice. "Political Economy"? But if the people determine to go on with the nominations, it is not for me to "dictate." They shall valuable to be silently passed over, or suffered to fall be published if anything like a general desire for it into oblivion. It testifies too strongly, as to the is manifested. I advise the people, however, to do effect of our present application of Machinery, and all great things cautiously. "Discretion is the to our condition after a SIX TIMES OVER best part of valour," and of patriotism likewise.

advert to a report which has reached me of a proposition to make Lancaster and the neighbourhood the " seat of agitation" during the assizes. I hope this will not be done. It is just one of those things which may do harm, and can do no good. The court will be an arens quite sufficient for the healthful exercise of prowess in defending our glorious principles; and I hope that none of their advocates will so far let their zeal outrun wisdom as to give a freedom, and deprive him of all comfortable enjoyneedless handle to the enemy. I have always thus ment. counselled; and had I been more heeded, many severe struggles with the enemy-perhaps this study it well! Let him peruse it again and again! one - might have been avoided. I never seek Let him remember that it is put forth by those who danger though I never shrink from it when it want him to join in the cry for "More Extension"! comes; I always choose a post which is defen- Let him reflect that these are the reasons addressed her ports to the free import of food with all the world as sible at all points; and then I stick to it: I to him, to convince him that it would be his interest never run away. Order and truth are my weapons; to so join, and so cry! And let him not forget that wradence and perseverance, my watch words; and consistency my shield. With these I have hitherto fought against the enemies of your rights, whether openly ranged with your foes or canningly concealed among yourselves. I shall always do so: and, recommending the like course to you, I bid you "God speed" in your boly warfare, and sugar a speedy and triumphant issue.

I am, as ever, Your faithful friend and servant. WILLIAM BILL. Northern Star Office, Leeds, Thursday, February, 9th, 1842.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1843.

TRIUMPHS

"EXTENDED COMMERCE"!

THROATS. THE cause of "Extension" is doomed to die by the hands of its own advocates! Nearly all the " heavy blows and sore disconragements" which it has been fated to receive, have been administered to it by its own friends. Never were men so infatuated! They attempt to adduce facts and reasonings in support of their darling project,while every effort they make tells against them! and proclaims, trumpet-tengued, that " Extensions of Commerce" have not, hitherto, been of service to the great body of the producers and distributors of wealth; and that consequently they have no inwill be to make the expences heavier. At all events terest to induce them to join in an endeavour to

A great " pother" has recently been raised about esssary funds. Upon you, then, devolves the duty of this same "Extension." We have had noise enough. convincing tyranny of your determination to uphold and stir enough. We have had a party moving the assertion, by your friends and champions, of the heaven and earth, as it were, to force the question principles of right, and of the futility of all their of "Extension" upon public attention. They have there appears a very general and serious decline in the puny efforts to suppress them. From the time this held " ticket-meetings" in all parts of the country, rate of wages. The per centage of both is variously at which one set of PAID performers have had all the "say." They have subscribed some £50,000; and boasted of setting some scores of tons of tracts loose upon the public, to convert every man of us to the cause of Corn Law Repeal. They have expended some portion of their £50,000 in building a League Hall, in the town of Manchester, in which to hold a meeting of Deputies from the £50,000 could procure to be sent. They have thus called together all the talent they can boast of, whether sincerely attached to their cause from a conviction of its righteousness and justice, or hired from the ranks of those who are ready to prostitute themselves for pay. They have had their "Aggregate Meetings." For one whole week has the press of the Empire teemed with their sayings and doings. [The £50,000 has not been without its uses in that quarter !] The "Extension" men have had full scope; ample fling: every opportunity has been given them to establish the justice of the and efficiency of their much-vaunted measure. As one means of preparing to meet the public, and

> The answer returned to these queries they have mind, never before applied for parochial aid. embodied in a report, which, on Friday last, was sent forth to the world, stamped with all the autho-

Now it formately happens that this question of rience of its working; for we have had many "Extensions of Commerce" within the memory of not very old men! That knowledge, therefore, has only to be brought to bear to demonstrate the advantage, or otherwise, of such "Extensions."

On several former occasions we have shown, that, during the last fifty years, " our Commerce" with foreign nations has "Extended" SIX TIMES amount of labour to be employed. There is too much OVER. All that the League had to do, therefore, was to show that each "Extension" had benefitted the people; and that the aggregate of "Extensions" was purely an aggregate of benefits!

This of couse they could easily have done, had the facts been so, and this, would have been reason preaching visits which I have this I week received. sufficient to all minds to show that another "Exten-

It is well known what the condition of the producing many was fifty years ago, before "Commerce" ing." for the purpose of visiting the various places was much "extended." It is well known that emin South Lancashire and Cheshire, to which I have playment was plentiful; and it is also well known, been invited; but when it is considered how short to use the words of Mr. HEAPS, at the late Leeds scale of building operations, leave no room for scepthe time is and how many preparations and arrange- | Squeaking Meeting, that "the working men had wages for working for."

Of course the concentrated wisdom of the "Aggregate Meeting of Deputies," under the guidance and direction of " E. Baines, Jun., and Thomas PLINT," of Leeds, reported that in these particulars. the people were now much improved ! That, as we son, developed a great change in the character of our but I shall provide for a different result, if it have "Extended our Commerce" SIX TIMES of five years back. This analysis shows a great and OVER, employment is six-times as plentiful; rapid increase in the export of yarn, and a serious demany arrangements to make both at Leeds and at and wages six times as high! Of course, these cline in the export of goods in the woven and printed Hull, independent of the necessary preparations for sapient gentry did this, as the very least they could state. This applies particularly to the European trade, defence. These things make it impossible for me attempt to do, to demonstrate the advantages of manufacturing power on the Continent, first exhibited Army, the Navy, the Civil List, the Annuities and Regular to the cost of the long statement of the long statement of the cost of the long statement of the l to remain in North Lancashire longer than Tuesday "Extension," and to cause us to endeavour to procure in the departments of weaving and printing, and now Pensions, the Salaries and Allowances, and the China evening, and impossible for me to go any where else another ! Indeed, but they did not ! They never manifesting itself in the rapid erection of mills for spinuntil after the trials. The same reasons must even attempted it! They showed, most conclusively the cotton, linen, and woollen trade, points to the excuse my answering the letters of many of my that employment is very scarce; that wages have ultimate, and perhaps not very remote exclusion of our cent. increase of Pauperism" in this? Let "E. mo netrously fallen, and that they are still failing manufacturing products, either yarn or finished fabrics, They showed that the Poor Rates in "all the great and points out the sound policy, nay, the absolute seats of industry," have doubled since 1839!! while necessity, of opening new markets for our goods traordinary report of the men who issued it to serve 300 to 500 per cent!!!! They showed mediate and natural tendency of industry is to that the amount of Bankruptcy and Insol- relative to our export trade, THAT AN INCREASING tricts. They showed that these are the effects, after cheapness of commodities arising from improved skill reigner SIX TIMES OVER ! and they adduced artificially narrowed and contracted by the practical the manufacturing districts." Indeed! This is a cuthese things as reasons why we should seek for an rejection of agricultural products of foreign nations, and

Were ever men so fool sh !! Were ever men so thrown over us by the combined hands of factions own pettitoes in so shocking a manner !! Never tyranny and treachery in our own camp. Let us see | did swine in water do it so effectually, as these wisethe net broken and the men at liberty, and then our acres have done, when once affoat in the lake of

But we must have this Report recorded. It is too "Extension" of our Foreign Commerce, to be In pursuance of this maxim, I think it right to despised. It is a public admission of the truth of suffering sons of toil; but which statements have Prussia and France the increase of the woollen and been pertinaciously denied by those who now adopt cotton manufactures since 1830 shows a rate of progress them, and promulgate them, as reasons why they should be permitted to do again at this day what they have ever done in the past : get the upper hand of the labourer, annihilate his personal

> Here, then, is the "Report". Let the labourer this picture of the condition of all classes in the country, has been drawn at the end of a SIX TIMES-OVER "Extension"!

> > THE TRIUMPHS

"EXTENDED" COMMERCE. MANCHESTER, FRIDAY EVENING.—The aggregate meeting of the Delegates to the Anti-Corn-law Demonstrations in Manchester was held here this morning in the Town-hall, to receive the reports of the Committees, and to determine the future course of proceedings to

Leeds, successively read the following reports:— Report of the Committee of manufacturers to the Feb 3, 1843.

The Committee met on the 31st of January, and appointed as secretaries, Messrs. H. Ashworth, T. and comforts of life, of nearly two-thinds as comBayley, jun., E. Baines, jun., and Thomas Plint, to and comforts of life, of nearly two-thinds as comwhom were committed the voluminous decuments pared with their means in 1834-5-6."

"FIXED CHARGES" to the standard of our duckness of cannon and powder; if that could have transmitted to the Council of the League, in reply to the queries as to wages, employment, pauperism, &c., last. These documents they carefully inspected, and a this question may serve to show us whether there "alarming" rate! spite of all the "Extensions of manufacturing game is nearly over; and that yet ought sent out to all the manufacturing districts in December digest of the principal portion was prepared and pre- be any virtue in " Extended Commerce," to prevent Commerce" they can effect! Nay, it will "diminsented at the meeting of the section on the following day, by Mr. H. Ashworth. This digest referred principally to the cotton trade, and evidence on the same described! trade was presented by Mesers. W. R. and R. H. Greg. On the woollen trade statements were made by Messra. T. Bayley and T. Plint: the silk. by Mr. F. J. Taunton, Coventry; the shipping, by Mesars. Johnassohn and Hardcastle, of Sunderland; on the hardware trade, by Mr. J. Scholefield, M.P., of Birmingham; on the linen trade, by Mr. G. Baxter, of Dundee; and on the hosiery trade, by Mr. H. Dawson, of Manchester.

The details presented by these gentlemen are much too voluminous to be presented to the meeting in full. The Committee, therefore, have carefully analysed and classed them: and they hope the following abstract, arranged under distinct heads, will be found accurate and faithful—First.—

THE BATE OF WAGES AND THE AMOUNT OF EMPLOYMENT. There is alleged on all hands a considerable falling off in the demand for labour; as a necessary consequence stated; certainly a reduction of the amount of employment is not over-stated 20 per cent., and of wages an equal reduction, the combined result of which to the brazen-faced variets have the impudence and au- "RUINOUS," INTERFERENCE IS JUSTIFIAoperatives indicates a less command of the necessaries dacity to force upon the operative's attention BLE: and then away goes the whole superstructure able Report, there is one sentence which alone and comforts of life OF NEARLY TWO THIRDS, as compared with their means in 1804 5.6. In the woollen trade the falling off in the amount of employment and the rate of wages combined, is certainly not less than one-half the average of those years; whilst in the trades dependent on ship-building, and in the manufacture of steam-engines and machines, the decrease is all the Towns in England and Scotland, that still greater. Collaterally with this falling off in the staple trades of the nation, it appears that, in the nandicraft trades, such as bricklayers, masons, smiths &c., the want of employment is very general, and the rate of wages has, in many instances, undergone a reduction; a fact deserving particular notice, as indicating a severe pressure on the labour market, these trades being protected trades, and in times of severe depression having generally maintained entire the

several cases has undergone very recent depreciation. POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM. If the ratio of decreased employment and wages is i some degree conjectural, the rate of the increase of pauperism and poor-rates, unhappily, admits of no doubt army, the discharge of the Civil List, and cost of the juring themselves, not to take advantage of those donging it in the ears of the public for so long a claim they put forth, and show the reasonableness or cavil. From all the great seats of industry the evi- Courts of Justice for one entire year!!! No wonder means which will enable them to produce for them- period. This, however, we do not mind. The dence on this head is uniform and distressing. Since 1839. the sums expended in the relief of the poor have, on an average doubled: whilst the number of applicants demonstrate the advantages to be derived from the has increased in various ratios, from 300 to 500 per nearly TWO-THIRDS during the last seven years! beneficial to the Foreigner? Could we reasonably it was brought before the attention of their deluded adoption of the "Extension" plan, the League cent. The painful fact, too, appears, that in several recently addressed a number of queries to certain principal towns there have been very numerous appliparties all over the country, for the purpose of last two years, either from the comparative independence of last two years. ascertaining the present condition of the people. dence of their circumstances, or their independence of DOWNWARD."

OF WAGES IS STILL DOWNWARDS, and in

THE CONSUMPTION OF ANIMAL FOOD.

INSOLVENCY AND DEPRECIATION OF CAPITAL. The fact, that during the last four years a very large mount of bankruptcy and insolvency has taken place pire, needed no confirmation at the meeting of Wednesday. Various particulars, however, were furnished, especially with respect to the towns of Sunderland. Dundee, and Leeds. There can be little doubt that. taking the great simple trades of cotton, woollen, and iron, the loss of capital has been very large, and that there is an alarming diminution of the whole floating capital of the manufacturing districts, both absolutely. estimating the sum total, and relatively, estimating the reason further to conclude that the capital is still decreasing, PARTLY BY THE CONSTANT ATTRITION OF PIXED CHARGES ACTING ON A NARBOWED RETURN. and partly by the RUINOUS COMPETITION of those having mill properly—a competition unnatural as the activity which, in some branches of our trade accompanies it, is feverish and unhealthy.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST. The syldence produced on this head leaves no doubt as to a large and ruinous decline in the state of the dence produced as to the important ports of Liverpool. Bristol, Sunderland, and Whitehaven, and more especially the two latter, is minute and startling. The fall in the price of vessels and freight, and the very contracted

ticism as to the fact of a serious declension in the condition of our shipowners. The details as to Sunderland will be read with pecu-

The searching analysis of our exports in cotton fabrics. presented to the meeting by the Messrs. Greg and Rawexports—a change which has been in progress for four staple manufactures in foreign goods, and which are so often pointed to as indicating an excess of preduction here, only indicate, in reality, therefore, the measure of shocking and self-murdering manner ! the difficulty experienced in procuring returns. We do not make more than other nations can buy and pay for; but we limit their power of payment by excluding the principal commodity they have to offer, and virtually to create a keen and rulnous competition amongst ourselves to secure such custom as we permit them to

HOSTILE CHARACTER OF FOREIGN TARIFFS. Within fifteen months five hostile tariffs have been published, viz, the tariffs of Portugal, Russia, France, Belgium and the United States. By these tariffs the duties on our goods are doubled. Coupled with this fact is the equally starting one, that in the kingdoms of sion quite outstripping the progress of the same manufactures in this country, and which threaten our early admits of no doubt; whilst it is equally clear, that to the exclusion of their agricultural produce is to be attricannot now be stayed; perhaps the time when it was desirable for the interests of this country and of the at least clear-Great Britain has no resource but to open the only means of finding a market for her various manufactures

clear, decided, but painful conviction, that the distress in the three great staple trades of the country! of 1842, enceeded that of 1841, BAD AS THAT WAS; THAT THE CONDITION OF ALL CLASSES IS consequences serious demoralisation, and perhaps danger to the public order and peace: in one word, that the home soils.

lightly! League !

Under the head "Rat e of Wages and Amount with, is a question pregnant with curiosity." The Mr. H. ASHWORTH WES called to the chair, and Under the Local of Leeds, and the Rev. Mr. SCALES, of of Employment, the Juesque Report and testify constant attrition of FIXED CHARGES on a NARROWED charges and the thought the Leeds, but I that "there is a considerable falling off in the RETURN." Yes, in troth, that is one reason why because it has taken from it, or will very soon take Report of the Committee of manufacturers to the demand for labour"; and "a serious DECLINE in capital is diminishing! We have the "FIXED from it, that great manufacturing superiority which it Association of Great Britain, assembled in Manchester, the rate of wages."

They testify, too, that the CHARGES" of 1798; but we have not the "RETURNS' possessed over the rest of the world. Machinery, like operation of these two evils has been to cause the of 1798. And, whatever the League may think, operative "to have Less Command of the necessaries until we either raise the "RETURNS" up to the have been invented for the sending forth of camon balls

> Now how stands the question of "Foreign Com- present " RETURNS." " CAPITAL" WILL merce" at these two periods? For an answer to STILL CONTINUE TO "DIMINISH" at an level, in point of warlike force. Therefore, I think the the awful affects the League have but too truly ish" faster and more "alarmingly" with every fresh

In 1834 we exported of British Produce entirely swallowed up! and Manufactures, according to Official Value. £73.831.551. In the year ending Jan. 5th. 1842. we exported, Official Value, 102,180,517!!

bettering his condition!!

seven years, was, as just shown, £28,348,966 Official the League establish the very principle they are rise to, preclude the possibility of a full exami. Value. The whole amount of our Foriegn Trade, in leagued together to overthrow !! What a miserable nation of it at this time. It is a sentence pres-1798, was £19,672,503, Official Value. The REAL set of suicides they are ! VALUE, however, of the trade in 1798, was £33.148.682. Had we been paid for the £28,348 966 | Export Trade", calls for some little notice. Here | relative to our Export trade; that AN INCREASING increase in 1842 over the trade in 1834, at the same | the League proclaim that this trade is undergoing a | MASS OF COMMODITIES IS YEARLY EXPORTED FOR rate as we were paid for our goods in 1798, we complete change. The foreigner, generally speaking, STATIONARY RETURN." So! we have pinned the should have realised from that increase alone, no less only now requires our yarns, to weave up into fabrics | League down to the consideration of this question at a sum than £49.723.023! We only did realise for with his own machinery, for his own consumption. last! Well, thank God, our labour has not been in

large towns-while there is a very large increase of during those three years, have had a monstrous factured products, either yarn or finished fabrics." relation to the foreigner, we should at all events. Saturday, December 31st.:throughout the wholesale and retail trades of the em- have been as well-off as we were in 1838; and could "In the village of Woodsocket, R.I., there are eighextended wages must make us BETTER OFP."

Well, then, let us see how the facts stand. In the year ending January 5th, 1838, we exported of This in one VILLAGE! Verily, the "process is "British Produce and Manufactures" £92 459,726 going on !" Official Value. In the year ending January 5th, 1842. And this "process" cannot be stayed! Whatever crease: with this vast "EXTENSION" during folly to expect it. shipping trade, as well owners as builders. The evi- the LAST THREE YEARS, " Poor Rates have, we have amongst us !

VALUE. Had we been paid in 1842 for the £9.721.286 Official Vulue INCREASE over 1839, in the rate we were paid in 1798, we should have received for that increased amount of Foreign Trade the sum of £16.574.341. The amount we did receive was only £1,573,653!! On the increase therefore, we lost the

Baines, Jun. and Thomas Plint' answer! Pass we on, in the consideration of this most expauperism has increased in ratios varying from in those quarters of the world where the im the cause it so utterly annihilates, to the section headed "Insolvency and Depreciation of Capital." There, these provers that former "Extensions of dered the hand of man almost unnecessary, it was imvency is frightfully large, and that capital is mass of commodities is YEARLY EXPORTED FOR Commerce" have done good, say, that, "taking the alarmingly diminishing in the manufacturing dis- A STATIONARY RETURN! This fact admits of only great staple trades of cotton, woollen, and iron, the loss of capital has been very large; and there is an we have "Extended" our Commerce with the Fo- in manufacture, viz., that as one range of imports is alarming diminution of the whole floating capital of rious effect, after a SIX/RIMES OVER "Extended til his secret became known to other farmers, be thriving competing amongst themselves for such a return as law Commerce"! Do, pray, good gentlefolks, look at at a rate most prodigious; but as soon as his secret permits, they are giving more and more goods for a what you are doing! Have a little mercy on your-Nearly every man of mark is in the net so skilfully infatuated !! To cut their own throats with their stationary return. The ruinous sacrifices made in our selves; pray do! It is miserable work this, to see | would be, with respect to other farmers, just where he you hack and mangle your own throats in this was before the discovery of his invention. Machinery,

of capital been great there! Is its diminution troduced into other nations, it may make the situation, alarming in that department; that really staple trade! If so, pray how does it come to pass! "If, for instance, there be a man who understands There is no "Foreign Competition" to be feared by well how to reduce or enlarge the scale of a map; if the Iron Manufacturer. Pray how does it happen he understand how to reduce this upon mathematical that this trade is suffering? We know you have principles, without the assistance of any instrument; a ready answer to all complaints respecting the deothers, the telent of that man is valuable to him:

we can now bestow upon it. That consideration it others, the telent of that man is valuable to him: preciation of prices in cotton and other wove fabrics: others who want plans reduced or enlarged, must apply of " Protection to native Industry," in contradicting and that you instantly utter forth the two words to him or to some such rare person; but if some one "Foreign Competition;" and ascribe to such compediscover an instrument for this purpose, by which such reduction or enlargement can be effected with perfect tition the cause of the depreciation. But this you accuracy by any human being that has fingers, and respective governments have acted in accordance cannot do in the case of the Iron Trade. According thumbs, and eyes, or who is as capable of as much with true principle and sound policy, in passing exclusion from the markets of the Continent. That our to Mr. Marshall, the Statician, "the only country cttention as is necessary in the act of decently putting those "Hostile Tariffs:" and this we engage to make corn and provision laws have led to these hostile tariffs in the world, besides England, that makes a sufficient quantity of Iron for its use is Sweden, where the clever man will become of no use to him; and he, buted the encouragement and rapid growth of infusing it is made at a cost exceeding a half more than it is as far as this manufacture is concerned, might as well skill amongst the continental nations. That growth made for in England." "Foreign Competition" cannot, therefore, operate here. Pray tell us, how chine, which, upon being merely set in motion will pregnant with meaning and purport! They dis-Continent that the one should be mainly a manufacturing it is, that the price of Iron, under these make calico or cloth, as well as the most active and tincily affirm the destitute condition of the proand the other an agricultural one, is passed; but this is circumstances, should have depreciated as much as the price of weven fabrics? Ascertain spinner and the weaver become of no use. When I was increase of Foreign Trade! And they as distinctly the reason of this very strange and anomalous fact: and then say whether you think another " Exten-In conclusion, the Committee have to express their sion of Commerce" will stay the decrease of capital

There are, however, two reasons assigned in this Here are the League Reasons! Here they are!

DETERIORATED; the embarrasaments of all producers and dealers greater; that the physical condition of the madness, to account for the alarming diminution see fair play. The whole of this machinery was set own hands have they deprived Leagueism of see fair play. The whole of this machinery was set own hands have effectually cut its throat; people is alarmingly worse, and threatens in its final of capital in the manufacturing districts;" which and kept in motion by a stream of water that came life. They have effectually cut its throat; reasons are "the constant attrition of FIXED we are resping the bitter fruits of a practical limitation CHARGES on a NARROWED RETURN; and of an increasing population to the stationary produce of the Ruinous compension of the Ruinous c PROPERTY." The League have hit it at last! How by these things, and the cotton grow in this country, & to the people at large, as a jury, whether the vertical We must not pass this cut-throat document over it has happened that they have at length seen (and is impossible that the cloth can come from England for It is all-important! It does for the been fools enough to report that they have so seen) machines, and had taught the Yankees how to do the ITS BRIENDS; COMMITTED WHILE IN A STARR OF what every body else has been so long familiar. like.

The other reason assigned for the "alarming diminution of capital in the manufacturing districts" at the expence of paying for ships to fetch these artiis "the RUINOUS COMPETITION of those having Mill-During those seven years we "Extended" our Property." Right again! The nail driven home! Foreign Commerce, no less than £28 348,966. But how comes it that the League have hit on this? Official Value!! an increase equal to one-and-a- With them there should be no such thing as "ruinhalf times of the whole amount of foreign trade ous competition." With them all should be "FREE." we had in 1798-fifty years ago!! And yet, not- Ruinous competition is an impossibility, according withstanding this enormous "Extension": this to the doctrines of free-trade." Competition is the vast addition to the amount of our foreign trade. only corrective in all matters relating to the producit is declared by those who wish to accomplish tion and distribution of wealth. The market for the just about up! "The process which is going another "Extension," that at the end of that seven products of labour ought to be free: and comyears, "the operative has a LESS COMMAND of the petition will establish the proper value. The labournecessaries and comforts of life, of NEARLY market ought also to be free; and competition TWO THIRDS, as compared with his means" in will also establish its value." So say the the beginning of that same seven years !! And the Leagued economists. But if competition CAN be another "Extension of Commerce" as a means of of "freedom!" If competition CAN "be ruinous", deserves, and loudly calls for, a separate and disthose who are in danger of being "ruined" have a tinot article to itself. The nature of the questions The increase to our Foreign Trade during these right and a just claim to be PROTECTED : and thus involved in it, and the many considerations it gives

The section under the head "Character; of our

established rate of remuneration. THE TENDENCY that increase £9 985,432: consequently we Lost Indeed he is procuring the necessary machinery to vain! To this "fact" we have been for years conupon that increased quantity of produce and enable him to spin the yarn for himself; and thus stantly calling their attention; but this is the first manufactures cent abroad no less a sum than render himself independent of our manufactures time that they could be induced even to notice it £39.737.591 !! or a sum equal to the amount of the altogether. And can any one wonder this is so ! Is The "fact" is stated as if it was but just new interest of the National Debt, the payment of the it not right it should be? Would they not be in- '' developed ;' notwithstanding we have been ding. that the MEANS of the operative to command the selves all that they require? If manufacturing and League have been at last compelled to notice it. necessaries and comforts of life are diminished machinery be of benefit to us, will they not be The havoc it was making in their ranks, whenever And the operative may take consolation to himself expect to secure these advantages to ourselves alone! followers, has caused them to endeavour to account cations for relief from a class of persons who, until the from the concluding words of the first section of the Whatever expectations we may have entertained in re- for it, and to make it square with League notions. have indulged in, based on the supposition that we succeeded in that attempt we shall presently see. Under the head "Poor Rates and Pauperism" alone were to possess machinery, and use it for the Let us first, however, have the fact" more indetail the fact is proclaimed that "since 1839 the sums production of clothing for the world at large, it is before us. The falling off in the consumption of butchers' meat expended in the relief of the poor in the great seats clear that we have "reckoned without our host." 

"An increasing mass of commodities is yearly exrity that an "Aggregate Meeting of Delegates to the The decrease is variously stated at from 20 to 60 per of industry, have, on an average, Doubled: Whilst Other nations have procured machinery; other ported for a STATIONARY return." Never were words Anti-Corn Law Demonstrations" could give it. It cent. It is impossible to define with any accuracy the the number of applicants has increased in ratio nations are manufacturing; and in spite of all the more true, generally speaking: and never was greater was drawn up by a Committee which boasted of average decline of consumption; but the fact is an varying from 300 to 500 per cent." Poor Rates "Extensions of Commerce" that the League can procondemnation of the whole course of our Expert doubled since 1839! and pauperism increased in cure, either by the "removal of the restrictions on Frade! We have to give an increased mass of some doubled since 1839! and pauperism increased in cure, either by the "removal of the restrictions on Frade! We have to give an increased mass of comjun., and Thomas Plint," as Secretaries. It is the price of farmers' stock affords strong collateral ratio varying from 300 to 500 per cent! Pretty the import of food," or by any other means, the modities for the same amount of money; nay, even briskly, universally, at once ! About the work! And production of the concentrated wisdom of the deficient alike in quality and quantity, is attested by well this, good folks, in three years! Famous "process which is going on alike in the cotton, for a less amount of money; and this "fact" tells League; and contains their "strong reasons" for the reports of several medical men in different parts of increase of Pauperism: pray how stands the linen, and woollen trade, points to the ultimate and us, most emphatically, that our Foreign Trade, The aim of power and faction is to keep its hold upon the measure of Extension' which the League calls the dispensaries, infigurates, and hospitals in all our duestion of Foreign Trade, perhaps not very remote, exclusion of our manuinstead of being a benefit to us, is a losing game

disease and death. The returns also to the queries ad- falling off in that department! It cannot be Yes! the "process" of excluding us from the tinued and the deeper it is played. dressed to sick and benefit societies lead to the same possible that these effects can have followed the Foreign market "is going on alike in the cotton, maintainance, even, of "our Foreign Trade." Had linen, and woollen trades"! In proof of this, read the we maintained the position we occupied, in 1838, in following from the New York Weekly Herald of

we have "improved" that position, by an "Extentiteen mills in which there are are 1,268 looms, 50 826 sion" of the Foreign Trade of 1838, we should surely spindles, and 1,162 hands. The aggregate number of have been Better-off than we then were: for 9 739,717, of which there were 250,000 yards warps; over 1836 was £16,950,680 Official Value; while "Extended trade brings extended employment; 584 000 yards flannels, 364 000 yards jeans, 62 400 the "RETURN" instead of being "stationary" was extended employment brings extended wages; and yards negro cloths, 156,000 yards satinets, 5,645,000 yards cotton prints, and 3,117,000 yards cotton sheet-

we exported £102,180,517 Official Value. Conse- course of policy we may pursue, we cannot induce quently the increase to our Foreign Trade during other nations either to refrain from setting up new those three years alone, was £9.721,286!! an manufactories, in which shall be used our last new "Extension" equal to one-half of the entire Foreign and improved machinery; or to discontinue the Trade in 1798!! And, yet with this enermous in- machinery they are at at present using. It is idle nations, and as our manufacturers and labourers are

On this point the great political teacher of his day, on an average DOUBLED; and the number of Mr. Cobbett had some very apt and apposite reapplicants increased is ratio varying from 300 to marks. His strong and commons-seuse mind saw 500 per cent" !!! And another "Extension" is the question in a common-sense light; and some the REMEDY proposed to rid us of increased Poor short time before his removal from amongst us, he Rates, and increasing Pauperism !! What wisdom distinctly told the "working Manufacturers of the North" what they might expect as the result of the We have before shewn what the Official Value of introduction and application of machinery, in rela-Exported goods in 1798 produced to us in REAL tion to our being able to maintain a superiority in the markets of the world. His words were :-

"It is my opinion that the manufacturing game is nearly over: it has been a profitable game to a great many persons: it has made your employers rich, proud. insolent, cruel, and base; but the days of their prosperity are, in my opinion, never to return. As long as manufacturing was carried on by the kands of people, so sum of £15,000,000; or a sum equal to the cost of the long England enjoyed, and was likely to enjoy in this the Corn Laws cannot have been the cause of English people, if not more ingenious than those of other countries, are more industrious, more addicted Expedition in 1842!!! Is there no cause for the to order and punctuality in business, more in the habit "doubling of the Poor Rates" and "the 500 per of prompt obedience to employers, much more persevering, much more proud of performing of excellent workmanship, and, are, at the same time, blessed with a ciimate that knows so little of extremes, as seldom or ever to be a hinderance to the labourer. But when the hand of man came to be supplanted by machinery, the principal part of these advantages must, in a short time. be greatly diminished: when fire, water, iron, steel, tin, and other things employed in a certain way, renpossible that the former superiority could be maintained to the same extent; because all these materials The increase in the "mass of commodities" exare to be found in all countries; and because the interest of ether countries would naturally introduce the use of them. If one farmer were, by some accident, to discover the means of raising greater crops than his all but "stationary;" we having only received for neighbours, at a tenth part of the expence, he must, un- that monstrous increased " mass of commodities" became known, it would be nothing worth to him: all other farmers would use the same means; and he have received the sum of £74 596,332, instead of only as long as it is confined to one nation, gives to that nation a great superiority over others: it adds, in fact, But the Iron Trade: is it suffering? Has the loss to the riches and power of that nation; but when in- the enormous sum of £24,944,087. Here is a PACE I mean the relative situation of the first nation, a great deal worse than it was before.

> victuals into one's mouth; if there be an instrument of not know how to multiply or divide any sum of whole numbers. So, also, if there be an instrument or maingenious spinner and weaver, the ingenuity, the eleverness, the industry, all the excellent qualities of the last in America, I went to PATTISON, in NEW JER- read the death-warrant to the League project to SEY, where I saw, in one place, a spinning jenny, or get us out of the difficulties therein set forth some such thing, turning cotton into a sort of string, or thread, or whatever it is called; and in another place, three or four power-looms, I think they are called, men of the League! This report proves that weaving the strings into cloth, and twisting it round although they may have "brass," they have not upon a sort of reels. These devils of things had only all the "wisdom in the world"! With their tumbling down from the top of a rock, at the top of and mangled its defunet carcase most awfully which nature had made a large basin, that had a gap in one of the edges of it, out of which the water came

possessed over the real or it puts nations upon a level: and if the dreadful engine; which was said to been brought to perfection, and made to act, it must in a short time, have put almost all nations upon a to place no reliance upon any thing to preduce a return of the former cfromptances of your business. The cotton, and the wool, and silk, are every where the "Extension," until it be, in a very short time, first and the last in a greater abundance abroad than they are here; and there being machines in all coun. tries to convert them into articles of dress, common sense forbids us to expect that other nations will be cles from us, and give us a profit for making them into the bargain. The thing cannot be: it is preposterous to suppose it; and, therefore, if our Government were wise, it would be making preparations accordingly

To this it is unnecessary to add another word Facts and experience prove that the opinions so clearly and so forcibly expressed were correct. The manufacturing game was nearly over. It is now on alike in the Cotton, Linen, and Woollen Trades points to the ultimate, and, perhaps, NOT VERY BENOTE EXCLUSION of our manufactured products, either yarn or finished fabrics," from the markets of the world.

In this same section of this famous and service nant with mighty meaning!

The Leaguers say: " another fact was developed

which impoverishes us the more the longer it is con-

The amount of our Exports in 1836 was £85.229,837. Official Value: which brought us in Real Value. £53.368.572. As we have twice before stated, in the year ending Jan. 5, 1842, the amount of Exports was £102 180,517 Official Value : for which we received in REAL Value only £51,634,623! £1,733,949 LESS for the greater quantity of produce!!! In fact, we have been burning our candle at both ends : and when it is nearly burnt out, we turn up our eyes and wonder how it happens that the substance is wasted!

Now, then, for the League's " solution" of the developed fact." Say they: "as one range of imports is artificially narrowed and contracted by the practical rejection of agricultural products of foreign respectively competing amongst themselves for such a return as the law permits, they are giving more and more goods for a stationary return." In other words, this "fact" is ascribed to the operation of the Corn Laws: for it is those laws which "practically reject the agricultural products of foreign nations." It has become the fashion now-a-days, to ascribe all the evils that afflict society to the operation of these same Corn Laws: and here we have a splendid specimen of the accuracy of the reasoning employed by the Leaguers.

If this solution of the "fact" thus offered by the League be a correct one, it will follow that the "fact" has only been "developed" since the Corn Laws came into operation: for if it was "developed" before the Corn Laws were passed, it is clear that it; and the League's "solution" will turn out to be no solution at all. Let us examine.

The Corn Laws were passed in the year 1815. We shall take the list of exports in 1802, and again in 1815; and see whether this "fact" was not then "developed;" aye, even before the Corn Bill was introduced into Parliament at all!

The Official Value of the exports in 1802 was £27,012.108; and the REAL VALUE was £48,500,683. The Official Value of the exports in 1815 was £41,712,002; producing in REAL VALUE £49,652,245. ported at the latter period over the former, was £14,699,894, Official Value; while the RETURN W25 the insignificant sum of £1.151.562. Had the RETURN in 1815 been EQUAL to the return in 1802 we should £49,652 245. It follows, therefore, that upon the "Extended" trade from 1802 to 1815. BEFORE THE CURN LAWS WERE ENACTED, We lost "developed" which upsets the "solution" of the Leagued Solons! Mr. " E. BAINES, jun., and THOMAS PLINT' must try their hands again!

The section headed "The Hostile Character of Foreign Tar:ffs" must have more consideration than tion to the principle of "freedom" advocated by the League. We hold, speaking generally, that the plainly apparent on a future occasion.

In conclusion, we must entreat the reader to weigh well the words of the last paragraph of this most suicidal Report. Those words are indeed ducers of wealth, even after a SIX-TIMES OVER Never were men so unfortunate as the infatuated by their hacking and maughing with dull and ought not to be: " Homicide at the Hands of MENTAL DERANGEMENT."

MARCH OF MACHINERY. IMPORTANT "NEW INVENTIONS" ON THE EYE OF INTRODUCTION.

In behaves the manufacturing operatives to be on the look-out! They have been kicked about in the world most unmercifully, in consequence of machinof having partially superseded their labour in the production of manufactured fabrics; and what they have been forced to submit to and bear, in the shape a hardship and suffering from this cause, seems to be but the beginning of what they will have to submit to and bear, unless a new direction be given to the productive energies of the people, accompanied by an alteration in our distributive arrangements.

This question of machinery is a puzzler and a poser. It has already worked some most astonishing revolutions; changing the whole aspect of society, and the relative position of entire classes lowards each other; and it seems to be destined to work many more. It baffles the efforts of the Statesman; sets at nought the calculations and intentions of the Legislator; renders law abortive; annihilates custom; interferes with habit; and unsettles and unfixes all that is "rettled" and stable." It is the innovator of the age; the Flereller" which the "constitutionalist" affects to dread; the destroyer of institutions; and the introducer of new habits and new feelings amongst all of society subjected to its influence.

Its march upon us has been sudden and rapid. rehtirely speaking. It is but as yesterday, when the single-spinning wheel stood in the chimney-nook, and its busy hum was heard in the home of the labouring-man. It is but as yesterday when the carding-stock occupied a place by the side of the spinningwheel; and the good housewife, aided occasionally by her projector, prepared the fleecy wool for the

But the spinning-jenny came and put aside the the spinning-jenny. The carding-engine came, and the carding stock disappeared. These three new and well for the use of the weaver.

So also in the cloth finishing department. It is within the memory of thousands now existing when "raising" was done by hand, with "handles" and "cards" upon the "nelly"; and when all the cropping was done by hand, with the "shear" worked by the "nog" upon the "shear-board". But the "raising-gig" and the "shear-frame" were introduced: and the "nelly" and the "shears" soon "hid their diminished heads." The "Lewis-machine" followed. accompanied by the "Perpetual"; and then the shear-frame" shared the fate of the " hand-shears." An entire revolution in the mode of finishing was thus effected; and that too in a very short space of

We might describe a similar sort of operation in many other walks of industry, if it were needful to be very precise. We might look at the calico and fusian weaver, throwing the shuttle by hand, without "picking-peg"; and then look at the steammight even instance the mechanic himself, chipping and filing by hand; and then look at the planing machine and the self-acting turning lathe, doing his work with scarcely any attendance. Nav. we might instance scores of other cases, and show that complete revolutions in the mode of working up raw materials into manufactured fabrics and articles of use have been effected by means of the introduction of new and improved machines.

But enough has been said for our present purpose. It is only our aim to call up the recollection of parties now living in the several trades enumerated. as to what has been already effected in the way of change by means of Machinery.

The progress of machinery, however, is not at an end. The changes that have been effected by its means, are but as ant-hills compared to mountains, when contrasted with the changes that circumstances warrant us to expect from its future operations. Indeed, the age of invention and improvement may be said to have only dawned. The morning has not ! even yet set in !

The working man knows but too well the effects which the introduction of this new machinery, and the application of the new improvements, have already had upon his well-being and physical condition. From that knowledge he may infer what the effects of future improvements and new inventions will be upon his present deteriorated position, mless he can by some means or other change his circumstances, so that these things shall work to his benefit instead of his injury : and it is that he may be aware of what there is in store for him, and thus be induced to work heart and soul to remove himself from under the terrible load of accumulated and still accumulating evils, that we tell him of the process causes the peice to "run up," as it is facts which this article will shortly disclose.

It is our purpose that the working manshall be duly or three yards wide; when milled or fulled, it is forewarned of what there is in immediate preparation for him, that he may be on the look out; and prepare himself to meet the circumstances which will shortly overtake him; and which, if they find him unprepared, will in all probability overwhelm him in utter confusion and ruin.

We have spoken of entire revolutions having been effected in processes of manufacture by the means of new and improved machinery. We believe that a great branch of our present manufacture is doomed to experience a greater, more sweeping, and more entire revolution, than any yet effected in any branch. We believe that the present mode of pro ducing woollen cloth, from and up to certain points, is as sure to be entirely superseded, and done away with, as it is certain that the spinning jenny and mule have supplanted the single-spindled spinningwheel. We firmly and sincerely believe that this will shortly be the case; not from a desire that it should be so; but from facts and evidences which have been seen with our own eyes and heard with

Those facts and evidences shall be detailed as faithfully and fully as it is possible; and then the reader can judge for himself, as far as an imperfeet relation will enable him to do so.

Most people have heard of the "new Felting Process:" but very few people know what has been done in relation to it. It is only some four Jeans since a mode of applying the principle to the manufacture of Woollen Cloths was discovered. The discovery was made by a gentlemen in America of the name of WELLS. He found it to answer his expectations; and he came over to England to secure to himself the benefit of his invention in this country. A company was formed to "carry out" his project : and that company have had a working establishment in Leeds, producing great quantities of cloth by means of the machinery invented by Mr. Wells.

The invention succeeded so far, as to demonstrate the possibility of producing cloths at a "chesp" rate. The first application of a new principle—(new as applied to this manufacture) showed this most conclusively. It is true that the factio was not all that could be desired. It is true that it had defects and imperfections: but the practicability of the new process was at once estabhished: and the man of reflection was well satisfied that time, and experience, and ingenuity would oversome the difficulties that presented themselves, and remove the defects that were known to exist.

Ingenuity has been at work. The difficulties and defects have been pondered upon, and plans and Prints is the consequence.

That machine we have seen in operation. We of one man and a boy! State, we saw placed bet een tw ieees of linen to our producing means!

slightly wetted; and then submitted to the action of machine. It was a faster and firmer fabric than "stack" woollen cloths in the open air for want of the bakers employed in biscuit-making. A machine any " raw-thread" we ever saw.

That the general reader may the more easily judge of the effect which its extensive introduction ket in the world is glutted with our manufacand use must have upon the class now engaged in | tures? ! the production of woollen cloths, we shall endeavour to describe the several processes that have to be used in the ordinary method; and show how many of these processes the new one entirely dispenses

We will suppose, then, that a Clothier-(a race of men fast passing away from off the stage of manufacturing and commercial life)-wishes to make four Ends of broad-cloth, of a middling quality. To do this, he will require about thirteen stones of wool, at 16lbs, to the stone. Before the wool comes to his hands, it has been sorted by the wool-sorter. It has then to be scoured, to rid it of the grease and dirt it contains when bought from the grower. When dry, it goes to the willeying-machine, which tears it open. and clears it from extraneous substances that may be mixed with and adhere to the fibres. There is an improved "willey," which some manufacturers use, called a Devil. The woollen manufacture has pinning-wheel. The mule followed, and superseded its Devil, as well as the cotton manufacture. When

willied twice over, it is spread upon the floor; and Olive or Gallipoli Oil applied to it, by means of a machines worked a complete revolution in the old sort of watering-can. The thirteen stones will reprocess of preparing and spinning wool into warp | quire 51 callons of oil. This application is necessary, or the wool could not be "worked" through the remaining processes. When the oll has been applied, the wool is again subjected to the action of the willey. From this machine it goes to the scribbling machine, which lays the fibres of the wool straight and open, and forms it into a sort of sheet, or "bat." In this state it hangs loosely together.

The operations hitherto described, are required to be performed for both modes of making cloth, excepting the application of the oil, which is not required for the felting process.

In the ordinary process the next operation is to sabmit the scribbled wool to the action of the carding engine, which finishes into a sort of loose roll like a chine it goes to the slubbing billy, where all these The coat had been put to hard service. It scarcely now, that they are getting about the same amount of " cardings" are pieced together, and spun into a con- looked any the worse for wear. It certainly was not work done by a female for less than one-third of the cardings. From the slubber it goes into the hands of are many more years wear in that same coat. or "reed." Then it has to be woven; and when cloths of a much more satisfactory character. it leaves the weaver's hands, it is a piece of cloth, in of the oil it was necessary to apply to it, to enable it to "work" up to this stage. When 'scoured" it is called a "scoured thread;" and while in this state, the little bits of shives, and the burling-irons are pointed. This operation is position. called "burling." It is now ready for the "fuller," or "miller." The cloth is submitted to the invention on the eve of introduction into active use. There is a sort of box, into which the piece of cloth operation as above described, we also saw a new is put, and a certain quantity of liquid soap is "lecked on" to it. Then two pieces of heavy wood which will work a complete revolution in that are alternately raised by the machinery connected department. A description of the arrangement, and tion of the physical energies of the worker to the with the stocks, and let fall upon the cloth in the a statement of the effects the inventor states it is cultivation of the productive energies of the sort is box. This process "fulls" or " mills-up" the cloth; calculated to produce, will enable the public to the only means of escape out of the trouble, misery

only some fifty-eight inches wide. The cloth, when "tentered," is ready for the crush it and makes it adhere together, into the lower object of the displaced and superseded labourer. To 21st line of this speech were never uttered at all. No hands of the "Finisher".

nor less than a felting process. The fibres of the

other; so that that which was an open woven tex-

ture is now a close and firm felted fabric. This

Now let us see the expence of this process, as near volves, to which are affixed a quantity of cutters, dial measure worth attention, should be the aim of as we can in time and labour, from the moment it which work the clay throughly, and make it ready every man who loves his kind and his country. leaves the scribbling machine to the time it is ready for the moulds. As it is thus prepared, it is forced

(an infant), who "fills" the carding engine. There revolve in opposite directions, and respectively press | we have sense enough to cause machinery to BE | 5th and 20th line, was ever uttered by the speaker. are three " pieceners" (infants of course) con- the clay into the moulds with a very heavy com- worked FOR THE PEOPLE, instead of being worked nected with the slubbing billy; and one man to pression. A boy stands at each side of the mawork the machine. He is called a slubber. The chine, to take the moulded bricks as they carder will be paid a shilling a day; the "pieceners" are delivered from the revolving cylinders, and tion will be hailed with delight, instead of being by the weight of wool he slubs.) The spinning will preparation does not take as much time as in two "pieceners" and the spinner. Of course the much less water. The less, the better; and if warm

to eighteen pence a warp. The "sizing" and of labour with the machine will be 2s. 8d. per 1000; price of the weaving : and to perform these several | the ordinary mode of making bricks, the clay must weeks : and he will earn about 15s. per week. The before it can be used. With the machine it is best scouring will perhaps cost some eighteen pence an when used as soon as it is dug. The brick made by

labour will be about £5. 53.

is necessary in the one process, and entirely dis- by ha d; and the advantage derived from this on pensed with in the other. Galiipoli Oil is 42. 6d. per the score of durability and resistance to wet and gallon. Five-and-half gallons are needed; so the damp is immense. A common ordinary brick will total cost of the old process, in labour and oil, will be absorb some two or three pounds of water: the about £6 19s.

THE FELTING MACHINE.

Now for the New Process. The sheet of wool is taken from the scribbling machine, without oil, and sent at once to the " Pelling Machine" where in two | Government, for the purpose of moulding an artiminutes it is converted into cloth ready for the ficial fuel, which is made by the convicts at Gosport. Fuller! Not the entire four "Ends" certainly; for the use of the Government Steamers. It is but as much as can be submitted to the action of the made of small soal, tar, and some other substances: Machine at ence; which is about two yards. Two boiled together, and then made into blocks, like yards, then, can be made in two minutes; without bricks. This, too, is an "improvement." Three the intervention of " carder" " pieceners," " slub- tons of it will go as far as four tons of coal : and it ber," "spinner," "marper," "sizing-boiler," can be afforded for 23s. a ton; about the price of "sizer," "weaver," or "scourer." Two yards in coal at Portsmonth. projects to overcome them have been formed and two minutes is a yard a-minute; or 60 yards per In addition to this monster machine", the inventor majured. A new machine to perform the process of hour. But say it only does half this quantity; or has another to be worked by hand. With the hand-30 vards per hour: it does this with the attendance | machine two youths and two boys will mould 4,000

of "layers" from the "scribbling machine," and mak- yards a-day!! But say the machine can only produce great advantage attending this machine is, that the ing 2 fort of sheet of loose wool, with the fibres disen- half, even, of this quantity. Even then it would produce brick is ready for the kiln as soon as it leaves the targled, straightened, and laid parallel to each other. at the rate of more than one HUNDRED and FIFTY hands of the moulder. Each brick has four tone It would just hang together: but a whiff of wind YARDS A DAY! Here is a revolution! Here is an of pressure applied to it; and this makes it so comwould have torn it asunder. The wool, in this "improved" process! Here is a monstrous addition pact, and drives out the moisture so effectually that

pullies, wheels, and pinions. These boxes are attendance but seven and sixpence per day. Let the, be made by the great machine. heated by means of steam admitted to their inte- carder, the piecener, the slubber, the spinner, the woellen cloth, ready for the Milling Stocks! And every man and child now engaged in the several old several places. it was cloth! It would bear pulling, and handling, processes, "betake themselves" to the working of and washing, and wringing, as soon as it left the the new machines, why we should be obliged to we saw another, which will have some effect upon to be found for them when produced, seeing that even reduce their work to a bare attendance upon the comprehend the nature of this new process, and with our present means of production, every mar- oven, and mixing of the dough. The

> tion which this new process is SURE TO EFFECT. upper end of the machine, where it passes between Look at the number of machines it will supersede. two rollers which compress it to the required thick-There will be no use for the carding engine, the ness; and the sheet of thin paste then travels beneath alubbing-billy, the spinning-mule, the warping-mill, two stampers, which are continually rising and falor the loom, either hand-loom or steam-loom. These ing, cutting out two cakes at each fall; these cakes pass all cost money; and the making and repairing of them away (on the rising of the stamper) by means of an employ many "hands," The cost of them will endless cloth, to the boy who takes them at the low be saved in the production of cloths; and the end of the machine as they are delivered, and places expense of the room they occupy in the mills, and them upon the oven plates ready for baking. By the power to work them, will be saved also! Why means of this machine four stones of biscuits can be here, in these particulars alone, is a revolution in itself.

The expence of the new machine will be very trifling, comparatively speaking. The space it will occupy, and the power to work it, will also be but inconsiderable. The cloth, as it is manufactured, will go at once from the machine into the fullingmill, which is to be placed just by its side. As of the finisher!

Tell us not that this machine will not succeed! This was the cry when the idea of employing steam as a motive power was first started. This was the cry when the spinning jenny was first announced. This was the cry when the power-loom was introduced. This was the cry when the shear-frame first raised its head. And this has been the cry upon the introduction of every cry, too, has been fostered and encouraged amongst the labouring men by their employers: because it

Not succeed, indeed! The very day we saw this new machine at work, we saw a great-coat on the back of an American gentleman of some celebrity, sent time walking the streets unemployed, to show us made of cloth manufactured by the process discovered by Mr. Wells. This coat the gentleman in his employment, and give him his thirty-two shillings rope, technically termed a "carding." From this ma- had worn for three years. He travels incessantly, a-week again 1 The master manufacturers say that they tinuous thread of some little firmer texture than the thread-bare! Not a stitch had given way. There money recently paid! There is another knetty point we

the spinner, who, as the name implies, spins the slub. Not succeed, indeed! That same American genloom, working by means of inanimate power. We bings into threads for warp and west. From the tleman told us that he had a dress-coat, made of asked to give us something like a proof of their statement spinner, one portion of it goes to the warping-mill, superfine blue cloth manufactured by the same pro- that a low price of food raises wages:-"On," say they, where it is made into a warp. Then it has to be cess; and he declared he had never been able to pro-" sized," that is, thoroughly wetted in animal size. cure a coat of cloth manufactured in the old manner, wages advanced. Now, if this be a criterion to go by, When dried, it goes to the weaver, who has to that wore anything near so well, or preserved any- we would call the attention of these gentlemen to one " wind it on" the beam of his loom, and "tre it in :" thing like so good a face. And these cloths were or two facts that cannot be denied. In 1843 bread is that is, each thread has to be tied to another passed manufactured by the first discovered process! We as "cheap" as it was in 1835-6. But have wages through the "healds," and also through the "slay" believe the new machine to be calculated to produce [18 employment more plentiful? No! On the con-

> that state of progress known technically by the name | cloth by it can be produced at a less cost than the | that a low price of bread is not a raiser of wages. "raw thread." It is then scoured to rid it cost of the oil necessary to be used in the old The hand-loom weavers in the quilting department labour, and expensive machines, with which it entirely dispenses. Its success is certain!

> straws, and cotton or linen threads, or double themselves up in fancied security, uttering the sensethreads, which have been woven in with it, are less jargon of "it cannot be done"! They will find same rule of reductions in wages and number holds good picked out, by means of a pair of burling-irons, to their cost that it can be done, and will be done: made something like a pair of tweezers; only that and we wish them to be prepared for their altered

But this Felting Machine is not the only new action of a machine, called the "fulling stocks." On the same day that we saw that machine in BRICK MAKING MACHINE

ture altogether. Indeed, this milling is nothing more of the case. We cannot better describe the form of the machine which its future progress bids fair to bring in its wool are interlaced the one amongst and in the than to request the reader to suppose that he sees train, if the present system be maintained. How on fill up from memory; every intelligent person must before him an immense coffee mill, with two hoppers | earth is it possible to give beneficial and permanent | know, that with the best intentions, a man may greatly attached to it; the one placed over the other; and employment to the labourer, but by the means here err on such a question, while, when he has strong prethat the necessary motion is communicated to pointed out? termed: that is, it becomes narrower, and shorter. the machine by a shaft which passes over and across

When it leaves the loom, a "Broad" is twelve quarters the upper hopper. out of which it passes between two rollers, which get upon THE LAND should therefore be the plausible arguments reported between the 8th and hopper, down the centre of which a shaft re- secure a wise application of the soil, the only remeout at the bottom of the hopper, in lumps, ready for The carding and slubbing, then, will occupy some the moulds, which are affixed round the circum- tage of ALL the producers and consu mers of wealth pears to have divested himself of all regard for truth. two-and-half days; and will employ one "carder" ference of two large rollers or drums, and which This general advantage will be secured, whenever for not one word of the portion reported, between the eight-pence a day each; and the slubber will earn lay them upon barrows to be taken to the dryingfour-and-sixpence if he be a workman. (He is paid ground, and prepared for the kiln. This occupy about two days. This process employs also the ordinary mode; for the clay can be worked with pieceners" are children; and they will earn about | water, or water from the condenser of a steam-eneleven pence a-day each, and the spinner about four- gine can be used, the drying process occupies very the Land! and-sixpence a day; for he too is paid by the little time indeed. This machine will require fourhorse power to work it; and, at the very least, tion!! The time required for warping depends upon cir- 12,000 bricks can be moulded by it in one day: in comstances; but the expense will be from a shilling many cases, more could be produced. The expence beaming" and "tying-in," are paid for in the while the present expense is 7s. 6d. per 1000. In operations, will take the weaver better than four be dug, and allowed to lay for some six months, End." and will employ a man some half-a-day. the machine is much superior to the one made by

These different processes, then, will take some hand. The heavy pressure to which it is subjected, made by the machine will weigh from two to three To this must be added the cost of the oil, which | pounds heavier than one made from the same clay compressed brick will absorb very little. The face of the machine made brick is much finer than the face of the hand-made brick. One of these Machines has been ordered by the

bricks a-day : two to work the machine, and two to were there a portion of wool, composed of a number | Thirty yards per hour, at ten hours per day, is 310 | carry them off as soon as they are moulded. One

And what will be the cost of labour in attending machine, too, tiles for draining can be made, by C. J. Smith.—We have no room for his comments the machine, which is exceedingly simple, being upon this new machine, while it produces more its means, better than it is possible to make them mainly composed of two boxes of iron, with their than three "Ends" of cloth a-day! One man and a by hand; and in quantities quite equal to the planed surfaces placed parallel to each other, and a | youth will be all, if not more, than the machine will superiority, the "monster machine" possesses communicated to them by means of the requisite and the youth two and sixpence, making the cost of Draining tiles, too, of a certain and useful shape can

Here, then, is another "improvement" which will riors; and between them was placed the wool in the | warper, and the weaver look out! What is to be- have its effect upon a pretty numerous class of condition we have before described. In one minute come of them !! What are they to do? O! "turn labouring men; for it also is sure to be success. and a-half that wool was converted into a piece of to the new means of employment"! Bah! If fully introduced. Indeed, it is already at work in

But these machines are not all. On the same day warehouse room ! and where the deuce is a market has been made, and is now in operation, which will

BISCUIT-MAKING MACHINE performs the labour of rolling out the paste, and But we have not yet seen the whole of the revolu- stamping out the c kes. The dough is put in at the made in ten minutes! Let the Bakers look out!

> While engaged in penning this article the Post brought us a communication from our Manchester Correspondent, which details some most important facts bearing on the very question we are discussing From it we give the following :-

"Improvement is still going on in this town and neighbourhood. In one of the largest mills in the neighbourhood of Great Aucoats, the number of hands fast as it is made it is fulled, and ready for the hands | employed have been reduced to less than one-half within the last ten years; and yet, at the same time, there are more goods made in the establishment than there ever were at any former period! The wages of the few that are employed at present, have, during the same time, been reduced nearly ONE THIRD! At the time we write this, the mechanics are fixing up in the same mill a number of new frames, by the use of which six out of every ten now employed will be thrown out of employment! These frames are expected to be in operation at the beginning of next week. In another mill in the same neighbourhood, they are putting up frames whereby the whole of the STRETCHERS will be new invention and "improvement." Aye, and this dispensed with! The wages of the Stretcher would average about £1 12s. p r week; but with these new frames the same amount of work will be done by a young woman for about nine shillings, or nine-anddisarmed opposition to the introduction and use of the sixpence! Knowing the above to be facts, we would be much obliged to the advocates for a Repeal of the Corn Laws, who are constantly bawling that "a Repeal would employment for all those that are at the prehow a Repeal will operate so as to reinstate the Stretcher could also like them to loose. It is this. They are continually ringing in our ears that " when bread is cheap work, is plentiful, and wages high. ' And when Look back to the years 1835-6; food was cheap then; and the consequence was that all were employed, and trary, in the town of Manchester alone there are at the The process is sure to succeed! Only look! present time 20,000 persons out of employment! And instead of wages advancing, the following will show method! to say nothing of the amount of time, and were, last week only, reduced one shilling in seven, OR NEARLY FIFTEEN PER CENT! Dyers have had, very recently, to submit to a reduction of 25 per cent; and they are now bid to pre-We would implore of the labouring people not to hug | pare for a further reduction of fifteen per cent. At the resent there is not one-half of the usual number of hands employed in many dyoing establishments. The in almost all the foundries and machine shops in Manchester. We should be much obliged to the Corn Law Repealers to make these facts harmonize with the doctrines they have been in the habit of speuting to the

Yes! and ought they not to be preparing to to state whether he really meant to contend for this meet the additional evils evidently coming upon

They may ask "what are we to do?" altering or changing the character of the tex- judge how far this opinion is warranted by the facts and want which the progress of machinery hitherto bungling and erronecus style, but I do not on that

> which we are afflicted; and the only escape from the never utlered at all. Matter of this kind will be found The clay is wheeled into this uppermost hopper, evils with which we are threatened. To

"improvements" may be made to work to theadvanagainst them. Then, every "improvement" will dreaded as a bitter curse !

The first step to enable us to attain this desirable object, is the obtainment of the soil, whereon to employ the unemployed people. That step gained, all the rest will follow: for the March of Ma-CHINERY itself will drive us on, whether we be inclined to go or not! Let the cry, then, be: "the Land! the Land!

The Land is the only possible means of Salva-

# To Beaders and Correspondents.

MR. Wn. DIXON would be obliged to Mr. P. M. Brophy if he would correspond with him as soon as possible. Mr. Brophy's children have come from Dublin, and are now with Mr. Dixon; and, as neither he nor they know where to write to him, they hope he will see this, and write directly. They have been in Manchester since the

MR. CON MURRAY wishes us to state, for the information of his friends, that he will be in Campsie on Monday next, in Glasgow on Tuesday, and the Vale of Leven on Wednesday. CHARLES TAYLOR. - No. C. FELL.-His very excelle it letter is received. He

may rely on our keeping prominent the subject matter of it, in such way as our best judyment ERRATUM.—In the letter of Mr. Thomas Davies, inscreed in our last, Mr. Neesom's name was

printed instead of that of Mr. Hemmings. ANN YATES, SHELTON.-Mr. Hill's books are pub lished by Mr. John Cleave, 1, Shoe lane, Fleetstreet, and may be had through any bookseller. JAMES HEATON, CLITHEROR.—His request is complied with. There is no expence attendant on it, as the

letter was not in type.

JOHN COPP, Bristol, says the Bristol Chartists are very anxious to see Mr. O'Connor.
ROBERT ALLEN, EDINBU. GH.—His letter is received. He has our thanks for his honest expression of

opinion. He may rely on our continuing to go on, striving to merit the approbation of good men and reckless, as fearless, of the rage of bad ones. NOTICE.—All communications for Mrs. Roberts's Committee in future must be addressed to Mr. John Newhouse, secretary, No. 11 Court, Upper Tower-street, Birmingham. ERITAS.—His letter is received. Thanks for his

friendly information. Nothing is more necessary, and for the very reason he assigns, than that we should know all these little things.

John Brown, Sunderland.—We have received several communications on both sides. We shall give none of them.

SHEPFIELD CHARTISTS Fig-tree lane, must excuse us: we cannot insert their resolutions on the Executive The Northern Star has done with the matter. The same enswer must be taken by several other parties.

though we may make some use of them here-JOHN DURHAM. - Mr. Roberts, solicitor, of Bath, will

illenal. LARRY TOOLE .- Thanks for his letter. They are not

likely to get O'Connor till after the trial. S. J., BRISTOL. - Thank's. in our Paper of the 28th. It was there stated plan of organization. Such was not the case

phlet on the Corn Laws JOHN BROWN, CARLISLE. - We cannot interfere. R. T. Morrison. - Next week.

CHARLES CLUDERAY, HOLBECK-The money is received, and the advertisement. stances, which can only be known by actual observance, the revenge, or the cursed thirst for gold, of a few that we can give no opinion. Our friend must be black-hearted coal masters! Truly we are a Christian guided by his own judgment

people! Are we not a civilized nation? In former P. O'HIGGINS - His letter is very long. We can often serticles which I have sent to the Star, I have characfind room for a short one; when a very long one is terised the people as ill-used men, and their employers necessarily shut out. We will try next week. as a set of merciless oppressors; to show a proof of this, B. FISTON, MIDDLETON.—He is quite mistaken. We beyond my bare assertion, take the following paragraph

very often use those adhesive labels, and were quite ignorant of the contents of the one in question till informed by his letter. We doubt not that he will admit the sentiment to be a just one; and we trust he will now see that we had no purpose to affront him. F. R. S.-We shall reserve his communication and make

of the sort of conduct and reasoning he describes. PHILANTROPUS, SUSSEX .- Perhaps next week.

BERNARD M'CARTNEY .- Yes.

W. S. and J. H., Belfast.-The Plates of Duncombe the same time as those of the Petition. They were to be sent to Mr. M. Clarke, to be enclosed to Mr. Henderson; and this is all that is known about them at the Office, except their non-arrival at Mr. T. SMITH, PLYMOUTH — The letter received here on the

9th was not post paid.

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUNDA From M. A. Riddlesden, Morley ... . a friend near Wakefield

Countesthorpe, near Leicester, proceeds of Mr. P Rigby's lecture ... 0 Wm. Thompson, Saltcoats .... FOR MRS, ELLIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR, -Will you allow me to lay before your readers masters' terms, there can be no doubt but that masters the following exposure of, and comments upon, the report of the discussion held at Sunderland, between Mr. Kidd and myself. I acquit you of any desire to favour either one party or another by the report. That it is inserted exactly as you received it. I fully believe. Mr. Con. Murray, I believe, avows himself the author of it. after committing these cruel acts, and there see their How far he has fulfilled his deciared intention to dis- well-fed well-flad children, without a thought of the charge his duty impartially must be known to all who poor colliers' children who were exposed to the storm were present. This I can say, that I know several of without. They could see their wives and children the "whole hog brigade" who admit that it contains reclining on sofas in warm carpeted rooms, and know much that was never spoken at all, and suppresses what

I shall dismiss, as a piece of the "whole hog rant," the heading of the report-" Glorious Defeat of all the pillow! But what was this to them ? Had they not a Robber factions." To ask what is meant by this bom-

bast would be a piece of folly. The report makes it appear that I, without any just cause, or from some improper motive, refused to make the houseless colliers the sympathy and support the admission free. The following facts will shew my who have a heart to feel for other's wees. conduct in its proper light:-About 8 o. 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, baving gone out to take a short walk, I was stopped in the streets by two lads, who represented themselves as a deputation from the Brigade, to request that I would make the admission free. on which condition the Brigade would pay one-half the expences of the room, but not the printing. I replied the deputation were too late, the meeting having to take place the following evening, the change would not be fully known unless other bills were published; that I had not then an opportunity of consulting my friends -that I could not personally afford to pay the bills and one-half the other expenses myself-that they might also see it would be a physical impossibility to accommodate more than 500, and therefore, whether it was free or not free, hundreds must of necessity be excluded who perhaps would have come if more accommodation

In the report of my second speech it is stated that shewed by my "evasive and shuffling attempts," that I was " writhing under the first speech of Mr. Kidd." Now I believe the shoffling and evasion was all on the other side. Mr. Kidd had laid it down as a broad rule, apparently without exception, that the majority ought always to bind the minerity—that by acting in opposition to this rule I had Ought not the operatives to be on the look out !! every principle of the Charter. In reply I required him without exceptions, or if he did admit exceptions to it. to state distinctly the general character of such exceptions. I stated, if he meant the former, I was prepared We to prove its absurdity; if he admitted the latter, I answer " GET UPON THE LAND!" A wise applica- would show that my conduct at the Conference was one of those exceptions in the conduct of a minority which did not violate the principles and spirit of de-

has produced; and, from the tenfold amount of both ground accuse Mr. Murray of wilfully misrepresenting me. It must be recollected that he is not a short-hand writer, that he can only take rough notes, and has to indices a particular way, he is almost sure to to do so. But I do accuse Mr. Murray, or the reporter, of know-THE LAND is the only remedy for the evils with | ingly giving an unfair report, by reporting what was in the second speech of Mr. Kidd, where, replying to my observations on slavery in America, the whole of one reason was given by the speaker for slavery in democratic America, except that it was class legislation that caused it. In the same speech Mr. Kidd is reported to have been interrupted by my friends, the By a proper combination on the LAND, all respectables—this is most unfair. Very few respectable men were present, the bulk of the audience were working men. In the third speech of Mr. Kidd, the reporter ap-During the course of the whole debate he never uttered a word about the non-insertion of my letter. So much for the reporter's impartiality. The reporter has also be an additional blessing. Then, every new inventorgot to report, that he had no wish to press his censure upon me, and intimated his readiness to withdraw it if I would withdraw my resolution. This I rejected with scorn, demanding if they, the audience,

> With respect to the number. I may be allowed to observe that all the local papers represent the division to have been equal but one, that one gives it in my

believed me guilty, that they bould declare it by their

Respectfully, yours,

TRIAL BY SPECIAL JURY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHBRN STAR.

SIR.—On Monday last, I received two lists of Special Jurors, who, I am informed, have been selected to try derangement and dangerous. He occasionally drunk to me at the ensuing assizes. Each list contains the names excess, but witness did not consider him a man out of of forty eight persons, chicfly landed proprietors, with a his mind. sprinkling of baronets, bankers, and merchants. How the selecting business was managed I don't know, but the public may judge of it from the fact, that several magistrates, who had previously committed me to Warwick, were on the list, and also some of the parties bless you, come in, for he is killing Milley." engaged as witnesses on behalf of the Rev. - Ansty, in

They have done it well. They have taken good care of deceased, where he saw George Webb, who said that I shan't have a shadow of a chance. They may say "Had you not the privilege of striking off twelve from thirty-six are no better than the twelve struck off, and as Horne Tooke remarked, it is like expecting a man to purpose." select a sound orange from a basket full of rotten

I protest against the whole lot, and can see clearly found her and her daughter lying in bed covered with that it is the determination of the Government to blood. There was an extensive contused wound on the deprive me of the means of a fair trial. The offences 1 ft side the deceased's head, opposite the eye, producwith which I am charged took place in Birmingham, ing a fracture of the skull; there was also a compound and in justice to me, the Jury ought to have been fracture of the lower jaw on the same side; the eye selected from this town where the circumstances are was also contused, best understood.

Yours truly, GEORGE WHITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Amphitheatre not being able to pay for the same, a new arrangement has been entered into between me and

'All Saints Open," instead of the Amphitheatre. I beg leave most respectfully to inform you that no meetings were got up in Nottingham on the 29th, nor in her several times. The blows on the head, or either of Darby on the 22nd ult., which are the reasons of me them, were sufficient to cause death. Deceased was a making no returns to you for the General Defence.

Yours, in the cause, PETER RIGBY. Leicester, February 8, 1843.

many meetings as they can for me to lecture for the turned a verdict,-

districts for the above object.

THE SCOTCH COLLIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Will you have the goodness to allow me space in the Star. (the only poor man's advocate) fo slight tremulous, rubbing, round-about sort of motion require. Say the man is paid five shillings per day over the hand-process in the making of bricks. D. Swallow.—All pass words and secret signs are the purpose of exposing to the indignation of the winding special pass words. country, the base-unfeeling conduct of certain Pia'us worshipping coal masters in Scotland, than which nothing can be more cruel or antichristian. It appears that for some time past there has been a strike among BATH. - The Bath Charlists write to correct an error the colliers of Lanarksbire, and the masters finding that neither wheeding or threats, bribes or promises, had that Bath had given assent to Mr. Cooper's any effect in inducing the men to comply with their terms, in fact, finding that the colliers stood their The 14th clause was objected to. They recommend ground like men knowing their rights, and that they to the notice of the Chartist world Napier's pamwere likely to be defeated in their unholy cruside seainst the workman's wage, they have now as a dernier resort, commenced to turn the poor colliers out of their houses, houselesss and friendless to the cold winds of heaven! Yes, hundreds of men, women, and children are now being turned out to the wide work! at . D. L .- So much depends on the precise local circum- this inclement season of the year, in ord r to gratify

> syllable of information on it. save his own letter. We Chronicle of last week:-"The colliers of Lanarkshire.-The ejectment of the colliers and miners of this county from their houses, with the view of bringing them to the terms of their employers, goes on vigorously. We are informed that on Thursday last, about thirty colliers, with their wives and children, bedding, furniture, &c., were turned out use of it some day in an article respecting the futility at a colliery above Hamilton; to day a number more will be similarly ejected; and on Monday and the early part of next week, about 250 more."

> had no purpose in the matter; nor have we had a which I copy verbatim et literatim, from the Glassow

Really Sir, I can scarcely trust my feelings to make any comment on this. The idea of turning out whole families from their houses, in the middle of winter, is so were delivered to Mr. Cleave in September last, at repugnant to ones better feelings that it appears more like a dream than sober reality, did not the damning fact stare us in the face. It will be seen that the above paragraph speaks of the coal master's terms. What are those terms? Those terms are a miserable pittance for their labour-not sufficient to keep soul and body together: not to be allowed to join any society without the masters' consent: to submit to heavy fines for the most trivial offences; and to deal exclusively at the masters' truck-shors. The men, very properly, I think, resolved not to submit to this tyranny; hence the resolution to turn them out of their houses. These coalmasters are professors of Christianity too-these archhypecrites attend their churches and chapels, and gray to God to forgive them their sins, as they forgive them

that trespass against them !- O tempora - O mores! I do hope that the English colliers will stand by and support their unfortunate Scottish brethren, and not allow these coal-masters to ride rampant over the poor collies; indeed, it is a question that affects every trade, because, should the experiment of turning the colliers out of their houses, succeed in reducing them to the in other trades will adopt the same plan in like circum

It will be thought by some that these coal masters would feel some remorse of conscience. Not they indeed! They could retire to their comfortable homes, at the same time that the colliers' wives were houseless in the bitter frost and snew-huddled together in some stable, or outhouse, with perhaps a stone for their right to do as they liked with their own?

I intend to return to this subject; in the meantime. I do trust that this statement of facts will obtain for I am. dear sir.

Truly yours, WILLIAM DANIELLS. Lasswade, near Edinburgh, Feb. 4, 1843.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE AT LEDBURY. A MOTHER KILLED BY EER SON. (From the Hereford Times.)

On Tuesday last an inquest was held in the town of Leabury, at the house of Mr. Charles Roberts, before Vicholas Lanwarne, Esq, one of the coroners for this county, and a highly respectable jury, on the budy of E zibeth Webb, aged 79, who resided in a yar in Homend-street, and who died on the previous Saturday, in consequence of blows inflicted upo her by her son. John Webb, a thatcher, in a fit of insanity, on the night of the 16th uit.

Sarah Taylor, who has been a neighbour of the deceased between five and six years, deposed that John Webb had been considered occasionally deranged for the last four years, and at this season of the year was worse than at other periods. She never knew him to commit any violence, and he always appeared kind to his mother. When insane he frequently talked about one Hannah Slater, with whom he had a love affair. His sister, Milborough Webb, is of a melancholy turn, and eccentric in her habits. On Monday night, the 17th uit, witness and her son were called up to go to John Webb. They found him in the garden, undressed, in his shirt, and with the handle of an axe in his hand. Her son called to him, and he replied, "George Taylor, I like you very well, but don't come near to me, or else I will take My arguments in the second speech are reported in a your head off." Directly after this he went into the house and proceeded up stairs, and immediately dreadful cries and screams were heard. He came down stairs without the stick, and went to the fire, and, whilst there, his sister, Milborough Webb, came down and ran out of the house in her night dress, and blood was running from her head at the time. John Webb ran out after her crying " --- your eyes, Dame Jukes, I have given you seme, and I give will you more." [A person of the name of Jukes lives in Ledbury, who was very kind to him ] Three men seized him, and secured him with cords; witness then went into the house and found a variety of things on the fire, which she pulled off, and afterwards called to deceased to come down as her house would be on fire; receiving no answer, witness went up stairs, and found deceased squat in her bed haif-dressed, with her hand against her head, bleeding; in reply to a question as to who gave the blows she said. " her undutiful son", or "boy." On the previous night (Sunday) witness had been called up to go to John Webb; he appeared much excited and outrageous, and said that people were after him to murder him, and that Hannah Slater and another were under his bed. He was praying, and very much afraid. Whilst witness was there, he got into bed, and remained quiet, not manifesting any wish to commit violence on any Witness understood that at times he drank

William Partridge, another neighbour, deposed that he was called to John Webb on the night of the 16th. He saw him in the garden as described by the last witness. Webb said to him "William Partridge. --your eyes, you are the worst enemy I have. You stole half a bushel of potatoes of me, and if you come near I will siat your brains clean out." Witness ran away. and Webb followed him a short distance, and then returned into the house, and shortly afterwards witness heard the deceased and her daughter cry "Murder!" In a few minutes the daughter ran out, and witness lifted her over the stile. There was blood on Webb's shirt, but he ripped the piece off before he was secured. About Christmas, 1841, he went to church on Sunday, and said he was sent by the Lord to preach a sermon on that day. He was evidently deranged at the time. In New Year's week, 1842, with ess was asked to watch him, as he was considered in a state of

Caroline, the wife of William Evans, another neighbour, deposed that on the night of the 16th she heard a dreadful noise in deceased's house. Milborough Webb cried " murder," and her mother cried, " God Samuel Purnell, constable, Ledbury, deposed that on the morning of the 16th he was sent for to the hous

his brother had murdered his mother. Witness said, "I hope not," when John Webb said, "O yes, she each list? Very true! But then, the remaining is dead, and I done it: I came down from London on William Griffia, Esq., surgeon, Ledbury, deposed that he was sent for to the house of the deceased about half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and

A piece of wood found under the deceased's hed

was produced, and identified by the witnesses as the one which the unfortunate man was seen to have in his band 1

Such a stick as that produced would cause the wounds on the deceased's head. Witness considered deceased's SIR,—In consequence of the parties who engaged the life to be in imminent danger. There was blood on the stick. John Webb stated to witness in an incoherent manner, that he had hit his mother twice and his sisthe Chartists here, to the effect that I am to lecture for ter once; he appeared very much excited and labouring the benefit of Messrs. West and Jones's "Defence under abberration of intellect. Witness continued to Funds" on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, in the attend deceased nutil the day of her death. She was quite sensible until the previous day, but never told witness who gave her the blows, although he asked thin spare woman, and during the time witness attended her he saw no other cause of death excepting the fractures and wounds mentioned.

The inquiry being closed, the Coroner observed upon N.B.-I hope the Chartist wends will get up as the evidence. The Jury, after some consideration, re-

benefit of the General Defence, as the time of defence "That decrassed came to her death from blows inflicted is nigh at hand. I should like to find some of the best by her son, John Webb, whilst labouring under mental

derangement."

it is ready for the fire immediately. With this RICHARD RAMSDEN.-His letter is forwarded.

INDIA AND CHINA. EXPRESS FROM MARSEILLES. (From the London Times.)

Our ordinary monthly express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the Indian mail, has arrived, and we 2d of January. The intelligence which they bring though not of the exciting interest of some mails of last year, is satisfactory, as proving that the peace and tranquility so much desired in our Eastern possessions have been thoroughly established.

The different corps of the army under the command of General Pollock had crossed the Sutledge, and after their fatigues and their sufferings, their campaigns and their battles, the soldiers were about Governor-General, with the Commander-in-Chief. and a portion of the army of reserve, was present at Ferezepore on their arrival in the British territory, to welcome them. The batta promised, and the medals, were about to be distributed with a liberal hand, and general rejoicing appeared to be the order of the day.

Among the events which engrossed the attention of the Indian Journals during the month of Decembar, the proclamation by Lord Ellenborough, addressed " to all the princes, and chiefs, and seople of India," and already so notorious here, had given rise to the most extra-rdinary comments. It appears to have met with no favour in any quarter. On a future day we shall . ndeavour to find room for some extracts on this subject, which will be interesting as an evidence of the feeling such a document would crease among the population for whose perusal it was especially intended.

rivers had attracted much of the attention of the lane-End, was broken into, and a pair of large scales Government.

Sande for their assent to a treaty, by which Kurra- a shop adjoining, and which is also the property of chee and Tatta, and a strip of land extending along the banks of the Indus, with the towns and forts of likewise broken into, and two rush-bottomed chairs, Sukkur, Bukkur, and Roree, and as far as their ter- two iron weights, and a small basket, were stolen. ritory reached, should be made over to the Company. A young man is strongly suspected, but no trace has The Ameers appeared at first eager to make a determined resistance, but the presence of the British army under the command of Sir Charles Napier had diminished that eagerness.

Major Outram, who was removed in November from the political agency at Hyderabad, had early in December received orders from the Governor-General to resume those functions, as his knowledge of the inhabitants and their rulers is likely to prove advantageous. He started from Bambay on board a steamer on the 16th of December, to proceed to join Sir Charles Napier, and to conclude the specally effected to the satisfaction of the parties.

son of Schah Soojah, Schah Poore, still maintained Mr. Weare, dyer, happening to go into his back himself, as did his brother, Sufter Jung, at Candahar yard, saw two suspicious men enter Craven's house, The adherents of Akhbar Khan asserted that he and, from the circumstance of two or three similar would soon be at the nead of a large force, and robberies having taken place in the neighbourhood, would take the government from the feeble Sove- he determined upon seeing that all was right. Havreign of Cabri. Dast Mahommed had an interview and ascertained from a female that Mr. and with Lord Ellenborough at Loodianah in the begin- Mrs. Craven had gone out, he went to the ming of December, and was to proceed with an escort door, which he found fast, and inquired if they or more attempts. The line of incision appeared to reshawer, where he was to reside for some time, were in, to which he received an affirmative reply. nuder the protection of the Sikh Government. The He said he thought they were not, and two men intention of the Governor-General to observe neu- then ran down stairs, and before he could prevent trality on the subject of the Cabal Government was them forced their way into the street. Mr. Weare arowed explicitly.

his part, and on that of his abettors, to create con-

The remour of This rawaddie's death has been after his companion had been convinced of the inutility, on his part, of trying cossful. Mr. Weare received several severe blows, sideration, I told the men who were present that they with the flood-tide, about four a.m. on Sunday morn- the bank to the schooner. For three hours the men any struggle with the British power in the East. and great praise is due to him for his intrepid con-19th of December, and started on the following day Popplewell; he is well known to the police, and I determined to have nothing to do with it. I did not damage, though the sea was too high up to Sunday it safe for them to venture towards the wreck. But the sea was too high up to Sunday it safe for them to venture towards the wreck. But

### CHINA. The news from China comes down to the 19th of

The last division of the fleet, having left the Yang-Tee-Kiang river, had, on the 17th of October, resched Chusan, where a portion of the troops was to be stationed for a time. Other portions were stasioned at Amoy and Hong Kong. This latter colony is govern 5 by Lord Salcoun. It was thriving, and a proposal had been made for erecting a theatre there. Capasin Ballour, of the Madras Artillery. who had gained a considerable knowledge of the Chinese language and character, was named British Consul-General, to reside at Shanghae. There were various decrees published by the Emperor, in which the national distrike of the Tartars to all foreigner, and until three on Sunday morning. was in some measure concealed, and a wish to mainmerchants and their "families" are to be permitted, according to those decrees, to reside at Canton, at Fowehow?oo, at Amoy, Ningpoo, and Shanghae; and their ships are to have places for repairs. Hong-Kong is coded in perpetuity as a celoi y to chants, are to be abolished.

stated, to sail for Calcutta in the beginning of Death."

Several of the regiments appear to have suffered severely from sickness. The Chinese were repairing all their fortications. The following extract from a private circular announces the late reductions effected in the duties at

Canton, and the opening of the tea trade: " Macae, Nov.-14, 1842. " We avail of the earliest opportunity to advise you that the Hong merchants have made the follow-

2 Taels per pecul on tea.
5 Dollars do. on Nankin alk. Tael do. on Canton do.

Mace do. on cotton.

13 Dollar do. on cotton yarn. Cents per piece on cotton cloth, second sort.

" 10 Ditto do. on do., coarse. Ditio do. on woollen. " 25 Ditto do. on long ells.

"Tais has led to the opening of the fee market at 33 tacls for the Congons, which are nearly all bought up. As stated in our circulars of the 5th instant, additional evidence as could be obtained. the season's supply of tea is not likely to exceed an for which returns must be made chiefly in teas, being Teale:very considerable, we think prices more likely to adrance than to fail.

"It is hoped that the opening of the tea trade, and the reduction of duties on other articles, will cause an improved demand for imports generally. Transports and vessels of war are arriving daily from the North. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary is expected to arrive at Hong Kong early in December, but several months must elapse before at y new regulations regarding trade can come into "The Moulmein was lost in October in the Pala-

wan passage"

# MONEY MARKET.

Calcuita. Dec. 17, 1842. Since our last issue, under date 11th ultimo, this market has experienced vicissitutes; the favourable yet there is difficulty in particular transactions.

FREIGHTS.—The rates of homeward tonnage have lar structure was distinct. ary, and there are orders for the provision of about The anterior edge of the liver was burnt, and the in-25,000 labourers for the Mauritius, for whose accom- testines were extensively charred and mutilated. ploy at least 80,000 tons of shipping.

# COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

which had taken place in this branch of our trade; did not appear to have undergone the agency of fire.

reported transactions are 1085 bales of British white empty. Their structure was perfectly distinct. morah; the torsier for No. 70 to 130, average 95, pale and bloodless.

and the latter for No. 30; 341 bales of Glocester (Cal-English, No. 20 to 60, at I rupee to I rupee 8 annas to decide upon their condition. 9 pice per pound; and 12 bales of Orange, No 40 to have received the Indian journals and letters to the 60, at 10 annas per pound, at the usual credit and discount.

### Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS .- Information against a Publican .-On Wednesday last, a complaint was heard at the Court House, before Griffith Wright and James campaigns and their battles, the soldiers were about Holdforth, Esqrs., against Thomas Hodgson, the to enjoy their triumphs and their rewards. The landlord of the Waterloo Inn, at the Bank, for suffering fighting in his house, the assembly of disdrunkenness on his own part. Testimony in support of the complaint was given, but the defendant plumply denied everything laid to his charge, and said the witnesses would swear anything. Mr. Read, however, told the Bench that he had frequently had occasion to warn the defendant, whose house was well known to be conducted in a very disorderly manner. The Magistrates fined him £4

Pick-Pockers - On Wednesday last, three lads named John M'Donald, Charles Kilroy, and Wm. Mitchell, were sent to Wakefield for two mouths, for attempting to pick pockets in George-street Chapel, on Monday evening. They are all wellknown thieves.

Holbeck.-During the night of Monday last, the The ravigation of the Indus and its tributary shop of Mr. Wm. Brown, blacksmith, at Holbeck-A demand had been made upon the Ameers of and a garden rake, were stolen.—On the same night | ferated or cut? Brown, but is occupied by Thomas Vickers, was produced the hemorrhage. It did not proceed from a been discovered of the stolen property.

ATTEMPT TO PICE POCKETS -On Tuesday last. William Mayfield, a young lad, who spends a great deal of time in prison, was sent to Wakefield House of Correction for a month, having been seen attempting to pick a gentleman's pocket at the Circus, a few evenings previous.

Horse Stolen .- At at early hour on Monday morning, a brown horse was stolen from the stable

of Mr. Wm. Oddy, of Headingley. SUNDAY EVENING ROBBERS CAUGHT.-On Sunday arrangements which it was expected would be evening, the house of Mr. Abraham Craven, in East-Grove-street, Burmantofts, was entered by thieves, There were different reports in circulation respect- by means of skeleton keys, just after Mr. and Mrs. ing the disturbed state of Cabni, where the young Craven had gone to church. A neighbour, however, seized one of them and after a desperate struggle. The victories in Affighanistan and China had pro- during which a milkman named Parker came up, duced the effect of quieting even the most disturbed he was secured and taken in custody to the police parts of the Bundlekund district. It was asserted office, having previously thrown from his person a that some decuments had been discovered which couple of silver watches, a gold ring, and a small tended to implicate the depos d Sovereign of Hindos key, which he had taken from Mr. Craven's tan, or as he is called, the descendant of the Great house. Besides the two men that were in the Mognl, in these disturbances. The yigilance of the house, a third was outside watching at the corner Messars. Fenton and Co. I was told by a boy, yesterday having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midThe wreck was, it appears, observed from Rhyl, to the solicitors, February 21, at eleven and March 7, at
Granter has however and the corner of Rambandary having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midThe wreck was, it appears, observed from Rhyl, to the corner of Rambandary having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midThe wreck was, it appears, observed from Rhyl, to the corner of Rambandary having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midThe wreck was, it appears, observed from Rhyl, to the corner of Rambandary having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midThe wreck was, it appears, observed from Rhyl, to the corner of Rambandary having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midThe wreck was, it appears, observed from Rhyl, to the corner of Rambandary having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midThe wreck was, it appears, observed from Rhyl, to the corner of Rambandary having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midThe wreck was, it appears, observed from Rhyl, to the corner of Rambandary having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midThe wreck was, it appears, observed from Rhyl, to the corner of Rambandary having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midThe wreck was, it appears, observed from Rhyl, to the corner of Rambandary having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midThe wreck was, it appears, observed from Rhyl, to the corner of Rambandary having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midThe wreck was, it appears, observed from Rhyl, to the corner of the corner Governor has, nowever, neutralized all attempts on of the street, in order to give timely notice week, that something had been found, and I went to night it was discovered that she was driving near which the Point of Ayr life-boat was taken by land. disturbed, but he did not see Mr. Weare, until trunk of a human body. I said I thought it should not to cut both the main and mizen masts away, in order the windward of the wreck, she soon reached the edge The remour of Therewaddie's death has been after his companion had been aken, when he made lay there, and that the best thing would be to bury it. to save the ship from striking. In this, unfortuof the bank; but so tremendous was the sea, it would The Hintostan steamer arrived at Madras on the duct. The man then taken gave his name Joseph was not in consequence of what any body said, that tained that the cargo will be got out without much in the hope that the sea would moderate, so as make they soon after apprehended two others, one of then think that it was a body that had been murdered; night to allow any steamer to approach her, and her whom, Samuel Jordan, is identified by Mr. Weare I thought it had been taken out of some churchyard. Form the land.

Then think that it was a body that had been taken out of some churchyard. Form the land.

The think that it was a body that had been taken out of some churchyard. Form the land.

The think that it was a body that had been taken out of some churchyard. Form the land.

The think that it was a body that had been taken out of some churchyard. Form the land. as the man who rushed past him and escaped at the time he seized Popplewell. The other man in cus- it. I do not think any person could come about the November from Macao; to the 15th from Hong tody, Samuel Titley, was not spoken to when before premises without being heard; I have not known any distressing shipwreeks that has occurred on this and enable them, if the vessel should hold together the Magistrates on Monday, and the case was person about the premises for some months now. There part of the coast for several years took place yester- and the men survive, to make a more successful adjourned till Wednesday, on which day the three prisoners were again brought up, and the depositions

> milieu to York Castle for trial at the assiz s. BEER HOUSE CONVICTION. - On Monday, Mr. John Linious, the keeper of the Prince Albert beerhouse. in clunsier-lane, was fined in the mitigated penalty of ten shillings and costs, for having had company in his house on Saturday night last, after eleven o'clock,

Inquest.-On Saturday evening last, an inquest tain the "everiasting peace" exhibited. English was held before John Blackburn, Esq., at the merchants and their "families" are to be permitted, Court House, on view of the body of John Wilcock, twenty-one years of age, who expired at the Infirmary on Saturday morning. The deceased was a deputy overlooker, at Cliffe Mill, Little Mcor, Pudsey, and about a fortnight previous, he went to Great Britain, and the "Hong," or monopoly merfrom the slippery state of the roof, he fell to the Sir Henry Pottinger was expected to arrive at ground, by which he sustained a compound fracture Hong Kong towards the end of November or begin of the left thigh, a simple fracture of the right thigh, ning of December, in order to carry on the nego- and other injuries. He was perfectly sensible, and tiations respecting the commercial tariff. The Com- was at once removed to the lufirmary, where he mander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gongh, intended, it was expired as above stated. Verdict "Accidental the locks.

### THE MUTILATION CASE AT LEEDS. FUETHER PARTICULARS OF THE "GREENACRE"

On Monday evening the adjourned inquest, on the body of a female unknown, was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, E.q. The Coroner, in this kind before; I thought it was a human being when ming. Their cries could be plainly heard from the went up there themselves, but could not see anythe present time nothing definite had transpired to the present time nothing definite had transpired to arms and neck had been. I saw the body turned over; them assistance. Every soul perished. An attempt bore up for Liverpool, under the full content of the property of the pr ing reductions in the duties exacted at Canton durlead to the identity of the mutilated body of the
ing the war on the undermentioned aricles, viz. :—

The present time present time noting definite to the identity of the mutilated body of the
it was a dark colour, and looked like a piece of was made by the commander of the brig Ayton, viction that the schooner had gone to pieces."

The present time present time present time noting definite to the identity of the mutilated body of the
it was a dark colour, and looked like a piece of was made by the commander of the brig Ayton, viction that the schooner had gone to pieces."

The present time present time present time noting definition assistance. Every sound personal to the identity of the mutilated body of the it was a dark colour, and looked like a piece of was made by the commander of the brig Ayton, viction that the schooner had gone to pieces."

The present time present ti complete the evidence of the medical men, Mr. Price into the cut from above; the wind was blowing from spot, and four seamen, to go to their assistance, but Bank, and not on West Hoyle, the two banks being and Mr. T. P. Teals, who had jointly, since the the opposite side, and would blow it into the cut ra- their boat was upset, and they narrowly escaped miles asunder, explains the reason of the Victoria adjournment of the inquest, entered into a minute ther than over the dam stones. I had not heard of any meeting with a similar fate. The names of the not seeing the wreck. At nightfall two poor fellows examination of the remains, and who had come to person having seen the body before my wife saw it on coastguard-men who perished with Lieutenaut Line were still in the rigging, the sea washing over them. exactly the same conclusion. There would, however, also be one or two witnesses called as to the finding of the trunk: and after they had heard this they would then have to consider whether they would come to a conclusion on the subject. Or whether the more prudent conclusion on the subject, or whether the more prudent any person has remained in the cabin all night within in the town, and are highly respected, particularly the life-boat and the steam-boat to rescue them from course would be to have a further adjournment, in the last six weeks. There was another man in the Lieutenant Lingard, whose loss is greatly deplored. Their per lous situation, and the failure of one at-

average one, and the amount of property at Canton, bad been drawn up jointly by Mr. Price and Mr. T. P.

The portion of the body submitted to our inspection know that they have done so. included the fifth cervical vertebræ, and the fourth By the Coroner-I believe I have told you all I know distely below the armpits, thirty inches, The head had been detached between the fourth and bank.

vertebi 🕿.

had been done by a person ignorant of anatomy.

of money, for the receipts of bullion and specie have been considerable, and the re-opening of the Governbeen considerable, and the re-opening of the Governone and a quarter in thickness. They were deprived of slept in the cabin lately. been considerable, and the re-opening of the Governore and a quarter in thickness. They were deprived of slept in the cabin lately. The instrument by which it houses were filled with the flood, and much prowould not have been prudent for a vessel drawing so
February 21 and March 17, at the Manchester District ment Treasury for advances on shipments testifies their skin by burning. Their substance appeared to be is fastened is always kept in our house; it is a piece perty destroyed. In High-street, Wapping, Mr. much water to have attempted to cross the bar, on to the flourishing condition of the public resources; much condensed by the action of fire; consequently they of iron, and the door is difficult to be opened.

both by definitions of arrival (those of the last month chest, which had been produced by great violence. At crane-house, and three men came out. Jonathan Dean the tide washed over the whorfs into the streets, and Albion. both by deficiency of arrival (those of the last monin chest, which has been produced by great violence. At crime-house, and since how out the same these openings the ribs were broken into several fragbeing 9,600 fons less than the arrivals in the same these openings the ribs were broken into several fragwas one of them; he said it would be best to have it has proved very disastrous to many inhabitants here.

An Investigation is on foot relative to the purloining of a valuable portion of Earl Fitzwilliam's Liverpool; Messrs. Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson, loining of a valuable portion of Earl Fitzwilliam's Liverpool; Messrs. Sharpe, Field, and Jackpassing of the act allowing the emigration of native sixth ribs on the right, and the second, third, and expression he made use of. I do not think he said inundated, and are now under water. labourers; the rates of the day reported below show fourth, and the sixth, seventh, and eighth, on the left it was a "trunk." I have never heard the expression advances of the day reported below show Kursh, and the aixth, sevents, and eighth, on the left it was a "trink." I have never heard the expression advances of the word and reported below show kursh, and the aixth, sevents, and eighth, on the left it was a "trink." I have never heard the expression Red and it is 25s. per non on the quotations side. No extravasated blood nor coagulum could be before; but I have seen it in the newspapers this week given in our last report, with susceptibility of fur-detected in the textures surrounding the broken bones, As far as I heard, he did not make use of the word. as most or the expected vessels are in; the transports of the parts corresponding to these one, and said we had better tell a policeman. It was a policeman. It was a policeman of the parts corresponding to these one, and said we had better tell a policeman. It was a policeman of the parts corresponding to these one, and said we had better tell a policeman. It was a policeman of the parts corresponding to these one, and said we had better tell a policeman. It was a policeman of the parts corresponding to the parts corresponding t

modation, according to Government orders, 50,000 The pectoral and the abdominal muscles were burnt tons are necessary, but whose conveyance may em- to a cinder. The broken ends of the ribs and the the men came up, one of them said it was a body; but a vessel about 200 tons burden, belonging to Sundersternum were brown from the agency of fire. The di- I do not know which of them it was. vided muscles of the neck, the traches, and the thyroid gland were black and hardened by fire. The divided border of the abominal muscles was burnt to a cinder; IMPORTS.—In our last we noticed the improvement but the about and Boston, carried out above but the muscles divided in the separation of the arms was nothing in his conduct which seemed to be at all The revenue officers, on observing the perilous con-

soft, uncrooss to the touch, but not putrid. Corron Piece Goods.—Sales have been consi- The lungs, with the exception of a slight adhesion of

mule, at 2 ruptes 6 annus to 4 rupees 9 annus per The liver was rather large, healthy in structure, but

cutta) ditto, No 24, to 32, average 272, 4 annas 32 in the section of the trunk. The remaining portion, sure I am not mistaken. pice per morah; Turkey red, 160 factory bales, of namely its cordial extremity, appeared healthy. The which the German dye, No. 30 to 60, has sold at 1 intestines were so extensively injured by cutting and rupee 10 annas to 1 rupee 11 annas 6 pice; and the burning that it was impossible to trace their course, or flicient evidence before them to enable them to come

No part of the body appeared to have undergone the process of anatomical dissection. From this examination, which we have made, we be kept more before the public, and it might be the in perfect safety. are of opinion.

1st.—That the deceased was a female, of mature age, most probably from twenty to thirty years, and of short or middle stature. 2ndly.—That although the mutilated portion of the trunk does not afferd sufficient evidence to enable us to

speak with absolute certainty as to the cause of death; we consider that the empty condition of the heart and

subsequently to death. 4thly.-That the burning was effected subsequently to the removal of the head and lower extremities, and

the breaking of the ribs. 5thly.-That the upper extremities were separated subsequently to the burning, othly .- From the soft, pale, unctuous, but not putrid

condition of the muscles, we suppose that the body has been submerged in water a few weeks, not less than two or three weeks, possibly double that period. In addition to the above statement, the Coroner sub- the parish officers declaring it to be impossible to mitted the following questions, which we give, with collect the rates from the inhabitants.

the answers of the medical gentlemen :-To have produced hemorrhage to the extent supposed in this case, what probable means have been re-The division of any large blood vessel might have

chest. The large vessels in the neck are the most probable source of the hemorrhage. Is it likely that the party had committed suicide, as

It blood be dropped into water I presume it will dis- live in !- Correspondent. solve; but if blood had been in the veins and arteries in this subject before immersion, is it probable that the blood which must have been coagulated, would have entirely dissolved, as is the case here?

It is not probable that blood which had been coagulated in the heart and large vessels should become entirely dissolved and removed as in this Has the division of the body from the head been done by one clear cut, or by two or three attempts?

tolerably uniform. Can you say from the breasts whether this woman had borne children? It is impossible to give an opinion on this subject, as

the skin of the breasts was destroyed.

both the medical gentlemen, and the following additional evidence was then adduced:-Jonathan Dean-I am a digger, and reside in a cottage near where the body was found. I am in the employ of rode out the gale well during Sa'urday morning, boat is going towards the vessel at 8h. 30m. p m." the place. I then saw what I considered to be the shore, and Captain Hibbert considered it advisable She was thence launched and fully manned. Being to had better tell a policeman as soon as they could. It ing. The ship sits well, and great hopes are enter-remained as near the spot as they deemed prudent, I generally rake the engine fire every night, and leave from the land. is a cabin adjoining, with a large fire place in it, but day at the entrance of Robin Hood's-bay, situate a few effort in the morning. While the Point of Ayr lifethe fire there is very seldom kept in-never except for miles to the south of this harbour and to the north of boat was attempting to reach the wreck from the against them having been reduced to writing, there the accommodation of our own men. The door is kept the ruins of Scarborough Castle, whereby, we regret We'sh coast, a similar abortive attempt was made being no evidence against Titley, he was discharged, fastened. I do not know of any woman belonging any to state, a party of the Coast Guard Service, belonging to save the men from the Lancashire shore. As soon but the others, Popplewell and Jordan, were com- of the families to be missing. I think the fire in the to the station at that place, under the command of as the signal of distress was observed flying at

> but during the night, there are numerous persons vouring to run into the bay for shelter, but a tremen- statement, with which we have been furnished :passing backward and forward. blood either inside the cabin or out. Mesers. Fenton and Co. are all married. I once found destruction would speedily follow, they took to the look-out. The lifeboat was got out and the steamer

By the Coroner. - I have known women be on board which he got, followed by five of his men, and they enclosed information; on presenting which to the vessels with the sailors, who have not belonged to the pushed off in gallant style to the distressed vessel, sub-manager he was ordered by him to go again to London.

vessel. I do not know of any vessel having stopped at which proved a collier belonging to London, named the Telegraph-office, to obtain, if possible, information of the possible information of the telegraph office, to obtain, if possible information is not belonged to the pushed off in gallant style to the distressed vessel, sub-manager he was ordered by him to go again to London.

Robert

our staith within the last five or six weeks. I do not the William and Ann. The sea being excessively tion of the position on West Hoyle where the think it is possible to ascertain. It might be done at high, and as it snowed heavily, it was a length of schooner was sunk. But they could not give him By a Juror.—I have not known any vessel from coming alongside, the crew were taken off, and the Point of Ayr lifeboat was then two miles to the Halifax stop here. The vessels which load there are boat's head was put about for the shore, Lieutenant southward of her. The steamer then left, with the generally from Skipton.

of the Jury asked him if he had not a daughter by his before a heavy wave struck the boat and turned her to about six miles to the westward of the N.W. first wife?-Witness-I never had a daughter at all.) at | bottom up, throwing the whole of her living freight, Lightship, in about four fathoms and a half, on the least, so we understood his answer.) He was told to into the boiling surf. Lieutenant Lingard and seve- northern edge of West Hoyle. There was a man By the Coroner, said I had never seen anything of while others attempted to gain the shore by swim-down, and the master and sub-manager repeatedly

order to give the fullest opportunity for procuring such house with me when I was first told of this. I think I Up to the present hour, eight o'clock Sunday morn-tempt after another to reach them, cannot be exuadditional evidence as could be obtained.

The Corner them as a sunday morn-tempt after another to reach them, cannot be exuadditional evidence as could be obtained.

The Corner them as a sunday morn-tempt after another to reach them, cannot be exuadditional evidence as could be obtained.

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The Corner the assumption of the word "trunk." I have heard that ing, only one body has been washed ashore; it is pressed, but may be imagined. The storm continued name applied before. I am a Lancashire man. that of a scaman, and is supposed to be one of the through the night. Next morning not a single vestige By a Juror—The captains or men belonging to the crew belonging to the wreck. The vessel lies of the unfortunate steamer could be seen from the coal boats do not make use of the cabin. I do not high upon the shore, and is expected hourly to go to Bidstone s'ation. The unhappy crew had perished.

lumbar, with the intermediate parts, measuring in on the subject. I should deserve punishment if I fifteen coal-ships drove from their anchors and went rather on Saturday morning, the wind blew a comlength eighteen inches and a half, or from the spinous knew any thing and did not tall you. I have no suspilength eighteen inches and a half, or from the spinous knew any thing and did not tell you. I have no suspinshore in Woolwich-reach. They all sustained plete hurricane from the northward, there having process of the fifth cervical to that of the fouth lumbar cion of any one. I do not know of any quarrel taking damage, and were not got off without great diffibeen very little west in it. One small vessel was destribed been very little west in it. One small vessel was culty below the armoits thirty notes. sure I called it a "trunk" when I first saw it on the

fifth cervical vertiber, and the lower extremities with Elizabeth Dean .- I saw the body first on Saturday the pelvis, between the fourth and fifth lumbar week, about half-past three in the afternoon. I had been to market. It was about a hundred yards from The right arm had been removed by cutting through our house. The wind was blowing very strong, and I the shoulder-joint; the left arm by sawing through a thought it was a piece of bacon er spoilt meat; I got a sary to batten down all the hatches on dock. The the Acadia was at her moorings in the Sloyne, ready portion of the scarula, or blade bone. The mode in stick and moved it; I thought it could not be a dog, mischief done in the lower part of the river while to start on her voyage to Halifax and Boston. So which the left arm had been separated showed that it I then saw the neck end, and thought it was a shoulder the storm lasted has been immense, and several violent, however, was the storm, and so agitated the piece of bacon. It was about twenty yards lower down steamers also suffered. On the same morning the river, that several of the ferry steamers could not, the whole of the front surface of the boay was black, the cut, on Sunday, than when I saw it on Saturday. tide rose to an unusual height, owing to the north-early in the forenoon, ply. Nor dare any steamer

were smaller than in their natural state. Their glandu- Wm. Dale.—I was with Austin Yesterday week, muth, of the Watermen's Arms; and Mr. Willard, the tide. All these considerations induced the agents muth, of the Watermen's Arms;

considerably advanced since our last issue, produed Three openings were observed in the front part of the water. We then sent a boy to the inundation to the amount of £200. In Rotherhithe the storm having abated, she proceeded to sea.

piece of meat. Austin was determined to have it out, the opposite point. Among the numerous casualties, John Johnson, with two others, were saved; but and Touimin, solicitors, Staple-inn, London, and then I saw it looked like a human body. When I regret to record the total loss of the brig Liberty, three, including the son of the captain, were lost.

John Wood, miller, Beau Vale, Notting the son of the captain, were lost.

strike me that Dean seemed in any way confused: there burn, situate within a short distance of this place. royal mail steamer Caledonia, which sailed on the which had taken place in this branch of our trade; did not appear to have undergone the agency of fire.

since then pressure on the money-market has occabioned a retrogession in its position, and although sales continue extensive, obtainable prices, from the absence of speculative demand, are generally unfa
was nothing in his conduct which seemed to be at all the revenue omeers, on observing the periods centure of the conduct which seemed to be at all the revenue omeers, on observing the periods centure of the conduct which seemed to be at all the revenue omeers, on observing the periods centure of the conduct which seemed to be at all the revenue of the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readouble dition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readition of the vessel, got the Redcar life-boat in readouble dition of the same period on the suspicious.

The boat and some period on the suspicious and period

There being no further evidence The CORONER then said, he thought there was suf-

to a conclusion as to the cause of death; he suggested, adjourn the enquiry, as by that step the subject would means of eliciting some further evidence. He thought also it was due to the public that the case should be as

fully investigated as possible. Some of the Jurors expressed themselves as agreeing cordially in the propriety of a further adjournment. The Coroner said he might intimate that since last Monday everything that possibly could be done had been done, in order, if possible, to lead to a discovery, large blood vessels, the complete absence of any traces or to any means which might lead to an identity of the of coagula in them, and the bloodless condition of body. Mr. Markland, one of the Borough magistrates, the viscera, are strong grounds for coming to the conclu- had attended the inquest, and as well as the magisorderly characters at untimely hours, and for sion that death had resulted from hemorrhage, and we trates generally, had been indefatigable in causing cannot reasonably account for death in any other every inquiry to be made. He would suggest that the adjournment should should be for a fortnight, and if 3rdly.—That the fractures of the ribs were perpetrated anything transpired, they could be called together at an

This suggestion was adopted, and the inquiry adjourned accordingly until Monday, the 20th instant, at six o'clock in the evening.

HUDDERSFIELD .- Petty thefts and nightly depredations are most alarmingly on the increase in this town and neighbourhood; and it is strongly reported that our Poor Law Union will be broken up almost immediately, for want of means, many of

MID-LOTHIAN .- The farmers of Mid-Lothian have lately held two meetings, for the purpose and beam, a new iron backband, four new shovels, sorted to, and what probable portion of the body perand a zarden rake, were stolen.—On the same night ferated or cut? to the determination to reduce their servants (men) brig, named the Thomas, of North Shields, drove on and Saunders, solicitors, New-inn. £2 per year, and to pay no more than one shilling per day to men, and sixpence per day to women wound of the heart nor of the larger vessels within the labourers. One of these meetings was held at Dalkeith, the other in Edinburgh. At the latter, a Mr. Hunter, farmer, was in the chair, and it is rumoured was suggested by Daniel Good, in the late murder near that he was attacked on his way home from the meeting, knocked off his horse, kicked, and other- day last. All the crew, except one, was saved. wise maltreated, so that he has not been out of his Is not the empty state of the vessels the strongest bed since. This worthy only paid one penny per evidence possible that death has resulted from he- rood (of six yards) for cutting drains of twenty evidence possible that death has resulted from hemorrhage, arising from violence of some sort?—Sec
the case of Ranus in Beeh's Medical Journal—page
546.

FOOR (OI SIX yalds) for cutting dialists of inches deep, this last summer! At this rate of wages, a labourer, working twelve hours per day,
could not earn five shillings per week! Truly these are are glorious times for the working men to

> DISASTERS AT SEA .- MARGATE, FEB. 5 .- Another vessel is added to the list of homeward-bound, which at the very close of their voyage, have suffered shipwreck in the channel. The Larkins, a fine ship, belonging to Messrs. Heaviside and Co., of Cornhill, which arrived in the Downs on Thursday last, from China, after breaking from her moorings on Saturday night, came ashore on the Walpole Rock, about The division has been effected by a sharp cutting one mile to the east of Margare, at half-past four o'clock on Sunday morning. The circumstances of instrument—but it is impossible to say whether at one the present loss differ materially from the recent the vessels ride uneasily. On Wednesday night the calamities on the French coast, inasmuch as the Larkins had reached the Downs in safety, and was riding at her anchorage when the heavy gale sprang night, or early in the morning, a schooner was up on Friday night. Two steam-tugs had been wrecked on Blayney's-bank, so called from having despatched from the river to bring her into the docks, been the spot where the Lord Blayney steamer was but on their arrival within sight of the ship, the The statement afterwards received the signatures of weather was so boisterous that it was found impossible to make head against it, and they were both compelled to take shelter in Margate-roads; one of them having lost an anchor and chain. The Lurkins the crew in the rigging. The Point of Ayr life-

reach, and about one o'clock, when the wind was Neither her name nor the port whence she came Bisingh ill-street. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; Mesers. blowing a tremendous harricane from the north- could be discovered, any more than the name west, forty watermen's boats were sunk at Green and port of the schooner wrecked on Wedwich, and the loss to the poor owners will be at least nesday night. A flat was also wrecked near £300. The surge washed over the Government Mockbeggar, but the crew were happily saved. vessels lying off the dock-yard, and it was neces. The British and North American royal mail steamer disposition then manifested is no longer apparent; and presented a burnt or charred appearance—the skin. I lent the police-man a sheet to put the body in. I do erly winds keeping the water up the English make the attempt to carry the passengers and the erly winds keeping the water up the English make the attempt to carry the passengers and the on this part being entirely destroyed.

The provided a burnt or charred appearance—the skin. I lent the police-man a sheet to put the body in. I do erly winds keeping the water up the English make the attempt to carry the passengers and the length of this part being entirely destroyed.

The passengers are the river at Graves—the skin of this part being entirely destroyed.

The passengers are the river at Graves—the skin of the passengers and the length of the passengers and Johnson, of the Ship, at Execution-dock; Mr. Was- which there was a tremendous sea, after the turn of when this body was found. Austin saw it first, and of the White Swan, have sustained losses by the to delay the steamer's sailing until Sunday, when, London.

1839; with this difference: the present storm blew worth, was, on Saturday morning, totally wrecked Follett, official assignee, Liverpool; Messrs. More-By a Juror—At first when I saw it I thought it was a N.N.E. dead on shore, and the other from nearly on some rocks near this place. The captain, Mr. croft and Son solicitors, Liverpool; Messrs. Chester By the Coroner—I do not know that any particular observations were made by the three men; it did not o'clock yesterday morning, at a place called Saltland, while on her passage from Lynn, commanded absence of speculative demand, are generally unfashear of speculative demand, are generally unfaened by fire. On removing the skin the muscles of the back were seen distinct in structure, pale-coloured, been burnt.

The shear of speculative demand, are generally unfaened by fire. On removing the skin the muscles of the back were seen distinct in structure, pale-coloured, been burnt.

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The shear of speculative demand, are generally unfaened by fire. On removing the skin the muscles of the back were seen distinct in structure, pale-coloured, been burnt.

The shear of speculative demand, are generally unfaened by fire. On removing the skin the shear of the large quantity going by the Acadia, and the exlong burnt. longboat overboard, and attempted to gain the tremely boisterous state of the weather during the March 22, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Wm. Austin recalled—When the body was first taken out of the water by me it was laid with the back, but almost at the same moment it was cap last week, the premium rose as high as to 30s. At Bankruptcy. Mr. Young, official assignee, Leeds; Mr. taken out of the water by me it was laid with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of them this rate, even, it was difficult to get insurance done Branson, solicitor, Sheffield; Mr. Fiddey, solicitor, was difficult to get insurance done Branson, solicitor, Sheffield; Mr. Fiddey, solicitor, was difficult to get insurance done Branson, solicitor, Sheffield; Mr. Fiddey, solicitor, was difficult to get insurance done Branson, solicitor, Sheffield; Mr. Fiddey, solicitor, was difficult to get insurance done Branson, solicitor, Sheffield; Mr. Fiddey, solicitor, sheffield; Mr. Fidey, solicitor, sheffield; Mr. Fiddey, solicitor, sheffi derable, but the prices which have been obtained are generally unsatisfactory: Jaconets, books, long cloths, and Madapolams, are still most in demand; for coloured goods there is at present but a limited to get insurance done the water by me it was laid with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of them this rate, even, it was difficult to get insurance done the water by me it was laid with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of them this rate, even, it was difficult to get insurance done them this rate, even, it was difficult to get insurance done them this rate, even, it was difficult to get insurance done them this rate, even, it was difficult to get insurance done them whole of them this rate, even, it was difficult to get insurance done them this rate, even, it was difficult to get insurance done the whole of them with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of them with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of them this rate, even, it was difficult to get insurance done the whole of them with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of them with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of them with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of them with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of them with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of them with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of them with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of them with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of them with the back sized by an immense wave, and the whole of the water by me it was difficult to get insurance done.

The lings, with the exception of the water by me it was difficult to get insurance done.

The lings, with the exception of the water by me it was laid with the back wave, and the whole of the water by me it was difficult to get insurance done.

The lines, the lines, the lines, branch is a sized by an immense wave, and the pleasure full of the water by me it was difficult to get in before at different times. I have no doubt at all manned the oars to save the poor fellows, it was freight; and the packet ship New York, which will Bankraptcy. Mr. Young, official assignee, Leeds; Mr. inquiry.

The heart was small and flaccid. Its muscular structure of the management I was not surprised to hear Dean make use of the word washed ashore. The number who perished was five, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Masses Savery, posed, chicity intended for operations in bills of exclicitors, Lincoln's Lan-Relds, London; Lo

The inferior portion of the stomach had been removed I think, during the time of Daniel Good's affair. I am None of their bodies have yet been picked up. A Repuction is about to take place in the British About two hours after the above melancholy occur- forces in Canada, to the extent of three regiments, rence, another brig, coal laden, was driven by the which are to return immediately to this country. fury of the hurricane on the rocks, within a mile The King's Dragoon Guards will be one, the other and a half to the east of Saltburn, where she has two will be selected from those regiments whose since, it is stated, gone to pieces. The crew, eleven length of colonial duty will give them the preference. to a conclusion as to the cause of death; he suggested, since, it is stated, gone to pieces. The oton, clother course would be to further in number, were taken off the wreck by a fishing Other reductions are decided on, or in progress, in smack, which landed them in about four hours after, accordance with the intimation conveyed in the

THREE VESSELS LOST, WITH ALL HANDS .- During the storm on the 13th of last month, two vessels were seen to go down in deep water off the coast of Norfolk, a few miles southward of Yarmouth. They have since been ascertained to be the Nancy and the Petrel. The former belonged to Dover, and her crew consisted of five persons, William Newton, master, Tremier Lawrence, Charles West, William Chickwin, George Partridge, and another. The whole of them perished. Most of them have friends residing at Dover to deplore their untimely end. The other vessel was from Ramsgate, and her crew amounted to five seamen. They also perished. Another vessel, called the Jane, bound to Glasgow, has been missing since the morning of the 13th ult., perished with her.

Information had been received of the brig Mary square, upholaterer, February 11, at one, and March 24, and Isabella, from Wick to Leith, having been at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London Mr. totally lost on the rocks ashore of Findon, seven | W. Whitmere, official assignee, 2, Basinghall-street: miles south of Aberdeen. The occurrence took and Mr. Kinsey, solicitor, Bloomsbury-square. place between eight and nine o'clock on Friday night | Thomas Herridge, of 1, Upper Wharton-street, Clerk. last, and a portion of the crew and two female pastenwell, builder, February 15 and March 8, at one, at the sengers were drowned. At Blyth, on the same night, Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. George Lackington, the Rochester Castle, a schooner, amidst the gale, official assignee, 3. Coleman-street-buildings; and Mr. broke from her moorings, and drifted out of the Wells, solicitor, Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell. harbour, when she subsequently capsized, and went William Mays, of Brigstock, Northamptonehira down in deep water. She is a total wreck. At feltmonger, Feb. 17, at two, and March 10 at twelve, Staithes the hurricane on Friday was severely felt. at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr P. Johnson, About ten o'clock on the following morning a light official assignee, 20, Basingball-street; Messra. Cook shore within a few miles of the town. Through the Ling Robinson. of Ballingdon, Essex, millwright great exertions of hundreds who had assembled on February 17, at twelve, and March 15, at eleven, at the shore, the crew were all saved by means of a rope Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Johnson, official from the ship. The vessel is a total wreck. The assignee, 20, Businghall-street; and Messrs. Ramondi Elizabeth, of Harwich, a schoener of about 200 tons and Gooday, solicitors, 14 South-square-Gray's inn. burden, was totally lost on the North Sea on Thurs- Samuel Presland and Henry John Osvaldiston, of

PORTRUSH, FEB. 4.—Yesterday and during the london. Mr. George Gibson, official assignee, 72, night it blew a most terrific hurricane from the N. Reginghall-street. Message Rower and Rock, 72, E, with a heavy fall of snow. Early in the morning the coast on each side of Portrush was strewed with fragments of some untortunate vessel supposed to have been wrecked on the fearful rocks of the Skerries Isles, and no doubt the crew must have instantly perished. Several casks of porter, marked " Elliot and Co., London," have been picked up, also several casks have been found, which the coast guard have taken possession of. The only part of the wreck which can give any clue to the name of this ill fated vessel is the bust of a lady, painted white, part of the carved work on her stern, and a capstan bar, Sheppard, solicitor, Gresvenor-street, London; and Mr. branded with "Brilliant, of Aberdeen."

The weather has since Monday last been extremely tempi stuous. On that day there was a severe gale from the westward, which, agitating the river, made gale increased to a storm, which continued without intermission the whole of Thursday. During the lost, with all hands, some years ago. This bank is near the Welsh shore, off Rhyl, whereas the Telegraph announced the situation of the wreck as follows: -" There is a schooner sunk on West Hoyle, despairing, in the then raging state of the surf, of tantly quitted the edge of the bank, in the hope WHITBY, SUNDAY MORNING.—One of the most that the weather would moderate during the night, Shackles, solicitors, Hull. cabin has been raked within the last month. The the chief officer, Lieutenant Lingard, R.N., with the Bidstone Lighthouse, and the Telegraph announced cabin is used to keep tools in, and there are a great crew of the distressed vessel, consisting of six per- that the vessel in distress was sunk on West Hoyle, variety of things in it. I do not know that anything sons, met with a watery grave. The particulars are the Steaming Company's vessel, the Victoria, was has occurred to excite suspicion in my mind of any- as follows:—During Friday night and yesterday ordered to put to sea instantly, accompanied by the thing being wrong. I do not know that any person morning the wind blew a hurricane from NE. company's lieboat, fully manned. The proceedings has been seen in the cabin. It is a very lonely place; Early in the morning a brig was observed endea- of the Victoria will be seen by the following dons sea threw the vessel upon her broadside, and "At ten minutes past nine, a.m., on the 2d inst., a By a Juror.—I have never observed any stains of drove her ashore, within a short distance from the signal of distress was observed at Bidstone. Cur entrance of the bay. The crew made every exercion lifeboat's crew immediately mustered, and a signal By the Coroner.—1 believe the men employed by to get her off, but finding it impossible, and that her was made for the steamer Victoria, it being her a woman in the cabin, about a year and a half ago. rigging for safety, Upon their situation being ob- alongside the George's Pier-head by half-past mue, By a Juror .- I have never smelt any unpleasant served by the officer on duty near the spot, he hastened a.m. By this time the sub-manager, Mr. Barber, smell about the premises, nor have I ever found the fire to give the alarm to the station. Lieutenant Lingard had arrived at the pier-head, when one of our clerks directly ordered the life-boat to be launched, into went up to the Telegraph office and obtained the time before they could reach the vessel. Upon any further information on the subject, than that the Lingard taking charge of the helm. She had not lifeboat in tow, it being ten minutes to ten, a.m. The witness was then about to withddraw, when one reached any considerable distance from the wreck and proceeded down, through the Rock Channel, They originally consisted of four, but two had been

jewels from Milton House. Suspicion attaches, it solicitors, L'verpool; Messrs Sharpe, Field, and Juck-

Royal Speech .- United Service Gazettee.

## Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Feb. 3. BANKRUPTS.

Frederick Cutbush, of Kennington, Kent. seedsman, February 10, at half-past one, and March 17, at halfpast eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London Mr. W. Whitmore, official assignee, 2, Basinghall-street: and Messrs Francis and Son, solicitors, Monument-yard. William Marshall, of Worthing, Sussex, butcher, February 11, at eleven, and March 24, at one, at the has been missing since the morning of the 13th uit., and no doubt is entertained but that she went down within a few miles of Milford Haven. Her crew perished with her.

Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. T. M. Alsager, official assignee, 12. Birchin-lane, London; and Mesers. Palmer and Co., solicitors, Bedford-row. Alexander Norton, of Edward's-street, Portman-

Castle court, Laurence-lane, warehousemen, Pebruary 10 and March 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Basinghall-street; Messrs. Bower and Back, solicitors, Chancery-lane, London; and Messrs. Barlow and Asson solicitors, Manchesten

Isabella Nowell, now or late of Huddersfield, York. shire, currier, February 14, at one, and March 17, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr. Charles Fearne, official assignee, Leeds; and Mr. Laycock. solicitor, Huddersfield.

Edward Cragg, of Kendal, Westmoreland, innkeeper. February 14, at two, and March 20, at one at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcaste-upon-Tyne. Mr. Themas Baker, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Fearnside, solicitor, Burton,

Hervey Lane, of Derby, innkeeper, February 10 and March 17, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. James Christie, official assignee, Birmingham; and Mr. John Blackurn, solicitor, Leeds Richard Whiston, of Clun, Shropshire, shoemaker, February 13 and March 9, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Frederick Whitmore, efficial assignee, Birmingham; and Mr. Evan William, solicitor, Knighton, Thomas Knowles, Daniel Lewis, and Edward Dodd.

of Dudley, Wordstershire, foundrymen, February 11, at half past twelve and March 9, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Thomas Bittleston, official assignee, Birmingham; and Mr. Shaw, solicitor. Dadley. George Thompson and Edward Creswell, of Manches.

twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester. Mr. John Holt, Stanway, official assi Messrs. Emmett and Allen, solicitors, Bloomsbury. square. London. Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr. George William

Freeman, official assignee, Leeds; and Messrs. England Thomas Moss, of Newport Grange, Yorkshire, brickofficial assignee, Leeds; and Messrs. England and

Charles Pickslay, of Sheffield, Merchant, February 14 and March 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankrupter, Leeds. Mr. Henry Philip Hope, official assignee, Leeds; Mr. Thomas William Rozgers, solicitor, Sneffield; and Mr. William Sykes, solicitor, Leeds. Hugh Parker, Officy Shore, John Brewin, and John Rodgers, of Sheffield, bankers, February 15 and 17 and

March 1, 8, and 15 at eleven, at the Court of Bank-

ruptcy, Leeds. Mr. G.orge William Freeman, official

assiguee, Leeds; and Mr. Albert Smith, solicitor, Shef-George Thomas Caswell, of Birmingham, glass dealer, and of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, pump maker, February 13 at one and March 11, at haif-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Thomas Bittleston, official assignee; Messrs. A. and T. S. Ryland, solicitors, Birmingham; and Mr. Buckling,

solicitor, Birmingham. Edward Ollernshaw, of Manchester, hat manufacturer, February 14 and March 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Manchester. Mr. John Fraser, official assignee, Manchester; Messrs. Bagshaw and Stevenson, solicitors, Manchester; and Messis, Johnson and Co., solicitors, King's-bench-walk, Temple,

Robert Thompson Cartwright, of Louth, Lincolnshire, woolien draper, February 15 and March 17, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds, Mr. George Young, official assignee, Leeds; Messrs Peter Wells, jun., and Robert Wells, solicitors, Kingston-upon-Hull; and Messrs. Horsfall and Harrison, solicitors, Leeds.

# PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

William Gibson and Benjamin Gibson, of Huddersfield, joiners. Thomas Birley, Thomas Langton Birley, Charles Birley, and Francis Bradkirk Birley, of Kirkham. Lancashire, flax spinners (so far as regards Francis Bradkirk Birley). Anthony Nichol and William Robinson, of Liverpool, general commission agents. Edward Nettleship and Thomas Lee, of Thorne, Yorkshire, grocers. P. J. de Zulueta and Anthony de Zulueta, of London, Liverpool, and Gibraltar, merchants (so far as regards Anthony de Zuiueta. Thomas Cutier and William Read, of Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, iron and brass founders. Nathaniel Glenton and T. G. Whid-

# From the Gazette of Tuesday, February 7.

borne, of Liverpool.

John Overington, plumber and glazier, Arundel, Sussex, to surrender February 14 at three, and March 17, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghallstreet. Mr. Belcher, official assignee; Mr. Braithwaite, solicitor, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

Joseph Rands, shoe dealer, Southampton, February 15. at eleven and March 21, at twelve at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. Green, official assignea, Aldermandeury; Mr. Wilson, solicitor, Alder-Thomas Berry, brewer, Lewes, February 14, at two

and March 17, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, D.mmock and Burdy, solicitors, Sise-lane. John Van, gold lace manufacturer, Milton, Kent, February 23, at half-past twelve and March 21, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basingball-street. Mr. Edwards, official assignee, Frederick's place, Old

Jewry; Mesers. Brown, Marten, and Thomas, Commercial Sale-rooms, Mincing-lane. Thomas Reynolds, jun., merchant, Great-street, Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, February 23 and March 21, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghail-street. Mr. Edwards, official assignee, Frederick's place, Old

Jewry; Mess s. Barker and Rose. solicitors, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street. John Walker, linendraper, Hayfield, Derbyshire, Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Stanway, official assignee; Mr. Turner, solicitor, Stockport, Cheshire; Messra. Pocock and Wilkins, solicitors, Bartholomew-close

James Gordon, merchant, Liverpool, February 15, son, solicitors, Bedford-row, London.

William Denver and William Nixey, woollen-John Wood, miller, Beau Vale, Nottinghamshire, February 21, at twelve and March 16, at eleven, at the EXPORTATION OF Specie.—Specie to a very large District Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr. Hope, official

> Nottingham.
> Robert Elliot, merchant, Sheffield, February 24 and March 22, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Freeman, official assignee, Leeds: Mr. Branson, solicitor, Sheffield; Mr. Fiddey, solicitor,

John Elliot, merchant, Sheffield, Pebruary 24 and

with very little variation in obtainable prices from opening its cavities, not the smallest quantity of blood was found; there was not like the muscles of the back. On any of the three men expressed surprise when the body ing a youth of the name of William Phillips) met quantity on freight. The Great V'estern, too, which will any of the three men expressed surprise when the body ing a youth of the name of William Phillips) met quantity on freight. The Great V'estern, too, which will any of the three men expressed surprise when the body ing a youth of the name of William Phillips) met quantity on freight. The Great V'estern, too, which will any of the three men expressed surprise when the body ing a youth of the name of William Phillips) met quantity on freight. The Great V'estern, too, which will any of the three men expressed surprise when the body ing a youth of the name of William Phillips) met quantity on freight. The Great V'estern, too, which will any of the three men expressed surprise when the body ing a youth of the name of William Phillips) met quantity on freight. The Great V'estern, too, which will be a youth of the name of William Phillips) met quantity on freight. The Great V'estern, too, which will be a youth of the back. On any of the three men expressed surprise when the body ing a youth of the name of William Phillips) met quantity on freight. The Great V'estern, too, which will be a youth of the back. On any of the three men expressed surprise when the body ing a youth of the name of William Phillips) met quantity on freight. The Great V'estern, too, which will be a youth of the back. On any of the three men expressed surprise when the body ing a youth of the three men expressed surprise when the body ing a youth of the back. On the back and the back it was a curious thing that it should be found there." sized, and was not perceived until after he had been specie. The sovereigns thus experted are, it is sup- efficial assignee, Bristol; Messrs. Clarke and Control of Bristol; Messrs. Clarke and Control of Bristol of Bristol; Messrs. Clarke and Control of Bristol of Bristol; Messrs. Clarke and Control of Bristol of Brist

HE WHO IS NOT WITH US IS AGAINST **US."** (CONCLUDED.)

Imprisonment seems to operate a change in the minds the women, remind us of those people who will not selves! and down with all those who are not with us, said drowning men because caste forbids them, and who are not for us, who are against us! the look with horror on the humans, who, regardless d all considerations, rush in and risk their own lives man their fellow-creatures, without asking whether

her be educated or not. her be considered of the Whigs, and something more, that encouraged the New Movers to set their move wairs but after the first step it would go no further is was a hobby horse which only rocked backwards and forwards, and the riders, with all their whipping and spuring and gallopping could not make it advance. But they were too proud to dismount, and there they it, like Quixote, all ready, if only they could proceed the lengthing stock of the bystanders. They remind one if the man in Dr. Johnson's tale of Rasselas—the man The made himself wings but could only fly off the land into the water, and floundered there unable to get out win Like Icarus, the sun of Chartism melted their THE Project, and like Pission, they could not minge the steed they presumptuously thought to guide, and fell into a firting fate.

Finding that their new move could not go, they next. is sher spite and verstion endeavoured to spoil the old one, by easting thurs upon it and affecting to doubt its legality. By fear, by allurements, by any imeans, they sought to gain us, but they could gain none save reinse Charists-men who were discontented on persond groundi-

"Fictle changelings and poor discontents." The New More became a sewer, a common sewer, to man-god-I mean the profit-monger. He who takes hair and early off dregs, and so far it was useful to advantage of a virtuous enthusiasm raised by others to all convict Chartists.

bols-but they had knaves to utter it.

ime within. How can the recusants have the impugraves.

the to join them; if we were to apostatize. In conclusion, as we have been diligent to denounce.

Day They are the ants—we are the been

ance, much more so is it to betray a good one.

be amputated to preserve life. Whatever we do, let us decide—for life is short and Il that we can do for a good cause is little enough—we the never do too much and shall we do nothing ! shall To do injury to the cause? God forbid!—For what I the came?—It is the cause of wives, mothers, range of parents, brethren, friends,—he who is Minst this cause is against himself—is against his own hat and blood-against his country. He who They say it is we that cause dissention, from its consideration.

remains for the outlay as soon as possible—instead of Les taken place.

devising plans of endless agitation. We ask for the Perhaps it may be said, that it is not the demand is not individually or politically blind, he has neverd some charless, and come out transmuted into famine pinches us more than the frosts of Neva Z:m. demand had not been so great—and if the be alchemist a minimum of the truth is, after draining all bla—Tory summers, in which we experience a drought not have been compelled to reduce the worth of supprinciples to a higher market and find purchasers of Sahara. But "man's extremity is God's opportuother; and both depend for their healthy action upon the middle classes. They are then used as decoys, nity." "It is a long lane that never has a turning" the state of the currency and taxation. in middle that never has a turning" When we are at the worst, we must mend, or time were nothing but swineherds of them and feed were never so frequent. All these evils—more de his articles and to cheapen labour. puter make them again. but power lot them plorable as they are—are working together for our We receive them again; but never let them good. The devil-duke declared that every industrious but they can be valued as they once were, or man may find work and make money: a most atrocious mix man enjoy equal confidence with those who lie! a lie that has cut more throats than ever his big always been with us and kept true in spite of all sword did. Yes, the tongue that told that spoke hire and changes. There are the producal son Chardagers, and was sharper than a two-edged sword there are pediaring, or prostinte, Chartists, more venomous than the forked adder. Such lies are pid; and the formed adder. Such lies are saily believed by those who wish them true; who tel pust) the franchise for want but an excuse for their hard-hearted neglect of the Better let the men gain it, and then give it to poor. The Duke is decidedly against us; but we are

J. WATKINS.

MANWORSHIP .- CONCLUSION.

And if Chartism refuse to touch faction lest it be defiled by-if it repudiate manworship, lest it be enervated by it-it will also reject filthy lucre, lest it be dishonoured by it. When we hear of Chartist blacking, of Chartist beverage, of Chartist pills, and so on, do we not almost feel ashamed of Chartism? Would it not be better never to hear of Chartism, except in connexion with something great, something noble, as Chartist honour, Chartist humsnity, Chartist honesty, &c. But when we are further told that the expence of carrying on the organisation, or of supporting the Executive is defrayed by the sale of blacking-that consequently our Executive may be called a " blacking Executive"-what are our feelings? I know not: but I know that, for my part, I do not like to hear of Chartist balls and concerts; for it is like playing with Chartism, making a Merry-Andrew of it. Let us have nothing flagitious, nothing frivolous, nothing mercenary. That cause must possess great merits that can stand in spite of all these detracting influences. We want no halfpenny, or farthing, or half-farthing Chartism. It is not money so much as men that is wanted.

There is another being scarce less fatal than the

or body. It became, and now is, a refuge for the turn it to his own account. The money-grubbers destitute—a kind of Botany Bay to which we transport are a kind of vermin that crept into the cause while yet it was young; like the fly to the No contraband goods for us—no smugglers—no gang tender turnip while yet it had not strength to resist definers to coin false principles for us. Let us have them; but now it has grown powerful and its taste Ill hir and above board, so that the sun may shine on should prove too pungent for their palates; Chartism The proceedings. The press in the hands of the should be poison to all such vile things. We want New Movers would have been a sham press-worked by voluntary and grainitous advocates; men who, like St. Whit tools. They mixed a little pure metal with their Paul, work at their own callings, that by the labour of they to make it pass, but it was soon detected and cried their hands they may render themselves free of the then for it was short weight, clipped round the edges, cause and not burthen it, or deteriorate it, or become and find not ring true. Moreover it bore upon its sur- chargeable to it, as to a parish. Are we to agitate has the image and superscription, not of Chart'sm but merely to put pelf into the pockets of those who make a d Whiggery. How could it pass current except with trade of Chartism-who make it a part of their stockin-trade along with other isms; who, like fowlers, lay I would wish you to be aware of anything these men, out lime-twig publications? Many men will not join ya do, it will take in you. The Sturgeites fled and left have their labours for the public diverted into dirty then mantle behind them—these men have taken it up, channels of private interest—into the pockets of pecurm not one too much. They hang like Mahomet's to catch mackarel withal. Chartism, instead of a fruitaffin-pendulum Chartists—they are trimmers that do ful river, fertifizing all in its free course, would turn not go before the wind with a flowing sheet as they into a sewer, a mere sink. We want to do away with with to do-but sail as near it as possible, in order to monopoly and injustice in the community, and we must he ready to tack about the first opportunity—they first do away with it in our own body. Our nobie cause trickle—they temporize—they are hollow—they are should never be made the means of ignoble ends. We himbigs. They send out little papers at first like are not agitating for self but for the public; so far little beats to swim near the shore, but as seen as they from agitating for self, our agitation is at the and water enough they will launch forth in larger expences of self-it cests a great deal of shift, and if they can prevail upon us to embark time and much trouble—it exposes us to much with them, we shall make shipwreck of the persecution and ill will-but all this we endure-we came, for they will steer directly upon the rock of endure it cheerfully for the sake of the cause—count-Whiggery, though we have a lighthouse to warn us off ing ourselves well repaid, if only we can serve the and the Northern Star to guide us in a safer course. It cause by suffering or by sacrifice. We agitate not for unoney that they want, and they want to get it with- self, and shall we agitate for selfish men-for men per working for it. They know that the middle-classes unworthy of the cause—for men who sought to me better able to pay them than the working classes, betray the cause—for those who are the Arnolds, and therefore, they take their stale consciences like the Reynolds, the Olivers of Chartism? The men of miking hih to them for sale. Let them sell them- the North struck not for self-not for wages, but for selves; but let them not think to sell us. Let us have liberty—and shall we for whom they died be so forno share-market for Chartists—no wolves in sheep's gelful of their memories, and of the cause for which they bled-shall we be ungrateful to the martyred He that is not with us is against us—these men are dead—so neglectful of the heroic living—so unjust not with us. therefore, they are against us—there is no to ourselves, and the cause—so indiscriminat-medium—no middle path can be taken in duty, it must ing as to suffer our agitation to be taken advantage of be done! He that comes among us pretending to be by the mean, the mercenary; by political pedlars, and with us is most against us, for he is like a traitor inside Chartist coster-mongers? Shall it be said, that we sentle, who can let the enemy in by a secret door, or have voluntarily encountered starvation, and disinheavy us by some new-move sallyport, when our sus- terestedly daved death for the rake of the cause, while picons are hilled asleep by his meameric hypocriey, others were suffered to make a living of it, yes to boast a rampire-fanning; and thus a fortress that has with- of making a fortune out of it? It were enough to make End every outward assault is lost by the treachery of a Shell, a Clayton, and a Holberry turn in their

verboild deserve like them to be anothematized. Our and expel from our body all unsound members medition was the first, it has a prior claim—it is also like rotten sheep that would taint and infect the best, the great majority are for it, only a miser- the rest—to prune all superfluous slips that prevent the The work in the dark throw up their -so should we, so must we, to be consistent, remove hills which are like warts compared to our and put far from ourselves all that may impair—that may impede us in our golden race for the Charter, Those who cannot make up their minds to be entirely especially the ains that are most likely to beset us with us, we may expect will make up their minds to Mammon, or man worship—for those sins have prebe against us. They halt between two opinions and vented many a good cause from being gained, and lost he a kind of stepping stones over the muddy way that many others after they were gained. Let us remember hads to Whiggery—their new house is a kind of half- that when we take up Chartism we take upon ourselves way house for the Whigs to call at, who else might per- an office, a mission scarcely less holy-scarcely less haps have esme over to us at once. But the new house responsible than Christianity itself; for if by Chrismys them hopes of setting up their finality staff tianity we work out the galvation of our souls, so by between; howering temporizers are they who watch but Chartism we work out the redemption of our bodies; m opportunity to betray the cause. At the Battle of and I trow the salvation of the soul depends very much Roworth, Lord Stanley, who seemed to be with King upon first having the body freed-freed from a slavery Richard, but in reality was against him, posted the scarcely less infernal than the bondage of sin to Satan. troops under his command half-way between both We take up Chartism, not for our ewn sakes only, but winies so that he could turn the scale whichever way he for the sake of all men: not for the present generation, aw victory incline—he watched his time and went but for all future generations: not for one man, for one trer to Richmond. Richard deserved to be conquered man is as good as another; at least, too good to be is his tyranny, but notby treachery, and Stanley proved sacrificed or made subservient to another. We are at spany uniting to his new master, for he who can be present under a despotic Government; and if we were hithless to one master, though a bad one, is not to be to have a despotism in Chartism, we should be doubly tasted, no more than the new movers, by another—enslaved; and I very much mistake if the latter slavery If Sturge—falsehood must be in their nature. And if would not prove ten times more galling, more grinding The treason to betray even a bad master or a bad than the former. Horrible proscription would ensue a reign of terror. But, thank God, there is virtue I called these equivocators, traitors, assassins, and enough amongst us to save ourselves from this: virtue spies, but these were names far too mild—too sugary enough, I trust, to save our country. There are men in to them. When we consider the sacredness of our the Chartist ranks who have sacrificed themselves to the ause, those who attempt to betray it can be called cause, as Cato did—who have sacrificed their brethren, bithing better than blasphemers—and when we conside as Timothy did—their parents, as the "good Queen er its humanity—what woes and want and suffering Anne" did—their children, as Junius Brutus did, all for To seek to relieve and what ernelty oppression and the sake of freedom; and can such men ever be found Ejustice we seek to prevent—what can we call the sacrificing the cause at the shrine of Mammon, or for a minon to it but demons? To prove ourselves sincere man-god? No! they will rise and everthrow the Da-Ed in earnest we must take a decisive part—we have gons where they are erected. Like Brutus, they would not the cause at heart unless we advocate it zealously. Strike down Cæsar himself were Cæsar to set himself up Tone are noble but the honest—not the half-faced or as a god to be worshipped. Manifest virtue like this, tomble-hoed Janness that look both ways—that want and we cannot be put down. We shall laugh at the to have their hands in the pockets of both parties. Let threats of the "strong Government," and say, as Cromthem sink between the stools. They are the pests that well did when he saw the royal army moving down from at present plague us most—mortified members that must their advantageous heights to attack him on equal ground-"The Lord hath delivered them into our hands!"

THE CURRENCY AND TAXATION.

Ba:tersea

The bare not with us; all who only seem to be a panic—so frail is the tenement of trade; but it is defending, but supporting and strengthening the hands or wanting leisure to attend to them. with us, all who only seem to be a panic—so frail is the tenement of trade; but it is defending, but supporting and strengthening the name or wanting leisure to attend to them.

The world in reality are most against us? If these trade the poor man lives upon; then upon what ground of their bitter and treatherous enemies. If you ask or wanting leisure to attend to them.

Sir G. CLERK, considering the reformance of their bitter and treatherous enemies. he would right our cause, be sure they would injure rests the security of his livelihood, if the means are so Repealers, I mean O'Connell's Repealers, or to speak since in the constitution and practice of these coma personally, if they would be tray our cause be sure very liable to fluctuate? This must be worth a thought, more truly, ULTERIOR MEASURE MEN, to become since in the constitution and practice of these comwould be be sure very liable to fluctuate? This must be worth a thought, more truly, until the world be be sure very liable to fluctuate? This must be worth a thought, more truly, until the work of the satisfactory way in which those charges will tell you, (if they are not too much reforms had worked during the last Session, was indisthat with them; for what fellowship hath light with abilities properly, the resources of the nation might be offended to answer) that the Chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session, was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session, was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session, was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session, was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session, was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session, was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session, was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session, was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the last Session was indisculted by the chartists go too far; reforms had worked during the with them; for what fellowship hath light with abilities properly, the resources of the nation might be offended to answer) that the Unartists go too lar; when the distribution of the light with abilities properly, the resources of the nation might be offended to answer) that the Unartists go too lar; posed to concur in the alterations now suggested. It have been and sellers were driven ont of the tem- only neglected to do it, but they have done every thing not hesitate to tell you of Connell orders them to hold having a local and direct connexion with the subject, having a local and direct connexion with the subject, and when they are gone, we shall get hosts in they could do to divert the people and their friends no correspondence with a "known Chartist." Here having a local and direct connexion with the subject, and when they are gone, we shall get hosts in they could do to divert the people and their friends no correspondence with a "known Chartist." Here would be the best informed upon it and the most willing

he already been done—Lovettism got its death blow in tion takes place in them. I will first commence with from the Chartists was one of the principal parties each member was the best security to the public.

Mr. GOULBURN did not think it desirable to be of its own halls of science, and Storgism in its own its effects upon wages, that have been said, by all to draw up the document of the Charter. No wonder, the charter was a science, and Storgism in its own its effects upon wages, that have been said, by all to draw up the document of the Charter. No wonder, the people wages, that have been said, by all to draw up the document of the Charter. mails of science, and Sinrgism in its own its effects upon wages, that have been said, by all to draw up the document of the Charter. No wonder, a private bill committee with a judicial character. If blew the whole night from the South-West, render-article at prices below the previous currency. A below the whole night from the South-West, render-article at prices below the previous currency. A blew the whole night from the South-West, render-article at prices below the previous currency. A supplied by those whom they have been on their own ground, our political economists, to depend upon "demand and then, that Repeal does not progress when the people ing the interests now applied by the interests now applied to the contract of the Charter. No wonder, a private bill committee with a judicial character. If in the four progress when the people ing the interests now applied by the charter in the c Both were best on their own ground, our political economists, to depend upon "demand and then, that Repeal does not progress when the people a private bill committee with a judicial character. If blew the whole ling the political economists, to depend upon "demand and then, that Repeal does not progress when the people a private bill committee with a judicial character. If blew the whole ling the judicial character. If blew t Now after the interruption caused by these traitors, derate. Now, suppose we take the wages of a work- is not the case with the (wicked) Chartists, they be excluded from it, the discussions which now go on difficult.—Belfast Whig.

VALUED RELIGIOUS. Indicate the interruption caused by these traitors, derate. Now, suppose we take the wages of a work- is not the case with the (wicked) Chartists, they be there would be transferred to the House itself, with there would be transferred to the House itself, with there would be transferred to the House itself, with there would be transferred to the House itself, with there would be transferred to the House itself, with there would be transferred to the House itself, with there would be transferred to the House itself, with there would be transferred to the House itself, with there would be transferred to the House itself, with there would be transferred to the House itself, with there would be transferred to the House itself, with the work is not the work in the work is n The we have got rid of them, let us go on with man, in any branch of trade, at the commencement of all know what is better, they there would be transferred to the House itself, with the would be transferred to the work themselves; they do not, like the Irish, he would be transferred to the work themselves; they do not, like the Irish, he would be transferred to he is cleaning out the Augean stable of the Govern- any amount—say £1 per week, in the above-mentioned ment. Every rest the Augean stable of the Govern- any amount—say £1 per week, in the above-mentioned ment. ment. Every rotten stone in our temple of liberty will year, and out of that £1 was paid 1s per week, in the above-mentioned hands of any leader whatever, except whilst such leaders of the Govern- described it, with four-pence to boot," in exchange there should be some one presiding in the character received it, with four-pence to boot," in exchange there should be some one presiding in the character received it, with four-pence to boot," in exchange there should be some one presiding in the character received it, with four-pence to boot," in exchange there should be some one presiding in the character received it, with four-pence to boot," in exchange there should be some one presiding in the character received it, with four-pence to boot, and out of that £1 was paid 1s per week in taxes, deserve their obedience. The leaders of the Character received it, with four-pence to boot, and out of that £1 was paid 1s per week in taxes, deserve their obedience. The leaders of the Character received it, with four-pence to boot, and out of that £1 was paid 1s per week in taxes, deserve their obedience. The leaders of the Character received it, with four-pence to boot, and out of the character received it, with four-pence to boot, and out of the character received it, with four-pence to boot, and out of the character received it, with four-pence to boot, and the character received it, with four-pence to boot, and the character received it, with four-pence to boot, and the character received it, with four-pence to boot, and the character received it, with four-pence to boot, and the character received it, with four-pence to boot, and the character received it. be displaced, and replaced with a sound one. We to support an annual revenue of £4,000,000 which must have men than it really was.

There is much work stated of the formation of branch associations?

£60,000,000: even supposing the workman to labour the gratitude and affections of those whom he labours the gratitude and affections of those whom he labours the gratitude and affections of those whom he labours the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, at 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs., and the best mealing Oats the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the ring, t hopers had been fond of moving in the right direction to pay, at the same rate of texation, fifteen shillings out of the son to believe it was the ring spoken of in history could not be bought under 2s. 5d. per 70 lbs. Both The deep fond of moving in the right direction to pay, at the same rate of taxation, fifteen shillings out otherwise neglect to perform the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them, on the advantage which had resulted from the duty required of them. Informent worth moving in, but they have not moved of sixty millions. I call this a fair way of calculating. people's service. tall in it. They leave the work to be done by ether the work to be done by ether the work to be done by ether to the Antiquarian to the Antiquaria They leave the work to be done by ether We have here a reduction in wages to the amount of the work to be done by ether while they are arguing about it, or hatching fourteen shillings per week, independent of demand or creuching, sycophantic pusillanimity, which voluntarily out.

They leave the work to be done by ether week, independent of demand or creuching, sycophantic pusillanimity, which voluntarily out.

They are arguing about it, or hatching fourteen shillings per week, independent of demand for resigns its noblest prerogative of "reason and free will,"

Moreover, the contraction of the c they are arguing about it, or hatching fourteen shillings per week, independent of demand or creuching, sycophantic pusillanimity, which voluntarily out.

One studying how the eggs hatched in an supply. It is quite true, that if a great demand for resigns its noblest prerogative of "reason and free will,"

Mr. Ewart shortly replied, contanding that the supply have been shillings per week, independent of demand or creuching, sycophantic pusillanimity, which voluntarily out.

Mr. Ewart shortly replied, contanding that the supply have been shillings per week, independent of demand or creuching, sycophantic pusillanimity, which voluntarily out. In the content of the The Charists, and turn all things into gold, like it does not follow that an increase in wages is the province in the previous rates rates in the previous rates rates rates rates rates rates rates r We that is the contrary demands the tribute. No must be rather diminished than increased by any meathe personal profit. They forget that every consequence for the last few years prove the contrary wonder you are moulded in your own fashion. He sure which should produce impartiality in the previous the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is ar noting parcels almost without inquiry, and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is ar noting parcels almost without inquiry, and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is ar noting parcels almost without inquiry, and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is ar noting parcels almost without inquiry, and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is ar noting parcels almost without inquiry, and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is ar noting parcels almost without inquiry, and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is ar noting parcels almost without inquiry, and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is ar noting parcels almost without inquiry, and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is ar noting parcels almost without inquiry, and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is ar noting parcels almost without inquiry, and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is ar noting parcels almost without inquiry, and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is ar noting parcels almost without inquiry, and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is ar noting parcels almost without inquiry, and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is are noting parcels almost without inquiry and may the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. penny spent in the cause is hard-carned, and can be ill —in which years, demand and supply have been is a Whig—he has been one. And you are Whigs committees.

The House is should been in the cause is hard-carned, and can be ill —in which years, demand and supply have been is a Whig—he has been one. And you are Whigs committees. The state of the cause is hard-earned, and can be ill—in which years, demand and supply have been is a Whig—he has been one. And you are Whigs committees.

The state is hard-earned, and can be ill—in which years, demand and supply have been is a Whig—he has been one. And you are Whigs committees.

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The state is hard-earned, and can be ill—in which years, demand and supply have been is a Whig—he has been one. And you are whigh the state is hard-earned, and can be ill—in which years, demand and supply have been in a Whig—he has been one. And you are which years, demand and supply have been in a whigh hard years.

The state is hard-earned, and can be ill—in which years, demand and supply have been in a whigh hard years.

The state is hard-earned, and ca

Charter, and they give us a reading-made-easy. Out that has decreased wages, but the facility of supply in theless acted the part of a blind guide to you who have

As the reduction in wages has been considerably less As the reduction in wages has been considerably less with a full knowledge of their foul purposes, for, must end. The Chartist tide may now seem to ebb injurious than the increase of taxation, is it not therewith a time and their own tails, they would low; but the lower the ebb the higher will be the fore our first duty to remove the evil? Nay, further, by persuade others to reduce themselves to the like flood, and the next flood-tide will bear us to fortune as taxation increases the price of articles, and dimibi persuant this: but they are paid for it. Some, was known such storage of the stars are fighting for us in their courses. Never nishes the net income of all trades and professions, it problem in the same paid for it. Some, was known such stagnation of trade, so many bank. must necessarily diminish the ability to purchase; and nets, and it is fitting they should, as they will by received a state of the same assigned to them, feel re-ruptcies, so little employment. Famine has begun its ultimately become the very cause of reduction in wages, by very, and the prodigal son, on finding their new work. Plague will not be long behind. Suicides by compelling the manufacturer to reduce the value of nothing."

> I remain, yours respectfully, Manchester, February 1st, 1843.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE REPEAL ASSOCI-ATION OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN,-In my letter of the 17th inst., addressed to you, amongst other things I stated, that the party the women. The so-kind of Chartists, who are so fine not for the Duke, and so we are even. God and our-professing to lead you in the safest, surest, and speediest way to your desired object, namely, the union, should be a patriot. Let us now see how your leaders how conducted themselves towards the people whom they profess to teach sound principles of political knowledge, and call on to rally round the standard of repeal. Let us examine how far sincerity and true patriotism exist, as it regards the question of the

I have before stated. I have only to do with the political acts of the repeal leaders, and with that I feel a right to be critical. The political acts of political men are public property, and, therefore, free to be commented upon at pleasure. This of itself is not of little value to society, for public men being amenable to the opinions, and their acts subject to the scrutiny alike of friends and foes, is, in many respects, the surest and best guarantee for their fidelity. It is only when public men become callons, or insensible, and perhaps reckless to the voice of public opinion, that they ever dream of swerving from their principles, and this is always certain to be the case when men withdraw from the advocacy of the suffering millions, and join the ranks of their oppressors. There are many such renevades now a-days, who from ambition, avarice, or perhaps more base passions have steeled their hearts and closed their ears to the expiring and agonizing cries of suffering humanity, and who even affect to be religious, whilst the very life-blood of their victims is crying to heaven for vengeance on their guilty heads. I cannot, 'tis true, charge the leaders of the repeal movement with directly placing themselves in conjunction with the enemies of the Irish people, namely, the Tories; but I regret to say if they have not joined the Tories they allied themselves to the Whigs, and I only ask you to reflect for a moment on the political characters of the two parties, and say if you can, were they justified as friends of freedom and leaders of the people in doing The Tories you have ever known to be your avowed and insatiate enemies, and I need only refer you to recent acts of the Whig Ministry to remind you of their friendship and love to Ireland.

I will now suppose you to have examined the linaments of their political faces, and mayhap fingered the bumps of destructiveness on their aristocratic craniums, and that you have impartially weighed their vices and their virtues (?) and are about to pronounce your deci. of the Irish Poor Law Act inquiries were being made, which—I would warn you against taking it in—for if for such ends—for such an issue to their exertions, to them both guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours, of your souls, you must in the name of liberty pronounce nay, of conspiracy, treason, and even murder itself a verdict your duty commands you to return. They are the Corn Laws, with a view to their total repeal. both guilty alike, and the punishment awarded for one party would be equally deserved by the other.

This is a point to which I particularly wish to draw

to Ireland, and what is vastly more lamentable House, to vote for the former. it is for want of a proper understanding on this point, the fatal rock upon which you are shipwrecked. Remember, a wolf in sheep's clothing is a dangerous Riding Hood, and shuddered at the awful declaration, that "grandmamma had a great set of teeth, to eat her up in a bit." But in sober seriousness, let me ask you, how many grandmamma's with great teeth had you in Iroland during the late Whig administration? Oh. let the widows' tears, the parsons' faggot, and the mercenary bayonets of the military, answer to the question. Let alteration in the Corn Laws. them answer, for they can; nor deny that the acts of blood of Skibbereen? Was it the Tories? No: it was the wolves with the teeth who erected bastiles—not to fatten, but starve their victims, and it is upon their that bill a fair trial. heads the blood of the unfortunate sufferers should fall. If Irishmen would only seriously and individually Crown for the production of copies of the corresponreflect on those facts, and reason for THEMSELVES instead of passively submitting to be influenced by the wily and artful doctrines of OTHERS, they would very james was agreed to. soon see the necessity for adopting some better remedy for their grievances than they now pursue; and we should not have to hear the silly and childish arguments which Repealers, generally speaking. bring forward in defence of their previous system of can accordely tell you. And question him as you will, you learn little more of his reasons, than that O'Connell recommends it. Nay, if you push him closely on the subject he will most likely fly into a rage, and move that the writ be suspended for six weeks. denonnce you as a traitor to Ireland, or a "Sasenach," or a spy, or perhaps use some more vile epithet.

Now I ask you, is this not true? I also challenge any man of the Repeal Association, be he a leader, member, or associate—I challenge O'Connell himself to disprove this assertion. This is however a vain request, for they dare not meet the question publicly; they well know that their manner of proceeding merits the severest censure, and can be (to say the most of it) of little benefit to Ireland. But why do not the people know there. their political position? are they to be only the tools individual policy may deem expedient? Are they not evidence already before the house of corruption in to know what may be the probable result of their that borough made it necessary to take time for inco-operation, and to be kept blindfolded from the quiry. truth? They know not, even when they shout for Repeal, anything more of its nature, than that it is to moved for leave to bring in a bill which should perget the Parliament restored to College Green!. That is all they dream about. But why are they not told what Parliament. may possibly take place, namely, that a Repeal of the Union might be an evil instead of a good? Why are they not taught to look upon the Repeal, not as an end. had not been shown to be of an extent so general as but only as a means to an end? Why are they not would warrant a disfranchisement of the whole town. made acquainted with the future plans of their leaders A borough ought not to be disfranchised solely because (if they have any) for rendering the Union a blessing it had got a bad name. He would therefore propose, instead of a curse? I am at a loss to imagine, unless it as an amendment, a select committee to inquire into be, as the people are only tools they cannot be expected the facts. to know as much as the tradesmen who use them. If Mr. T. Duncombe thought that the strong report of tion places the Whig on a level with the Tory, mittee had taken its evidence on oath, whereas the and crushes the people beneath its weight. They select committee now proposed by Mr. Blackstone would would have known that the barefaced Tory, who unblushingly boasts of his enmity to Ireland, and lieve Sudbury to be worse than other boroughs; but he the interests of the poor is, if possible, the henest at wished to take every fit opportunity of making an tyrant of the two-(insamuch as he wears no false example on this subject. colours to deceive, that he may destroy.) They would have hailed with indignation the broken promises. which followed their instalment into office. But you do not, you cannot, forget those. You asked for bread, but, in the language of Scripture, "They gave you a stone." They promised you everything, but they gave you nothing but aggravated miseries. They promised to make your country happy; but they against this cause is for the oppressor, the sidered of the greatest importance to those who have despoiled the face of nature; and, in their hypocritical sidered of the greatest importance to those who have despoiled the face of nature; and, in their hypocritical sidered of the greatest importance to those who have the fall the murderer; he is for famine, war, and understood it, not only in relation to trading transact manifest, stained even the very hearth-stones of your Enery, and is against his own hearth, his own home, tions, but as affecting the happiness of a people in families with the blood of your brethers! O! harrowdeady they that we are for the cause than by denounc, ament, or even the rumour of a stock-jobber, will effect who boast of being patriotic, defending, and not only bers interested in the subjects referred to the committee. we see a melancholy proof his influence! So blinded would be the best informed upon it and the most willing They say it is we that cause dissention, from its consideration.

We see a melancholy proof his induced: so dissention, from its consideration.

We see a melancholy proof his induced: so dissention, from its consideration.

They say it is we that cause dissention, from its consideration.

They say it is we that cause dissention, from its consideration.

They would end it by ending those who cause it—by I will therefore show the working classes, if possible, are the Irish to their OWN interests, they commit to give their attendance.

Dr. Bowring support I will therefore show the working classes, it possible, and the weights that clog us; the crooked sticks how it is they are injured by our financial institutions themselves to his individual keeping; but they ought to the country of the weights that clog us; the crooked sticks how it is they are injured by our financial institutions themselves to his individual keeping; but they ought to be caused by the commands them to keep alouf the weights that clog us; the crooked sticks how it is they are injured by our financial institutions themselves to his individual keeping; but they ought to being of opinion that to increase the responsibility of his abready how that the man who commands them to keep aloof being of opinion that to increase the responsibility of his abready how that the man who commands them to keep aloof being of opinion that to increase the responsibility of his abready how that the man who commands them to keep aloof being of opinion that to increase the responsibility of his abready how they must be if no alterative was one of the principal parties each member was the best security to the public. hands of any leader whatever, except whilst such leaders Mr. BERNAL thought, that on each Committee residing in Barnardoastle, who appears to have vals of Wheat, Oats, Flour, and Oatmeal, from

if you can. O'Connell is your guide; and although he gestions.

npon them. They would tax us more than the pre- multiplication of machinery, resulting also in a surplus followed him, with every ditch the Whigs chose to dig sent extravagant Gevernment taxes us. How many number of labourers, that has produced it. It matters for your reception. But you tell us the Whigs are more winters and summers would they wish us to not which, for if the supply had not been so plentiful, better than the Tories, and that they are advocates for Impresentations: they go into prison like lead into spend in slavery and misery! Whig winters, in which the demand would not have been so great—and if the Reform. True, they talk loud enough about reform when out of office; but do they act on the principle when in office? If so, where are the proofs? In what mapport possible from the working-classes, they take of all things good, only equalled by that of the deserts plies: and thus supply and demand acts each upon the are you better than you were eleven years ago! Are your burthens lighter, or do you feel more comfortable? Have you more to eat or to drink, or better clothes to wear, or what? If you have, they will be evidences in favour of a Whig administration; if not, then my position must be correct. Oh, yes, reform sounds wel it tickles the fancy, and is a capital bait to catch poor hungry fish; it has, however, too long filled their henceforth have to do, "Toil all night and catch

> If the Whigs had the will, they had also the power, to serve you; but we find that you had scarcely helped them into office ere they forgot you in their eagerness to help themselves, and when you dared to be dissatisfied with their conduct, they used the very power you gave them against yourselves. Ingratitude is said to be, and undoubtedly is, the basest of crimes, but it would appear that Irishmen have no conception of such a thing, or else they would at once shake off such dangerous acquaintances. And, mark me! you will have to do so; in fact, no man thinks of associating with his nearest or dearest friend after he departs out of this life, and thus it must be as regards the Whigs; they are politically dead, as a faction, for ever, and consequently will very soon be forsaken by their old acquaintances and dependants. Indeed there are visible signs of such a result, for even O Connell himself is, from the force of circumstances, compelled to shape a different Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th course, although, if we may judge by appearances, he days of December last, in violation of the Factories' is reluctant enough to "part company" with his old associates; but change he must, and you along with him, or else you will have to change, and then you may depend upon it he will follow you, and, what is better, the Whigs will follow you into the bargain.

### Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-Monday, FEB. 6. Their Lordships met at the usual hour; sat a short time; had some talk; and adjourned in time for an

Tuesday, February 7. Their Lordships met this afternoon at four o'clock. Lord MONTEAGLE intimated his intention of taking an early opportunity of asking a question relative to the Bank of England.

Lord BROUGHAM explained his observations relative to the objections of America to any treaty containing a clause recognising the right of search, his object being to remove misapprehensions entertained by the Attorney-General of France.

Lord DENMAN'S Law of Evidence bill was read second time, after some observations in its favour from Lords Campbell and Brougham. Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, FEB. 3.

Lord ELIOT, in reply to a question from Mr. H. Grattan, stated that it was not the intention of Government to introduce any measure this Session to change the East Indies. the mode of assessment for Poor Rates in Ireland. With respect however to some of the miner provisions sion on the relative merits of both parties; but allow and when the Government was in possession of the ing the pardon of all political offenders transported tions were contemplated. Several notices of motion were given.

Mr. VILLIERS gave notice that, on an early day, he

length upon the state of the country and the Corn Laws, your attention. It is the basis of all your sorrows and expressed a determination, whenever the question

Mr. WARD also addressed the House on the same subject. The Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the Government could not, he said, rest his fame as a comcompanion. There is scarcely a child of ten years old, mercial reformer on what he had already done; he must the main stay of England in that part of the world. in Ireland, who has not heard the story of Little Red go further. He (Mr. Ward) would caution the landowners, that if some employment were not found for which, however, had been quite unmixed with any inthe population by the expansion of trade, there would, before long, be no security for property. Mr. LIDDELL was not disposed to take a desponding

view of public affairs, but circumstances showed dreadful tale unfold itself! Let the orphans' blood, the only too plainly the unfortunate condition of the working classes. He was not, however, in favour of any Sir ROBERT PEEL in reply to a question from Mr.

> any alteration in the Corn Bill as agreed to last Session. to the arch. He did not think that sufficient time had elapsed to give On the motion of Captain POLHILL an address to the

dence that has taken place between the Secretary of State and the magistrates at Dover respecting Mr. Fitz-Mr. EDWARD ELLICE moved for a copy of the in-

structions given to the Commission appointed to inquire into the Scottish Poor Law system. Some discussion ensued, in which Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Fox Manle, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Wallace, Lord John agitation. Ask any man in Ireland who acknowledges Russell, Sir James Graham, and other members, took O Connell as his political guide, why he pursues the part. Ultimately, on the suggestion of the latter, the minority are against it. Let the moles bearing branches—to lop off all unsightly excrescences present plan? and what will be his answer? Why, he the motion was amended for the production of the warrant of the Commission, and in that form agreed to. Mr. HAWES gave notice that when the motion for issuing a new writ for Sudbury came on, he should The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 6.

The House met at four o'clock, and sat till nearly Colonel RUSHBROOKE withdrew the motion o which he had given notice, that a new writ should issue for Sudbury, whose franchise has been for some time suspended on account of the bribery prevalent

Mr. TUPNELL moved that no writ should issue for in the hands of the movers, to be handled and used as Sudbury until the 20th of March, urging that the This suspension having been ordered, Mr. TUFNELL

> manently exclude Sudbury from sending burgesses to Mr. BLACKSTONE opposed this motion, on the ground

that the bribery proved to have taken place at Sudbury

this were not the case, the Irish would never have been the committee which tried the late election was quite duped by the Whigs; if they had been honestly dealt ground enough to warrant the proposed bill. A similar with, they would not so long have helped to rivet their measure, founded on that very report, had passed that own chains, or lent their assistance to prop up their House last session, and had failed in the other simply enemies. They would have known that class legisla- from the lateness of the season. The election comhave no power to swear the witnesses. He did not be-

> Sir Robert Peel saw no reason to question the soundness of the ground taken by the House in the last Session, and would therefore support the motion for leave to bring in a bill of disfranchisement. Mr. WYNDHAM expressed a similar opinion; after which The gallery was cleared for a division, but the

> opponents of the motion gave way and the bill was read a first time. Mr. EWART proposed a series of resolutions for the

Dr. BOWRING supported the limitation of number. Mr. GOULBURN did not think it desirable to invest

TUESDAY, FEB. 7. The House met at four o'clock, and after some routine

business, several questions were asked by different members Sir GEORGE STAUNTON enquired whether or not it was the intention of the Government to provide, by legislation, for the due administration of justice at

Hong Kong.

Sir Robert PEEL said the Government were waiting for the opinion of Sir Henry Pottinger on certain points which had been referred to him. He paid a high compliment to Sir Henry Pottinger, eulogising his ability, energy, and prudence. Sir ROBERT PEEL also, in reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, said he had no intention of bringing in a measure on

the the subject of Church Rates, but in so saying he did

not preclude himself from legislating on it. Mr. FERRAND gave notice, that on the 16th instant. he should submit to the house the following motion:-"That there be laid on the table of this House a copy of any correspondence which has taken place between the Poor Law Commissioners, the board of guardiaus of the Skipton Union, and a firm of cotton-spinners carrying on business at the Low Mill, Addingham, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and trading u der the firm of Seed and Co., respecting the sale of a number of poor ately commenced breaking the windows and turnipersons confined in the Skipton Union Workhouse to the said firm, for the purpose of being worked in their factory; also a statement of the amount of money agreed upon between the said parties, the number of cripples among the poor persons handed over to the said firm. the manner in which they were conveyed to the said factory, and the reasons for their being so conveyed; also, copy of the conviction of the said firm of cottonspinners upon the information of Mr. R Baker, Inspector of Factories, for having worked their mill hands on

Mr. WALLACE, in pursuance of notice, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the treatment, since May, 1841, of the distressed inhabitants of Paisley, specified.

Sir J. GRAHAM, considering the long continuance of the distress, the patience with which it had been borne, the limited terms of the motion, and the temperate tone taken by the mover, would not, on the part of the Government, refuse the inquiry. He only wished. in expressing his assent, to guard the Government against being supposed to recognise the sufferers as hav-

ing any claim upon the public purse. Mr. F. FRENCH desired leave to introduce a bill for extending and regulating Medical Charities in Ireland. evils appearing to require some remedy, and proto be chiefly members of the medical profession.

Lord ELIOT said, it was much easier to discern the evil than to discover the remedy. He had himself, on the part of the Irish Government, caused a measure to be prepared, which he had hoped would bring some redress: but he had met with too much opposition from medical and other gentlemen connected with the their time as unpaid commissioners. Leave was then given to introduce the bill.

Mr. HUME moved for papers connected with a commission of inquiry held in October, 1836, at Sattara, in Mr. BINGHAM BARING, on behalf of the Government, acceded to the production of the papers.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved an address to the Crown, praybehalf would not be open to the objection of being an abandoning her, for the distinguished from the other American races by their superior civilization and polish, and would be found. since the adoption of the late judicious policy, to be sulting triumph over the opposite party. The restoration of those for whom he now pleaded could be productive of no danger. They were few with reference their own immediate connexions. The old severity ought not to be kept up against the poor and ignorant admitted into the councils of their Sovereign. What them answer, for they can; nor deny that the acts of the villiers, stated that he did not contemplate at present he now asked was, that the key-stone should be added

Lord STANLEY, though he felt it painful to interpose against any exercise of the prerogative of mercy, was burness. obliged to resist the present motion. Under any circumstances it was constitutionally inexpedient that the House of Commons should interfere with that prerogative: but in this case there were also special reasons against such an interference. In the tranquil and contented state in which the Canadian population were now admitted to be, it was peculiarly undesirable to The stands this morning exhibited a small show of revive the subjects of past dissension. The recent samples of Wheat of home produce, and the demand policy and appointments of Sir C. Bagot, which has for the best descriptions was brisk, their quotations discarded all distinctions of origin, had been in full were quite 2s per qr. above those noted on Monday unison with the views of the Government at home. Whatever difficulty had existed under the separate constitutions of the Cauadas was removed by their union. There was now an end of the danger lest of late. We can note no alteration in the value of the English Canadians should be overwhelmed by the Malt. In some instances Oats were taken at a rise French race. It would be an injustice to the French Canadians to suppose that they considered the termina- | Flour very little was doing. tion of past discords as involving impunity to such a crime as treason. If those who had committed that high offence were now at once to obtain a full amnesty for their acts, the loyal, who had bravely made so many sacrifices, would have reason to complain of a Government which should thus confound its faithful subjects with the disturbers of the public

peace. He then stated the circumstances under which the insurgents had been taken, and explained the lenity with which they had been treated. The learned gentleman, indeed, had made it an argument that the trials had been under military law, and not by the ordinary tribunals. But there was no other possible mode of bringing offenders to justice in the then state of the country. In both the Canadas the whole number of executions had been but twenty-nine; the remainder, to the number of one hundred and thirty-six, had been subjected only to transportation,—no very severe penalty for men who, throughout a Canadian winter had agitated a country with a murderous, predatory, and bucani-ring insurgency. The Hon. Mover did not even distinguish between the different degrees in the ation in figures very little is passing. guilt of these transported culprits. Directions had long since been given to Sir C. Bagot to consider, with clemency, those cases in which there might be circumstances of alleviation; but the Government could not consent to this indiscriminate restoration: they could not consent to connect the boon lately bestowed on the respectable classes of the French Canadians with a sweeping re-introduction into the colony of the sedi-

tious, the disaffected, and the disorderly. Mr. HUME urged the Government to carry out their own policy by completing it with this act of mercy. He would not, however, advise the mover to press the matter to a division against the obvious wish of the house, and after the liberal declarations which had been elicited by the Coionial Secretary.

Mr. C. BULLER regretted this motion, as one by no means calculated to advance the objects most desirable for Canada. He disliked the interference of the House of Commons with the prerogative of mercy; and he also disliked, except under extreme necessity, the interference of the Imperial Parliament with the colonial Administration. He eulogized the policy of Sir C. Bagot, and the subsequent appointment of Sir C. Metcalfe, both of which he regarded as guarantees for the good desire on the part of holders to press their Cotton for Government of Canada. He thought it inexpedient to sale, consequently the market is more steady to-day. The who is not with us is against proportion to its improper application. Every man's ing reflection, to know and to feel all this; and yet the number of members on each such committee to the number of members on each such mended it to Mr. Roebuck to withdraw his motion. | sold, Mr. ROEBUCK, in reply, denied that the House

it. He concluded, however, by asking leave to withdraw his motion. Mr. M. SUTTON obtained leave to introduce a bill for making some amendments in the law affecting trans-

ported convicts. The House then went into committee of supply, and passed the usual vote, "that a supply be granted to Her Majesty," and then adjourned. THE ROADS between the South and North are com-

party are only respected so long as they do their duty to of a judge, whose duty it should be to see carried out for some trifling article, from an old housekeeper, trifling amount. The business in any article of the must have men that will work!—Where were the do in siding the formation of branch work is much work in the formation of branch work is much work in the formation of branch work is much work in the formation of branch work is much work in the formation of branch work is much work in the formation of branch work is much work in the formation of branch work is much work in the formation of branch work in the formation of branch work is much work in the formation of branch work in the formation of the formation of branch work in the formation of branch work in the formation of branch work in the formation of the formation of branch work in the formation of the formation of branch work in the formation of the fo House of Lords. He was of opinion, that every as presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Flour and Oatmeal have moved very slowly; the tleman undertook to forward it to the Antiquarian United States, and 37s. to 39s. per sack for Irish Society of London, who returned it with an intima-manufacture: 21s. to 21s. 6d. per load are the quo-

Scene IN SELKIRK COURT .- On January the 31st. two men belonging to Galashiels, John and Adam Dryden, brothers, were tried, on a charge of day poaching, before Major Pott and Sir James Russell, of Ashiestiel, when a scene occurred certainly very uncommon in a court of justice. One of the panels. Adam, sat with a stick in his hand, which he brandished in a threatening manner towards the Court, keeping at the same time his bonnet on his head. The superintendent of police, seeing this, took it off, and laid hold of the stick, when in an instant two fellows jumped from the gallery and assisted the prisoner in struggling for the stick, which was broken in the scuffle. One of the justices directed the officers to let the prisoner alone, who accordingly wore his bonnet and kept the broken stick during the whole of the trial. The result was, that the two prisoners were convicted in full penalties with expences, which not being forthcoming. Adam was sentenced to two, and John to four months' imprisonment. Upon this they both declared that all the officers of Selkirk should not take them to gaol; and it was only after a desperate struggle between them and the officers that they were placed in a cell in the Council-house, where they immediture. John Dryden was soon after dragged by the police towards the gaol, the officers being followed by some hundreds, a great part of whom seemed determined on his resoue; but he was at length securely lodged in that strong hold. The superintendent of police then called out an additional force, and having bound the other prisoner hand and foot, carried him also to the gaol.—Caladonian

Loss of the Ship George M'LEOD.—Intelligence was in the course of Friday received by the underwriters at Lloyd's of the destruction of another Indiaman named the George M'Leod, with a valuable cargo of rum and 3.700 bags of sugar on board, by running upon a hard sandbank on the coast of Scotland, in the Solway Frith, within a few miles northnot being parochial poor. He meant to bring no charge ward of Southernness, on Sunday se'nnight. She against the Government, and he proposed to confine was, like the ill-fated Reliance, Conqueror, and the inquiry to the particular parties whom he had Jessie Logan, homeward bound. All the wrecks occurred within a very few hours' sail of the place of destination. The George M'Leod was commanded by Captain W. Murdoch, and a crew of sixteen, besides officers and mates. She was of about 600 tons burden in measurement, being the property of Messrs. Leisham and Huntley, merchants, residing at Glasgow, and sailed from the Mauritius in the early part of November last for the Clyde. She appears to have had a favourable voyage until the moment she struck upon the sandbank, and that arose entirely from mistaking a newly-erected light-He entered at great length into the details of many house on the Little Ross for the one at the entrance of the Clyde. At the time, (three o'clock in the posed to controll those evils by unpaid commissioners, morning) the wind was blowing almost a gale from the north west. They had all sail shortened, and hopes were manifested that the vessel would reach the Clyde by twelve o'clock that day; the light was perceptible, and the utmost hilarity prevailed amongst the crew; but suddenly she struck, and it was discovered, that instead of the Clyde they had been steering for, they had run the vessel upon one subject to proceed with that measure. He would not of the most dangerous sands along the coast of Scotoppose the present motion; but he did not think that land; and the light they supposed to be the safety medical men in any considerable practice would give beacon at the entrance of the Clyde was one to denote danger. The yards were instally backed, in the hopes of her floating off, but finding that ineffectual other means were adopted, but all in vain; for as the tide advanced, every wave threw the ship higher upon the bank, and her situation became more and more perilous. Captain Murdoch unforcunately was confined to his bed, and had been during the greater part of the passage; consequently, the chief mate had charge of the vessel. He and the crew exerted me to anticipate you. If justice to Ireland be the object necessary information, they would state what alterafrom either of the Canadas to our penal colonies. themselves to save her, and, as a last resource, the They had not been transported in the common course of mast and rigging were cut away. Tois was useless; proceeding, but by the sentence of an extraordinary she rapidly filled, and was laid upon her beam ends, tribunal, constituted in consequence of the second out- with the whole of her broadside under water. The red are ambilious of forming a third party—as if two laters—of those who are constantly flinging their sprats break in Canada; and thus an intercession in their boats were lowered, and preparations were made for the second out with the whole of her broadside under water. The characteristic in the country; deny it who may, precisely such break in Canada; and thus an intercession in their boats were lowered, and preparations were made for the country; deny it who may, precisely such break in Canada; and thus an intercession in their boats were lowered, and preparations were made for the second out. interference with the regular administration of the law. foggy weather. Accordingly, at seven o'clock the Mr. WALTER addressed the House at considerable Their impression, right or wrong, had been, that the crew lowered Captain Murdoch over the ship's side Government were resolved to swamp, or, as it was into the hoat, and having got in themselves, they called, to Anglicize the present population of pushed off for the shore. At that time the sea was and sufferings, 'tis the fruitful source of wrongs of a fixed or variable duty came fairly before the Lower Canada, by abrogating their language, their making a clear sweep over the ship. The crew institutions, and their very religion. The Canadians were labour d hard at the oars until ten o'clock in the forenoon, when they came in sight of Southerness Lighthouse, which they succeeded in reaching in a short time. All of them suffered dreadfully from the cold, but particularly Captain Murdoch, who lay in The recent change of policy had caused great rejoicing, the bottom of the boat apparently dead. Upon being taken ashore every possible assistance was rendered by the inhabitants of the town, and several medical gentlemen were in attendance upon the unfortunate captain. He shortly afterwards rallied, but only a to the entire population, though numerous as regarded little, and his dissolution is hourly expected. The crew having recruited their strength, in the afternoon proceeded in a boat with a party of pilots down to followers of the party, now that its leaders had been the wreck. Upon arriving at the sands not a vestige of the ship or cargo was to be found. She had gone to pieces. The spot where she had struck was opposite Drumduff, between Balcarry Bay and Southern-Mr. EWART seconded the motion, taking this oppor- ness. On Tuesday last portions of the wreck, namely & tunity to express his approbation of Sir Charles Bagot's head-board with the name "George M'Leod" painted on it, and the top of the round house were picked up by a sailing smack betwen Port Carlisle and Sken-

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, FEB. 6TH.last, while the other sorts were Is higher. In Foreign Wheats the currencies rose is per qr. Good malting Barley found a steady sale on quite as good terms as of 6d per qr. Beans and Peas tolerably steady. In

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 6. -Tne supply of beasts, brought forward in our market of to-day, being, the time of year considered, moderate, the attendance of buyers were more numerous than on several previous occasions, and the weather favourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was comparatively steady, and the prices advanced. upon those noted on this day se'nnight, about 2d per 8ib: the very primest Scots producing, without difficulty, 4s 4d per 8ibs. We had a few lambs and some sheep offering, but they commanded little attention. In calves, rather lower currencies. Prime small porkers were quite as dear; but large hogs were a mere drug. No importations of live stock have taken place from abroad, either in London, or at the outports, during the past week.

Borough Hop Market.-For the very best yearlings we have still a steady inquiry, at price equal to those noted on this day se'nnight; but in all other descriptions, though we can notice no material alter-

POTATOE MARKETS.—The supplies on offer not being by any means extensive, the demand has become much more active than of late, and prices have an upward tendency.

WOOL MARKETS.-No public sales are yet announced. Still the private contract demand is in a very sluggish state.

TALLOW.—The price of Tallow is still on the decline, but while the quotation is 45s 6d, some parties are getting 46s for really fine Y. C. The prices prospectively are also heavy. For March and April we hear something has been done under 45s, and for new Tallow, the last three months, 44s is the nominal figure; separate months, from Sept. to Dec. inclusive, 453; Town Tallow, 47s to 47s 6d net cash. LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET .- MONDAY, Feb. 6 .-

We have had a much smaller supply of Cattle at market to day than of late; any thing good eagerly sought after, and sold at a little advance in price. Beef 54d. to 6d., Mutton 54d., to 94d., per lb. COTTON MARKET. - MONDAY, Feb. 6. - There is less

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, FEB. 4 .committed any interference with Her Majesty's prevo- There has been a steady consumptive demand for

gative of mercy by merely soliciting her to exercise both Flour and Oatmeal throughout the week, but no improvement in prices can be noted, the purchases having been confined chiefly to quantities suitable for the present use only. The imports at Liverpool and Runcorn, from Ireland, of Oats, Oatmeal, and Flour, are to a fair extent : and our supplies of the latter article, from the interior, have of late been rather more liberal. A degree of firmness has been imparted to the trade by the declaration of Government to oppose any alteration in the Corn Laws at present : and at our market this mornpletely blocked up with snow; and a severe storm ing there was no disposition to press the sale of any repeat the quotations of this day se'nnight. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 6 .-

into the hands of a travelling Jew, named Solomans, During the past week we have had moderate arrirumoured that Solomans has since parted with it be bought on rather easier terms. Beaus and Peas Forthcoming Charlist Perlings

LONDON, CLOCK-HOUSE, CASTLE STREET, LEICES TEN-QUARE.-Mr. Bolwell will ler are here on Saturday and Sunday. Sunday evening. Subject-"The Life of Robert

Mr. Nuti's Coffee house, High-street, Hampstead. l'EARGES O'CONNOR will lecture on Tuesday evening, at the Rounds, Blackfriar's-road, "On the calability of the soil of our native country, if propersy coltivated, to employ and maintain the whole Sunday, (to-morrow,) at haif past two in the afterpopulation." Admission twopence; the proceeds noon, and half-past six in the evening. to o to the benefit of the widow of the late Mr. during the expenses, the proceeds will be handed to her then and there. Mr. Civer, the Comberland beth Charitas hope this notice will be read in every above time and place. locality in and around London, to secure a full attendance.

Min Shellon will lecture to the United body of remains. Boy and Shoemakers, at the Star Coffee House, Golden lane, on Sunday. A general meeting of the members will be held on the same evening, at baifpassix o'clock, to nominate a member for the Execative Committee, when other business of great im; ortance will be laid before them. Lecture to con-mence a' eight o'clock. Mr. Manez will lecture here on the following Sunday.

Eine's Arms King Street, Borotch -A disting having been called for half-post two and Fawden, on Friday, the 17 n. o'c'ack on Sur sy last, by some person or persons connected with Chartism, such persons not at unding to bring forward any business, the meeting was adjerand until anuday the 19th of February, at has soast five, at the same place, to give further time for them to come forward. It is exmestly desired the all council men resident in Surrey, will attend to t asset the business which may be laid before day evening next, at 6 o'clock. them.

Mr Perwert of Bath, will lecture at the Work- in the Association Room at two o'clock to morrow, ing Y n's Hail, 284, Mile-ene reed, on Sunday (Sunday).

S-OREDITCH.—The members are requested to meet the coated on business of importance, on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, at the G. merster Coffee How -, No. 1, Church street. The Chartists of this loc my meet every Tuesday evening.

evening, at seven o'c ock. 55, OLD BAILET -The City of London Female to be taken at twelve o'clock precisely. Coartists meet here on Tuesday evening, at seven

o'clock, for the purpose of electing a secretary. CORAM STREET. - Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Sun- evening, at six o'clock, in the Room, Cheapside. day evening, to the B'comsbury Chartists. H .MM-REMITH -A Public Meeting will be held:

Commissions. SEINNER-STREET. - A Public meeting of the Shareholders of the Central Hail, Skinner street, will be held on Monday evening next, to nomina e directors

for the ensuing year. BERWICE STREET-TAILORS.-The members of this body are specially summoned to attend on Monday evening, at the Tarce Doves, on business of import-

Working-man's Hall, Mile-end-road, on Sunday

FLORA TAVERN, BARNSBURY PARK -The Islington Chartists will muck in theure at this place, on Monday instead of Sunday evening.

Tower-Hamlets.—Mr. M'Grath will lecture at to providing for their Propertiable E the Chartest School-room, Grey Engle-street, on the improvement of their condition." Sanday evening hext, at seven o'clock. The members of the above serool, will meet for instruction on Sunday morning at ten c'clock.

Mr. M'GRAIR will lecture at the Goldbeaters' Arns, Old St. Paneras-road, on Sunday evening

MARTLEBONE. -On Sunday evening next, Mr. MR. SHERW OD will lecture at the Chartist Hall, eight o'clock, precially. The above Hall is open every hunday at rucon, from three to five o'clock,

for Leading and discussion. Admission free. lecture on Sunday evening at seven o'clock.

the Westmin ter T.x-Trap, will be considered, and the sense of the meeting thereon taken. KIRKHEATON.-Mr. F. Vickerman will lecture on

the Association Room, on Saturday next. Mr. Wm. tendance. Ticket—gentlemen 9d., and ladies 7d. that the terms of it should be reconsidered! They

each, to be had at Thomas Large, Baguley-hill, are too truthful to be palatable. John Robinsons, https://doi.org/10.1008/palatable. Fieece Inn, Mosley. CARLISLE-'in Sanday evening, Mr. John Gilbertson will give his views on the following quation:-Is ego-i-m pardonacie under certain circumstances,

or ought it to be invariably and universally condemued? LUDDENDEN.-Mr. Benjamin Rushton, of Ovenden,

Will preach a sermon at this place on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. MR. RUFFY RIDLET'S ROUTE-Cheltenham.

Sunday and Monday. Feb. 12th and 13th; Winch-comb. Thescay, Feb. 14th; Gloucester, Wednesday. Feb. 15th; Street. Thursday, Feb. 16 h; Charford. Saturcay, Feb. 18:1.; Cirencester, Sunday and Mon-that a humble individual like himself, attached to day, Feb. 19 hand 20:4; Forest of Dean, Wednes- no political party, had little hope or expectation of day, Feb. 22ad. All communications to be addressed support in any motion he might submit. He did not

CARRINGTON, NEAR NOTTINGHAM .- The Chartists of this locality intend holding a ten-party on Shrove-Tuesday, for the benefit of the political victims in South well House of Correction, when it is hoped every lover of liberty will lend his sid. T.chets, ninepence each, may be had if the following gentlemen:-Mr. James Saret, newsorent, Goosegate, Nestingham; and Mr. William Grendy, Chub row, Carrington; Mr. T. furnish every article of produce at a much lower Cann', barber, King William-street, Dato; and of all rate than the productive classes of this country. All the members of the Committee.

here on Sainrday (this evening) at 7 o'clock.

On Sunday evening next, Mr. Henry Harridge, of bury, will lecture in the Chartist Meeting Room, Ralph Green, at six o'clock.

this town will be held in the Garden-street Lecture that so many of those who had then crept into Par-Room, on Moneay evening next, when there will be liament under false preteuces would have shown tions of the day.

phichestre, on Sanday next. (w-morrow,) the procreds to go to the " General Defence Fund."

Halifax.-On Sunday (to-morrow) evening, Mr. A. Harrison, of Fliand, will deliver a lecture in the Large Room, Swan Coppies, to commence at 6

Butterly will enver a better at this place at 2 was founded upon conscientious motives, but he commencing so beotless and endless an inquiry as sidered by the Hundoos as a glory, and the surrender

twelve o'clock, when it is hoped many will attend, as dusiness of mepor suce will be laid before them. Mr. Ross, of hisrchester, will deliver a lecture in the Hall of Science, Both Buildings, on Sunday

youth's room, Specification as public meeting will be placed. He would intreat of their Lordships seri- bled at a place in L narkshire. The petitioners the Affghous a punishment, which should be filt as and which states that I am willing to give four held, when a youth of Manchester will deliver a onely to turn their attention to the remarkable cur- stated that the amount of their labour was very un severe and yet not be inhuman. No despatch had shillings to the lecture on printing al principles.

the 19th.

BRADFIRD.- A meeting of the Amusement Committee win be band on Sanday morning, at 9 o'clock, in the Country of om, Butterworth's Buildings. THE BROOK AND PEDDIE Tea Party Committee

noon, in the Concest Room, Butterworth's Buildings A LECTUR: will be delivered in the Council Room, Buttermorth's Beauings, on the Only Means of Repealing the Lysivive Union between Great Bri-

tain and Ireland, on Sunday evening a: 6 o'clock .-Free Admission. Discussion invited. Park Lane, Little Horton, on the Law of Primoge-

nicare, on Sanday morning at 10 o'clock. THE CHARTISTS of Bowling Back Lane, will meet

Colne-A district delegate meeting will be held here on Sunday, (to-morrow) when delegates are Mr. Knight will lecture on Monday evening at requested from Barnoldswick, Kelbrook, Trawden, Lanchebridge, Haggate, Marsdon, Burceford, and the other villages convenient.

MANCHE-TER -- Mr. Thomas Clark, from Stockport, will deliver two lectures in the Carpenter's Hall, on

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING will be G- rge. The widow will be present, and after de- held in the Brown-street Chartist room, on Sunday, had admitted foreign agricultural produce, to the hear.)

REDDITCH.-Mr. E. P. Mead will lecture here Mr. Swallow will visit the following places

nex: week: -Coxhoc, Mouday, the 13th; Quarrington Hill, Tuesday, the 14th; Thornley, Weanesday, the 15th; Wingate, Thursday, the 16th; and Haswell, on Friday, the 17th. Mr. Emblerox will visit the following places next week :- Ouston, Monday, the 13th; Sherriff Mill,

ASHTON UNDER LYNE - A grand concert and bail

A lecture will be delivered in the National

Charter Association Room, Charlestown, on Sun-STOCKPORT.- A meeting of Chartists will be held

STALES BRIDGE.-Mr. Brown, from London, will lecture here on Thursday, the 14th instant. A Deligate Merting of the framework-knitters of the Milland Counties will be held at the sign of

the Plough and Harrow, Mansfield-road, Nottingksm, on Monday, the 20th of this month, when HAMPSIEAD -Mr. Martin, of Finsbary, will lecture business of vital importance will be brought before at Mr. Nutt's Coffee House, High-street, on Monday the delegates; and it is requested that every town in the three counties will send a delegate. The chair Liebs.-Mr. Barron will lecture to morrow

afternoon, at half-pa t two; and Mr. Fraser in the last District Meeting to organize the district will on Monday evening, at the Star Coffee Rooms, Broad- hold meetings on Monday evening, at Hunslet, and

way, to petition Parnament for an inquiry into the on Thursday evening, at Wortley, to commence at

# SECOND EDITION.

MILE-END-ROAD.—Mr. Davoc will lecture at the The reader will find below Lord Stanhopk's speech, who called themselves Conservatives, a term now de- take paralysing influence upon all descriptions of amount. His name is George Jenkins. He was ng for years, and the most obstinate indigestion on introducing his motion :-

armour afresh, to battle with the Leagued ardent desire to avert that revolution which seemed operatives to the cust for the purpose of equalising He is low in stature, about twenty years of age, and Grandison's Charity Pills. Free-Trading Oppressors of the Poor. His speech country, and if he were only anxious to collect the stroying manual labour by the introduction of steam waistcoat. He was a resident of Leeds, but two of Bendew wall let ure 21 Mr. Savage's, Circus-street. on the "Address" gave evidence of that fact; and voices of those who agreed with him in opinion, and to machinery, which has rendered reckless so many his companions, who are in custody, refuse to divulge, what was then wanting to show his full intentions catch somestray votes, he should move for a committee labourers that theretofore had never qualled under his name. our "Capital diminishing" Foreign Trade. Tast motions containing so much truth, and evincing such Square. Chair to be taken at six o'clock in the mons. The "Debate," when the Amendment comes to be discussed, will be an interesting one! if the

# Emperial Barliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-THURSDAY FEB. 9. Their Lordships assembled at five o'clock.

Seme "talk" about "Ribbonism" in Ireland took place, after which, Lord Stanhope brought forward the motion of which he had given notice on the DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

On the order of the day being read, the public opinion truly, and that it was much to be lamented. especially true with regard to the doctrines of free all the productive classes. Foreigners paying a much, pects now appeared almost desperate. less amount of taxes, were, of course, enabled to the anticipations of Mr. Huskisson had been fulfilled by the event, and while we had been decreas-Hollinwood.—Mr. Christopher Doyle will lecture ing our import duties, other nations had wisely been increasing theirs. The last general election had the community, for a triumphant majority had been o'c'crk in the aficincon. Subject-Present position should wish to know at what period it was that he had that proposed. arrived at the conviction that the protection afforded been obtained by a gross dejusion. He believed that majority of 25 to 4. if the agricultural interest had been aware of the intentions of the leader of the Government with respect to the diminution of the protection to British agricul ture, the result of that election would have been entirely different-(hear, hear, hear). But let thom evil, there was but too much reason to apprehend, of Scotland. must ultimately end in a social revenution. Let them

Mr. R. G. Gammage, of Northampton, will lecture tural population. All classes were embraced in the bly represented to the House were highly improper House, whether this motion came appropriately at the following places during the next week:— wide-spread evil. The value of property in our as proceeding from a judge on the bench—charges from that party, by the reversal of whose policy and Thursday; Trowbridge, Wedness Colonies had greatly decreased. He himself knew of which were of a political tendency, and calculated to Lord Ellenborough had achieved his successes, and two estates in the West Indies, formerly yielding prejudice, mislead, and excite the minds of the jury whether the fit reward for such services was a vote £10,000 a year, and now allowed to go out of culti- to whom such charges were addressed; and the of condemnation from Parliament? vation. He could not help expressing on that occapetitioners therefore humbly prayed the House to sion his condemnation of the present tariff,—a institute an inquiry into the proceedings before the Mr. Hume, measure adopted with the utmost rashness, and late special commission, as in their wisdom the Lord John Russell remarked that Sir Robert with a most reckless disregard of consequences,—a House might think fit; and they further prayed that Peel, though using guarded official terms, measure which might be considered more revolu- should such inquiry substantiate the allegations of had himself consured the proclamation, if he had tionary, not in its political, but in its social effects, the petition, that the House would address Her not even sent out a rebuke to Lord Ellenborough. than any that had ever been proposed. That mea- Majesty that she might be pleased to visit James He would have willingly refrained from taking sure had greatly diminished the value of agricultural Lord Abinger with such a mark of Her Royal disproduce, while it had not led to any revival of pleasure as would induce future Judges to support attempted to carry off the proclamation by manufacturing prosperity, or to any alleviation of the dignity of justice by impartiality, and keep an attack on the late Government. Lord Etlen-manufacturing distress. Under its operation we it unsultied by party spirit and rancour.—(Hear, borough was not consured for an isolated act. He (to-morrow,) at ten o'cleck in the forenoon. The depreciation of our own, while foreigners had pur- Mr. Walter gave notice that on Thursday week India; he had, in one of his proclamations, made a whole of the lecturers upon the South Lancashire chased less than ever of the products of British he should submit a resolution to the House on the foolish and puerile attack on his predecessor; he had weaver, will also address the meeting. The Lam- Plan are requested to meet the delegates at the industry; thus showing the folly of the main argu- subject of the New Poor Law. ments by which the measure had been supported. Sir V. BLAKE gave notice of his intention on an Affghanistan; and he indulged in a ludicrous and

every Sunday and Monday evenings, so long as he measures afficing the labouring classes, who were distress of the country and the operation of the confining India," within its natural limits."

remains.

Mr. C. Buller thought the Government To show the state of the country, in January last, Mr. Sharman Crawford gave notice that, on he attended a vestry meeting, and there it was Thursday February 23rd, he should move for leave quiry into the general conduct of Lord Ellenborough, stated that there were for y four labourers out of to bring in a Bill to secure a full representation instead of suffering him to be condemned upon a employment in the parish. The farmers stated that of the people, and to shorten the duration of Par | single issue. He desired to have some further they had plenty of work for them, but they had no liament. means to pay them. It had been stated that two- Mr. FERRAND postponed until the 16th of Fethirds of the landed property in Scotland had been bruary his motion for certain returns relative to the debate concluded, the papers moved for being orweek: Ouston, Monday, the 13th; Sherriff Mill, blown to the winds already. This meant that it sale of paupers to a cotton-spinning firm; and he dered, the lash Welhards, Tournday the 16th Kenton had been reduced two-thirds in value. He was no also gave notice that he should move that a return. The the 15th; Walbottle, Tour-day, the 16 h; Kenton repealer of the Union, but he thought Irishmen of the number of idiots be also included. were more ind-bacd to him, or at least as much, as Mr. FERRAND also gave notice of his intention to to the great agic nor himself-(hear, hear). What move as an amendment to Mr. Villiers' motion for a will take place her on Monday evening, the 20th had been the declaration of the present Prime total repeal of the Corn-laws, "that this House is of will take place here on Monday evening, the 20th had been the declaration of the present Prime instant, the proceeds to go for the benefit of the Minister? He had entirely approved of the doctrine of free trade. He (Lord Stanbope) had heard it said repeal of the Corn-laws, instead of diminishing the present depression of trade, stead of diminishing the present depression of trade, burning. The first was on the body of Mary Ann that the late measures were not to be final ones, but and the dreadful sufferings of the working classes, that protection was not all to be given up at would tend greatly to increase the shock lately given once. Since Parliament had met another declaration to all those whose modes of thinking, feeling, and had been made, but one not likely to afford great business have been regulated by living under a wise having caught fire. She was 19 years of age, and satisfaction or encouragement—that it was not and benignant C national, which has till lately reintended to alter the new Corn Law, that no fur- cognized the rights of property, the protection of

ther measures in free trade were contemplated this industry, and the just and equitable requital of ere my next, at ser n o'clock. One penny will be Mr. Brown, from London, will lecture at 6 o'clock session; and if any measure was to be proposed next labour; under which great and extensive interests which had become red hot, and this she took out, year it would still be in the same spirit as the pre- have grown up both in the apricultural, commercial, sent. Their Lordships were aware that the revenue and manufacturing property of the country; and cerived from the Excise was justly considered as a that the preposterous conception of the present decorrect criterion of the state and condition of the pression in trade being caused by the Corn Laws can-people,—collected as it was from a great variety of not have a place anywhere except possibly in the articles of general consumption, and that revenue minds of a few among our own countrymen, hard had declined last quarter, £700,000, as compared pressed by the recent complications of commercial with the corresponding quarter of 1841. He knew disaster, and predisposed accordingly to the most it had been said that this was one of the consequences deleful imaginations, or of discarded Ministers, and of the manufacturing distress; but he should like to greedy expectants of office. That a gambling prinknow whether the manufacturing distress had been ciple has of late years entered into trade, which has greater in the last quarter of last year than in the third been exhibited by the failure to the amount of quar er. What a disgraceful contrast did this country £800,000 of the Manchester Joint Stock Bank, known exhibit in comparison with France! The Government by the name of 'the Bank of Squander;' aided by of that country had been warned by our example, the whole ale 'immigration' of labourers from the LEEDS DISTRICT -The Committee appointed at the and been induced to follow a different course, and Southern counties into the manufacturing districts, give protection to the industry of its manufacturing through the agency and at the express request of population. The productive and industrial classes some of the Lancashire millowners, as is shown in had a right to demand such protection, and if they their correspondence with the Poor-law Commison her of Lord Abunger, during the late Special half-past seven o'clock. The Committee are re- were not sufficiently protected, no country could be signers, wherein they undertook to absorb the surquested to meet to-morrow afternoon, at five o'clock, prosperous or secure. It could not prosper, if those pius population of the South; and that this gamclasses that should be consumers were too poor to bling system has widely extended the sharp and rapurchase; and it could not be secure, because dis- pidly increasing sufferings of all classes in the ma- maker, Land's-lane, terminated his existence by tress made them the ready tools of political dema in facturing districts, entarged by the breadth of the drowning himself in the river Aire, near the Britannia Steady, the Weak Heart Strong, and Nervous gogues. Unless protection were given to the labour- changes effected in our agricultural and commer- Mill. He had been for some in a desponding state ing classes, their lordships could not expect their cial system under the new tariff. That the system of mind. allegiance, and if they had not their allegiance, lately introduced by many of the manufacturers in A Depaulter -At the latter end of last they might apprehend disorganization and confu- this country, of never recognising the principle that week, a confidential clerk in the employ of Messrs. By the use of this Medicine (which does not contain sion. He would quote the words of one who was a trade can only be healthy and prosperous when the Payne, Eddison, and Ford, solicitors, absconded, one particle of any opiate) refreshing sleep has been Work seems to have now begin in right earnest. real patriot, a Tory of true character, not one of those supply keeps pace with the demand, has had a fa- leaving defalcations in his accounts to a considerable obtained by those who have not enjoyed that bless. void of meaning, he meant Sir J. Beckett, who, in a trade, whilst the introduction of the power-loom and a prehended near London on Thursday last; and speech he delivered at Leeds, said, that unless the the combing machine have crippled to an astound will be brought up at the Court House on Monday. "That this Honse do resolve itself into a committee industrious classes had sufficient employment for jug degree the industry of the manufacturing operaof the whole House, for the purpose of taking it to its their labour, so as to be able to support themselves, tives, placed their labour at the mercy most serious consideration the present condition of the and families," there can be no peace at home, there of their masters, and inflicted the most horrible suitable are fixed to be held at Sheffield, on Thursday, the

Productive Classes of the United Kingdom with a view will be no peace at home, and there ought to be no ferrings on our high-hearted labouring population, by are fixed to be held at Sheffield, on Thursday, the Boxes, at 1s 12d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, containing The motion is an important one, whatever may be were as justly entitled as any of their estates. If he had been actuated, as he never did opulence lately acquired by many of the manu-last, about four o'clock, a poacher, at Arthington, dors. Mr. Ferrand seems to have buckled on his motives, or any other movive than a conscientious and ing to labour its just requiral, by grinding down the escape, expired in a few minutes after his arrest. in Postage Stamps, or otherwise. Ask for Dr.

25, S gr-street. Commercial-road East, on Sunday, at r-garding the confederated band of Freebooters, is of inquiry; but such a wide inquiry, embracing such a misfortune, nor coased for a moment to place r-garding the confederated band of Freebooters, is variety of topics, must of itself be most unsti-factory. their trust, so far as regarded human abundantly supplied by the Amendment which he had deemed it his duty, though weakly and inef-means, in their own dauntless spirit, their has given notice, that he will move in opposition to ficiently, yet sireerely and consciention by—(hear)—skillul fingers, and their indefatigable arms. That Shippie: D-Fig Tree Lane.-Mr. Harney wil Mr. Villiers's motion for another "Extension" of to bring this subject under the consideration of the the period, foretold by the late Sir Robert Peel, has House. Their Lord-hips would pursue their own at length arrived, when the indiscriminate and uncourse; if they thought proper they might persist in limited emplyment of the poor has been, and is at-A PUBLIC THE G will be held on Monday, at half- Amendment is a tickler for the League men! the present course, which, in his opinion, could not tended with effects so serious and alaming, that for including the night, it raged with the most fearpast seven o'clock, when the past week's doings in Let the reader note it well! It is not often that fail to ruin and revolutionize the country: they they cannot be contemplated without dismay: that would have no right to complain of the consequences, the machinery of our manufactures has been brought and ten on Saturday morning. Several trees were that might ensue, whatever those consequences might to such perfection, that instead of being a blessing indubitable proofs of courage and standing up for the be, if they should, as they probably would, end in to the nation, it has been converted into the bitterest

Sungay (to-morrow) in the Chartist School Room, rights of the poor, are made in the House of Com- anarely and convulsion. Their Lordships, however, curse; and that as Parliament is omnipotent to prowould be answerable for these consequences to God tect, so is it bound under the most sacred obligations palliasading, &c., were lettled, in exposed situaand their country. He moved "that this House do to deliver the poor out of the hands of their eppres- tions, without distinction. We are happy to have resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, sors, Mosslif.—A public tea party will be held here in "forms of the House" will permit Mr Ferrand to for the purpose of taking into its most serious con-The Assertion Room, on Saturday next. Bir. wm. Sir. Will be seen that the Speaker hinted sideration the present condition of the productive the general merits of the proposed amendment, put it classes in the united kingdom, with the view of pro- to the Hon. Member whether he would not withdraw Son, was blown down; it fell upon a female and the drink so nearly resemble it in flavour that viding for their profitable employment and for the due remuneration of their industry."

as that proposed through the cumbrous machinery topics he would not interfere. of a committee of the whole House, denied that either Sir R Peel or himself had since their present tenure of office expressed a single sentiment with reference to the restrictive system which they had not formerly avowed. Experience had proved that, the removal of the prohibition on foreign manufactures had produced no ill effect; and although the price of meat had fallen, it would be abourd to attribute that to the importation of 3 126 cattle-a large Lord STANHOPE rose and said that he was aware proportion of which were unfit for food. The Noble Lord, after shortly noticing the repeal of the new

minority of the House of Commons frequently spoke the disappointment of those whose distress was so notice, and reconsidering the terms in which it was Lord BEAUMONT declared his intention of support-

Lord Brougham ridculed the tone taken by Lord Stanhope on the subject of free trade, as if it had ordered of pensions and other emoluments, exceedyears had been conducted, and regretted, on the person during the past year. contrary, that projection and prohibition were still so much in ferce. But little, it at any rate seemed, who had given the notice, moved for papers respectneed be feared from the advance the new tariff had ing duties on Wheat imported from the United proved that the free trade doctrines were odious to made in that direction upon cattle. With the dis- S ates into Canada, or from Canada into the United MINGHAM RAILWAY.—It is a curious fact, that owing approbation which had been expressed of the Kingdom, since the first day of last year. returned in favour of the principle of protection. He Anti-Corn Law League and its proceedings, howcould hardly have conceived that the promises then ever, he most heartly concurred, and the more so and the motion was consequently agreed to. Bury.—The weekly meeting of the Chartists of made would have been broken in the ensuing year; because he considered the means it had adopted most prejudicial to a good cause. The violence and exaggeration of some of the statements it had put forth, ters had been, and the country would have been rence at some words used lately in the metropolis, He thou, at the change or Munisters, as it had turned be called to answer for such expressions at a trial subject. ont, was an event deeply to be lamented, for the last which was now pending, and to which he could not Mr. Bingham Baring vindicated Lord Ellenbo- field, Mr. John Brook, of Ciffe End, near Longroyd, ray of hope had disappeared that a change of Minis- therefore further advert. The Noble Lord then, after rough for naving brought back the gates, on the to Miss Day, of Marsh, near Hudder-field. A meeting of the Chartists of Halfax, will take try would have been accompanied by a change of commending the peaceful and forbearing conduct of ground that a negotiation which had taken place plane on Monday er ming, at 8 o'clock, in the above measures; the vessel of the State bore a Conservathe people under grant privations, professed his disbetween Schah Sociah and Runjeet Singh, when tive flig, but was steering in a Whig course. He trust of all the measures which had been suggested the latter was asked by the former for succour, had Lower Warrer.—On Sunday (to morrow), Mr. assumed that the conduct of the Prime Minister as a means of relief, and deprecated the notion of evinced that the possession of those gates was con-

Hundrasfield -A district delegate meeting will to agriculture was excessive, and that it was net ricande also shortly addressed the House; and idolatry of the people, nor was his conduct rebe held at the hone of Stephen D ckenson, King- cessary that that protection should be diminished aster a few words from Lord Stanhops in reply, garded with displacance by the Mahomedans, who re-Etreet, Huders Lic, on Sunday next, (.o-morrow), a: He believed that the results of the late election had their Lordships divided, negativing the motion by a joiced to see the tide of conquest turned back upon

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, FEB. 9. The SPEAKER took the Chair at the usual hour. MANCHESTET -On Tuesday evening next, in the consider the condition in which the country was now persons working in coal mines in Scotland, assembly borough's policy. His object had been to inflice on cum-sances under which they nad again assembled, fairly weighed, and prayed that the weights might accompanied the proclamation, but if there were Victim Fund out of every one hundred pounds

Thurstonians.—Mr. H. Marsden will lecture in the Democratic Chapel, at six o'clock in the evening.

Holmfirm.—Mr. H. Marsden will lecture in the Democratic Chapel, at six o'clock in the evening.

Holmfirm.—Mr. H. Marsden will lecture in the Sidered as a high authority upon the subject—he Liverpool, before Lord Abinger, whose trials, the personness of the country, and the triumphant state than those whom it is our day to so poort.

Liverpool, before Lord Abinger, whose trials, the personness of the country, and the triumphant state than those whom it is our day to so poort.

I now leave the mast the late, not the present Sir R. Prel—(a angh). But the deep distress to which he wished to Recessity, J: tice, and Utility of the People's Charter. To commit ce at six o'clock in the evening.

Thurstonn.—Mr. H. Marsden will lecture in the Liverpool, before Lord Abinger, whose trials, the personness of the country, and the triumphant state than those whom it is our day to so poort.

I now leave the deep distress to which he wished to resources and Utility of the People's Charter.

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Thurstonn.—Mr. H. Marsden will lecture in the Liverpool, before Lord Abinger, whose trials, the personness of the country, and the triumphant state than those whom it is our day to so poort.

I now leave the dow in the triumphant state than those whom it is our day to so poort.

I now leave the Country in which, by his energy and courage, those resources and Utility of the People's Charter.

I now leave the dow in the triumphant state than those whom it is our day to so poort.

I now leave the nature in your hands, and only have to say, that I pledged the proclamation of the resources of the country, and the triumphant state than those whom it is our day to so poort.

I now leave the nature in the than those whom it is our day to so poort.

I now leave the nature in the than those whom it is our day to so poort.

I now leave the nature in the than those whom it is our day to so poort.

I now leave th

prace at home"-(a laugh). The property of the torcing that competition among them for employment, poor was their labour, to a reward for which they which is already keen and restless, altogether instant.

S.r. R Inglis, without giving any opinion as to one portion of it? In his (Sir R. Inglis's) opinion it; who was passing, but instead of falling on her the nicest connoisseur can scarcely detect the differwas not becoming that House to stigmatiz any trad-Lord Ripon vindicated their Lordships from any ing firm as a "bank of squander." He could not help imputation of indifference to the sufferings of their thinking that it would be inexpedient to admit on fellow-subjects; and after briefly demonstrating the their records any such declaration affecting the chaimpossibility of entering upon such an invest gation | ractor of a.y body of men. With any other of the

Mr. FERRAND did not know whether he should be in order in offering any explanation, but the ex- and stones, falling on the roof, forced their way into pound.

motion, whether it was in accordance with the rules upon it. In the room were two children, who hapof the House, under the guise of giving notice of a pened to be in the only corner which was protected, metion, to print a political pamphlet !- (hear). tion was not in accordance with the rules of the some of the falling materials. They were both, as weight furnished to Mr. Brook.

Corn Laws, the Tariff, and the discouragement of House. He thought that the Hon. Member, in may be imagined, greatly alarmed, but from this machinery, as recommended by Lord Stanhope, en- reading the notice, would have seen that it was not we are happy to say, they have now recovered, and the test of truth. Mr. Fox had declared that a inquiry as that suggested, as of necessity ending in Member would act wisely in withdrawing the couched. Dr. Nicholl moved for leave to bring in a Bill to

fixed incomes, but they were odious and injurious to to amend the condition of the labourer, whose pros- sastical Courts, which, after a debate, was granted, all the productive classes. Fixed productive classes Fixed productive classes are recorded to amend the condition of the labourer, whose prosand the Bill was brought in. On the motion of Mr. WILLIAMs, an account was

Mr. C. Wood, in the absence of Mr. Labouchere, Lord STANLEY was willing to produce the papers,

Mr. VERNON SMITH moved for the despatch from greater distance round by the Manchester and Lieds. Lord Edenborough to the Court of D rectors, con- and even the Midland Counties' line, to taking the taining the proclamation about the gates of direct course on the Mauchester and Birmingham a friendly discussion on the various postical quest such base servility as would never be forgotten or and its attempts to excite discontent, had done much Sommauth, and for any answer of the directors and Grand Junction.—Railway Magazine. forgiven. He thought that the present Ministers to retard the progress of its doctrines; but above all to that despatch. He disclaimed all p resonal and LEICESTER.—Mr. Regby will lecture in the Am- were as erroneous in their policy as the late Minis- he feit called on to express his disgust and abhor- party views; but he felt that the author of that proclamation was not fit to remain Governor of India: in less danger if the late Ministers had continued in and among an assembly of persons clothed with that in such hands as his our mighty empire there office, for they had not the power to carry their mea-sacred functions, which appeared to recommend was unsafe. He wished to know the views of the Mr. Levi bland to Miss Alice Ackroyd, both of sures; whereas the present Ministers had that power. as assination. He trusted that those persons would Government and of the directors on this important Clay on.

> of them as a disgrace. The Governor-General dop, of Norton, late of Clayton. Lord RADNOR, Lord ASHBURTON, and Lord CLAN- had had no intention to identify himself with the their Aff. han enemies. The proclamation showed CLASS-MADE LAWS HAVE MADE THEIR in money affairs is very much shaken. The respecno disposi ion to accredit these trophies as religious objects, or in any other view than as symbols of victory. The plain, practical good sense of the English people would judge men by their acts and Mr. Ferrand presented a petition from several would not forget the realized effects of Lord Eilenersons working in coal mines in Scotland, assembly, if possible, but a place in Lord Eilen borough's policy. His object had been to inflice on which has appeared for the last few works. This alone has been a great shock.

will meet on Sun 757, at two o'clock in the aiter- a state of things were to remain unremidted, the a subject of much importance to the working miners once disclaiming the proclamation, had forced indi- but little disposition to support the cause of Chartvidual members to rise and express their displeasure ism through the Executive, inasmuch as neither market higher prices were demanded for Wheat, at it. The defence made by the last analysis had at an Mr. T. Duncombe presented six petitions against at it. The defence made by the last speaker had myself nor Messys. Crow and Typrel have had much but the millers were shy purchasers, and at an analysis of the last speaker had myself nor Messys. Crow and Typrel have had much but the millers were shy purchasers, and at an analysis of the last speaker had myself nor Messys. Crow and Typrel have had much but the millers were shy purchasers, and at an analysis of the last speaker had myself nor Messys. take as an instance of the decline of the condition of Lord Abinger, from Hull, Norwich, Barneley in been wholly unsuccessful.

our industrious classes the diminished wages now Yorkshire, Marylebone. Loughborough, and Newpaid to our hand leon weavers. It appeared from port, Isle of Wight. The petitions were all agreed called on to make the early declaration expected by hundred pounds be given to the Victims. Defence of the decline of t Free Admission. Discussion invited.

Mr. Shyth will lecture in the Association Room, Park Lane, Little Horton, on the Law of Primagegiven to the Commissioners who had into at public meetings. The petitions were all agreed called on to make the early declaration expected by hundred pounds be given to the Victims' Defence oer quarter, and in most instances realized to the Report of the Commissioners who had into at public meetings. The petitioners stated that Sir R. Inglis, because this was a motion only for paquired into the con itien of the hand-loom weavers, they deeply regretted and sympathised with the pers, the mover stating that he intended to ground Subscription List weekly, until the assizes are over, and shelling fully support their value, and when we can make fresh arrangements as the times are in request at a small advance in price.

In appeared rom port, Isle of Wight. The petitions were all agreed called on to make the early declaration expected by hundred pounds be given to the Victims' Defence oer quarter, and in most instances realized to the Report of the Commissioners who had into at public meetings. The petitioners stated that Sir R. Inglis, because this was a motion only for paquired into the con itien of the hand-loom weavers, they deeply regretted and sympathised with the pers, the mover stating that he intended to ground Subscription List weekly, until the assizes are over, and shelling fully support their value, and when we can make fresh arrangements as the times are in request at a small advance in price.

In appeared to the Commission on the Report of the Commissioners who had into at public meetings. The petitioners stated that Sir R. Inglis, because this was a motion only for pato at the commission of the person of the labouring population as an ulterior motion on them when produced. It was a motion on the labouring population as an ulterior motion on the labouring population as an ulterior motion on the labouring population as an ulterior motion on the labouring popu could earn in 1833 no more than 50.6d. a week; Northern and Midland counties. The petitioners facing the present motion with a speech upon the Now, my friends, it remains with the people,

had grossly insulted men of character and station in falsely represented the motives of the invasion of He thought their Lordships had no right to pass early day to call the attention of the House to the self-contradictory absurding when he talked about Mr. C. Buller thought the Government would find reason to regret that they had challenged in-

pipers, which Sir R. Peel agreed to produce. Mr. V. Smith said a few words in reply, and the

The House then adjourned.

LEEDS.—DEATHS BY BURNING.—On Tuesday evening, two inquests were held at the Court House, Greenwood, who was taken to the Infirmary on the Shiffield, on Thursday, the 23rd day of February lith of January, having sustained very considerable instant, at half-past Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and by further Adjournment from thence will be and on the day mentioned, was standing by the fire in her own house; a poker had been left in the fire. stirred up the fire, and accidentally touched her dress with it; and set it on fire. She ran out of the house with her clothes blazing, and was very much burnt before they could be exunguished. She died on Monday morning. Verdict-" Accidentally burnt."-The second inquest was on the body of Joseph Farrar, aged five years, who resided with his parents at New Town, and on Saturday last, by some the Ainsty, Agbrigg and Morley, Skyrack and mischance or other, set his clothes on fire. It is rather singular that he also was playing with the poker at the time, and made it red hot, but whether he set his clothes on fire with it, or that they came in contact with the fire in the grate, could not be shown. Verdict-" Accidentally burnt."

THE TOWN COUNCIL -This body held a grar crly meeting on Wednesday last. They did very little beyond voting further sums of the people's money, under the guise of "Improvement." A report

Suicide -On Thursday, Mr. John Caton, shoe-

22nd, and at Wakefield, on Monday, the 27th

were as justly entitled as any of their lordships to runous and destructive. That the sudden and splen- Death of a Poacher.—On Thursday morning Wholesale Houses, and respectable Medicine Venhad been and never would be, by any factious facturers of this country has been obtained by deny- near Otley, from over exertion in the attempt to Boxes sent by Post on the receipt of the amount

EFFECTS OF THE WIND .- There was a perfect hurricane in this town on Saturday morning last, from which some damage to property has been surtained, and some providential deliverances from serious injury, or certain death, have occurred. The ful violence, perhaps, between the hours of seven blown down, in various parts of the suburbs, and slates and tiles innumerable strewed the streets and roads in all directions: while brick and stone walls, frightened, we are glad to say she escaped without considerably less sugar than Coffee, or any other further material injury. The most important acci- substitute. dent we have heard of, occurred about the same hour, at the residence of J. O. March, Esq., No. 18, superior qualities. Blenheim Terrace, where a stack of chimneys at the rear, was blown down, and the failing bricks and half-pounds each.—The Price is Sixpence per pression he had used was that applied to it by Mr. a room on the second story, occupied as a nursery. W. B. allows 3s. for every 100 pounds weight, to Gregg. bear the weight which was thus suddenly thrown blaces with talented lecturers.. and who consequently escaped almost unburt, one The Speaker was afraid that the notice of mo- of them only sustaining a slight cut in the leg, from request him to forward an exact account of the

to K. Ridley, Mr J. Wakefield, Gloucester-street, consider the results of a Parliamentary inquiry as treated their Lordships not to consent to any such the sort of notice that should be given. The Hon. are doing well. The weather has since moderated. CLAYTON .- STORM .- On Saturday last the neighbourhood of Clayton Heights was visited by a arrivals of Grain to this day's market, are smaller tremendous storm of wind, accompanied with snow, than last week. There has been a fair demand for A good many windows were blown out, and several Wheat, and prices one shilling per quarter higher. roofs were blown off. So fearful was the storm that Barley in fair demand at last week's prices. Oats the inmates left their houses for fear of their lives. full as well sold. Beans little alteration. CHEAP MEAT.—On Saturday last Mr. Walter THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK Bentley, butener, Norton, reduced his mutton to 41. been the principle on which all legislation of late ing in all £1000, which had been enjoyed by any per lb. The inhabitants of that place can now have Wheat. Burley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas good and wholesome meat at the above price.

> GRAND JUNCTION AND MANCHESTER AND BIR- 2 6 111 1 8 2 0 17 5 0 0 0 1 9 7 0 0 0 to the repeated changes of carriages, and inconvenience to the public therefrom, that numbers of gentlemen from Manchester prefer going the much

> > MARRIAGE.

On Sunday last, at the Parish Church, Bradford, On Monday last, at the parish Church, Hudders-

DEATHS. On Wednesday morning, the 7th instant, aged 40, Mary, the wife of Mr. Charles Roberts, printer, of On Tuesday last, aged 78 years, Mr. Joseph Wid-

Same day, Mr. Johathan Harrison, of Norton,

RELEASE THEM. FELLOW WORKING MEN,-

aged 62 years.

thou ands of our indu triens population were suffering from a state of h lpless destitution; and if such been met with ina tention, although they were upon.

Sir R. Inglis said, that Sir R. Peel, by not at may judge from appearance, that the country evinces to add to their funds for some weeks past. I there- advance of Is. per quarter there has been a steady

THE CHARTISTS of Bowling Back Lane, will meet in their room, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. A fall attendance is requested.

THE CHARTISTS of Goodmansend will meet at Mr. Goldsborough's, on Saturcay evening, at 8 o'clock, on important business.

Warwick.—Mr. James Green will iecture at the papers of Wales, learning to more than 5, 6d. a week; Northern and Midland counties. The petitioners facing the present motion with a speech upon the would readily admit that persons violating the law would readily admit t Prince of Wales, Learnington, on Sunday hext; the chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock.

The poor had suffered during the last winter. They also remember that we chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock.

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The poor had suffered during the last winter. They also remember that we chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock. THURSTONLAND.—Mr. H. Marsden will lecture in to have been fully foreseen by a man whom he con- severe. Many individuals were tried at Chester and landing in India, in February, 1842, had found the said and done more towards the dow'nfall of tyrants

FOR SALE. Also, a FILE of the "Northern Star" from its first Publication to the 17th September last, in good order and condition. Apply at the Offices of the late Mr. CLARKSON. Solicitor, Kirkgate, Bradford; or to Mr. JAMES

IBBOTSON, Bookseller, Bradford,

FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND. TO NEWS AGENTS, SHOPREEPERS, AND AESOCIATIONS IN GENERAL.

VICKERMAN'S REAL CHARFIST BLACK.
ING, by far the CHEAPEST AND BEST
ever yet offered to the Public. The Wholesale
Profits will be devoted to the General Defence
Fund. The allowance to the Trade more liberal than any other Manufacturer can allow. Give your orders immediately, and by so doing you will raise a fund sufficient to defend your noble Leaders. Remember the " Ides of March" are coming ! All Orders and Communications to be addressed to Mr. Edward Clayton, News Agent, Hudders. field, who has been appointed Wholesale Agent. Give your Orders! Give your Orders!

WEST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CHRISTMAS SES. SIONS, FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS, &2. MOTICE IS HERERY GIVEN, that the NOTICE 15 HEREDI GIVEN, that the CHRISTMAS GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, for the West-Riding of the County of York, will be holden by Adjournment, at holden at Wakefield on Monday, the 27th day of February instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forencon, for the TRIAL of FELONS and PERSONS IN. DICTED for MISDEMEANOURS, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons who stand upon Recognizance, and others having business at the said See sions, are required to arrend the Court. Prosecutors and Witnesses in cases of Felony and Misdemeanour from the Wapontakes of Strafford and Tickhill, Osgoldeross and Staineross, must attend the Sessions at Shepfield; and those from the Wapontakes of Staineliffe and Ewcross, Claro,

Barkstonash, being the remainder of the West-Riding, must attend at the Sessions at WARE-A Second Court will be appointed which will proceed with the Trial of Felous, as soon as a sufficient number of Indictments shall have been brought into

C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office,

Wakefield, 8th February, 1843.

THE NEW DISCOVERY. DY WHICH the Trembling Hand may become irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) may be arrested, is offered to the Public, who may rely on nervous vigour being the reward of a patient trial. conquered.

Above thirty of the Nobility now use this wonder ful restorative. Prepared (for the Proprietor) and Sold by E. PURSER. Chemist, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, in directions for its use, and an address to the Patient. with testimonials attached. Sold also by all the

From W. A. Goff, Esq , 11, Bloomsbury Square, -December, 21st, 1842. "Sir, I cannot refuse to state that your Pill has had an effect upon my Nerves, almost miraculous."

"Your obliged Servant, " W. A. GOFF. " To Dr. GRANDISON." Agents for Leeds, Reinhardt and Son.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE DISTRICT OF LEEDS. (COMPRISING LEEDS, HOLBECK, HUNSLET, WORTLEY,

ARMLEY, WCODHOUSE, CHURWELL, AND MORLEY.) ADDITIONAL MEANS FOR PROVIDING TALENTED LECTURERS.

WILLIAM BROOK begs to announce to his Friends, that he is now selling CLAYS to say that no loss of life has occurred, but provi- CAFFEINE, an article greatly superior to any dential escapes innumerable. A large sign in Park- Breakfast Beverage yet brought before the public lane, belonging to Messrs. Edwin and Birchall and The Powder so closely imitates Coffee in appearance head, it caught her side, down which it glided, ence. It effects a saving of one third in the quantity and though she was stunned, and very much over any Breakfast Powder in use, and requires A trial need only be made to be satisfied of its

The Caffeine is made up in neat packess of pound

21. Kirkgate, Corner of Vicar-lane. The Treasurer for the District has been furnished with Mr. Clay's address, so that he can write and

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, FLBRUARY 7th, 1843.-The

ENDING PEB. 7, 1843. Qrs. Qrs. 827 — Qrs. 407 Qrs. 3944 1893 £ s. d. LEELS WOOLLEN MARKETS.—There is no alteration for the better, in the demand for goods at either of our Cloth Halis, nor does there at present appear to be any prospect of improvement. Our merchants say they have no prospects, and decline to speculate, a fact which is not to be wondered at when it

is considered that their stocks are now unusally

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY, FEB. 9.-Wool-There is lutte or no variation to notice since our last report; a heavy dullness still prevails, which is likely to continue so long as the Spinners continue their rigid restrictions on their operations. Yarns -We cannot learn anything more favourable in this branch; the Spinners are loud in their complaints. We learn that Yarns were never selling so low as at present; even in 1829, when Wool was selling fully 3J. per lb. lower than to-day's quotations, Yarns then realised at the least 6d. per gross more than present prices. This state of things cannot last lo: g, as there is only certain loss to be obtained

this fully accounts for short time working having become so very general. HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, FEB. 7 -Our markets evidently grow worse, and the prevailing opinion now is that they will continue to do so; there was little or no business done. Confidence tive banks here had a fair share of visitors to day; opinions of an uppleasant kind are affoat respecting them (we hope incorrectly). One of our most wealthy gentlemen has been obliged to place his affairs in the RICHMOND CORN MARKET SATURDAY FEB. 4. We had a jair supply of Grain in our market today, and the prices much the same as last week.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. FRIDAY, FEB. 10.-At the commencement of th

LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshwa Horson, for the said FEARSUS O'COENOR,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 18. Market-street, Briggate, thus c netituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Utice

All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

(Saturday, February 11, 18:3,\_