Each Edition of the Northern Star of Saturday next will contain a FULL REPORT of the Proceedings at Lancaster, in connection with the Trials of the Chartist "Conspirators." brought up to the latest possible moment of going to press. To obtain that Report we have specially engaged the services of two of the most proficient reporters in the Proninces; one of them the gentleman that reported for us the proceedings of the Birmingham Conference, and who gave such universal satisfaction for his truthfulness and impartiality.

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his racers too. But there was something which to

him was more valuable than gold; they had given

him that and he would not return them that for all

the money he had expended in their cause. He (Mr.

O'Connor) had sat in the House of Commons three

years with the Judge that would have to try him,

and also the same length of time with the

Attorney-General; and he would ask them, on their

oath, whether he had not, during that time, when-

ever the people's cause was brought before the

House, if he had not been their devoted friend and

supporter. He would tell his fellow-conspirators

that they would find him as good humoured in

prison as out; and when they came out they would

have to say that O'Connor was always the same

under all circumstances. But this prosecution was not only against him, but the Star-but he

had taken care that although the Proprietor and

Editor were to be put on their trials—that if the

two Pilors were to be locked up, he had provided

others in their place. It had cost a million of

money to put a Northern Star down, the pro-

perty of his (Mr. O'Connor's) Uncle; but the Go-

vernment could not put down the present Star so long

as the people stood by it. (Lond cries of we will.)

Mr. O'Connor then announced that he would address

the trades of Manchester on next Monday, when on

his way to Lancaster; and said that-Let come

what would, he would defend his principles—he had

done so before the whole of the judges on the last

occasion, and he would do so again. Mr. O'Connor

The Chairman then said that the next toast was

one which would need no recommendation from him.

then sat down amid thundering cheers.

scathed to their families and friends.

the subject of the forthcoming trials.

be speedily crowned with success."

Mr. Allanson, of Stockport, responded.

The forms were then removed, and the brisk and

merry dance commenced, and continued till five

broke up, highly gratified with the various amuse-

CARPENTERS' HALL .- On Sunday last, two lec-

LONDON.

Mr. James Leach responded in a truly brilliant

Mr. EESLEY next addressed the meeting, upon

The CHAIRMAN then gave the next toast whic

the people's political movement. So we same sort, namely,—a dangeon. He hoped, how-ever, when he turned Chartist spy, that they would consider it, and as such shall treat it. Four not give him the same sort of payment. Thank eminent Counsel have been engaged for the God, said Mr. O'Connor, I have the consolation of Defence: one Serjeant, two Queen's Coun-Serieant Murphy, D. Dundas, Q.C., W. H. WATSON, Q.C., and CHARLES WILKINS. dragged from his comfortable home, and be thrust regard to class or country." The trial will take place before Baron into a dungeon. He had, however, this consolation, ROLFE. The names of the parties in for his disinterested exertions in their behalf; and chided in the Indictment, and who are to more, when he came to them he had his stable full of 1 --- on their trials are:-

be put on their trials, are.—		
C. O Connor C. M. Donall I. Scholefield I. Leath C. Doyle I. Campbell I. Barstow B. M. Cartney I. Arthur D. Rous B. Other G. I. Harney I. Cartelege I. Cooper W. Hill R. Breaks J. Taylor J. Hople J. Thornton I. Narman	J. Clarke J. Massey J. Fletcher T. B. Smith T. Fraser J. Allinsen J. Grasby W. Becaley J. Chippe dale S. Parkes T. Railton R. Ramaden J. Mooney T. Mahon J Leach D. Morrison J. Lomax J. Arran J. Skevington W. Scholefield	R. Pilling W. Aitkin S. Challenger G. Candelet J. Durham T. Fenton W. Stephenson J. Crossley A. Weolfenden R. Lees J. Lewis P. M. Brophy G. Johnson T. Storah W. Booth J. Wilde W. Woodruffe F. A. Taylor T. Pitt
Thanist Intelligence.		

MANCHESTER. SOIREE TO THE "CONSPIRATORS."

On Tuesday evening, the Carpenters' Hall was propied by the Charlists for the purpose of holding the party and ball, in honour of the men who are thou to take their trais at Lancaster, on a charge deonspiracy. About 700 sat down to tea, and turng their discussion of the good things, so taply provided for them, Mr. G'Connor entered the therefore he should content himself with simply Hall, when the whole party rose and shewed their reading it. It was as follows: medi, by waving of handkerchiefs, clapping of "James Leach, Christopher Doyle, Thomas Railton, hands, and enthusiastic shouts.

After the cheering had subsided, the parties again at down to tea, and after the tea equipage were Mr. Wu Dixon was called upon to preside. He rad the first toest, which was couched in the fol-

"The people, the only source of all legitimate wer, may the recognition of that power be and powerful speech. rimowledged by the speedy abolition of class-legis-

him, and the adoption of the Charter as a legislaute enaciment." Mr. Christophen Doyle responded to this toast was, in his usual elequent and effective manner.

The CHAIRMAN then gave the following, which elequently advocated in that bright luminary, shine resceived with the most raptourous cheers:-

more and more resplendent, till every vestige of misery, and degradation, be banished from our beloved country, and the whole people become Mr. O'Connor, on rising, was received with the enlightened, happy, and free." mericalening cheers. After the shad subsided he Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, briefly mi, Mr. Charman, ladies, and brother Chartists, it responded. HOW feer years since I stole a march from the The Chairman then gave the last toast which

with and I told you then that I was going to was, he tried. Well, I am new going to be tried "Frost. Williams, Jones, and Ellis, may the usin. Despots and despotism are foolishly endestoring to put down truth by persecution. despoism and despots are warring against each wher and, like Kilkenny cats, will devour each other. This is the sixth prosecution that he (Mr. O'Connor) hd had to undergo in five years, and surely that was The system cannot hold out much longer, o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the party Edualess a change be speedily brought about, not i the powers of faction can keep the machinery of ments. buttoment meving. The Bank of England could Egresent boast of five millions more of bullion than For they had, and the poverty of the country had tures were delivered in the above Hall, by Mr. Wm. breased twen y per cent. Here is an anomoly, an Beesley, from Accrington, on the Land and its Camacrdinary state of things, and a proof that the pabilities. They were well received, and imparted becomest have the means within their power of much instruction. Referring the cordinor of the people, if they had Ewill. H. (Mr. O'Corner) was called a "conspiher." He and his companions were to be tried for A grand festival, tea party, and ball, was held on respiring on the 17th of August to cause a strike on Monday evening, at the Political and Scientific Insti-Elst of August! He was a common to had tute, Turnagain-lane, Skinner-street, to commemorate In lave taken any notice of him.

maspired in behalf of the weak against the strong; the opening of that Institution. Upwards of 350 perhe had conspired on behalf of right against might, sons sat down to an excellent tea, and the greatest har-Indier the suffering poor in opposition to the op- mony and good feeling prevailed: which was heightened pression of the wealthy. But what was the nature by the presence of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. On whis (Mr. O'Conner's) conspiracies? They were the repast being concluded, Mr. Cleave proposed T. S. Fin and above board; he had always made Duncombe, Eq., to the chair, which was carried with has known through the press or otherwise, loud acclamation. he intended to carry them into effect. Mr. DUNCOMBE assured the meeting that it was with I he had compired in secret, they would feelings of the most unfeigned sincerity that he accepted What the invitation to preside over them. He considered it Fas his crime? Why just this: by an honour to assist in planting, for the first time, the king publicly, his measures acted upon the standard of political freedom in that Hall, and under Folia; and that was what the Government perso, that banner he trusted the social and political rights of him fcr. Tories might put down the Whigs, the working classes, more especially those residing in, Ed Whigs Tories; but machinery, like the silent, that part of the Metropolis, in their time, and at nobret, would destroy them both. But a sacrifice remote period, would receive an additional impulse. his be effered up on the first of March, and that The object of the Institution was to promote the politibeine must be the Chartists; and why! because cal and accial improvement of the people, and to afford Are the strongest party in the country. If the a cheap and commodious place for the holding of politi-des Cern Law League had been stronger than they, cal, trade, acientific or other meetings, and to give an ar Robert would have pounced upon them; but the opportunity to themselves and families to enjoy the Structures be put down, if possible. Seven years pleasures of innecent recreation; also, to establish a li-The when he first came amongst them, he told the brary and reading rooms at a moderate charge to the pub-Behavior that, although they were then in comfort- lic. It was also intended to be opened in the day-time the circumstances, that the system would eventually as a school-room, where their children could receive a hd a road to them; but they did not believe him sound and useful education, not on the narrow, exclusive Ethat time. But it had come, and he was glad to and bigoted principles, which he were afraid was inculand that they were awaking to a sense of their outy. cated under the Parliament grant for education, but This was the fact! It was this, and he lamented where the principles of truth and justice, their duty to it such was the case; 300 mechanics sweeping the their neighbour, to themselves, and country, would be mets in Manchester. Machinery had done this, taught. In the present state of feeling in this country Then war is at an end, we hear a great cry in the erection of halls for the reception of the working the legis livreabout compensation for the men whose classes, where they could freely meet and discuss the hade in hilling their fellow-men is at an end; be- principles they advocated, was essentially necessary. has peace has been proclaimed; and they lay great. The prejudices which existed in the minds of the thes when advocating the claims of the half-pay upper, and he was sorry to say, amongst a portion of then, that they have bought their commisted middle classes, regarding the desires and condition And, said Mr. O'Connor. have not those of the working classes, would, by orderly meetings, like han a very good right to compensation? many the present, be speedily dispelled; the principle to then have had to pay premiums when they were which they were all attached, that of equal represenbeing to learn their respective businesses; and he tation, would then be freed from the prejudice now the many when they had been deprived of attached to it at present among those classes. A better hear a word about con pensation, and those hesitated to accept it. Magistrates positively seven o'clock.

had the list, however, was, they did not want combe sat down amid enthusiastic applause. whole of them, they only wanted about four out is headed in the set of conspiracy could not be bring resolution:—

In large, in the same way that a fisherman uses following resolution:—

That in the opine his lame way that a fisherman uses following resonance.

following ordine that of the principles of Chartism those political and social privileges upon those political independs; and they are justical independent of the principles of the people of the community depends; and they are justical privileges of the community depends; and they are justical privileges of the community depends; and they are justical privileges upon the people of the community depends; and they are justical privileges upon the people of the community depends; and they are justical privileges upon the people of the principles of the people of the principles of the people of the peop instally follow if they gave way to the Corn land."

object. He also shewed them the evils that would of the whole people become the established law of the

Hr. Skelton, in an excellent address, moved the

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1843.

and the pay they gave him was eighteen months' means of enabling the working classes to cultivate their the utmost precipitation to a lofty upper gallery. imprisonment; and if there was a man in the world minds, and prepare themselves for that position in Mr. Joseph Hume (who had boasted that it they

trial is one of the most important ever spy, and in the pay of the Cariton Club; and the that for themselves, which they are ready to yield to having gained complete possession of the platform, pay that they were going to give him was of the others, justice, full justice, and nothing but justice," with the exception of one corner, where Napier, Carried unanimously.

Mr. CLEAVE moved the next resolution :-

"That in the opinion of this meeting, those friends knowing that what I suffer is not for myself, but who have so nobly come forward to assist the sharefor the cause of the people. In history there is not holders of this institution, are entitled to a mark of sel, and one Barrister. Their names are, a family that has suffered so much for the people as respect, and this meeting hereby tender their thanks first addressing the meeting in support of the resortion? They will, in future, noted their weekly meetings on the H my family: and why should I be an exception? for their generous aid in assisting them to carry for- lution, and the Chartists follow with their amend. my family; and why should I be an exception? for their generous aid in assisting them to carry for- lution, and the Chartists follow with their amend-But it is no pleasant thing for a gentleman to be ward their object, which is the happiness of all without ment.

> Mr. M'DONALD seconded the resolution, which was that he had the affections of the people in return carrie without a dissentient. Mr. Walton Armstrong moved and Mr. Wheeler seconded the concluding resolution, to the following hunters and his kennel full of hounds, with an estate unembarrassed—he had sold his hunters, and

"That in the opinion of this meeting thanks are acting as Chairman to the meeting, which was met due to our excellent and patriotic Chairman, Thomas with laughter and hisses. Slingsby Duncombe. Esq, for his disinterested exertions on behalf of the millions, and this meeting hereby tender threw the meeting again into confusion, during their sincere thanks for the readiness with which he has so nobly assisted in carrying out the resolutions agreed to by this meeting."

The resolution was carried amidst universal and long continued applause.

Mr. DUNCOMBE, on rising to acknowledge the compliment, stated that as his past parliamentary conduct had met with their approbation, he should continue to adhere to the same line of conduct. He admitted the truth of a statement made by the preceding speaker, that it was uphill work, but, upheld by the confidence and cheered by the approbation of meetings like the present, he did not despair of the object for which they were contending that of equal justice, being ultimately successful. Mr. Duncombe then took a review of the business transacted in Parliament during the present session, and stated his anticipations relative to the fate of his motion for inquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger. The House, by a great majority, had declared they would not examine into the causes of the distress in the country; they all admitted that distress existed; one stated the cause to be the increase of machinery, another attributed it to the late disturbances, and a third to the Corn Law League, and he was only surprised that some one had not attributed it to the Charter. He knew that many thought appalling and unparalleled distress which provails and felt so, only he supposed they did not think it pru- throughout this, our civil-zed and Christian country; dent to express it. Many were the remedies that were but that we do not consider it is to be attributed Knight, Lindon, Thorne, Vanghan, Higgins, Stedent to express it. Many were the remedies that were put that we do not consider it is to be activated proposed—one plan was emigration, or the transportation of the corn Laws, or any thon to some foreign shore, in search of fortune or death, other minor evil, but mainly owing to the monstrous of the loyal and industrious population of the land, and iniquitous system of class legislation, which, by wood. Bates, Williams, Thornton, Scott, stonem seen; and T. Jones, Westerney, on Shrove-Tuesday, when the friends of the avistocracy. in order that they—the aristocracy—might enjoy the placing all power in the ranks of the aristocracy luxuries that these honest men had left behind them. and middle clases, deprives the bulk of the communication of the large placing all power in the ranks of the aristocracy Clarke, Bailey, Beale, Henley, and T. Jones and middle clases, deprives the bulk of the communication of the large placing all power in the ranks of the aristocracy Clarke, Bailey, Beale, Henley, and T. Jones and middle clases, deprives the bulk of the communication of the large placing all power in the ranks of the aristocracy Clarke, Bailey, Beale, Henley, and T. Jones and middle clases, deprives the bulk of the communication of the large placing all power in the ranks of the aristocracy clarke, Bailey, Beale, Henley, and T. Jones and middle clases, deprives the bulk of the communication of the large place pla and our other persecuted friends; may the con- But it never occurred to them to look at home, or they nity of representation, and prevents talent and genius tative address, which was ordered to be drawn up at Friday and Sunday evenings, at the Chartist Assoscionsness of the justice of the claims they might have found the evil and the remedy at their own from occuping the highest station in the state; this the late council meeting. Mr. White moved, "That claims Room, Well-street, doors. Any reflecting man out of the House would tell meeting, therefore, opines that it would be worse the spirit of the address now read be printed, with the people in whose cause they are suffering, them not to shift the burden to other shoulders, for the than useless to expect any amelioration of our conenable them finally to triumph over their mer- distress was entirely owing to their unjust system of dition—any release from our burthens, or any im- J. Lindon seconded the motion, which was agreed

(loud cheering.) "The Northern Star; may the glorious truths so Dancing was kept up with great spirit until an early few remaining hopes of the League. Fright O'Conhor, E-q., and may his disin- ignorance, with its concomitants, wretchedness, hour, the only drawback being a want of sufficient Mr. Farrer, in a powerful and sarcastic address, for the future prosperity of the Institution.

> and was greeted with loud applause. occasion, were recited during the entertainment with concluded an effective speech amid enthusiastic seconded the motion which was unanimously agreed

ON THE OPENING OF THE LARGE HALL OF THE CITY OF LONDON SCIENTIFIC AND POLITICAL INSTIpeople's exertions for their restoration from exile,

HAIL, sons of freedom! with a heart-felt cheer. Rejoice, in friendship, as we thus meet here; Like bonded brethren, in the holy cause, By temp'rance, guided, and by reason's laws. By calm discussion, truth shall shed her light. And ignorance vanish, like the shades of night. Here may we utter with a freeman's tone. Sound truths-for why !- the building is our own! Raises by your honest industry it stands. A noble monument of "un washed hands"-Hands that by labour earn the proud reward-Heart's ease—and every honest man's regard. In temperance founded, may we flourish long,

And early mark the right path from the wrong. For, oh! my friends, such joyous sights as these, Might well make tyranny ne ill at ease. For ignorance is aye the curse of God-The tyrant's weapon-the oppressor's rod! While knowledge—happy he to whom 'tis given— The wings, wherewith we mortals fly to heaven. Thus, then, we meet, oft may we meet again, As free-born Britons, brothers, and as men, In compact fair, and with a purpose true. Firmly the course of knowledge to pursue. May no duli squabble, and no paltry brawl Disturb the quiet of our peaceful Hall; No mad-brain worthy, in an evil hour, Forget that Unity and Peace is Power. So may we flourish, a right patriot band, Till Freedom's star illumines all the land; Till all class legislation fades away, And Liberty holds an universal sway. Remember, oh, my countrymen, and friends,

That small beginnings bring forth mighty ends! So may no patriot seek the Hall in vain, Or having sought it, ever Turn Again. Refreshed with knowledge here on many a day, New hopes shall spring, and cheer him on his way: And as the truth shall progress in our Hall, Thus, shall our tyrants, in confusion fail! The lamp is lighted, be it duly fed; In every district, may such efforts spread. Till the proud magnat s of this mighty land-The pecole's voice, no longer may withstand! By reason's power, still urging on their view,

We value Liberty and order too! So shall the germ of discord disappear, And faction cease to grate upon the ear. Bound in one brotherhood, all strife shall cease-RULERS, and RUL'D, in UNIVERSAL PEACE.

TION OF THE LEAGUE INFLUENCE IN TORY OF CHARTISM.

On Monday evening, according to announcement, glorious victory was the result. the means of getting a living by their labour, on ac- Chartist was hardly treated as a human being; when a public meeting was held at Hall's Riding School, bent of machinery superseding them in the labour bail was offered on his behalf, no matter Albany-street. Regent's Park, to adopt a petition matter and resolutions in favour of a Repeal of the Corn missing had a right to compensation. But there what the property of the person offering it, and resolutions in favour of a Repeal of the Corn person offering it, and resolutions in favour of a Repeal of the Corn person offering it, and resolutions in favour of a Repeal of the Corn person offering it, and resolutions in favour of a Repeal of the Corn person offering it, and resolutions in favour of a Repeal of the Corn person offering it, and resolutions in favour of a Repeal of the Corn person offering it. In the Cases of men, in reference to whom, we Lord-Lieutenants, Magistrates, and even Judges Laws. The chair was announced to be taken at berer here.

be present to old nor too ugly honest and intelligent men for daring to express their, they nad to contend with, mustered in great lorge which were confirmed. He then read the objects Cropper-street, on Sunday evening. Mr. Jumes to the bety of the Hall, Ed.: to the platform, 6d.

The day might be applied to the desired form the platform, 6d.

The day might be applied to the desired form the platform, 6d.

The day might be applied to the platform, 6d.

The day might be applied to the platform, 6d. A man might be too old to mend the heel meeting where they would be free from personations the League in packing the meeting, they having be about two members, who were admitted. Mr. mid what would the country say if a jury found loyalty, they were far superior to many of the classes strict blockade was kept up at the three entrance guity? The doors of the building and fairplay thus secured. There never was a trial in this country above them. It had been his good fortune, since the doors of the building and fairplay thus secured.

At half-past six o'clock, the doors were open

Brongham was Harry Brongham again. He viduals; and had attended several large meetings of situations. Seats had been provided for between in the results and had attended several large meetings of situations. in the Anti-Corn League. Lord Francis imputed to them; but they were determined not to Shornly before seven o'clock, the Commit In the Anti-Corn League. Lord Francis imputed to them; but they were determined not to recuse, and control before seven o'clock, the Committee, active of the Ministers of the Crown, allow the privileges of labour to be invaded with important companied by Sir William Hall, M.P., Commodore

Like late outbreak at the door of the punity. If those who maiigned them would only mix companied by Sir William rian, in I., Commonder, M.P., spoke upon the address, but our corress Napier, M.P., General Evans, M.P., J. Hume, M.P., spoke upon the address, but our corress not say whether it was adopted or not. The country think of such a farce? Must scon be dissipated. He trusted the Hall opened that and a host of "fespectables" took their station on the punity. If those who maiigned them would only mix Napier, M.P., General Evans, M.P., J. Hume, M.P., not say whether it was adopted or not. The country think of such a farce? Must scon be dissipated. He trusted the Hall opened that planform. By dint of great exertion Messrs. Christian and a host of "fespectables" took their station on the punity. If those who maiigned them would only mix companied by Sir William Fig. 1, Commonder of the punity. If those who maiigned them would only mix companied by Sir William Fig. 1, Commonder of the punity. If those who maiigned them would only mix companied by Sir William Fig. 1, Commonder of the punity. If those who maiigned them would only mix companied by Sir William Fig. 1, Commonder of the punity. If those who maiigned them would only mix companied by Sir William Fig. 1, Commonder of the punity. If those who maiigned them would only mix companied by Sir William Fig. 1, Commonder of the punity of the pun figure country think of such a farce? Must soon be dissipated. He trusted the Hall opened that and a nost of free exertion Messrs. Christian in the country think of such a farce? Must soon be dissipated. He trusted the Hall opened that and a nost of platform. By dint of great exertion Messrs. Christian in the country think of such a farce? Must soon be dissipated. He trusted the Hall opened that and a nost of platform. By dint of great exertion Messrs. Christian in the country think of such a farce? Must soon be dissipated. He trusted the Hall opened that and a nost of platform. By dint of great exertion Messrs. Christian in the country think of such a farce? Must soon be dissipated. He trusted the Hall opened that and a nost of platform. By dint of great exertion Messrs. Christian in the country think of such a farce? Palianent from the crimes of evening under such happy auspices, and filled with so platform. By dint of great exerting and another Charplace in the Democratic chapel, Rice-place, on Tues-place of all that had taken place many happy, smiling faces, would long continue open; tist succeeded in scaling the barrier, and secured a day evening, to meet that portion of Col. Rollister's prince in the face of all that had taken place many happy, smiling faces, would long continue open; topict, notice, the barrier, and secured a day evening, to meet that portion of Col. Rollister's tist succeeded in scaling the barrier, and secured a day evening, to meet that portion of Col. Rollister's seat on the platform : W. Bagshaw, Esq., Chairman victims, whose term of imprisonment expired last his subject? For his part and that the rights and privileges for which they were list succeeded in scaling the barrier, and contending would receive from it that accession of the Marylebone Anti-Corn-Law Association, according to announcement, walked into the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Marylebone Anti-Corn-Law Association, according to announcement, walked into the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Marylebone Anti-Corn-Law Association, according to announcement, walked into the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Marylebone Anti-Corn-Law Association, according to announcement, walked into the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Marylebone Anti-Corn-Law Association, according to announcement, walked into the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Marylebone Anti-Corn-Law Association, according to announcement, walked into the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Marylebone Anti-Corn-Law Association, according to announcement, walked into the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Marylebone Anti-Corn-Law Association, according to announcement, walked into the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Marylebone Anti-Corn-Law Association, according to the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a h cording to announcement, walked into the Chair, and Mr. Meakin gave a highly interesting account of was received with great disapprobation. Mr. J. the manner in which he and his fellow prisoners had Lovett proposed and Mr. Wheeler seconded Mr. been treated; he said that as far as the regulations Christopher, as Chairman, which, on being put, was of the prison admitted, the governor had treated them with kindness, but during the day they were sisting in retaining the Chair, and an unavailing atkept under the silent system, and during part of the the large fish and leave the "That in the opinion of this meeting, the people with the large fish and leave the "That in the opinion of this meeting, the people with the large fish and leave the "That in the opinion of this meeting, the people with the large fish and leave the "That in the opinion of this meeting, the people with the opinion of this meeting, the people was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I imprisonment to hard labour, which was very severe. It is the gave an amusing conversation which he had held immense building by this time was crowded to expectly for repeal, and warned the people with the community depends; and they are justified in the opinion of this meeting, the people was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I imprisonment to hard labour, which was very severe. It is the people was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I imprisonment to hard labour, which was very severe. It is the prisonment to hard labour, which was very severe. It is the prisonment to hard labour, which was very severe. I imprisonment to hard labour, which he had held immense building by this time was crowded to expect the people was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I imprisonment to hard labour, which was very severe. I will the chaptain, and concluded amidst loud cheers. I will the chaptain, and concluded amidst loud cheers. I will the chaptain, and concluded amidst loud cheers. I will the chaptain and social privileges upon which the immense building by this time was crowded to expect the community depends; are the made of the people was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I was made by the "gents" to force Mr. I was made by the "gents" to for those political and social privileges upon which the principles of Chartism those political and social privileges upon which they are justified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for their enfranchisement tified in using all legal means for the community depends; and they are just they would be engaged to try to humbug the Chartists here the proposition of the most novel description ensued. The scene of the most novel description en

the room, several of them being unavoidably damaged happening to fall into serious trouble, and being in in their transit. The "gents," on the platform, mismuch need of some pecuniary aid, several friends took taking this scene for a general attack on their up the case instantor. Mrs. Seaward and Mrs. Bartaking this scene for a general attack on their up the case instantor. Mrs. Seaward and Mrs. Bartaking this scene for a general attack on their up the case instantor. Mrs. Seaward and Mrs. Bartaking this scene for a general attack on their up the case instantor. Mrs. Seaward and Mrs. Bartaking this scene for a general attack on their up the case instantor. Mrs. Seaward and Mrs. Bartaking this scene for a general attack upon the few Chartists nett gave an additional proof of their wented kind-friends commence at six o'clock. The Hebden Bridge quadrille band, will be in attendance.

HUDDERSFIELD. - CHARTIST LECTURE. - On Sunday last, Mr. Ross delivered two powerful lecthat ought to be proud, it was him; for now the Tories were in power, and he was again branded as a Tory standing each in the pay of the Cariton Club; and the pay of the Cariton Club; and the pay of the conclusion in the pay of the Cariton Club; and the pay of the conclusion in the pay of the cariton Club; and the pay of the conclusion in the pay of the cariton Club; and the pay of the cariton Club; and the pay of the conclusion in the pay of the cariton Club; and the pay of the ca sion, a collection was made on behalf of the Defence with the exception of one corner, where Napier, Fund. On Monday, he lectured at Bradley; on Evans, Moore, of Manchester, and a few others, Tuesday, at Kirkheaton; and at each place gave gemaintained their ground, and Mr. Christopher, as neral satisfaction. chairman, having succeeded in obtaining order, he addressed the meeting, demanding that all parties

this room, for the first time, instead of Tu sday. the district, held to-morrow, (Sanday), at the Shipwreck Inn, Yew Green, to meet at twelve o'clock at

dressed the meeting on the necessity of maintaining order, and allowing Commodore Napier to have a OLDHAM .- On Sunday last, Mr. Horridge, of Bury, delivered a very spirited address, in which he shewed the evil effects of class-made-laws, and the misery which they have produced among the labourobtained an excellent hearing, until he insisted upon ing classes of this country. The collection to the General Defence Fund is accumulating rapidly in this town, and will be in the hands of the Trea. Savage's large room, Circus-street, on Sunday evensurer in a few days.

which period the scats were removed from the platform, and room made for such of the Committee as chose to avail themselves of it. Mr. Bugshaw the transactions of the council, the large room of Sunday. having at length retired. Mr. SMART moved the following resolution in a brief conciliatory speech, in which he avowed himself a Chartist:

should have a fair hearing; that the Corn Law

Mesors. Parker and Campbell also briefly ad-

Mr. Bagshaw hereupon pre ented himself and

The attercation respecting the rival Chairman

The Commodere declining to address them.

fair hearing.

Repealers should be allowed the opportunity of

"That this meeting, anxious that no means should be left unemployed which are calculated to impress upon the legislature the necessity of the total and mmediate Repeal of the Corn Laws, and feeling the importance of sustaining the efforts of the friends of free trade in Parliament by the strongest expressions of public opinion, earnestly recommends that petitions from every part of the United Kingdom, be prepared for presentation as early as possible during the session.

Mr. Dicks briefly seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Watts.

Mr. PARKER stated that in consequence of the extreme heat of the place, he would not inflict upon them a speech, but content himself with moving the following amendment:—

"That this meeting is fully aware of the present distress was entirely owing to their unjust system or diston—any resease from our burstines, or any including the mostly owing classes knew and felt this to provement in our moral, social, and political confidences. It was likewise arranged, that the whole legislation. The working classes knew and felt this to provement in our moral, social, and political confidences. It was likewise arranged, that the whole leath, will lecture in Cropper street, Manchester, be the case, and he trusted they would take every legal dition, until men are called to the head of affirs, address should be printed in the form of a tract, as on Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening. ness they had shown him. He trusted that prosperity of the land."

theirs the enjoyment of every comfort it afforded.— applause, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c., which meeting be held at the Mechanics' Institute, on the Tretotalism.—Mr. Henry Dorman, of Notthe Hall by this period was crowded to excess. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until an early few remaining kopes of the League.

The Hall by this period was crowded to excess. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until an early few remaining kopes of the League.

The Hall by this period was crowded to excess. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until an early few remaining kopes of the League.

That the question be deferred." tingley, (near Bingley), on Friday evening last. space, but this was scarcely felt, as it augured so well seconded the amendment, and gave the Whigs and the League men in the borough of Marylebone such | White moved- 'That the directing committee hold

Mr. Roberts, of Bath, attended during the evening, a dressing as they never before received, Joseph office until the first meeting of the council, after each nd was greeted with loud applause.

Humo and the Warren-street Association coming in conference shall have elected their successors, or Hury; Thursday, Heywood; Weanesday, The following lines, written to commemorate the for a particular share of his notice. Mr. Farrer re-elected the existing committee." Mr. Lindon Saurday, Preston.

Mr. John Campbell supported the amendment, and in an address which made a great impression vote of thanks given to the chairman, after which at one o'clock in the afternoon. by a plain statement of facts and figures that a repeal of the Corn Laws would be an injury to the working man, unless accompanied by the People's Charter. Mr. Campbell was heard with the greatest attention, and concluded by challenging the best man in the League to discu-sion. Messrs. Mantz and M'FREDERICK, in brief ad-

dresses, supported the admendment. Mr. Moore, the barrister, and a little clique now endeavoured to adjourn the meeting, but were met with derisive laughter; and then, ultimately, commenced quarrelling amongst themselves. THE CHAIRMAN then put the amendment and the resolution—for the former at least 5,000 hands were raised. Such a forest of blistered hands has scarcely ever before been seen in London. The resolution only received six votes, the Repealers being ashamed to vote lest they should show their complete insignifi-Mr. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Bredell seconded a

vote of thanks to the chairman, which was supported with great ability by Mr. Bolwell, and carried last, which gave unmixed satisfaction. without a single dissentient, the League party join-Three cheers were then given for Ellis, the victim

of the Corn Law League-three for O'Connor and the Northern Star-three for Frost, Williams, and Jones-and three for the Charter. Then three terrific groans were given for the League, after which the meeting peaceably dispersed. Thus ended one of the most important meetings a hast, and the meeting is the universal topic of the two hours and a half the meeting continued, the

whole neighbourhood was in a state of great exciteto act if their services had been required; but not- the land. withstanding the state of excitement not a blow was struck, not an article was wilfully damaged, although the "gents" in the gallery, who deeming themselves secure in their elevation, were loud in their taunts and reproaches. A hint or two. however, respecting scaling the battlements, completely

O'Connor was horsted on a pole right in the face of the committee, and they were often questioned why E. C. they did not accept it. The estimate of there being from five to six thou-COMPLETE DEFEAT AND UTTER ANNIHILA. | sand persons present on various parts of the premises, is said to be considerably under the markmany persons estimating the number as high as THE METROPOLIS, AND GLORIOUS VIC- 8,000. The heat during the whole period was intense duty. All dissensions, all cavils, were buried, and a

silenced their battery. The challenge of Feargus

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Association held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday. Mr. Patrick | tion. Were the parents and those hesitated to accept it. Magistrates positively seven o clock.

The Chartists, well acquainted with the wily foe secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, Walsh's town; the motion was seconded by Mr. and sixpence.

R. Dunne. The accession of Mr. Walsh to the There never was a trial in this country above them. It had been his good fortune, since the duors of the duors were opened, the doors were opened, there hearty cheers. Mr. John Manning was next and a tremendous rush took place to secure front and a tremendous rush took place to secure front and a tremendous rush took place to secure front admitted, and being present, returned thanks for the boundary of situations. Seats had been provided for between ranks of the Chartists in Ireland was received with nite House of Lords, accused the League as what Lord Abinger denominated the "kind of men two and three thousand persons, and barriers erected manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received, in a very effective manner in which he was received. The state of Lords, accused the League as what Lord Abinger denominated the "kind of men across the building, about twelve feet distance from anner. Mr. O'Higgins then rose to bring forward the playing in producing the late strike. Mr. called Chartists;" and he had never listened to men across the building, about twelve feet distance from the address of which he had given notice on the presentation in the playing in producing the late strike. Mr. called Chartists; and he had never seen men more honest the playform; it being barricaded round to prevent which is the address of which he had given notice on the presentation in the playing and the subject in a very later than a private entrance, at which it is the playing and the called Chartists; and he had never seen men more honest the playing and private entrance, at which it is the playing and the called Chartists; and he had never seen men more honest the playing and playing and the called Chartists; and he had never seen men more honest the playing and playin Committee of the House more intelligent—he had never seen men more honest the piartorm; it being Darricaded round to prevent vious Sunday. He introduced the subject in a very limited into the late strike, and had and sincere. They had no desire to appropriate to Admittance, except from a private entrance, at which powerful speech, full of facts and sound reasoning; in the late strike, and had and sincere. They had no desire to appropriate to admittance, except from a private entrance, at which powerful speech, full of facts and sound reasoning; is the arise and produce evidence to carry it themselves the property of other men,—as had been refused, and called a "tool of O'Connor's." contains a history of facts, which told with thrilling Shortly before seven o'clock, the Committee, actificit upon the whole meeting. Several members companied by Sir William Hall, M.P., Commodore officet upon the whole meeting. Several members companied by Sir William Hall, M.P., Commodore spoke upon the address, but our correspondent does Namer M.P., J. Hume, M.P., J. Hum

NOTTINGHAM.-A crowded meeting took

cribe follow if they gave way to the Corn principles and if the back done for them to left may be and if the back done for them to left may be and if the back done for them to left may be and if the back done for them to left may be and if the back done for them to left may be and if the back done for them to left may be and if the back done for them to left may be and if the back done for them to left may be and if the back done for them to left may be and if the back done for them to left may be and if the back done for them to left may be and if the back done for them to left may be and if the back done for them to left may be an additional proof of their wonted kinding this scene for a general attack on their in their transit. The "gents," on the platform, which taking this scene for a general attack on their net gave an additional proof of their wonted kinding this scene for a general attack upon the few Chartists net gave an additional proof of their wonted kinding this scene for a general attack on their net gave an additional proof of their wonted kinding this scene for a general attack on their net gave an additional proof of their wonted kinding this scene for a general attack on their net gave an additional proof of their wonted kinding this scene for a general attack upon the few Chartists net gave an additional proof of their wonted kinding this scene for a general attack upon the few Chartists net gave an additional proof of their wonted kinding this scene for a general attack upon the few Chartists net gave an additional proof of their wonted kinding this scene for their onet gave an additional proof of their wonted kinding the task of soliciting subscriptions, with taking this scene for a general attack on their attack upon the few Chartists net gave an additional proof of their wonted kinding the task of soliciting subscriptions. The figure is a subscription of the wonted kinding the task of soliciting subscriptions, with taking the case instantor. Mrs. Selected the case instantor. Mrs. Selecte defend their principles, and if the back door was seconded the next resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the establishment of political and Scientific Institutions are the best

That in the opinion of this meeting the establishment of Political and Scientific Institutions are the best

That in the opinion of this meeting the institutions are the best

That in the opinion of this meeting the institutions are the best

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The sum of six shillings was looked to meet the case. The sum of six shillings was looked to meet the case. The sum of six shillings was looked the next resolution:—

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The sum of six shillings was looked the next resolution:—

The sum of s

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENRY or Five Shillings per Querter.

Association Room, Upperhead Row.-On Monday night last, the Chartists of Hudderefield met in

BIRMINGHAM.-CHARTIST CONFERENCE. Monday evening last, being the time appointed for the monthly conference, and to receive the report of the Royal Oak Inn, was well attended, and at eight o'clock, Mr. Peter Henley, one of the shoemakers' body, who arrived in Birmingham on account of a strike in London, was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. G. White, the Scoretary, said, they had assembled that evening, in conformity with the resolution passed at the first Conference, namely, that a monthly meeting should be held, at which the whole transactions of the council should be received, and a balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure laid before them. He then read over the minutes of the gave satisfaction to all present. The byclaws drawn up by the directing committee were next read over | Peddie. clause by clause, and unanimously agreed to. The Secretary then intimated his intention of resigning his office, as the new plan was now fairly set going. He said so because his whole time would be required

to prepare for trial, and requested that he might not Monday Evening. be nominated as a memb r of the council. He read over the list of councillors, describing how each attended; after which the following persons were elected for the ensuing month:—Messrs. Mason, Potts, Recce, Murless, Welsford, Mavitty, Blake, Knight, Lindon, Thorne, Vanghan, Higgins, Stethe balance sheet, in a condensed form." Mr. W. mence precisely at eight o'clock each evening. would attend the Institution, and wished them and The amendment was received with tremendous same. Mr. R. Thompson moved, "That a public ten o'clock in the forencon. nal motion was carried by a large m jority. Mr.

to. A collection was made to derray the expense of noon at three o'clock.

STEELHOUSE-LANE MEETING.—The usual weekly meeting of the Chartists was held at the Ship Inn, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. James Mavity in the Camocratic chapel, Hebden Bridge-lane, on chair. The Socretary read over the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. Mr. Hors
Surron in-Ashrield.—A concert will be held at question of the General Defence Fund, and laid John West. down a handsome donation for that purpose. Mr. set was followed by Messrs. Potes, Cooper, Fussell, for the benefit of the Defence Fund. Mavitty, Nawhouse, and others, making in all two pounds. When the collection had closed, Mr. W. P. Roborts, of Bath, entered the room, being on his Defence Fund were handed to him, for Mr. O'Connor. evening.

ASTON STREET MEETING .- Mr. John Richards, of , the Potteries, delivered an excellent address in the Chartist room, Ashten street, on Suaday evening

Chartist Council was held at the Ship Irn, Steel evening. house lane, on Sunday last, at three o'clock, Mr. was ransacted.

Advocate" delivered a Charust Lecture in the Town- Keighley. ever held in the Metropolis. The League are quite | Hall, to an attentive and crowded audience, a work- | Bhadrond.-Mr. Brown will lecture in the large ing man in the chair. In the course of his lecture, Room, Butterworth-buildings, on Sunday, at two conversation. Some hundreds of active Chartists he made it plain that every man who is liable to any o'clock in the afternoon, and at six o'clock in the were utterly unable to gain admittance, and curing down his life for the Crown and Constitution, ought evening. instantly to be put in possession of the elective THE RATIONAL MUSICAL SOCIETY intend giving franchise, covered by the ballot, &c., and that no another performance on Sunday. Admission to the man in his senses can for a moment suppose that hody of the Hall, 2d; gailery, 3d. The Morning Chronicle asserts that three hundred permanent prosperity or happiness suall ever visit policemen were at the Albany-street Station, ready our sheres again, till the Charter is made the law of

HALIFAX -At a delegate meeting of this distriot, held at Luddenden, on Sunday, a unanimous of Saturday evening, at eight o'clock. Manchester, who have generously promised to give The Chartists of the Central Locality will one week's profits of the sale of the Northern Star moet on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. to the General D fence Fund. The following sums THE MI MBERS of the Ten Shillings Share Co-opewere handed in for the Defence Fund :- Halifax, rative are requested to meet on Sunday afternoon, £2 2s.; Ovenden, £1 2s. 6d.; Mixend n. 10s. 6d.; at two welock, in the Council Room, Butterworth-Luddenden, 10s. 6d.; Lower Warley, 10s. 6d.; a few buildings. friends, Sowerby Bridge, 4s.; Siddle, 5s.; total, The Chartists of White Abbey will meet in

ON SUNDAY LAST. Mr. Ibbotson, of Bradford, lectured here, and gave general satisfaction. MOLLINWOOD.—On Sanday evening last, Mr. table at five o'clock. Tickets for females 6d. each; John Crowther, of Lower Moor, Oldham, delivered boys under fourteen years, 61 each; adult males, in the extreme. London has notily performed her a lecture in the Ralph Green Chartist Room, and 8d each. After tea, music and sacred recitations.

gave general satisfaction. treasurer, Mr. Thomas Davies, has received the sum A. Hanson, of Elland, will deliver a lecture in the

MILES PLATTING.—The Chartists of this locality Field, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, The rear refused it. When this was the treatment received by The Unartists, well acquainted with interesting, held their usual weekly meeting in their room. The process to go to the defence fund. Admission which were confirmed. He had to contend the objects of the last meeting, held their usual weekly meeting in their room. To proceed to go to the defence fund. Admission which were confirmed. He had to contend the objects of the last meeting, held their usual weekly meeting in their room. To proceed to go to the defence fund. Admission which were confirmed. He had to contend the objects of the last meeting, held their usual weekly meeting in their room. To proceed to go to the defence fund. Admission which were confirmed. He had to contend the objects of the last meeting, held their usual weekly meeting in their room. To proceed to go to the defence fund. Admission which were confirmed. He had to contend the objects of the last meeting, held their usual weekly meeting in their room.

> A collection was made at the close of checklicture for Great George-street, on Tuesday next. the Defence Fund.

Forthcoming Charlist Mertings, evening, at nair-past six.

LEEDS DISTRICT.-A General Council Meeting of o clock in the evening. this district will be held to-morrow morning at Hollinwood.—Mr. D Donavan will address the Morley, to commence at half-past ten o'clock. In- Chartists of this locality, on Sunday evening, at six quiry must be n ade at Mr. Joseph r'orster's, for the o'clock. place of meeting.

LEEDS.-The Rev. W. V. Jackson, from Manchester, will preach three sermons on Sunday (to-morrow) in the Chartist Room, Cheapside, to commence at half-past ten, half-past two, and six o'clock. Collections will be made after each sermon towards in the Association room, on Sunday (to-morrow) at seating the gallery.

On Monday Evening the Soirce for the benefit of M'Douall takes place. Several distinguished Chartist Mechanics, in their room, Brown-street, on amateurs have kindly offered their services. Tea Thursday evening next, at eight o'clock. on the table at six, and dancing to commence at eight o'clock.

ROCHDALE.—Messrs. Thomas Chadwick and Joseph Wood will address the Chartists of this town (tomorrow) in the Chartist Room, Yorkshire-street, at their meeting in the room, Spear-street, on Wedneshalf-past two and six o'clock. A collection will be day evening, when Supernumerary, No. 8, on the made in the evening for the Defence Fund. OLDHAN.-Mr. Wm. Scholefield will lecture here

on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. HEBDEN BRIDGE.-A ball will be held in the not to attend until they are called for.

London.-Mr. M'Grath will lecture, on Sunday evening, at the Working Man's Hall, 292, Mile end-

THE UNITED LOCALITIES of the Britannia, Waterloo-road, and the Star, Union-street, Borough, will in future meet every Monday evening at the South London Hall of Science (late Rotunda) Blackfriars.

road, when lectures, &c., will be delivered. THE DELEGATES to the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting are requested to be punctual in their attendance on Sunday afternoon, three o'clock, at 55, Old Bailey, when important business connected with the welfare of the cause will be laid before them. Islandrox.—The Chartists here are requested to

meet on Monday evening. MR. SHERRARD will lecture at the Chartist School Room, Grey Eagle-street, on Sunday evening next. Mr. Mantz will lecture at the Chartist Hall, 294,

Mile End-road, on Sunday evening next, at seven Mr. Fraser will lecture at the Chartist Hall, 25, Star-street, Commercial-road East, on Wednesday

next, as eight o'clock. A GENERAL MEETING of the Metropolitan Victim Fund Committee will be held on Friday evening next, at the Dispatch Coffee Rooms, Bride-Iane. Mr. Sewell will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Horn of Plen y, Little Guilford-street, Blooms-

Mr. Skelton will lecture on Sunday evening, at

the Political and Scientific Institute, Turn-againlane, Skinner-street. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE appointed to secure the

election of delegates to the Birmingham Conference, are requested meet on Thursday evening, at eight o'eleck-at 9, John-street, Adelphi. MARYLEBONE - John Watkins will lecture in Mr.

ing, at eight o'clock. Mr. M'GRATH will lecture at the Star Coffee

House, on Sunday, at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Wheeler will lecture on the following

1, CHINA WALK, LAMBETH.-The members of this locality are requested to attend next Tuesday evening, to assist in raising funds for the victim defence fund.

HAMPSTEAD.—H. Parry, E.q, will deliver an address in the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening, on Free Trade and the Charter, at eight An HARMONIC MEETING will be held at the

Feathers, Warren street, Tottenham Court Road. various council meetings, which were unanimously on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, the proceeds approved of. The balance sheet was also read and of which will be equally divided between Mrs. Ellis, (to establish her in business) and Mr. Robert

Mr. J. Sewell will lecture at the Cock Inn. Camberwell, on Monday. SHIP TAVERN' LONG-LANE, BERMONDSEY .- A Public Friendly Discussion takes place here, every

Mr. R. G. GAMMAGE, of Northampton, will lecture

and in that his humble services were entirely at their of the nation at large, and this can only be accom- Mason, and Henley, were then appointed to draw up Keighley.—The next delegate meeting of this command—(loud cheers.) He felt grateful for the kind- plished by passing the People's Charter as the law the address, to be printed with the balance sheet, district will be held on Sunday, the 5th of March, in and empowered to order three hundred copies of the the Working Man's Hall, Sun-street, Keighley, at

Wood, and Mr. William Hosier; lecture to com-

tingley, (near Bingley), on Friday evening last, Mr. Follows seconded the amendment. The origi- when fourteen persons signed the Teetotal pledge. Mr. Thomas Ibbotson, of Bradford, will visit the following places during next week, namely,-Rochdale, Monday; Tuesday, Heywood; Wednesday,

Salurday, Preston. MR. KIDD will feeture in Blaydon on Sunday next the placards announcing the public meeting, and a at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and in Winlayton, at

even on the League party completely demolished the the meeting separated. The council will assemble | NEWTON HEATH.—There will be a Tea party in flimsy cobweb arguments of the League, and showed at the Chartist room, Aston-street, on Sunday after- the Chartist room, here, on Tuesday evening next at six o'clock. A quadrille band will be in attendance. Tickets ninepence each. HEBDEN BRIDGE.-A lecture will be delivered in

loy en'ered the room at this tage of the proceedings the house of Mr. Marriot, the sign of the Trooper, and was warmly applaided. He in doduced the Club-row, on Shrove Tuesday, for the benefit of Mr.

Reporter.—On Tuesday next, a tea-party and Porter laid down a live sum, and the example thus bail will take place at the Chartist Hall, Redditch, OLDHAM. - On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. William

Scholefield, of Manchester, will lecture in the way to Manchester. The two pounds for the Chartist room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the KEIGHLEY.-Mr. D. Ross, of Manchester, will

lecture in the Working Man's Hall, Keighley, this (Saturday) evening. On Sunday, (to-morrow), he will preach two sermons, in the same place, on behalf of the Defence Fund, to commen ce at two o'clock in Council Meeting - The usual meeting of the the afternoon, and at half-past five o'clock in the MR. Ross's Route. - On Monday evening, Mr.

Walter Thorn in the chair, when important business Ross will tecture at Bingley. On Tuesday, he will attend a soirce at Keighley. On Wednesday, he will lecture at Haworth. On Thursday, at Silsden, GILVAN.—On Monday evening last, William will lecture at Hawerth. On Thursday, at Silsden, Magee, author of "The Fiebelan, or Poor Man's and an Friday evening, he will again lecture at

THE CHARTISTS OF GOODMANSEND WILL meet in their Room, at Mr. Go'dsborough's, on Saturday

evening, as eight o'clock. THE CHARTISTS OF DAISY HILL will meet on

their room at ten o'clock, on Sunday morning. A TEA PARTY will be hold in the Chartists Sunday School room, on Sunday next. Tea to be on the

The proceeds to go to the school. MANCHESTER.—DEFENCE FUND.—The Manchester Halifax.—On Sunday (to-morrow) evening, Mr. of £5 8s 2d. for the fund. We have received the Large Room, Swan Coppies, at six o'clock. list of subscribers, but have not room for its publica- MANCHESTER.—Mr. O'Congor will address the trades of Manchester, in the Hall of Science, Camo

Leach delivered a lecture upon the corn and provided a lecture upon the corn and provided two members, who were admitted. Mr. sion laws; after which a collection was made for the corn and provided two members, who were admitted. Mr. sion laws; after which a collection was made for the corn and provided two members, who were admitted. Mr. sion laws; after which a collection was made for the corn and provided two members, who were admitted. Mr. sion laws; after which a collection was made for the corn and provided two members, who were admitted. Mr. sion laws; after which a collection was made for the corn and provided two members, who were admitted. Mr. sion laws; after which a collection was made for the corn and provided two members, who were admitted. Mr. sion laws; after which a collection was made for the corn and provided two members, who were admitted. Mr. sion laws; after which a collection was made for the corn and provided two members, who were admitted. Mr. sion laws; after which a collection was made for the corn and provided two members, who were admitted. Mr. sion laws; after which a collection was made for the corn and provided two members, who were admitted. Mr. sion laws; after which a collection was made for the corn and provided two members, who were admitted. Mr. sion laws; after which a collection was made for the corn and provided two members, who were admitted. Mr. sion laws; after which a collection was made for the corn and provided two members, who was made for the corn and provided two members, who was made for the corn and provided two members, who was made for the corn and provided two members, who was made for the corn and provided two members, who was made for the corn and provided two members, who made for the corn and provided two members, who made for the corn and provided two members, who made for the corn and provided two members, who made for the corn and provided two members, who made for the corn and provided two members, who made for the corn and provided two members, who in the evening by Mr. Wm. Dixon. HEYWOOD -Two lectures were delivered in the SALFORD .- There will be a meeting of the Char-Association room, on Sanday last, by Mr. J. Lane. tists in the National Charter Association Room,

MR. EDWARD CLARK will lecture in the ASSOciation Room, Great George street, on Sunday Ashton.-No. 12 on the plan will lecture in the

Association Room, on Sunday (to-morrow), at six

CROPPER STREET.-Mr. Wm. Booth will address the Chartists of Miles Platting, on Sunday next, at half-past six.

NEWTON-HEATH .- Mr. H. Horridge will lecture six o'clock in the evening. Brown-Street -Mr. M'Farlane will address the

Heywoop.—Number twelve, on the plan, will lecture in the Association room, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock. SPEAR-STREET.—The Chartist painters will hold

plan, will address them. THE LECTURERS on the South Lancashire plan that are appointed for Failsworth, are requested

Benjamin Rushton, of Ovenden, when collections

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON .-- Mr. Wheeler lectured on Sunday evening, at the Working Man's Hall, 29%, Mile End Road. After the lecture a collection was made for the victima Mr. Shaw was then called to the chair, and Mr. Illingworth moved and Mr. Pearcy seconded the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons praying for an enquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger.

Mr. SEWELL lectured on Sanday evening, to a good audience, at the Horn of Plenty, Little Guilford-street, Bloomsbury, and was highly applauded. Messra Page,

Brown, and others also addressed the meeting. METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING .- After the Cuffsy, Page, Overton, Knighton, and Dron took part, the present Observation Committee be dissolved and a all who may suffer in consequence of their confine. stated, the coal mines are of "more consequence more efficient one appointed." The motion was niti- ment. mately deferred until the ensuing meeting. Two shillings was received from Camberwell, and the meeting adjourned.

THE LEAGUE.—It having been announced that Mr. address the meeting at the close of the lecture, Mr. meeting. Which was a very large one, being led to ted gratis. believe that a discussion would take place. At the close of the lecture Messrs, Wheeler and Dowling, having corrected several misstatements made by the lecturer, the chairman extracted his promise of allowing them to address the meeting. Mr. Wheeler challenged Mr. Moore to discuss the subject without reference to the Charter, upon any evening he thought proper, the expences to be divided between them. This challenge, meeting then closed with three cheers for the Charter, forward and enrolled their names.

O'Connor, the Star, &c. Murray referred at great length to all his votes in the ruin. Conference, for and against the various amendments and alterations of the Charter, and more especially to the clauses under the head " penalties," in the tenth section. He said he had voted for imprisonment, as being preferable to fines, in strictly carrying out the appointed to work the machinery of this Act. He terested candidates, by way of bribe to returning and parochial officers, and registration clerks, would te double or treble that of the fines imposed, which would leave the parties open to violate the provisions of the law with impunity. On these Fund. grounds he voted that every man so offending, whether rich or poor, should be visited with imprisonment; the principles were founded on the law of equality, and this was only carrying it into practical operation. It had also been his lot to differ with the majority of his brother delegates as to the mode of paying members as it now stands, enacts that they shall be paid yearly at the close of each session. He supported an amendment to the effect that they be paid monthly and in adwance, for he held that in the event of any district electing a poor working man to represent them in the House of Commons, and which was by no means improbable, he would be seriously affected by the clause as it stands. He would maintain it was no more dishonourable to receive monthly, weekly, or even daily pay Rooms, Warser-gate. for making the people's laws, than a tradesman or labourer getting his wages on a Saturday night. It was which were supported by Messrs. O'Connor, Lovett, Moir, and a large majority of the Conference. It was argued that any man chosen for such an important nituation, would command an influence, at once raileving him from pecuniary embarrassments; but here they would at once observe, there must be a dependance somewhere, and the people should at all times provide for their representatives, and that too in above the fear of want, and independent of every party. they may be better prepared to instruct their delegates how to act in the next Conference called for its confirmation, and presented to the house of imbedies He trusted the reporters present would note then his few | many for him. remarks, for however humble, they might have the effect of inducing individuals better qualified to take them up of his tour for nearly 600 miles through the north of England, his income and expenditure from the time he left Glasgow until his return, he concluded by calling on every man in that meeting to exercise his free and unfettered right of opinion, either in thanking or censuring him for any one, or all of his acts, as they conecientiously believed him to have been right or wrong, and sat down with the approbation of the meeting. Mr. Charles Glen then moved, "That Mr. Murray do now receive the thanks of this meeting for his whole conduct in the Conference," expressing himself highly pleased with all his votes, and would also support the views of their delegate as regarded the money penalties! and payment of members, which he hoped would be taken up and discussed by the whole body of the Chartists; for it unfortunately happened that, in all past legislation, both in England and elsewhere, money, and not men, had been the object cared must for by the senators of the world. It was, indeed, high time to put a stop to such a course; the wants of mankind should be attended to in all their varied circumstances: if

and the meeting separated at a late hour. ABERDEEN .- On Tuesday week Mr. Archibald M'Donald delivered a lecture in the Hall, 38, Georgestreet-Subject: "The past history, present position, and future prospects of Chartism." It would seem needless to enter into any lengthened detail of how Mr. which he entered, for, altogether, it was a masterpiece of reasoning, which appeared to go home to the minds of his audience with great force. During his observations on the present position in which the Chartists are placed by the opposing factions, including the Corn Law functionaries, Mr. M Donald passed a very high eulogy on the character of Mr. O Connor, whom he described cause of banishing despotism from the habitable globe. No man, said Mr. M'Donald, can justly find fault with Mr. O'Connor, for his having a deep rooted with, which greatness of his mind, and ought to merit a far better reward than has hitherto fallen to his lot; for, said he, all those who differ from him have propounded by the keen foresight of Mr. O'Connor, has been very dote to the existing misery. many more excellent remarks on the straightforward from the enactment of the Charter. conduct of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. M'Donald sat down, when Messra J. Legg and A. Duncan solicited explanations on two points of his address, which were severally and satisfactorily given.

monsly, after which, a vote of thanks was carried by

for their support in sending a delegate to Birmingham,

MANCHESTER CROPPER-STREET.)-Mr. Jas. Leach lectured here on Sunday last, to a crowded andience, and gave great satisfaction. After the lecture on Sunday evening. His lecture throughout was listhere was a collection for the defence fund, which amounted to 5s. 9d.

CARLISLE-THE DEFENCE FUND.-We stated

the purpose of choosing collectors, and making other

necessary arrangements to increase the General Defence Fund, and we have now to state the result of those arrangements, which have been vigorously followed out. The greatest credit is due to the council and the various cellectors who have responded to the call of Mr. O'Connor and the Northern Star, by an active and simultaneous movement in behalf of those who are about usual preliminary business Mr. Teulon reported from to take their trials for having displayed an anxious his locality regarding the removal to a better situation desire to serve the people. Collectors were appointed in the Blackfriars Road. Mr. Doon reported relative to a motion made in his locality for withdrawing their to state, that by a few hours' exertion, and the friendly support from the delegate meeting, and attributed the and generous spirit displayed by those on whom they desire which appeared to exist in some localities to called, no less a sum than from THREE to FOUR break up the delegate meeting to the influence of the POUNDS were collected in Carlisle alone, many of the lection of facts and opinions, the committee appointed League's gold dust. Mr. Simpson reported from the adjacent country districts having yet to come in; so in 1839, for that purpose, at South Shields, have Metropolitan Victim Fund Committee. Mr. Sharp, by that we have every reason to believe that this sum will published their "Report on the Causes of Accidents" Metropolitan Victim Fund Committee. Mr. Sharp, by that we have every reason to believe that this sum will published their "Report on the Causes of Accidents mach Coughs, Colds, Agues, Shortness of Breath, instruction of the Clerkenwell Locality, moved the be increased to FIVE POUNDS. The money thus in Coal Mines, with an examination of Safety Lamps, and all Obstructions of Urinary Passages; and following resolution:—"That The delegate meeting obtained will be immediately forwarded to Mr. John Ventilation, Scientific Instruments," &c. &c.—a take steps best adapted to counteract the efforts of the Cleave, a portion of which will be devoted for Chartist work which, as it becomes known, cannot but be Corn Law League in the Metropolia." Mr. Wheeler Circulars. Though the Chartist body are generally the means of bringing about great changes and lastseconded the motion. After considerable discussion, poor, yet they are so numerous as to be able, with ing benefits in the practice of mining all over the in which Nessra Sompson, Teulon, Naynard, J. Cook, general exertion, to meet all the demands that may be world. Within the last twenty years, it appears made upon them. Should our friends be doomed to that upwards of 680 persons have lost their lives by the motion was carried without a dissentient. Mr. suffer imprisonment, we trust the collections will be explosions and their consequences in coal mines on Simpson moved, and Mr. Wheeler seconded, "That continued, so that sufficient support may be afforded to the Type and Wear alone. To Great Britain, it is

THE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The members of this society held their weekly meeting, on Sunday evening last, at their room, No. 6, Elm-street. Caldewgate, Mr. Joseph Wharton in Buckingham would lecture on Thursday evening, upon the chair. The minutes of the former meeting were the Corn Laws, at the Spread Eagle Tovern, Wands- read over and confirmed, after which, Mr. Henry Bowworth, and that discussion would be allowed, Messra man read an original article on the following question: Wheeler, Dowling, Dron, and other friends attended; _" Have the egotism and denunciation of the late but Mr. Buckingham not being forthcoming, Mr. William Cobbett, and other distinguished public cha-Moore, barrister, of Manchester, supplied his place. racters, had a beneficial or injurious tendency on Mr. Wheeler having obtained leave of the chairman to society?" In consequence of the great length of time occupied by Mr. Bowman, Mr. J. B. Hanson, after a Moore protested against it, and stated that he was only few remarks, moved the adjournment of the debate engaged to lecture, and should leave the mement he had until next Sunday evening, when a very spirited discusconcluded, which elicited great disapprobation, the sion is expected to take place. Non-members admit-

WIGSTON,-Mr. P. Rigby has been lecturing here, and collections have been made and forwarded for the

lecture in the Chartist Hall, Burnside, on Sunday, HOLMFIRTH.-Mr. Marsden delivered a lecture sion of Sir Humphrey Davy himself, that "there on Sunday last, to a crowded audience, in the Wortley was a hazard in exposing his lamp to a strong much to the shazrin of his own party, Mr. Moore Hill School. His subject, the necessity, justice, and declined, acknowledging that he had only shown them sutility of the People's Charter, he handled in a masone side of the subject, and trusting they would meet terly manner. At the close, a collection for the Defence made, or rather given as a warning, by Sir some other evening and hear his opponent. The Fund was made, after which several new memb rs came Humphrey to Mr John Buddle, agent and manager

SOUTH SHIBLDS -- Mr. Samuel Kidd delivered a ALEXANDRIA, Vale of Leven .-- A public lecture on a repeal of the Corn Laws, on Sunday, on meeting of the inhabitants of this locality was held which occasion he reviewed the arguments of the in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the evening of Wed- League, and showed the fallacy of their whole reasonnesday week, to hear Mr. Con Murray give in his report ing, and proved that a repeal of the Corn Laws would as their delegate to the Birmingham Conference. Mr. plunge the middle and working classes into inevitable

THE COUNCIL OF THE VARIOUS LOCALITIES IN SURREY met at the King's Arms, King-street, Borough, on Sunday, and the following resolution was carried:-"That wethe members present, to the number of twenty, belonging to the various localities in Surrey and Kent, ends of justice in cases of convictions of the officers taking into consideration the state of the Chartist body of Surrey and Kent, and that it requires the shortly stated his reasons in support of these votes, united exertions of all true patriots to assist in carrying to be employed in fiery mines, is one on the principle which were, that a money penalty pressed heavily en out the great principle contained in the Peeple's Char- of the improved Clanny and Mueseler lamps—the a poor man; being unable to pay, he must necessarily ter, do now pledge ourselves, individually and collector with a continuous gauze cylinder—a lamp in go to prison, while the rich delinquent depending on tively, to assist in every possible way this desirable which "the supply of air is derived entirely through the strength of his purse got off comparatively free, object." The meeting adjourned urtil Sanday next, at the upper part of the construction over the glass five o'clock, and the Chartists of Surrey and Kent are shield;" but even this is not to be regarded as absorequested to send their General Council, and also to lutely safe. give an account of the different districts, that proper. steps may be taken towards extending the principles of

NOTTINGHAM.—The Chartists met in the Demo-coal-mines. An indicator of danger (for a safety-cratic Chapel, on Funday morning, when delegates from lamp, after all, is only so far valuable) has been the various localities attended and passed the follow- thus preferred, "either from erroneous conviction, ing resolution :- "That as the Local Defence Fund is in or other less defensible cause," to the removal of an embarrassed state an exhibition of Mesmerism be the danger itself, through processes of ventilation. when attending their Parliamentary duries. The clause got up, and a committee of nine persons be appointed. The committee refer to the unwise and fatal notions to superintend the same, to consist of Messrs. Wright, that have hitherto existed on this subject, and point Brown, Morrison, Greensmith, Blatherwick, French, out the course which should be adopted, for the Poulson, Rogers, and Simmons." Those persons who common benefit of the miner and the mine-owner. have got collecting books for the Local Defence Fund. They mention the astounding fact, that in some exare requested to return them to the Secretary, with tensive mines, abounding most largely with explothe subscriptions they have got.

attentive andience, on Monday, at the Star Coffee foot, and even 66 of a foot per second! in conse-

STROUD.—Mr. R. Ridley, of London, has delivered labourer gerling his wages on a Saturday night. It was two powerful lectures here, on the present condition fair, however, to give the arguments on the other side, of the working classes, and their future prospects. He received a vote of thanks for his exertions.

evening last a recital took place in the Gladwick northern mines is caused by too few shafts in proporinstruction society, the proceeds to go towards the tion to the extent of underground workings; that Defence Fund. The sum amounted to one pound seven the cost of sinking those shafts has been unduly

who had the assistance of Mr. Tattersall, of Burnley, His reasons for going so minutely into these details was and Mr. Beesley, of Accrington. The great mass, of shafts. Bolely with a view of calling the attention of the country the meeting were so much against the League, and their to the consideration of the Charter as amended, that advocate cut so sorry a figure, that at the close of the second night's debate, which wes carried on by Beesley, the small clique retired, leaving their man alone in his glory. He acknowledged that his opponent was too

EARL SHILTON.—The spirit of democracy is again being aroused in this district. Mr. Richards, and turn them to advantage. Aftergiving a short account from Hanley, has been lecturing with great success, and a council has been nominated in whom great confidence is placed. A collection has also been made made for the Defence Fund.

> SHEFFIELD.-Mr. Edwin Gill lectured on Sunday evening in the Fig-Tree-Lane room, the principle topic of his discourse being the recent debates in the Westminster Tax-trap. DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY .- At the usual weekly

public meeting held in the above room on Monday evening last, Mr. Bullins in the chair. Mr. Edwin carbonic acid, &c., in ascending the upcast, are Gill moved the adoption of the following resolution: expanded nearly one-seventh, by the increased "That this meeting having carefully watched the temperature of the furnace, from the time of their progress of the debates on the proposed inquiry into descent through the downcast and passage in the the discress of the country in both Houses of Parlia- works. ment, after mature deliberation, have come to the conclusion that those debates are a mockery and in-ult to the labouring classes, proving, as it does. that there is no hope of an alleviation of their sufferings from the present legislature. And this meeting calls on the toiling millions to redouble their arly adapted for accomplishing, at small expense, the unchangeable laws of nature were not adhered to. exercions for the obtaining the enactment of the and without derangement to the present system of then farewell to all hopes of the regeneration of the Charter as the only means of arresting the torrent working, a vast increased and manageable rate of human race. The motion was put and carried unani- of misery and starvation that threatens to engulf current. That this power although manageable, is them, and also of placing them in that independent almost illimitable, and can be applied to sweep the position which God and nature designed them to galleries with the almost irresistable force of a hurfill." Mr. Harney seconded, and Mr. Parkes supricane, guided only by the safety of the works when acclamation to the friends of Rutherglen and Bridgeton, ported the resolution, which was carried unanimously, the men may be absent from the pit, rendering it, THE LATE RICHARD CARLILE. - Mr. Harney next before their descent, pure, healthy, and safe. called the attention of the meeting to the lamented decrase of the above extraordinary man. Mr. H. facility of execution and command, ventilation by read the notice of Mr. Carlile's life which appeared high-pressure steam is peculiarly fitted for the prein the Star of last Saturday, and afterwards com- sent condition of mines, and adapted for them in mented upon it. He also read one of the publica- every stage of their operations. That it appears ceivable advantage which she has already derived NEW YORK, M'Donald handled the various important subjects in tions of the deceased, illustrative of his political one of the most important and valuable suggestions, tions of the deceased, illustrative of his political one of the most important and valuable suggestions, from them. She further states that she is now CAMBRIDGE, Barstow, -19, -19, -19, views, entitled "The Consequences of having Kings and, if fully and properly applied, preferable, as far almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely and concluded an enlogistic as relates to its effects on the safety and healthiness to the persevering use of that so region medicine, COLUMBUS, Cole, -19, -19, -19. and Priests and Lords"; and concluded an eulogistic as relates to its effects on the safety and healthiness to the persevering use of that so reign medicine, COLUMBUS, address by moving the adoption of the following of the mine, to any invention of modern times." resolution:-"That this meeting remembering the

services of the late Richard Carlile in the cause of before the Royal Academy of Brussels some twelve. repealers, and the sly and hypocritical Complete Suffrage mankind's emancipation from the thraldom of king months back, in an essay on the subject by M. craft and priestcraft, and having a lively recollection Gonot, and was thought so highly of by that learned of the almost unparralleled persecution endured by body that they rewarded him for its communication as a man who has been hitherto devoted to the noble the deceased for his dauntless advocacy of the free- with a prize of 2,000f. dom of the press, considers that the deceased patriot has deserved well of his country, and is entitled to the gratitude and admiration of posterity." Mr. Parkes seconded the resolution. he puts in practice, to raise the humble and moustrious territy." Mr. Parkes seconded the resolution, of the atmosphere may be accurately indicated; the distribution of the atmosphere may be accurately indicated; the distribution of the atmosphere may be accurately indicated; the distribution of the atmosphere may be accurately indicated; the distribution of the atmosphere may be accurately indicated; the distribution of the malignant tendency, and a evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and which have then the properties of fluttering, or palpitation of the atmosphere may be accurately indicated; the large may be accurately may be accurately

voted to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved. at Seaton Terrace, on Saturday last, on the necessity nothing but a one-sided or selfish system, much more calculated to injure society than benefit it, and which, just rights, proving the Charter to be the only anti-

deservedly exposed. However much these set-offgentry Mr. Kipp lectured in the Chartists' Hall, Newmay scheme and invent, it is too well known that they castle, on Sunday evening, on the aristocracy and hold their claws in the rotten tree with a view to sup the banking system. Mr. K. announced that he port it, while serpent-like they continue to devour the would deliver his farewell lecture on next Sunday substance of the land. These must, ere long, emerge evening, in the same place, at half-past six o'clock.into the grand and only pure system, or will sink into Mr. Sinclair announced that the Debating Society oblivion, and finally be swallowed up by the great met in the Chartist's Hall, every Sunday siternoon, Agrou's rod, which has been thrown upon the ground at two o'clock—Subject for next Sunday: The of public opinion to test its superiority. After a great benefits likely to accrue to the industrious classes

THE CHARTISTS of Newcastle and Gateshead held their Business Meeting on Monday evening; Mr. Smith in the Chair. The business of the previous MOSSLEY.—A tea party and concert was held in Mr. Watson seconded—1. That a deputation of two the Association Reom, Brook-bettom, on Saturday be now appointed to wait upon the collectors for the evening last, when upwards of five hundred persons Defence Fund, collect their books, and receive such sat down. The room was decorated in a beautiful collections as they may have in hand. Messrs. manner with evergreens, garlands, and the portraits Fleming and Sinclair were appointed—2. That two given with the Northern Star; and over the front of the auditors be now appointed to audit the Treasurer's platform there was thrown a magnificent triumphal accounts for the ensuing quarter, with instructions to arch, in the centre of which was suspended the portrait of the working man's friend, Feargus O'Connor, Esq. On the tea equipage being removed, Mr. John Messon was unanimously called to the chair, who Mr. Sinclair said that a deputation from the wholeopened the business by giving the following sentiment: hog friends to fair trial in the village of Blaydon The Charter, the only means calculated to bring waited upon him yesterday with 8s. to the Defence peace, happiness, and prosperity to the toiling millions Fund, which sum, together with £1 53. contributed orders immediately, and by so doing you will raise of Great Britain." Mr. Doyle spoke to the sentiment on a former occasion, makes in all £1 13s., given by a fund sufficient to defend your noble Leaders. Rein a speech replete with sense and argument. Several the honest portion of that little village, to assist in member the "Ides of March" are coming! other tossis and sentiments were also given. A com- purchasing justice to the Tory victims of League pany of glee-singers, who gave their services upon the ireachery. Mr. Smith paid in 1s. 6d. to the same to Mr. Edward Clayton, News Agent, Hudders-fund. A few friends to fair trial, in East Rainton, field, who has been appointed Wholesale Agent. also sent 2s. for the Defence Fund.

TODMORDEN.-Mr. Christopher Doyle, of Manchester, delivered a lecture in the Odd Fellows' Hall, tened to with the despest attention. He commenced with showing the origin and the necessity of governuntil they had gained their rights. At the conclusion, there were a number enrolled as members of the National Charter Association.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

After devoting three years and a half to the colthan mines of gold and silver-they set her stupendous machinery in motion, raise her to a position the highest in the scale of nations, and brings her vast dependent territories, scattered over the globe, with all their valuable productions, within the easy access and jurisdiction of the parent state." The leading subjects of inquiry and consideration with the committee have been safety-lamps, ventilation, scientific instruments, infant labour in the mines, plans and sections, scientific education of treatment after explosion. Of these, the parts which qualled. refer to safety lamps and ventilation are most imthat there are destructive gases that," an explosive fortable medicine hitherto prepared. mixture, passing at the rate of about 300 feet a minute (not three and a half miles an hour), will penetrate the meshes of the Davy lamp, and inflame ARBROATH.-Mr. Abram Duncan delivered a an explosive mixture on the opposite side." Indeed, we have here brought before us the distinct admiscurrent, by which the explosion would be passed through a glass cylinder." This admission was for the great northern coal mine owners, so long ago as 1816; yet it was not until 1835 that Mr. Buddle, pressed by the committee of that year, in consequence of Mr. Goldsworty Gurney's previous evi-

dence, made known this most important fact. Sir Humphrey, at the same time, it appears, suggested a remedy :- " A tin screen to slide upon the frame wires of the lamp, and encircle the circumference of the gauze cylinder, to an extent of about one-half or two-thirds of its circumference." But even so late as 1839, in the collieries under Mr. Buddle's own jurisdiction, this precaution appears to have been, and is now, very partially employed. After describing and commenting upon the various lamps hitherto introduced or suggested, the committee express their opinion that the best description of lamp The committee, however, regard lamps as only

secondary considerations, and report that the " far the Charter. A subscription was made for the Victim more important and safer system of ventilation has been comparatively neglected" in the working of sive gas, the rate of the ventilating air-current is Mr. ALFRED ANTHONY delivered a lecture to an reduced so low as one and one-tenth of a foot, one area to the enormous extent of excavations, "some- of these pills. By forwarding me, without delay, the times extending beyond seventy miles, where nearly four hundred acres are applied with atmospheric air by a single pit." Upon this subject the committee find,

GLADWICK, (NEAR OLDHAM.)-On Saturday "That the imperfect state of ventilation in the exaggerated; and that the saving of expense, from BLACKSURN.—Mr. Finnigan, the "League" gun, destruction of battrices, waste of ropes, injury from a manner whereby they could be free and nushackled, has been lecturing here. He was met by the "lads" explosion, &c., eventually compensates for the increased first outlay on the necessary additional

"That only increased velocity, and diminished length of air currents, can secure against the recurrence of explosions: that, for this purpose, one shaft ought to be apportioned to at the most 40 acres which is much more than the proportion in the metalic mines of Cornwall, or in the coal mines of Stafford shire-often more than in those of Lancashire, and sometimes in those of the northern coal field; and that no "winning" or extraction of coal in a new mine shall be allowed to be made, unless two distinct and separate shafts have been previously put down, which should be secured by act of Parliament.

"That, for facilitating the easy passage of air without obstruction, the areas of the upcast shafts should invariably equal, if not exceed, the areas of the downcast, instead of bearing, as they now do in many instances, a proportion of two to one. This is clearly evident when it is considered that the heated products of the air, after combustion, as nitrogen,

"That the plan and mode of ventilation by highpressure-steam, recommended by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, the distinguished inventor of the Bude Light, as developed in his communications to the committee, fully detailed in the report, seem peculi-

"That, considering its power, safety, and economy The plan of ventilation here referred to was laid

poor from their low and degraded position; his anxiety which was passed unanimously. Thanks were then propriety of a registration of plans and sections (as heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart, which I experienced some years, and which has heart which years are the properties of the properti in foreign countries at present), by which the dan- now, by the use of three small boxes of your invalu-NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Kidd, of Glasgow, lectured ger of inundations, from breaking into old and unable medicine, entirely left me; and indeed, I now remembered workings would be avoided; the im- enjoy better health and spirits than I have done for upon railways, &c. The remainder of the report tiemen, yours, very gratefully, applies to the medical treatment of persons injured by explosion, on which much valuable information is given. The committee further protest against the practice of employing in these mines boys at an early age-and call for the application to England of the law which, in France, Belgium, and Italy, prohibits the employment of boys vounger than eleven or twelve.

> lished a second declaration of their abhorrence of the licentious spirit of the opposition press of that city, in which they express their determination to stand by Espartera and the Government.

FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND. TO NEWS AGENTS, SHOPHEEPERS, AND AESCCIATIONS IN GENERAL.

TICKERMAN'S REAL CHARTIST BLACK. V ING, by far the CHEAPEST AND BEST ever yet effered 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

Give your Orders! Give your Orders!

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH

L tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the ments; traced class-legislation from its commencement stomach and bowels, the common symptoms of which trial. I had been afflicted with Rhenmatism many last week that two public meetings had been held for to the present time in this country: showed what are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, years, and at the time to which I refer was suffering effect it had had on the morals and co dition of the sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after acutely. I determined, as I have said, on giving labouring class. He reviewed the conduct of the Mo-meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in Old Parr's remedy a fair trial; and accordingly sent narchs, the aristocracy, and the middle class towards the stemach and bowels. Indigestion producing a for a box of the Life Pills. By the use of these pills the workies; and compared the Government of America with that of England,—showing the enormous difference in remunerating the different officers of State;
and concluded by calling upon the people to agitate

of the stemaon and powers. Indigestion producing a consequent inactivity I am enabled to say that I am now as well as ever I did. At the function of the frame, will, in this most excellent of the frame, will, in this most excellent of the grant of the frame, will, in this most excellent of the frame of the frame.

I am enabled to say that I am now as well as ever I did. At the function of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every in the frame of the frame of the frame of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every in the frame of removed. Two or three doses will convince the scarcely walk during the day-time; and at night I afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will could get no sleep. I am now enjoying excellent That all Appeals, Applications, and Proceedings speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bewels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and, instead, of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced JAMES DANIELLS. (aged 50 years.)

That all Appeals, Applications, and Proceedings under the Highway Acts (not previously disposed of every kind. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JAMES DANIELLS. (aged 50 years.)

Court on Thursday Morning at Nine of Clark. appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine according to the directions accompanying each box.

These Pills are particularly efficacious for Stof taken after too free an indulgence at table, questionable if there now be any part of the civilized they quickly restore the system to its natural state world where its extraordinary healing virtues have

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the use. At this moment the Proprietors are in possess head, should never be without them, as many dan- sion of nearly 580 letters from influential, respectable, gerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their and intelligent members of society, all bearing tesimmediate use.

cellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing yet called forth, and places it in the proud distinchead-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS, they are confidently recommended

As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the portant. It is here that, for the first time, as far as recommendation of a mild operation with the most we know, the danger of the so-called "safety," or successful effect, and require no constraint of diet and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, Davy lamp, has been publicly brought forward and or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY substantiated. It is proved as clearly as possible PEOPLE they will be found to be the most com-

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds, and at 3, Market Walk, Hudders-field; and retail by at least one agent in end, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York;
Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner,
Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt. Coates. Thompson Thireb. Wiley Facility 1988. gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, COPY of a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Copy of a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Patient to the Proprietor of this extraordinary Lambert. Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Medicine. Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, this Letter. Strand, London,"on the GovernmentStamp.

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD! READ! AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!! THE following statement of facts has been com- way's Medicine, for which he returns him his best

municated to the Proprietors of PARR'S thanks.

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co. Malton, Jan. 30, 1843.

since I last wrote for a supply of Parr's Life Pills, I weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuisfind that owing to an astonishing increase in the disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly sance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to harmless in its operations and effects, while it other interruptions of the Laws of Nature. send me twenty dozen of the small, as also a supply searches out and removes Complaints of every chaof the large size. I should wish you to forward them by railway to York, thence by carrier, as early as deeply-rooted. possible, as I am afraid my present stock will be exhausted before they reach me. I enclose you the case of a person who resides in Malton, and whose testimony may be relied upon as being strictly correct. This is but one case selected from an almost incredible number of others, which have come under my notice, in which cures have been effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Many highly respectable persons in this neighbourhood, who previous to the yet one cause is common to them all, namely, a want introduction of Parr's Life Pills had a decided dislike to Patent Medicines, are now thankful that they are quence of the limited proportion of pit and shaft able to add their testimonials to the beneficial effects

quantity of pills as ordered above, you will oblige,

Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, J. WRANGHAM. Gentlemen,-When I consider the very great relief I have experienced from the use of Parr's Life blessings of Health. Pills. I think it not only to be my duty to you but to every one who may be suffering from similar com- for any of following Diseases:plaints with which I have been afflicted, to make my astonishing case as public as possible. For a long time past I have been greatly troubled with a most Asthmas severe nervous complaint, giddiness, and swimming in the head, which increased to such a degree that at times I was compelled to leave off from my work. being unable to bear the least fatigue or excitement. At the suggestion of many of my friends, I was induced to try various medicines, but found that my complaint instead of diminishing, was daily growing worse. Having fortunately heard of the beneficial effects of Parr's Life Pills, I resolved to give them a fair trial, though I must confess with but little hopes or deriving benefit from them, after having tried so many other medicines without success; I immedial Dropsy diately purchased a small sized box of Mr. Wrang- Dysentery ham, chemist, the only agent for the sale of them in Malton, and fortunate indeed has it been for me that I did so, for though I have just finished taking this one box. I find myself so far relieved that instead of of most respectable Venders of Medicines throughdaily, nay hourly, suffering from that dreadful com- out the civilized world, at the following prices: plaint, nervousness, with its attendant miseries, I am 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box. restored to my former good health; my nerves are strong—the giddiness and swimming in my head are | sizes. totally removed, and I am now able to attend regularly to my trade. Allowing you to make whatever use you may think proper of this statement, and feeling truly grateful for the benefit I have obtained

from taking Parr's Life Pills. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant. THOMAS PATTISON, Painter. N.B. I shall be glad to answer any enquiries respecting the good the pills have done me. To Mr. T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London.

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated

by Mrs. Moxon of York. been affected with a most inveterate disease, which SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMANS LAND, enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, been medical attendants managed to be Control of the contro her medical attendants 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 Life Pills being recommended to of the result, she says she cannot express the incon-

From Mr. R. Turner, Lewton. To Messrs. T. Roberts & Co., Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London.

Lenton, near Nottingham, Dec. 12, 1842. RICHARD TURNER.

N.B.—Any person who may not credit this statement may, by referring to me, obtain satisfactory being select and more retired. answers to their enquiries.

From F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon. Jaffra, October 17th, 1842.

Sir,-I beg to inform you that having undertaken the small supply of the celebrated Parr's Life Pills. THE NATIONAL GUARDS of Madrid have pub- lately received here from you by the Rev. P. Percival, they have met with a very rapid sale, and the constantly increasing demand from every part of the province ensures to a very large extent success to the dealer, and good to the people at large. May I the dealer, and good to the poople at the dealer, and good to the poople at the expense and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by good enough to send me 1000 boxes by the very first opportunity, making, if you please, the usual discount to purchasers of such large quantities. I beg to remark that the value of the above will be given by me into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Percival, who has kindly offered to be responsible to you for the same. I remain, your obedients ervant. F. MATTHEISZ.

> Please address me F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon. To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills, Crane-Court, Fleet street.

chester. East Stratton, near Winchester, Dec. 13th, 1842. Sir.—You will remember I sent to your shop for a hottle of medicine round which was a paper containing testimonials of oures effected by the use of

Parr's Life Pills. Amongst many others I of prved Price 1s. 13d per box.

Price 1s. 13d per box.

THIS excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long
rarrs Life Fills. Amongs many others I of the medicine of longsimilar to my own case, and seeing it so successfully treated, simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills. I re-

Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester.

Parr's Life Pills are acknowledged to be all that

is required to conquer disease and prolong life. No medicine yet offered to the world ever so ra- have been disposed of. pidly attained such distinguished celebrity; it is not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their timony to the great and surprising benefits resulting from the use of the medicine. This is a mass of evi-FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly ex- dence in its favour such as no other medicine ever tion of being not only the most popular but the most valuable remedy ever discovered.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the as the best medicine that can be taken during preg- Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the officers of mines, government inspection, and medical nancy; and for children of all ages they are une- words Park's Life Pills to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides ful restorative. of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclay, and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow field; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most

> HEALTH FOR ALL!! PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

> HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Tenants), whom his Grace was pleased to send as a

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

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND. Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842. Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the

Marquis of Westminster, K.G. Lord Westminster has just received Mr. Hollo-Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

posed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not con-perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. tain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious sub- An ample consideration of the diseases of women; Gentlemen,-Though it is but a very short time stance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the also nervous debility; including a comprehensive racter, and at every stage, however long-standing or

OF THE THOUSANDS Cured by its agency many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by persevering in its use), have and important that has hitherto been published on been RISTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, after every other means had failed.

ALL DISEASES (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves. of purity in the blood and fluids), are cured by this Wenderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and add strength to bone and sinew.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many proper Trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonish- years exclusively to the various diseases of the ing Medicine, and he will soon be restored to the TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy

Rheumatism Female irregu- Retention of the Bilious com. larities urine Fevers of all plaints Sore Throats Blotches on the kinds Scrofula, King's Evil com- Gout Stone & Gravel Head-ache plaints Tic Douloureux Indigestion Tumours Constipation of Inflammation Ulcers Bowels Jaundice Worms Liver kinds complaints Weakness, from Debility

Lumbago Piles These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained as the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, where ADVICE MAY BE HAD GRATIS, and 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.



GRIMSHAW AND CO., 10, Gorce Plazzas, Liverpool, Despatch fine FIRST CLASS taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes AMERICAN SHIPS, of large Tonnage, for NEW debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death pats YORK and NEW ORLEANS, every week; and a period to their dreadful sufferings. occasionally to BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, and for QUEBEC and MON-Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years | TREAL, also first rate British Vessels to NEW THE "OLD" LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.

(BLACK BALL LINE,) SAIL FROM

LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK, her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking | Punctually on the Appointed Days, Wind permitting, Cropper, Feb. 7, June 7, Oct. 7. New Ship AMERICA, Waite, April 7, Aug. 7, Dec. 7. Lowber, — 19, — 19, — 19. Rathbone, May 7, Sept. 7, Jan. 7, Furber, — 19, — 19, — 19. ENGLAND,

EUROPE, ALSO FOR NEW YORK,

The Cabins of these Ships are most elegantly fitted introduced by the same neglect and impruden

up for Cabin Passengers, at 25 Guineas each, the Ship finding every thing except Wines and Liquers. who want to go out more economical, finding their own provisions, (except bread stuffs); and separate rooms are fitted up for families or parties desirous of The Steerages are roomy and complete as can be expected at a low rate of passage.

Three quarts of water per day, and fuel for fire, with berths to sleep in, are provided by the ships; and, by a late Act of Parliament, the ships are bound to furnish each passenger, in the second cabin or steerage, with one pound of bread, or bread

stuffs, per day, during the whole voyage. If de-tained in Liverpool more than one day beyond the appointed time for sailing one shilling per day each is allowed.

writing a letter, which will be immediately answered, the exact day of sailing and the amount of passage money told them; and by remitting or paying one pound each of the passage-money by a post-office order, or otherwise, berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till the day before sailing. Apply to

C. GRIMSHAW & CO., 10, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool. Sole Agents for Second Cabin and Steerage Communicated by Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Win- Passengers by these Ships. In Leeds to JOSH. LINSLEY.

> Accountant and General Agent. 35, Basinghall-street.

Brook hape

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS one; a case of Rheumatism, which appeared to me similar to my own case, and seeing it so successfully treated, simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills. I resolved upon giving that invaluable medicine a fair be believed by the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before Thouses Frances. 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

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

> JAMES RICHARDSON. Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.

Leeds, February 3rd, 1843.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.

BY WHICH the Trembling Hand may become Steady, the Weak Heart Strong, and Nervous 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. By the use of this Medicine (which does not contain one particle of any opiate) refreshing sleep has been obtained by those who have not enjoyed that blessng for years, and the most obstinate indigestion conquered.

Above thirty of the Nobility now use this wonder

Prepared (for the Proprietor) and Sold by E. PURSER, Chemist, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, in Boxes, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, containing directions for its use, and an address to the Patient. with testimonials attached. Sold also by all the Wholesale Houses, and respectable Medicine Van-

Boxes sent by Post, on the receipt of the amount in Postage Stamps, or otherwise. Ask for Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills.

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. Gopp. "To Dr. GRANDISON." Agents for Leeds, Reinhardt and Son.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d.

(Or sent free to the most remote parts of the Kingdom, in a sealed envelope, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.) THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER

BEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment. in all their forms and consequences; especially Stricture. Gleets, affections of the Bladder. Prostrate Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous consequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin.

Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on its victims.

This Work is undeniably the most interesting this subject, imparting information which ought to be in the possession of every one who is labouring under any secret infirmity, whether male or female.

> BY M. WILKINSON. CONSULTING SURGEON, &c.

Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his Agents. generative and nervous system, in the removal

13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and 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

of those distressing debilities arising from a secret

and effectual oure, 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 other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance whatever cause, from business, will ensure to the patient a perma-

nent 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 asscuryy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes

What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his

PURIFYING DROPS, price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that

they may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow. They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of veration to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the

Her regular day. evil eruptions of the mangnant tenuency, variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly 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. Taylor, Bookseller, near to the Post-office.

London—Mr. Butler, No. 4, Cheapside,
Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pla
York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney-street,
Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place,
Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place, Knaresboro' and High Harrogate-Mr. Langdale Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market Bookseller.

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, Bel-

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-

dence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night and on Sundays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS. Attendance ever Thursday in Bradford, from Ten to Five, at No. 4, George-street, facing East

39oeiry.

PARTING LINES ON AN OLD FOUNT OF TYPE.

Th sitting at my deak, George: Before me, on the fiper. There lies a worn-out fount of type. Fall twenty thousand score;

And many months have passed, George, Since they were bright and new. And many are the tales they've told. The false, the strange, the true! Their beauty has all gone, George; You scarcely now may trace, Upon the snowy medium, The likeness of their face.

They remind us of a man, George. Whose morn of life was full Of promise, but at evening's close Was desclate and dull

What tales of horror have they told, Of tempest and of wreck : Of murder at the midnight hour, Of war full many a "speck; Of ships that far away at sea. Went down before the blast: Of stifled cries of agony, As life's last moments passed !

Of earthquakes and of suicides, Of falling creps of cotton, Of bank defaulters, broken banks, And banking systems rotten; Of boilers bursting, steam-boats snagged, Of riots, duels fought. Of robbers with their prey escaped,

Of landslides and of water spouts. Of ants and alligators. Of serpents in the briny deep, Of giant sweet potatoes; Of children lost and children found. Finances in disorder, Of fights among the firemen.

Of thieves with booty caught.

And troubles on the border. Of flood, and fire, and accident. Those worn-out types have told, And how the pestilence has swept The youthful and the old; Of marriages, of births, and deaths. of things to please and vex us, Of one man jumping overboard, Another gene to Texas!

They've told how long sweet summer days Have faded from our view, How autumn's chilling wind had swept The leaf-crowned forest through; How winter's reign hath some and gone-Dark reign of storm and strife: And how the smiling spring hath warmed The pale flowers back to life.

I can't pretend to mention half My inky friends have told, Since, shining bright and beautiful. They issued from the mould; How unto some they joy have brought, To others grief and tears, Yet isithfully the record kept Of fast receding years.

Rebiebs.

THE FLEET PAPERS.

spon which the imprisoned "King" discourses with from Stanley Ferry! such a vigour of intellect that we are sure our

"To the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P., Her Mojesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"SIR,—The ink in which I dip my pen is black, but the fact to which I am about to call your attention is of

"Since Philosophers have become the governors of England, I have often, because I am an Englishman, Thile contemplating their acts, felt the tinge of shame burning on my cheek; but the late exhibitions of perfidy, of which you were the author, has excited in my mind such contempt and disgust towards those whom I would him respect and honour-such grief and dejection for the fallen condition of my country—such dread of the fury of Almighty God, that I want language sufficiently emphatic to describe the detestation and gloom that pervade my mind.

"You cannot fail to apprehend that I allude to the humiliating and deplorable position which you occupied in the House of Commons, when you wished it to be understood that you had almost forgotten the document in which the principle of the New Poor Law is set forth by its projectors, notwithstanding you had, in the last session of Parliament, asserted, that 'the present (Conservative) Government is conscientionaly pledged to the principle of the New Poer Law, from

"There may be those, blinded by prejudice or interest. The can conceive it possible that a member of the Government to whom that confidential document was class of persons. I believe that that 'document, was too important in itself, too awfully pregnant with

Externan or individual who had once perused it. "That was the creed of the Whig Ministers: and it was their death-warrant. You say that it is the creed of the Conservative Ministers, 'from which they will not recede;' if so assuredly it will be their downfall. "That document is the foundation of a measure which his riven asunder the only remaining bond which mited the rich and the poor-the labour and the and; and you pretend to say that you can scarcely remember to have seen it! That was the document in which the Government was recommended 'to rob the poor because he is poor -- to ' do violence to the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow'- to remove the old landmark, and to enter into the fields of the fatherles ;-it was from that document that the Whig-Government learned 'to yex the stranger and oppress him, and to affict the widow and the fatherless child'over it their rejoicing was as to devour the poor exyctly-and de you think it will be believed when you assert that you have only 'a faint recollection' of the existence of that document? It issued in the New Poor Law, which asserted the principle of Free Trade and no protection for lab ur-which required the army,

the police, spies, and the appointment of a new class of magistrates, to introduce and enforce it—and which, after all, the 'strong Government,' which you say 'is pledged to its principle,' dare not enforce; and still you would have the country believe that you have only afair recollection of its existence'! although you admitted that the subject had been brought under your notice: You pretend to have only 'a faint recollection of that document - you who, from the very commencement, may, even before the introduction of the hateful measure to Parliament, have been its most strenuous and auxious advocate—you who, to defend its enormifier, forgot the solemn character of judge, and, in the Select Committees on the New Poor Law, rivalled an Old Bailey advocate in your attempts to frighten and Perplex the witnesses to such an extent, that you received the cornomen of 'Bullying Graham!' Sir, it

in thirty impossible that 'that document' could have been fairly stamped upon your memory! I wonder, unless it be agreeable to parliamentary eliquede that a Minister of the Crown should deceive—that falsehood should there pass current for trib—that the seal of office should confer a patent for thesting: - unless such be the demoralising influence of bing that you are not hooted out of the assembly.

the circumstances, is more to be pitied than deeply Entert with him in the use of false dice and marked That was a venial offence compared with the bel dared, actually incorporated the diabolical scheme Act of Parliament, and kept the 'document secret;' bet, by the providence of God, it has been brought to high: Those men have not only cast off their political should not only be impeached for treason against the Sale, for having countenanced that wholesale scheme of the robbery of the RIGHTS of the poor, thus depring the State of the allegiance of millions), but their names should be ranked among the basest of mankind. Then (mind power, their noble rank, their wealth and blent, do but add to the infamy of the crime! Thank God, they have not entirely succeeded in degrading the mismal character—their crime will surely excite an attack will enforce their punishment.

When the sold enforce their punishment is

When Jos aid that the present Government is of the cristence of that document; you are, therefore, UNKNOWN."

to destitution and desperation-starved thousands to! death by law-made this country the seat of sui- here, the other day, it was resolved to discontinue but whose name we could not learn, was unanicides and murderers—dismantled our cottages of their the services of a paid constable. comforts and our castles of their security—a measure which has shaken the title to property, by removing 12th, a notice was posted on the door of the parish protection from labour-an enactment which is so dis-(Extract from a note to a friend, published in an American organizing in its operations, that it has produced the of the rate-payers, to be held on the 17th instant, at of their 'surplus' population!

"No, Sir, it is not impossible that you can ever forget the foundation of that measure, which has avowedly the business, when it was moved by Mr. John overturned one Government, and which will, if per- Butterworth, and seconded by Mr. Benjamin Bursisted in, as assuredly remove their successors.

"How true are those words of Holy Writ, 'He made a pit and digged it, and is fallen into the pit which he made. His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate. Truly the Government which so upon his own pate. Truly the Government which so months." But the Rev. Chairman positively refused secretly plotted against the poor are sunk down into to put the amendment. Mr. John Tomlinson said, the pit which they made: in the net which they hid is that as the chairman had refused to do his duty, he after the discovery of that secret plot against the poor, they should, continue in that transgression, they will also 'sink down into the pit'

"The fact that you wished to hide that document, that 'confidential communication,' from Parliament and the public, is proof sufficient, not only that you well remember it, but also that you knew, if once that document were brought to light, the treason against England would be discovered, and its authors consigned to deserved infamy and execration.

"You thought to have hidden that monstrous are before the eyes of the Lord, and He pendereth all his doings. His own iniquities shall take the wicked himself, and he shall be holden with the cords of his sin. And again, 'They encourage themselves in an evil matter: they commune of laying things privily; they say who shall see them? They search out iniquities; both the inward thought of every one of them, it is; both the inward thought of every one of them, in the vestry, in the contract of the country of the meeting, was better view of the meeting, and the rest of the Colloward and succeeded in catching hold of his clothes, and kept his hold for a long time, until quite existion, the Churchmen being ashamed to hold up their at each place, at twelve o'clock at noon." It is; both the inward thought of every one of them, in the vestry, that the sloop was three days between Dundee roads the trade has at the same time, been exceedingly with an arrow; suddenly shall they be wounded.' "I know not how other persons may value the discovery which Mr. Walter has made, but to my mind it is of more importance than anything which has occurred in my time."

Local and General Entelligence.

THE MUTILATED BODY AT LEEDS. ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest to enquire concerning the death of a female unknown, which was recently found in the cut at Knostrop, was resumed at the When will class made laws and a church supported Court House, Leeds, on Monday evening last, before by fraud be abolished? Speed the Charter! John Blackburn, Esq.

The Court having been opened, The CORONER enquired of the Policeman, if he had any further evidence to offer, and having been had any further evidence to oner, and having been answered in the negative, he said that the last time they met, enquiries were directed to be made of the lock keeper if any strange vessels had been known to lock keeper if any strange vessels had been known to lation agreed to by this meeting shall be printed the time necessary for them to do so, and about the period when it might be supposed the body was put this meeting shall be printed without delay, and that the deputation appointed by this meeting shall of the meeting shall be printed and circulated among the hosiers in the said counties without delay, and that the deputation appointed by in the water, and in answer thereto the lock keeper and respectfully solicit them to adopt the same. had remained in the cut; coal boats had done so, but only under ordinary circumstances, and nothing definite could be gathered from this circumstance. With regard, also, to the young woman missing from Coat Hill, near Halifax, the police had that

in the hands of the magistrates. Mr. Womersley, one of the Jury, inquired if any The philosophy of the New Poor Law, and the thing had been heard of the young woman who, at which was carried; and the whole twenty are of correct food? "secret" document, are subjects their last sitting, was stated to have been missing the right sort.

The Coroner - Inquiries have been made, and it The Anti-Corn Law party are endeavouring to get who are employed cannot earn more than three or snow at this time was lying deep on the roads, and official assignee, 72, Basinghall-street; and Mr. Atkins, readers will receive with delight our continued appears she left her uncle's house, stating she was up an address to their pet, Dicky Cobden, purporting four shillings a-week. extracts from the "Fleeters." Mr. Oastler, indeed, going to obtain a situation elsewhere. Her friends to be from the working men of Manchester, and in mems never to grow fired—he never grows weary in had no reason to doubt this, and the impression on order to accomplish this they dare not go to work well-doing. In this number for the current week their minds is, that she has obtained a situation in in that honest straightforward manner that men some distant part of the country.

the following words:-

had no idea that it was part of a human body. The Rover :place where the trunk was discovered and its immediste locality affords no evidence worth commenting upon. Immediately upon the discovery, however, the witness, Jonathan Dean, in a hasty and somewhat unfeeling manner, recommended that the trunk should be buried, and accompanied his recommendation with an expression which, at the time the evidence was given, might probably create an unfavourable impression: still there iwas nothing in his conduct but what was perfectly reconcileable and consistent with an entire ignorance of any previous knowledge of the body. It

follows, therefore, that no importance whatever can fairly be attached to anything which occurred either in the finding of the trunk or in the interval which elapsed before it was placed into the custody of the police. From that time to the present, notwithstanding numercus reports, and communications of a private nature, nothing has transpired to lead to the idendity of the body. It remains, therefore, for you to consider your verdict upon the pledged to its principles, may have retained only a evidence which has been adduced. The medical evifair recollection of its existence. Sir, I am not of that woman who had arrived at maturity, and whose age had probably been about twenty-five. From the same evidence it would appear that death woe in its consequences, to be ever forgotten by any had arisen from hemorrhage produced by violence of some description, but the absence of the head and the upper and lower extremities must leave it a matter of conjecture as to the nature of the violence offered. The mutilated state of the trunk, its having been exposed to the action of fire to a considerable extent, and then having been thrown into the river, are circumstances so utterly at variance with the probability of death having resulted from natural causes, as to raise an irresistible inference that a most inhuman and revolting murder has been perpetrated. Among the numerous conjectures which have been ventured, there was one which at first night seemed to have some plausibility in t, and that was the hope that the trunk in question had been in the hands of medical students for anatomical dissection; but when you consider that the trunk itself. while containing so many of the organs of life, had been subject to no dissection whatever—and that the limbs had been separated in a rough and unskilful manner. the presumption is, I think, repudiated. There is also the further fact, that after death, and before the upper extremities had been removed, the body had been most extensively bornt, and this of itself would serve at once to disprove the assumption that it had been the act of a medical student. If the body had been obtained for anatomical purposes, there could have existed no reason or motive for this mutilation and concealment. To argue upon the possibility of the position just alluded to, you must believe that death arose from natural causes, and that seems improbable from the medical evidence. Strongly as it might have been hoped, for the sake of humanity and the state of civilization in which we live, that this had been the work of a medical student, land without jumping at once to the conclusion that a murder. has been committed, this appeared the only feasible. explanation of the circumstances,) I am bound to say that all the evidence goes to negative such an

assumption beyond any reasonable doubt. On the other hand, revolting as such conduct would be considered, and greatly as it would be condemned, the offence would be aggravated by suffering the public excitement to continue. An ample confession would, in such a case, be both honourable and palliating. It is imposmble for the medical men to speak with absolute cersider that the empty condition of the heart and large. blood vessels, and the complete absence of any traces the public press has just been passed ably account for death in any other way. The evidence then must bring you to the conclusion until Easter! Will the people be more wise then? to give leases to his tenants, but wishes to keep alteration. Flour at late rates. thand the society of a black-leg, who tempted him to be removed at the second with a view of committing suicide, or whether that view of committing suicide, or whether that it is a many property of the second with a view of committing suicide, or whether that view of committing suicide it was the result of accident, or whether some person or norm that was a venial offence compared with the persons unknown committed murder. Medical evidence topical the interpretable of spicific and it would. I fear, by topied the proposal of wholesale murder, but as far as negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but the proposal of wholesale murder, but as far as negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but imagine that the poor fellows that are to be made negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but imagine that the poor fellows that are to be made negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but imagine that the poor fellows that are to be made negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but imagine that the poor fellows that are to be made negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but imagine that the poor fellows that are to be made negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but imagine that the poor fellows that are to be made negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but imagine that the poor fellows that are to be made negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but imagine that the poor fellows that are to be made negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but imagine that the poor fellows that are to be made negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but imagine that the poor fellows that are to be made negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but imagine that the poor fellows that are to be made negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but imagine that the poor fellows that are to be made negatives the idea of suicide, and it would, I fear, but imagine that the poor fellows that are to be made negatives. most futile hope, to suppose that the violence had been time be locked up; and that by this means the the relief of the new Turkish com, it will be persecidental. All the circumstances of the case—the people's "barking dogs" will be removed, and ceived that there is in one corner a small circular accidental. All the circumstances of the case—the mutilation—the burning—the violence to the chest after

nnknown.

Markland, one of the Borough Justices, entered the state of his health. It is entire acquiescence; and stated that the matter of being suffered to continue a member of the companies of the should not now insist on the repeal that the matter of being thus left in the hands of the Magistrates, on the state of his health. It is entire acquiescence; and stated that the matter of being thus left in the hands of the Magistrates, on the state of his health. Wool Markets.—So far as the large public sales of the following colleries, ing proper attention to the state of his health. Served some from each of the following colleries, ing proper attention to the state of his health. Wool Markets.—So far as the large public sales of Court of Bankruptcy. Morgan, official assignee, served some from each of the following colleries, ing proper attention to the state of his health. Many would fain occasionally use medicine to assist this entire acquiescence; and stated that the matter has namely, Walker; St. Lawrence; Wingate; Thornley; has now insist on the repeal this week, have, as yet, proceeded, the result of this week, have, as yet, proceeded, the result of the wools, which will be constant. And when the wools, which will be constant to the state of his health. Many would fain occasionally use medicine to assist the matter has namely, Walker; St. Lawrence; Wingate; Thornley; has not defined this week, have, as yet, proceeded, the result street, London; Bishop and Wells, solicitors, New Broadstant of Colonial and other Wools, which will be constant to the state of his health. The state of his health. It is a state of his health. The state of his health. It is a state of his health. It the consequences.

In this not possible, Sir, that you could forget a document which has been the parent of so much misery and thin has broken the heart of England—

The consequences and possible of the importance of the importa

ALFRETON.—At a meeting of rate-payers the delegates appeared to place great confidence,

CHURCH-RATE MEETING .- On Sunday, February church, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts., calling a meeting entire derangement of our manufacturing system, by a eleven o'clock in the forencon. At the time apvain attempt to relieve the agriculturists from the burden pointed, a number of working men and a few of the middle class attended. The Rev. William Goodton, "That a rate of twopence-halfpenny in the pound be granted to repair the church", &c. Mr. should move that he leave the chair, which being seconded by Mr. Henry Butterworth, on being put to the meeting, was carried by a large majority. But on the Rev. Gentleman refusing to go, it was stated that Dr. W lkins of Nottingham was ousted out of the chair; when he replied that he might have to be ousted out of it. It was then moved by Mr. John Tomlinson, and seconded by Mr. Henry Butterworth, "That Mr. Joseph Robinson do take the chair," which was carried by a very large majority. But still the Rev. Gentleman would iniquity; but, in the inscrutable providence of God, ther chair for the elected chairman, which he took, but being low in stature, he arose and mounted a take place on Monday, the 20th inst., in the vestry, between the hours of ten and four. On Monday Middle and East-Raintons, on the 28th; Shiney-last, both parties being in attendance, at ten o'clock, row, on the 1st March; Newbottle and Philadelphia, row, on the 1st March; Newbottle and Philadelphia, poverty of the people (as all were required to be up with their rates) and the unwillingness of the greatest part of the middle class to pay, the voting went on very slowly. When turned three o'clock, the churchwarden in attendance said that he had just received information that the polling was illegal, and soon after closed the book with the consent of all parties.

For the amendment 47 Against...... 9

Majority 58

framework-knitters of the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby, was held on the 20th of this this meeting shall afterwards wait upon the hosiers, TODMORDEN .- On Monday night, according

to notice, a meeting of the freeholders and ratepayers was held in the large room of the Golden a retired yeoman was fined the mitigated penalty the magistrates are to chose constables for the ensu- turn of his property to the Income-Tax Commismorning received information that her body had ing year. Previous to the meeting taking place the sioners. been taken out of the navigation at Salterhebble, league had sent round a man to get all the lackies on Sunday. There was, therefore, no necessity for and lickspittles they had at their call to attend; but affairs are so bad, that the young men are insolvent, prolonging the inquiry further, as if anything should it was all to no purpose; the lads attended, and the and can't pay their addresses. subsequently transpire, the case would be quite safe first business was electing a chairman, which resulted in placing Mr. Robert Brook in that situation. The list which they moved was met by an amendment,

having truth on their side would adopt, namely, call This was satisfactory, and the coroner then pro- a public meeting, and put Mr. Cobden and his ceeded to snm up the whole case, which he did in doings to the test by taking the opinion of the working classes in a fair and open manner; no, they It appears from the evidence of Austin and Dale that know full well, that if they were to do so, that the year, from townships within the Stockport Union. on the Sunday, the 29th of last month, they saw some. | working men of Manchester would prove to the thing floating in the river at Knostrop, which, on being world that they have no sympathy with Mr. Cobden, brought to shore, turned out to be the trank of a nor his "Free-trade" humbug. They are sending occasioned by something which his brother happened female. The same substance had been seen about the circulars to the various factories, calling upon the to say. same place the day before by Mrs. Dean; and, although employers to send a delegate to a meeting, accomcuriosity led her to touch it with a piece of stick, she panied by the following address to Dicky the

"To Richard Cobden, Esq., Representative of Stockport, in the Commons House of Parliament.

"SIR.—We the undersigned operatives in the employ ----, Manchester, address you as the leader of you for your past exertions, and to urge you to future dustry of this country. England produces a greater mediately. quantity of manufactured articles than the people with their present means of purchasing can consume. The land of this country under the influence of the so-much boasted system of protection, does not produce as much food as is requisite for the subsistence of the people. The Corn Laws and other monopolies prevent the exchange of our surplus manufactures for the food of other countries, and thus reduce the demand for our labour, lower our wages, and prevent us from obtaining a sufficiency of food, and leave us in a state of privation and suffering, whilst the industry and commerce of prevailed among the Badical Reformers. the country are made subservient to the supposed in- On Monday week, as two men were at work in a whom all other classes are sacrificed.

exalt the condition of the great mass of the people, by unhurt. endeavouring to provide an enlarged field for the exerbeing assured that in this noble struggle success will in our holy cause must be certain. Our zealous co-operation shall be freely given, and we hope that the working men through the kingdom, whatever may be their political opinions, will unite together to assist you to destroy the accursed Corn and Provision Laws, and thus strike off the shackles from our industry, and restore to

With gratitude we subscribe our names, (Here follow the signatures.)

The circular in which the address was enclosed called upon the masters to see that a delegate was sent to a meeting to be held at the Bull's Head, London-road, on Friday evening, at eight o'clock. Were these delegates to be elected by the workpeople? Not a bit of it. The employer was the party who sent the representative, -not to represent the feelings of his workfellows, nor his own opinions, but the will of his master; and, as might be exspittles' and overlookers, with a very few exceptions. Nay, in fact, there was one master there who actually stated that he was the representative of his men. some good Chartist getting into their assemblies. the present.-Naval and Military Gazette. But, notwithstanding their exertions, there were very few delegates assembled: and even those, on forts already in course of construction around Paris, account of one or two good men being present, could five others are to be formed at the following places not agree among themselves about passing the -Above Asnieres, so as to cross its fire with that of address; the honest part of them wanting to have a the fort of Brieche, and of Mount Vallerien; public meeting of delegates to be called. But this another, north of Auber Villiers; a third, to the would not answer their purpose; and the Chairman, east of Bridge St. Maur; a fourth, at Bellevue who is a well-known tool of the League, distinctly Menudon, and a fifth, at Ville D'Avray, behind stated that that would not do. But he thought that St. Cloud. Mr. Cobden would come to Manchester about Easter, A Canal is in the course of formation for the We perfectly understand the matter. The League nants mere ephemera—mere beings of an hour. therefore, they think that they can first divide, and projection, resembling a box, such as that used by honest, but their moral probity is also forfeited. They immersion of the trunk in the River Aire, and the total and the total tell them, if this be their object, they are "reckoning the surprising efficacy of a medicament now becombould not make the polity is also forfeited." then devour the flock. We beg leave, however, to apothecaries, and which is supposed to commemorate absence of any excuse or imaginable motive for such a course of proceeding must, I think, bring you to the will come boldly before the people. Let them not greatly so in Turkey, where skin diseases are compainful conclusion that the woman, whoever she may lay the flattering unction to their souls, that there mon. In fact, the preparation alluded to, (Hollobe, has been most barbarously murdered. If you can will be no one to prevent them from thrusting their way's Ointment,) is remarkable for its efficacy in all see any grounds for reasonable doubt, you will find your follies down the throats of the unwary part of the external disorders, such as gout, rheumatism, paralyverdict accordingly; but if you agree with me that the evidence is clear and convincing, you must find a verdict will call a public meeting; and if they do, we pro-

Delegates had met. The minutes of the provious many thousands, are still without the means of sub- scarce; but that of most other kinds of Hops is meeting were then read and confirmed, after which sistence. The meetings in the Olympic arena are good. the following resolutions were proposed and seconded, separately, after being ably discussed, both pro and con, and were ageed to unanimously, namely, lst. "That each colliery stand by and protect from the iron-grasp of tyranny all delegates or others duly appointed to take a prominent part in alleviating the condition of those above ground who are enslaved under ground." 2nd. "That a public meeting of the pitmen of the Tees, the Weare, Hartlepool, &c., he held on Piddington Mill on Saturday, 4th March, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the conclusion of which meeting, a delegate meeting from all collieries in Durham and Northumberland, will be held near the same place; and as business of vast importance to the coal-miners will be transacted. it is hoped there will be a good attendance." 3rd. That for the better convenience of the pitmen on the Tyne and Northumberland, another public meeting of pitmen will be holden at Scaffold-hill, on Saturday, 11th March, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the close of which there will be another meeting of delegates from each colliery in Northumberland and Durham, and it is hoped the pitmen from all parts of the North of England will individually see that it be a bumper." 4th. "That we now form ourselves into two districts, each district to hold a delegate meeting on Saturday, the 25th instant, preparatory to the public and delegate meetings on the 4th and 11th March. The Tyne and Northumberland to meet at Byker Bar, and the Tees, on the 2d; Lumley, the 3rd; and the public meeting on Piddington-hill, on the 4th; and that Mr. Brophy take the following route at the same time, viz:-Sedghill, on Monday, 27th; Seaton-Delavill and Cramlington, 28th; Holywell, March 1st; Hartley, 2nd; Cowpen. 3rd; and Neatherton and Bedlington, the 4th." "That each delegate be requested to lay the case of our oppressed brethren in Scotland before their constituents, and use their utmost to do something, for the amelioration of their distress, and that our secretary, Mr. Swallow, be instructed to write to the colliers of Scotland, requesting them to send delegates to our public meetings on the 4th and and 11th March." A vote of thanks having been awarded to the Chairman for his conduct in the NOTTINGHAM .- A delegate meeting of the chair, the delegates separated. - Correspondent.

> THERE ARE at present 22,500 labourers at work on the fortifications at Paris.

when albox of Mexican dollars went to the bottom house of ill fame !

AT THE WINCHESTER SPECIAL SESSIONS, last week. Lion Inn, to nominate twenty persons, out of which of £26; and treble duty, for making a false re-

THE Town Council of Gloucester have imposed a fine of five shillings upon those members who don't attend the meetings, or cannot assign a sufficient reason for their absence.

was killed a few days ago. It had won the extraor-

dinary number of seventeen prizes, and weighed It is stated that 1500 paupers were removed to their own places of settlement, in the course of last A Boy in the neighbourhood of Dunstable, died, on

Saturday week, in an immoderate fit of laughing, THE DISTRESS at Stourbridge is stated to have become so alarming, that numbers are subsisting on turnips alone. From a field belonging to Thomas Pargeter, Esq., as many as from five to six tons a-week have been taken for several weeks

THE PLANS for constructing a new pier at Algiers, the great movement in favour of 'free-trade,' to thank capable of giving shelter and protection to a fleet of line-of-battle ships, is fully arranged, and the funds the Broad Sanctuary, near Westminster Abbey, ron efforts on behalf of the oppressed and suffering in-voted for it. The works will be proceeded with im-

> Preston was accidentally run over on Friday last, by several coal waggons. He now lies in a very the house surgeon pronounced him to be, upon exprecarious state. One of his legs has been ampu-

An attempted revolution took place in Geneva on the 13th, but it was suppressed on the following day, and the Government were about to propose a general amnesty; considerable discontent, however,

terests of the unjustly favoured landed aristocracy, to quarry at Colern, a large quantity of soil about thirty tons, felt down and buried one of them. He "You have nobly struggled to free our beloved coun- was extricated in the course of half and hour, but try from the thraldom of Landlord monopolies, and to was found to be quite dead. The other escaped THE BEBUILDING of that part of the City of Ham-

cise of their industry. Allow as to intrest you to go on, burgh which was last year destroyed by fire, is proceeding with great rapidity. Sheit's well-known eventually attend your efforts, as the triumph of justice hotel, and several other large buildings, are nearly to his assistance, passed completely over his body, finished. The style of the new buildings generally which, bleeding profusely, presented to their eyes, is said to be not very good. THE REGENT of Spain has remitted to Barcelona

the arrears of the forced contribution, and the Spanish Government has published an official article in the Gazette apologising for the terms in which it spoke of the conduct of the French Consul, Lassets. in the disturbances at Barcelona. EARLY INCUBATION .- Mr. David Oliver, clog-

maker, Sanguhar, wishing to ascertain how early in the year canaries might breed, placed a pair in one cage on the 1st of January; and in spite of the cold Borean blasts, they carried on the work of building up to the 22nd, had eggs on the 26th, and on the 9 h of February four thriving young 'uns, which are all doing well.—Dumfries Courier.

Some very absurd reports are in circulation regarding the embodying of the militia, and we therepecied, the meeting was composed of their, "lick- fore take upon ourselves to say that there is no intention on the part of the Government to call out the militia. In fact, embodying militia regiments would be far more expensive than keeping up the However, there is seldom a meeting without regiments of the line to a larger establishment than

THE Commerce ANNOUNCES, that in addition to the

when it might be safe to call a public meeting purpose of irrigating the plains of Provence, in the scale, and, owing to the prevailing humidity of the in the Free Trade Hall; and there is no doubt summer months, with the waters which pour down atmosphere, of middling and inferior quality. Tobut it would be filled with the working classes. from the Alps. Eight hundred labourers are at day, the best descriptions were mostly taken off at of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Gibson, official We beg leave to tell him that if they dare to call a work on the canal, on which 1,200,000 frances have prices about equal to those noted on this day assignee, Basinghall-street; Ashurst, solicitor, Cheapmole for the medical men to speak with absolute certainty as to the precise cause of death; but they conpublic meeting in the Robbers' Hall; it shall be already been expended. It is expected that the se'nnight; in weathered and out of condition sorts, side, London. well filled with the working classes. And further, canal will be in operation in the month of May a trifling abatement was submitted to by the holders; Richard Mason, coal-merchant, St. Albans, Hertfordthat if Mr. Cobden will only have the honesty to next, and the irrigation is expected to be so useful for Foreign Wheat we have no variation whatever shire, March 2, at half-past two, and April 8, at blood vessels, and the complete absence of any traces come before the working men of Manchester, they that two of the farms adjoining the canal have to notice in last week's quotations. Making Barley twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street.

TRUE WISDOM .- "A wise general on the eve of of Wifal Murder against some person or persons mise them that they will not have it all their own battle makes a proper disposition of his forces beforeway, without the Chartists having a say in the hand, and does not wait till the enemy has made an The Jury then, without retiring, unanimously pledged to the principle of the New of the collection which they will not recede, you knew of the collection of decidedly comment; you are, therefore, but in the termination of the enquiry, Mr. Ralph Saturday last. Amongst the delegates present the enemy, which is sickness, but is constantly on his guard against his insiduous approaches, by pay-

THE GLASGOW UNEMPLOYED.—A few of these still continued; but with the exception of hearing speeches and suggesting new plans for relief, com-paratively nothing is being done on their behalf.— Glasgow Chronicle.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT TORQUAY. Between three and four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a small French sloop having hoisted a signal of distress, within 100 yards of the pier, the sea raging furiously at the time, four seamen put out to her assistance, and, having rendered the requisite aid, were returning, when a heavy sea broke over the boat and washed two of the poor fellows out of her. She immediately filled, and the other two sank in her, been in but limited supply, such descriptions find They all however, struggled hard to gain the shore, ready sale at full rates. Oatmeal has not been much but to no purpose-three of them sinking to rise no inquired for, and the few sales made were without more, while the fourth, who floated within reach, by change in value from previous rates. Very moderate means, it would appear, of the largeness of his dress, supplies from Ireland or coastwise are reported of with apparent signs of animation, was promptly at- all articles; and those from the interior are likewise tended to by Drs. Beamish and Batterby, but unfortunately without success.

ACCIDENT AT SEA .- During the severe gales at the beginning of last week, while the sloop James, of this port, was beating off St. Abbs Head, the mainsail, in jibbing, suddenly struck the captain, Mr. G. Anderson, and threw him overboard. As the gale was very severe, and the sea exceedingly boisterous, not the smallest effort could be made to save him. The dog, however, attempted a rescue, and perished with his master. The animal sprang over-DESTRUCTION OF TREVUCHAN TURNPIKE GATES .-

persons descroyed two turnpike gates at Trevuchan, in this county (Pembrokeshire), one leading to Tavern-spite, the other to Lampeter, and entirely demolished the turnpike-gate house, out of which the gate-keeper had gone a little time previous for the night. The mob were observed to come up to the Lampetre-road, and only three or four of them had disguised themselves. There can be no doubt that these men were from the English part of Pem-brokeshire, as a person who secreted himself in a garden just by the house had watened their proceedings and heard them converse all in English. which seemed to be their vernacular tongue, and not -We had a fair supply of Grain in our market toa word of Welsh was spoken by any of them. These day. Wheat sold from 53 3d to 68 31. Oats 2s to gates are on the Whitland trust and repaired by the 3s. Barley 3s 3d to 3s 9d. Beans 3s 6d to 4s per parishes, which seem to be the principal grievance. bushel. The excitement still continues in the lower part of Carmart henshire, notwithstanding the discharge of the military and pensioners; and some of the less "THAT'S PART of the sinking fund," as a chap said educated people pretend to have Scripture warrant when abox of Mexican dollars went to the bottom of the river.—New York Herald.

J. GILLIENNE, Esq., Advocate in the Royal Court, Guernsey, was, on Saturday week, condemned to two months' imprisonment, for stabbing a man in a bone of ill force of ill fo applicable to the situation of affairs near St. Clear, is preached from and expatiated upon by many itinerant preachers, and the multitude doubtless believe they have a warrant for their lawless doings. Great solicitors, St. Mary Axe. credit is due to the magistrates for the measures they

woman named Janet Campbell, wife of Robert Bain, and Mr. Anderson, solicitor, Cornhill. resident at Trantlemore, Strathalladale, was on her Thomas Fawcett, of Whinanada Be way to her father's, who resides at Farr, accom- dealer, Feb. 28, at two, and March 30, at twelve, at panied by her sister and a young man named Angus the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr George Green, Gordon. When about two miles past Leadnogullem, official assignee, 18, Aldermanbury; and Messrs. Dyne (it was then ten o'clock at night), she felt the pains and Co., solicitors, Lincoln's-inn-fields. of labour, and Gordon immediately started off to James Painter Davis, of Bromley, Kent, inn-keeper, THE Stirling Observer states that hundreds of Kirtomy to procure assistance and a conveyance, Feb 28, at twelve, and March 31, at eleven, at the MANCHESTER.—Doings of the League.— weavers are unemployed in that town, and that those leaving the woman with her sister behind. The Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. George Gibson, our shillings a-week.

it was with the greatest difficulty a cart could travel solicitor, White Hart-court, Lombard-street.

A PIG belonging to Mr. Gillon, of Elswick Grange, over it. When the man got back again with blankets, &c., and a bed to place the woman upon in City, money-scrivener, Feb. 24, at two, and March 29, the cart, he found her lying on the snow in the midabout a quarter of an hour previously! Her sister Mr. Kine, solicitor, 19, Gracechurch-street. stood by her in the greatest distress of mind, and nearly perished with the cold, having stripped off almost the whole of her own clothes to put about the eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. James young mother and her infant son. The parties Foster Groom, official assignee, 12. Abchurch-lane, were carefully removed, and both mother and child are doing remarkable well.-John O'Groat's

have taken to abate the disturbance. - Welshman.

APPALLING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A poor man named John Newton, aged 42, and residing in Paradise-row, Chelsea, was, on Saturday noon, returning home from Tooley-street, Borough, with a waggon heavily laden with grain, the property of his master, Mr. James Hornsby, coal and corn merchant, of Ebury-wharf, Pimlico, when by an accident not yet to be accounted for, he was, while proceeding along oted for it. The works will be proceeded with imnediately.

A Man in the employ of the railway company at other wheel could gain upon him, he was conveyed straightway to the Westminster Hospital, where amination, quite dead; although, when first brought in, he evinced symptoms of animation, by a move ment of the under-jaw. An inquest was held on the body the same evening, at the Duke of Ormond's Head, Princes-street, when a verdict of " Accidental death" returned, with a decdand of ls on the waggon. Mr. Higgs, the coroner, remarked, that it was a singular accident, that, in a thoroughfare so eminently public as the Broad Sanctuary, there should have been no persons passing by at the time of the accident, from whom to elicit some particulars, as to the manner in which the deceased came by his awful death, save the two strange young men on leposition, who could only say that they saw poor Newton lying cramped or doubled up, on some newly-macadamised road, between the shaft-horse and the fore-wheel, which ere they could approach they said, "the most horrid sight they had ever witnessed." Mr. Hornby, who was present at the inquest, deposed, that the deceased was sober in general, and was such at the time he left his wharf in the morning, and that he was not in the habit of 'riding upon the shafts;" which previous to this investigation, had been suspected, by nearly all present, to have been the cause of the catastrophe. But he was, by his master's statement, troubled with a violent cough; and the conclusion simultaneously drawn from this, was, that having arrived at the place above-mentioned, his foot stumbled against the rough macadam, which caused him to fall; and being then seized with coughing, was unable to re-gain his standing, or call to the horses to stop, before the wheel (as above) passed over him. In about an hour afterwards, his wife was conveyed to the hospital by some humano fri nest, when she was ushered into the waiting room, where, being, shortly after, informed that her husband was no more, her cries and lamentations became immediately so distressing, that all attempts to pacify her proved unavailing; and, in the evening, at the Ormond's Head, (where the inquest was holden,) she was seized with hysterics.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN FXCHANGE, MONDAY FEB. 20TH .-Since this day se'nnight, the arrival of English Court of Bankruptcy. Whitmore, Basinghall-street, land carriage and sample, have been on a very limited Bedford-row, London. the legislative atmosphere, I wonder, after such quibbling, that you are not hooted out of the assembly.

But he will already sold for thrice their former value of the conclusion, that death resulted from hemorrhage, and they cannot reason.

But he will sujust know no shame."

The censure of the public press has just been passed

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-From our grazing districts, whence the principal Coleman-street-buildings; Hopgood, solicitor, Bishorsjoining them. Will that ignorance be removed at to extend comfort and security among as many proportion of the supplies of Beasts are usually derived, gate-street.

Easter? Not a bit of it. What is the object, then? ple as he can. He should not wish to have his tethe arrivals were large. The Beef trade was in a John Evans, ironmonger, Torquay. Devonshire, very depressed state: in fact, this was one of the March 1. and April 5, at two, at the Exeter District dullest markets experienced for many weeks past; Court of Bankruptcy. Hirtzel, official assignee. the salesmen submitted to a reduction in the prices Exeter; Terrell and Roberts, solicitors, Exeter: noted on this day se'nnight of from 2d to, and in some Thompson, Field, and Co., solicitors, Cannon-street. few instances, 4d per 8ibs. Sheep came rather London. freely to hand; the quotations declined fully 2d per Abraha Sibs on those of last week. We had a large supply at one, and March 24, at twelve, at the Manchester of calves, hence the demand for them was very inactive, at an abatement of from 2d to 4d per 8 bs. nee; B.gslaw and Stephenson, solicitors. Man-The Pork trade was excessively heavy, and the cheater. figures had a downward tendency. Not a single head of Stock has been imported from abroad since 10, at twelve, and April 7, at ten, at the Newcastleour last, neither had we any here to-day.

tinues. The quotation of this morning is more par- London; Young, solicitor, Sunderland. ticularly for Y. C. in quantities, on or before the Edward Wright and George Wright, brewers, Bodend of the month small parcels of Y.C. being 43s. 8d. to 44s. For the last three months there are sellers Exeter District Court of Bankruptey. Hernaman, of Tallow at 424. 6d., and for separate months, official assignee, Exeter; Baron, solicitor, Plymouth; from August to December inclusive, at 43s. Town Poule and Gamlen, solicitors, Gray's-inn, London. tallow is 46s. net cash. Rough fat 2s, 8d. per 8lbs.; melted stuff 32s. per cwt.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.-Notwithstanding there wretched creatures were employed this forenoon in has been but little doing in our market of late. we mously called upon to preside. He briefly opened breaking the ice in our streets, at the rate of 1s per have no material variation to notice in the general the proceedings by stating the purport for which the day. The great bulk of them, however, amounting to | quotations. The supply of really fine yearlings is

> BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS .- Owing to the prevailing cold weather, there is a very steady demand for potatoes in these markets, and prices have an upward tendency, with every prospect, as the arrivals

> continue light, of further improved rates. MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, FEB. 18. Although the Stocks of Flour are not large, great inactivity has prevailed in the trade throughout the week, dealers and bakers purchasing ordinary and middling qualities with great caution, merely for present consumption; choice English Whites are. however, a very scarce article, and having of late not to any extent. There was a very slender attendance of buyers at our market this morning; but few transactions in any article occurred: and we repeat quotations nominally as on this day se'nnight. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MONDAY, FEB 20 .-

> On Saturday 6000 bags were sold. To-day the sales are again large, amounting to 8000 bags, including 2000 bales American on speculation. Prices of the close of last week are steadily supported. LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, FEB 20.

the trade has, at the same time, been exceedingly dull. Wheat has sold slowly in retail quantities, Last Monday at midnight a mob of forty or lifty and has barely sustained the prices quoted on this persons destroyed two turnpike gates at Trevuchan day se might. Flour has met a moderate demand. without change as to value. A parcel or two of very good mealing Oats have been sold at 2s 4d, and a few of fine quality at 2s 5d per 45lbs. In Oatmeal, which is held at 21s to 21s 6d per 240lbs, there has been very little passing. The few small lots of English malting Barley that have arrived have found buyers at \$33. to 34s per qr; grinding qualities have

quantities without change as to price. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, FEB 18th,

Bankrupis, &c.

A CONTRACTOR CONTRACTO From the London Gazette of Friday, Feb. 17. BANKRUPT .

Judah de Jacob Pariente, of Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, City, merchant, Feb. 25, at one, and March 24, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; and Messra. Hill and Mathews,

Thomas Patton, of Swan-street, Newington, Surrey, iron-founder, March 6, at half-past one, and March 30, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. BIRTH IN THE SNOW.—A few days since, a young George John Graham, official assignee, Basinghall-street;

Thomas Fawcett, of Whipsnade, Bedfordshire, cattle-

Henry Zuchariah Jervis, of 44, Moorgate-street,

at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. dle of the road, having being delivered of a fine boy Johnson, official assignee, 20, Basinghall-street; and Jirch Towne, of George-street, Spitalfields, chocolate manufacturer, March 4, at two, and March 21, at

> Lombard-street; and Messrs. Lawrence and Blenkarne, solicitors, 32, Bucklersbury. Aaron Gregory, of Dover, Kent, linen-draper, March 7, at one, and March 31, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Edward Edwards, official assignee, 7. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and Mesars.

> H. W. and W. C. Sole, solicitors, 68, Aldermanbury,

London.

John Pigeon Cottrill, of Worcester, grocer, Feb. 24, and March 21, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Richard Valpy, official assignee, Birmingham Messra Jones and Son, solicitors, Millman-place, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Arnold and Co., solicitors. Birmingham. William Dunn, of Barnstaple, Devonshire, currier, March 1, at half-past twelve, and April 5, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptoy, Exeter. Mr. H. L. Hirtzel, official assignee, Exeter; Mr. R. J. Bencraft. solicitor, Barnstaple; and Messrs. Maugham and Kennedy,

solicitors, Chancery-lane, London. James Walton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, saddler, March 6, and April 3, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Thomas Baker, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Messrs. Williamson and Hill, solicitors, Gray's-inn, London; and Mr. Henry Ingledew, solicitor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Wm. Adamson, of Hexbam, Northumberland, butcher, March 6, and April 3, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Thos. Baker, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Messrs. Fosters and Evans, solicitors, Bedford-row, London; and Mr.

John Lewis, of Fernhill, Shropshire, draper, March and 27, at eleven, at the Court of Bankraptcy, Birmingham Mr. Thomas Bittleston, official assignee, Birmingham; Messrs. Harper and Parry Jones, solicitors. Whitchurch, Shropshire: and Mr. Hodgson, solicitor, Birmingham. James Sartain, late of Broughton Gifford. Wiltshire.

E iward Welford, solicitor, Hexham.

but now of Corsham, Wiltshire, sheep-dealer, March 6, and April 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Mr. George Morgan, official assignee, Bristol; Mr. G. Fluder, solicitor, 1, Egremont-place, London: and Mr. B. Pinniger, solicitor, Chippenham. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hannah Newhill and Betsey Wrathmell, of Bradford,

Yorkshire, tea-dealers. John Smith and John Braithwaite, of Leeds, coppersmiths. James Wake and Jonathan Sissons, of Sutton and Goole, Yorkshire. ship-builders. Joseph Williamson and Isaac Worthington, of Manchester, card-makers. John Bancroft Bayley and Edwin Bancroft Bayley, of Pendleton, Lancashire, woollen stuff printers. William Wilson, and Charles Wilson, of Wakefield. Yorkshire, painters. John Schofield and Joseph M'Cartney, of Manchester, tea-dealers. James Dalglish and Robert Wm. Dalglish, of Liverpool, merchants. Matthew Pennington and Richard Pennington, of Huddersfield, joiners. John Harrison and John Pearson, of Liverpool, merchants.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, February 21.

John Stanton, victualler, Lowestoft, Suffolk, to surrender March 4 at two, and April 4, at eleven, at the Wheat up to our market, coastwise as well as by official assignee; Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, solicitors, Margaret Oxborrow, pawnbroker, Stockport, Chester.

1. at eleven, and 29, at one, at the Court of Bank-

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, FEB 20. ruptcy, Basinghall-street. Lickington, official assignee,

Abraham Viskers, ironmonger, Manchester, March 7, District Court of Bankruptcy. Hobson, official assig-

John Challan, timber-merchant, Sunderland, March upon-Type District Court of Bankruptcy. Baker, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Swaine, Ste-Tallow.—The depression in this market still convens, and Co., solicitors, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

min, Cornwall, March I, and April 5, at one, at the George Seaborn, baker, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, March 7, and April 12, at one, at the Bristol District



(Concluded from our Eighth page.)

very great importance to the people of England, Irelana, and Scotland. It was a matter of great importance to them whether they should respect their tribuna's and their judges. He would tell the the Noble Lord. He had endeavoured to show to

dealt with. Several petitions had been presented against him, and it was a remarkable circumstance. that all but one were conched in the very same words. From what source these coinciding documents were produced, it was not for him to say; but he trusted the House would not allow a public serbe borne down by unjust pressure.

Lord John Russell was of opinion, that a motion of cecsure ought not, except in the gravest cases, to pendence of the Judges. Nor was his objection endeavoured to oppress any of the Queen's subjects, he might have felt it necessary to make an exception from what ought to be the general rule; but Lord Abinger's character precluded such a supposition. He, however, could not agree in the view taken by the Attorney-General. In troubled times it was peculiarly necessary that the charges of the Judges should be mild and temperate, because the sentences would thus obtain the more complete and general acquiescence, Lord Abinger's charges were objectionable, as mixing political with legal matters, and so withdrawing the minds of the jury from the one proper subject of their cognizance. Lord John Russell then selected some particular paragraphs as exemplifying his objection. They proved, in his opinion, that Lord Abinger, having much legal and much political knowledge, had brought his political knowledge to bear where his legal knowledge alone ought to have been exhibited.

Sir James Graham rejoised in the Noble Lord's determination to oppose this motion, the more especially because he felt assured that, in the present circumstances of the country its success would have alarmed the friends, and encouraged the exethe conduct of Judges had been impugued, the had been pursued in the case of Sir Elijah Impey, of Judge Fox, of Lord Ellenborough (with reference to Lord Cochrane), and of Sir Jonah Barrington. In Baron Smith's case, indeed, an inquiry was to be held culpable in an English Judge to expound privileges, but likewise to restrain popular license when it threatened danger to the common good.

Abinger's judicial character. John Russeil for refusing his support to the motion. Mr. Warson could not give a silent vote on the present occasion, as he intended to give it in supsimple reason, drawn from a former speech of the Noble Lord the member for North Lancashire in the case of Baron Smith. The Noble Lord, on that occasion, said, "We impute no metives—we do not condemn Baron Smith. We merely say that there is a prima facie case, which calls for inquiry, and the House is bound to make that inquiry"- (near, hear, hear)-On this occasion he (Mr. Watson) imputed no motives to Lord Abinger, he did not condemn that Learned Judge, but he did say that very grave and serious charges had been made by his Hon. Friend; and the representatives of the people them. How far the inquiry was to be carried would depend on the evidence which his Hon. Friend might be able to bring before the House. He differed with Department, that to vote for inquiry was to con- tion of justice—(cheers) that those who, under pretext of advocating such principles, broke the peace, and were the cause of public disturbance, were to be visited with punishment. The country was excited at the time the Learned Judge's charge was delivered. It behoved the Learned Judge to give calm and temperate directions to the grand jury and the petry jury, who who voted with Mr. Duncombe:were then too much inclined to punishment, and required such calmness and temper as were evinced by Lord Chief Justice Tindal-(hear, hear). He (Mr Watson) repeated that he did not judge upon these matters now, but he thought they called for inquiry. He certainly thought with all respect to Lord Abinger, that he had not shown himself a very Bowring, Dr. good politician. He was an instance in support of what was sometimes said, that ian yers were very bad politicians—hear, hear, and laughter).

Mr. CARDWELL had been a witness of Lord Abinger's dignified conduct at the trials, and would

nothing which should prevent him in the performance Dennistoun, J. of his duty to the public from taking the sense of the Duncan, George House as to whether there should be any inquiry into Dundas, J. C. the conduct of this Judge. The Right Hon. Bart. the Dundas, Adm. Secretary of State for the Home Department said it Eiphinstone, H. Morris, David would ill become him to be the fulsome panegyrist of Ewart, W. Lord Abinger, and he immediately followed up the de- Ferguson, Col. claration by pronouncing the warmest and most fulsome Fleetwood, Sir P. O'Brien, W S. panegyric that had been delivered on the whole conduct Gill, Thomas of the Noble Lord-(hear, hear). The Hon. Member for Horsham complained that he (Mr. Duncombe) had introduced reference to recreancy and political apostacy. But the Hon, and Learned Gentleman might have recollected that in his aliusion to the political apostacy of a former day, he was quoting an expression of the Right Hon. Barones the Secretary for the Home Department, who, move for certain returns, with the view of in addressing the electors of Cumberland, denounced Sir James Scarlett as a recreant Whig-(hear, hear). Yet now they were told by the Right Hon. Baronet, that, to legislate upon it, should be in possession of. He

they on his (Mr. Duncombe's) side of the House, would

ferent language from that of the speech to which he had

referred, and which he would now take the liberty of reading to the House. (Laughter). The House would recollect that it did not contain his (Mr. Duncombe's) sentiments, but those of the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department. They came before the public with the authority of a Minister of the Crown, for the Right Hon. Baronet was then First Lord of the Admiralty under Lord Grey's Government. It was at the time of the General Election for Cockermonth:-"The last time I addressed you from these hustings, I remember I had a wish to know who represented the Borough of Cockermouth, and, except the returning officer, no man could tell me—(a laugh)—and who now represents that Borough-ia voice: Scarlett)? Ay; and sorry I am to hear him named in that way, for he was once a valued friend-[I am glad (said Mr. Duncombe) he is restored to that honour. (Laughter.] Yes; the Ex-Attorney General, a recreant Whig, a follower of Fox, a nominee of Earl Fitzwilliam, a man honoured and respected until he began to wage (an infamous) war with the press—(cheers)—he, I say, has been obliged to fly from the indignation of the people, and seek refuge in Cockermouth under the wing of my Lord Lonsdale. He has crept into the House of Commons through the

postern gate of which a reverend vicar, now on these hustings, keeps the key. He has skulked from the offended majesty of the people-(loud laughter)-and is to be found the representative of those burgage tenures for which the late Mr. Satherthwaite showed so much fondness-(A voice in the crowd: ' How do you like that, my Lord ?" - And I say new," said Mr. Dancombe, looking at Sir James Graham, "how do you like that, my Lord"-(lond laughter, in which the Mem-

DEBATE ON MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION. | a Privy Councillor was not to have political opinions? Of course he might, but a Judge had no business to bring his politics upon the bench, any more than a clergyman had to bring them into the pulpit. The Hon, and Learned Gentieman said that Lord Abinger only claimed what the Chartists claimed for themselves. Nobody thought of denying that the Noble Lord might have Honse that since Lord Abinger's appearance on that political party sentiments. He might indulge them in Commission, Special Commissions were held in detes- the Heure of Lerds, at the Carlton Club, at Norwich tation and contempt. But, so far as the other judges or anywhere else; but he had no right to let them inwere concerned, they had a beautiful contrast with fluence him on the judgment seat, when the lives or liberties of men were at stake, and where the Noble some Scotch friends that the conduct of Lord's politics might do serious injustice to several in-Abinger was the exception and not the rule. Every dividuals. He (Mr. Duncombe) confined himself to the sort of care was taken in the English courts in the printed charges of Lord Apinger, though he did not trial of a cause; whereas in the Scotch courts they know who they might not as well rely on the reports of had nobody to defend prisoners except mere lads the Times or the Mancheter Guardian, which some and youths. Nothing showed greater abuse than the Hon. Members seemed to sneer at. He believed that Scoren criminal courts ; the prisoners were all ready | the Times and the Manchesler Guardian possessed some cut and dried" for condemnation-(laughter), of the best reporters in this country. Those reporters There were not more than two or three lawyers in a attended on the occasion, and he had reason to believe court, as d these were mere "spoons"-(loud laugh- that they were prepared to prove the correctness of their ter). Not one man made his fob heavier or his reports. Lord Abinger's published versions of the pocket richer-(laughter). He hoped that, if wit- charges had never appeared until notice was given at a nesses could not be examined at the bar of the public meeting that they would be brought before the House, at least steps would be taken to inquire House of Commons. They did not materially differ from into the grievances complained of by the petitioners the reports in the Times; but words were inserted here and to redress them, and that no shuffling excuses and there, which gave, in point of fact, to some sentences would be made to prevent justice being done—(hear quite a different meaning from that of the newspaper report. If the Committee of Inquiry had been granted, he Mr. SCARLETT (Lord Abinger's eldest son), in a could have proved to them that the report, which had low voice, and with visible emotion, appealed to the been so much quoted, was not the most correct report: House whether the Learned Judge had been fairly and he was surprised that when the Hon. Member for Bute had quoted the examination of a witness by Lord Abinger, proceeding from the reperter sent down by Government, that he did not also quote the charge of collar! Work! Work!! Work!!! The time Lord Abinger by the same reporter. Mr. S WORTLEY had not the report.

Mr. DUNCOMBE-Yes; but you might have got i'yant, who had done his duty long and faithfully, to (hear hear). If he could have got the inquiry, the parties could have been produced to shew that the report published by Lord Abinger was not a correct report. The report also given by Mr. Gurney was at the combe entertained by this House. To sanction such mand of the Government, and could have been produced. attempts would be effectually to destroy the inde- He said that this was a fit subject for inquiry- (hear, hear.) The Attorney-General had complained of these diminished by the form of this motion, confining petitions. He said there were but six or eight of them. itself to inquiry alone. Had Lord Abinger wilfully; and there was not one that proceeded from the parties aggrieved. He should like to know what would be the effect of producing these petitions. He had read a letter from one of the parties (Wilde) stating his complaint which he conceived to be equal to a petition. But let him suppose that he had presented a petition from Wilde, er any other of the prisoners, would they, on the other side, consent to an inquiry? Would they consent to an inquiry if petitions hereafter were produced? Not a bit of it. As they would not consent to the present motion, under the circumstances in which it was brought forward, so they would not consent to it under any other circumstances. Why then, throw out your objections, which, if removed, could be of no avail? This was a sert of special pleading on the part of the Attorney-General which he did not expect; for if he produced those petitions, he would be as far removed from inquiry as ever-(hear, hear) And then the Hon. Member for Woodstock had said, that if they encouraced petitions of this sort, they would have petitions from every disappointed suitor, who would be coming to that House and asking them for redress, and seeking for an inquiry into the conduct of the Judges-(hear.)-Was that the case at the present moment, when the Hon. and Learned Attorney-General complained that they had not a petition from one of the disappointed mies, of law and order. On former occasions, when suiters; and if they had, then another Hon and Learned Gentleman told them they should have no inquirycourse had been, not to propose inquiry, but to lay (cheers). Why, it was utterly impossible to please these substantive charges on the table. This latter mode gentlemen. This was not a case of private wrong. The whole nation was interested in this question, and the whole of the people were looking to it; and they were about to see them in that House put a direct negative on the motion for an inquiry. The Hon. and Learned inquire into the origin of the late disturbances in the show that the League manufacturers could not be inter- from the serious and criminal accusations brought. At the end of some six months from that aunouncement moved for and granted, but the order directing it Attorney-General said he would meet this motion by a manufacturing districts: and that the Hon. Member was discharged a few days afterwards. He could direct negative, and he said that he had an objection to not help concurring with Mr. Scarlett, who had ob- Judges delivering charges that had a political tendency; openly stated, in moving this portion of the amend-served that the time was not yet come when it was but then he denied that the charges of Lord Abinger ment, that he was prepared with EVIDENCE to PROVE had a political tendency—thear, hear). But then other that "the Strike" was originated by the Anti-Cornto be held enlipable in an English sludge to expound supporters of the Noble Baron, who had spoken that Law League. Let the reader bear in mind that this tion. It was the duty of a judge, not only to con-tend against the encroachments of prerogative and Other Hon. Gentlemen were more candid than the At-Other Hon. Gentlemen were more candid than the At. was the charge, and that this was the offer. Let the torney-General, for they not only said that the charges reader remember these things, when reading over the had a political tendency, but that they ought to He concluded with a warm panegyric on Lord have a political tendency, because they arose out of political events—thear, hear.) No one attempted to Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD found fault with Lord answer the argument of the Honourable and Learned for Manchester. Member for Cork, that if the charges should necessarily be of a political character, why was it that Chief Justice Tindal, who had also to dispose of political port of the motion of this Hon. Friend the Member trials, did not deliver charges of exactly the same chafor Finsbury. He would do so, for a very short and recter? He thought that of all the debates he had bound to rebut with the utmost indignation. It had ever heard in that House, there never was one in which there was to be found so little of argument and of League had by the violence of their speeches-(loud Mireason in opposition to a motion—(hear.) They were, inisterial cheers,—and by the insinuations which they he said, determined to screen this judge. The public, had thrown out at public meetings—trenewed cheering) however, would judge them and condemn them. He __induced men to commit unlawful acts-(cheers.) Now was satisfied that the public could come but to one he was prepared to say, that if there had been at any of conclusion with respect to those in that House, and the meetings of the Anti-Corn Law League any remarks less. No indignant demand for investigation; no of the labours of the Truck Committee! and they that was, that they, in their desire to screen a delin- that could be for one moment supposed to allude to the quent judge, lost sight of that which was owing to- commission of such acts as had been alluded to, he said challenging of inquiry; no daring the accuser to bring took precious good care not to offer to second Mr. The remainder of the sentence was lost in loud cries of at once that there were no men in this country more forward his proofs; no offer of testimony to rebut the Ferrand's motion this time, for an inquiry into the Ave. the delinquencies of the judge would go forth to ing those meetings to denounce with judignation the would not do their duty-if they did not inquire into the country—they showed that it would not bear that propounder of such suggestions. (Cheers.) He denied inquiry, which he challenged them to enter into. He that the speeches which had been delivered possessed said that the public would come to the conclusion that, the character ascribed to them—(hear, hear.) But it in their desire to screen a judge, they lost sight of that was said that these meetings had been the original cause the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary for the Home which was due to the pure and impartial administration of the disturbances which had taken place. If that the appointment of a Committee of Public Safety"! It thorough investigation. Those charges must be met

Watson) would withdraw from voting on the quest racy of what Lord Abinger had published. He might a Commissioner to inquire into the origin of the disturbthe pamphlet put forth by Lord Abinger, and pamphlet was taken from the Times, and only some of the House—thear).

other matters stated by his Hon. Friend, into which small alterations made in it—(laughter.) such as any

Sir J. Graham—" I said that I did not send a Comit was absolutely necessary to inquire. The charge one would make who wished to correct the mistakes—| missioner, and that there was no such report as the Hon. made by the Learned Judge, either to the grand or, the usual mistakes of a report. Further, he had the Member alludes to"—(cheers.) petty jury, was not a legal charge. He did not say best reason for believing that if that report were comthat every person in this country had a constitutional pared with the short-hand notes taken by Mr. Gurney, right to advocate any principles of Government, pro. it would make it appear that there was less point-in vided he did it by peaceable and lawful means; but many of the allusions less point, than in that report which Lord Abinger had published. The House then divided—

Against 228 Majority.....155 The following names constitute the minority of 73,

Aglienby, H. A. Gore, Robert Pechell, Captain G ainger, T C. Plumridge, Capt. Archbold R. Barnard, E G. Hall, Sir B. Ponsonby, Hom. J Berkeley, Hon. C. Hastie, A. Ricardo, J. Lewis Berkely, H. F. Hawes, B. Roche, Sir D. Hay, Sir A. Roebuck. J. A. Holland, Robert Ross, D. E. Brotherton, J. Horsman, E. Russell, Lord E. Bustvild, Wm. Hume, Joseph Stansfield, W R. Hutt, W. Strickland, Sir G. Chapman, B. Christie, W. D. James, Wm. Strutt, Edward Cobden, Richard Johnson, General Thornely, Thos. Colborne, W. R. Layard, Capt. Turner, Edmund Mr. DUNCOMBE, in reply, said he had listened atten- Collins, W. Leader, J. T. Villiers, Chas. P. tively to hear whether anything might fall from those Cowper, Hon. W. Listowel, Barl of Wak ey, Thomas opposed to the motion which should induce him to Crawford, W.S. Macauley, T. B. Ward, H. G. withdraw it. He was bound to say he had heard Dawson, H. T. V. Majoribanks, S. Watson, W H. Marsland, H. Wawn, John T. Martin, John Williams, W. Mitcalfe, Henry Wood, B. Mitchell, T. A. Yorke, H. R. TELLERS. Duncombe, T. S. Murphy, F. S. Napier, Sir C. Wallace, R.

Paget, Frederick Captain PECHFLL, understanding that the Right Hon. Baronet, the Secretary for the Home Department, intended to re-introduce this session a measure partly similar to that which he had proposed during the last session, and that which would involve the procuring information upon the subject, which he thought that the House, before it proceeded looking at the whole past life of this Learned Lord, he moved for a "Return of the number, names, and ages and the number for each union and for each year, from the 25th day of March, 1835, to the 25th day of March, 1842; with the population of each union, according to the last census. Also, "Similar returns for offences in workhouses of parishes and unions governed by guardians, vestrymen, or parish officers under local acts and 22d Geo. 3, c. 83, known as Gubert's Act, or not included in any Poor Law

> Union."—Agreed to. Mr. William Williams moved for a return of the sum expended in every Poor Law Union in England and Wales, in each of the years ended Ladyday 1841 and 1842; specifying the sum expended in salaries and establishment charges, the sum expended in in-door relief, the sum expended in outdoor relief, and the aggregate amount of the same; also the number of persons who received in door relief, and the number of persons who received outdoor relief in those years.

> Return ordered. Major C. BRUCE, in moving that a petition, formerly presented from the workmen employed in the Lowerhill Colliery, in Fife, be printed and distributed, gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, call the attention of the House to a petition from certain colliers near Dunfermline, and other places in Scotland, praying for an alteration in the Mines and Collieries Act. He would also move for leave to bring in a bill to allow unmarried females, above eighteen years of age, to be employed in mines in

REDDITCH.—The needlemasters of Redditch said on the subject of the treatment of the labouring bers on the Ministerial Benches, except Sir James Gra. are beginning to make the enters of cheap bread feel classes by the manufacturers.—(loud cries of 'oh'.) rist of Lord-Abinger, he (Mr. Dancombe) entirely agreed with him, and wished he had not, by going further, made it necessary for him to allude to the Cockermouth disch, if they iquire. In fact, the fellow visits every speech. The Hon, Member for Bute asked whether petry tyrant in this locality.

| Accorngion, been the leader of a riotous mouse in the sweet and Accorngion, been the leader of a riotous mouse in the sweet and Accorngion, been the leader of a riotous mouse in the sweet and Accorngion, been the leader of a riotous mouse in the sweet and Accorngion, been the leader of a riotous mouse in the sweet and Accorngion, been the leader of a riotous mouse in the sweet and by force, threats, and intriduction, prevents such good care of a poor and, comparatively, innocent friends had promised him donations towards the exhaust of the disturbances, said, 'Any appeal to justice, friends had promised him donations towards the exhaust of the disturbances, said, 'Any appeal to justice, friends had promised him donations towards the exhaust of the disturbances, said, 'Any appeal to justice, friends had promised him donations towards the exhaust of the disturbances, said, 'Any appeal to justice, friends had promised him donations towards the exhaust of the disturbances, said, 'Any appeal to justice, friends had promised him donations towards the exhaust of the disturbances, said, 'Any appeal to justice, friends had promised him donations towards the exhaust of the disturbances, said, 'Any appeal to justice, friends had promised him donations towards the exhaust of the disturbances, said, 'Any appeal to justice, friends had promised him donations towards the exhaust of the disturbances, said, 'Any appeal to justice, friends had promised him donations towards the exhaust of the disturbances, said, 'Any appeal to justice, friends had promised him donations towards the exhaust of the disturbances, said, 'Any appeal to justice, friends had promised him donations towards the exhaust of the disturbances, said, 'Any appeal to

THE DEFENCE FUND. " By Sr. George! but the work goes bravely on!" selves in earnest! Upwards of £70 has been forwarded within seven days! Mr. CLEAVE has received for, valuable services rendered!

the affair is over, and the result known, we will befriended the prosecuted and the persecuted.

To the good work, we again invite the people

Slacken not your exertions. Keep up to the is short, and the calls are urgent!

THE LEAGUE OUTBREAK.

RESULT OF HOWICK'S MOTION AND FERRAND'S AMENDMENT.

In last week's Star we detailed, up to the time of going that while the amendment included Howick's motion, it bound "the House" to an enquiry into the effects of the operation of Machinery upon the producing classes, and also into the origin of "THE STRIKE" outbreak in August last, which the mover of the amendment the door of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

There was one thing observable in the debate which directed especial attention: the silence of the League M.P's respecting Mr. FERRAND's serious charges; Wednesday night last, not one of the members had touched upon the charge, either in support, refutation, stances."-(Cries of ' Name.') or denial. Indeed it was not till Friday night, the night that the debate closed, that any attempt was made to grapple with the accusation. How the accusation was met; how it was repelled, and replied to; how it was answered, we are just now going to see.

The reader will remember that one portion of Mr. FERRAND's amendment was, that the House should answer to that charge, and the defence of the League, offered by Mr. MILNER GIBSON, the League member

On Friday evening he said:-

Honograble Gentlemen on that side of the House were Oh, oh," from Members on the Ministerial benches] likely than the persons who were in the habit of attenddemn Lord Abinger. If it were so, he (Mr. SCARLETT had one word to add as to the accu- cretary of State for the Home Department, who had sent

he had gone in two capacities: -one, professionally to exertions? He was sent down at the precise time of thought right that he should hold his tongue- (hear, would ask Honourable Gentlemen to apply their minds to the denial of the anti-Corn Law League, that they had had nothing to do with the late disturbances. The of manufacturers ;-of men who employed nearly twothirds of the population of Lancashare, and to whom the country was indebted, not for having inst ucted the people to break the peace, but for having opposed whose property was most exposed to destruction and waste were likely to commit acts the tendency of he asked, so exposed to the operations of a lawless mob as that of the manufacturer? and would not their own ble argument for accusing the opposite party of that which they laid to the charge of the League-(che rs reduction of wages; and the first reduction of wages had declined and their profits had diminished : indeed, he believed the cotton trade never was in a worse condition. But what did the Conservatives say in the speeches they made in various places? and, above all, what did they do by means of the press? They employed themselves in every way to excite the labouring classes against their masters—(cries of 'oh, oh, oh,' from the ministerial benches, and cheers from the opposition). He would read one or two extracts which no,' from the ministerial benches)-then, at any rate, it was the organ of the Conservative party-(cries of oh') He said this without hesitation, because he articles which were not congenial to their readers-(renewed cries of 'oh'). He did not make the charge against gentlemen opposite, and should not have said a word about the matter if Honourable Members had not got up in that House, and imputed to the members of the Anti-Coro Law League acts little short of murder. Will those belonging to the Anti-Corn Law League silently submit to be charged in this way-(cries of oh, oh' from the ministerial benches)? He felt

lion, and accused the members of that body of making

speeches which almost led to the commission of acts of

murder-(hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches.)

Let the house then see what the Standard newspaper

destruction.'-(ories of 'oh.') This, be it recollected, It does not explain away the fact, that the printing It will be seen that COBDEN tried the League's tactics THE NORTHERN STAR, destruction.'—(ories of 'oh.') This, be it recollected, It does not explain away the lact, that are process the process of "violent and threatening language" towards Sir the manufacturing districts. Again, some time after- and that its appearance on the walls caused universal Robert Peel, with considerable effect. A confounded wards, at about the period of the disturbances, it was an automounded stated in the same newspaper:—'There is no real attention, and paved the way for THE STRIKE. It snubbing was the consequence! He will not soon forget excess of labour, though you, the millowners, make an does not explain away the fact that a meeting was the castigation his impudence and insolence received. The people have, this last week, bestirred them- with men one year, with the certainty of abandoning sures thus far detailed; which meeting was attended by Mr. Roebuck, who happily exposed one of the most of nature by working women and children in rivalship all men, women, and children, the next year to and addressed by the men who had been privately con- barefaced attempts at intimidation ever made. Mr. famine.' Again, a few days afterwards it says :-' When before have Englishmen, Englishwomen, Eng-£60; and this office upwards of £10. This is lish infants, had to work under the cudgel and thong encouraging: it shows that the people, amidst all for more than ten hours a-day?' He found, also, in an their poverty, spare from their scanty meal a crumb following passage:—'As a mere matter of policy, article of the same newspaper of a subsequent date, the to serve their friends who are in the toils of the therefore, the course which has been pursued by the enemy for the people's sake! It is the visible mani- manufacturing capitalists has been most injudicious, festation of the people's estimation of, and gratitude putting altogether aside the consideration of reciprocal moral duties or Christian feeling for the poor or oppressed. The impression continues uniform We do not give the particulars of the subscriptions that the misguided persons that have been or may be this week. The crowded state of our columns is one guilty of excesses during the excitement of the strikes reason; a desire to print all the Subscribers' Names should be as lemently dealt with as is considered the supremacy of the law. (Loud cries of 'oh, oh, should be as leniently dealt with as is consistent with together is another. For this latter purpose we from the Ministerial benches) He did not deny that shall reserve all further particulars 'till after the these persons should be leniently dealt with; but were trial; merely stating the gross sums raised. When net the opinions which he had just read equivalent to teaching the labouring classes the pernicious doctrine that masters could keep up the rate of wages to the exhibit to the world a full list of those who have labouring classes, and that to reduce wages was nothing more nor less than to rob the labouring classes. He would ask, could anything tend more to excite the people in the manufacturing districts against their does not explain away the fact, that a meeting of the late! Brougham was not "mad" when on the side of masters than the utterance of such sentiments as these -(hear, hear)? He would read one more passage from the Standard, which was written after the disturbance had subsided—(loud cries of 'question' and 'oh' mined to "march into Manchester, to see the masters inciters to assassination! from the Ministerial benches) "A longer continuance at the Exchange, and have a bit of talk with them The cry of "madness," however, will not blunt the of the turn out, however, must exhaust the savings' banks deposits, and reduce the labouring manufacturers to utter destitution-a circumstance of which the millowners will know how to take advantage in the next in Person! It does not explain away the conduct of League should have shown that there were no grounds

adjustment of wages. The expression of feeling among several managers of the leading firms connected with for the charge made against them; and they would have the manufacturing labourers has gone already as far as it can be useful, and in many instances something too far. The attention of the Legislature must be directed particularly oh, the son and partner of an Alderman spite of all the clatter about "madness" that can be to press, the progress of the debate on Lord Howick's to the subject next session, and doubtless a good Magistrate of Manchester, and leading Leaguer, who raised! motion and Mr. FERRAND's amendment. We showed, Factory Law and a greatly amended Poor Law will be the result. Let the manufacturing labourers look patiently for these benefits. Any further active proceedings can only injure themselves.'—(Renewed cries of draw them, giving them beef and ale after the exploit, "madness," reminds us of another matter connected with in charges which they could not justify, and they refused to hear the defence. But did not the extract which he had just read look very like a suggestion to the does not explain away the sending of Delegates from the Select Committee. We have heard a great noise pledged himself, before all the people, to bring home to labouring people to act against machinery?—(cries of the Town of Ashton to the other parts of South and lately, and seen a famous stir, made, about the £50,000 'Oh.') He would ask the Right Hon. Baronet who sat opposite whether he was not aware that mills had been burnt and muchinery had been destroyed in Manufacturer, to "get the people out;" nor does it ment of their purposes. But what will the public think ensued upon the motion and amendment, to which we the manufacturing districts in the presence of the police. the magistracy, and country gentlemen, and not one hand was held up there to protect this property?-(Cries of 'Where?' from the Ministerial benches). and also the silence of the Home Secretary upon Why, in the manufacturing districts; and he was sure away these things; and till these things are fully in- which so much bother has been made?! Twice fifty the same subject. Up to the close of the debate on the Right Hon. Bart could confirm his statement, if he

> This, then, is the answer of the League! They are charged before the country with being the authors and and rebut! These are the charges that can be brought It is very seldom that the League publish any state originators of "the Strike" disturbances; evidence is home to them, if a fair opportunity of inquiry is af- ment of their income and disbursements, even the most offered to bring the charge home to them; and here is forded. If the League were not conscious that they general. We have, however, some data furnished by

resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to offered evidence! Then we have a train of reasons to as a defence! They would not shelter themselves expenditure had been, for the then passed year, £10,000 openly stated, in moving this portion of the amend-"There had been a statement made which he thought causing and perpetuating it, because it described and Committee; and through his labours a system of the been insinuated that the Members of the Anti-Corn Law Mill-owners; and advised that the "misguided persons tives engaged in manufacturing pursuits was laid consistent with the supremacy of the law "! This is than they liked. They have been very careful how foul, and slanderous, and criminal accusation!

Ah! the answer is no answer at all! It does not That "inquiry," however, we must have! The which would have procured a tribunal before which if one hundred persons cast lots amongst them, and the people must speak out! Mr. GIBSON-"The Solicitor of the Home Office had lot should fall upon him, he would take the lot to deprive The inquiry can yet be had. Though Mr. FER- will be for the people to ask Parliament the reason why. sent Mr. Gregory into the manufacturing districts; and Sir Robert Peel of life. He felt convinced that no RAND, as will be seen by the report of the proceedhe had gone in two espacities:—one, professionally to assist in the legal proceedings against certain persons in such attempt ought to be made upon any pretence ings in the House of Commons on Friday night God the people are not! If the seats of Hon. Members custody: the other of a confidential nature. What whatever; but was persuaded of this, that when Sir withdrew his amendment, he did not preclude himself are only held at the beck and controll of the League, could have been the second object of Mr. Gregory's Robert Peel went to his grave, there would be but from moving it again as a distinct motion. Indeed the people have not yet sworn allegiance to it. And if the disturbances; he had some duty of a confidential few shed one tear over him." It does not explain away we think he acted wisely in withdrawing on the oc- the Parliament dare not to grapple with the Leaguers. nature to perform, and, considering that he was the the meaning of young Finch, of Liverpool, who "ad-casion referred to, and under the circumstances. His why then the people must try! solicitor of the Home Office, he asked whether it was vised the organising of the colliers for a GENERAL amendment had other objects mixed up with the "inany great tax on the belief of the country to suppose STRIKE, as a means of carrying the Repeal of the Corn quiry into the Outbreaks." It included Lord Howof the disturbances which had arisen, and that, having Laws and the Charter." It does not explain away ICK's motion, which was sure, from the course of the nothing to say on the subject that was satisfactory to the meaning of Alderman Chappell, of Manchester, debate, to be rejected; so that this fact, would, of the members of her Majesty's Government, it had been who distinctly said in open meeting, that "the only itself, have recured the negativing of the amendment. hear)? That, he thought, was the fair construction to plan now left to the Mill-owners was to STOP THEIR Another object contemplated by the amendment was be put on these proceedings—(hear, hear). But he FACTORIES," and force the hands into the streets. does not explain away the meaning of John Brooks, workings of machinery upon the operative classes. who talked about "something terrible just about to hap- This, too, was a question not likely to secure the coanti-Corn Law League was composed for the most part pen that would bring some folks to their senses;" nor operation of many, who might have been disposed to the meaning of his brother Leaguer that talked about vote for inquiry into the conduct of the League in "ARRESTING THE WHEELS OF GOVERN- connection with the outbreaks. Besides, one great MENT "! It does not explain away the meaning of object in moving the amendment had been gained. all measures of disturbance, and he asked whether men the League organ, the Sunday Times, who boasted that The charge had been made. The offer of evidence to the proposal for "shutting up the factories," originated support that charge; to PROVE it; had been made which was the creation of disturbance and a contempt with himself; nor his distinct avowal that the project also. The League members had winced under the for the law—(hear, hear)? Was there any property, was entertained by the League again and again! It charge. Only one of them all dare venture to hazard does not explain away the private meeting of the a denial; and that denial so feeble and so miserable, interest induce them, above all others, to prevent a Leagued Manufacturers in the town of Manchester, as to become evidence of guilt! To have persevered breach of the peace? There was a much more plausi- where it was agreed that it would be unsafe to adopt in going to the vote under the circumstances we have GENERAL and Sir JAMES GRAHAM Will also be the advice of the Sunday Times and of ALDERMAN detailed, would have been to ensure the rejection of and laughter from the minis erial benches). He did Chappell, to "shut up the factories;" but that the the proposed inquiry, for the reasons above stated. not make assertions without substantiating them. He same end could be gained by reducing wages, and so This was felt by several who wished to support the debelieved that the disturbances had originated in the working upon the operative population by fit instruments mand for a searching investigation, Mr. T. S. Duncombe, had been made by Conservative firms, and not by the as to induce them to leave the factories of their own amongst the number. We happen to know that Mr. beted so completely, as the "fulsome adulator" of firms belonging to members of the Anti-Corn Law accord! It does not explain away the determination Duncomber desired Mr. Ferrand to withdraw; and a man he had before-time treated with the utmost abolition of the Gilbert Unions, begged to League—thear). He did not throw out this as a charge then and there come to, that a general reduction of Mr. Ferrand did so, thus reserving to himself the scorn and contempt! against those persons, because there was nothing wages should be attempted, of at least twenty-five per right to move for a select Committee to inquire into ing the people that their masters could give them a cent., between that time and Christmas; and that, the charges he has preferred, and which he has offered people's gratitude. He has proved himself worthy greater amount of wages than that which they received; though each employer was to take his own time and to prove. That Select Committee we hope and trust of the post he has assumed. His services will not saw nothing to find fault with; and he asked whether of all persons committed to any prison in England the artisan of the fair reward of his labour. He could the artisan of the fair reward of his labour. He could the artisan of the fair reward of his labour. He could the artisan of the fair reward of his labour. or Wales for any offence in an union workhouse, not think that there was any mode more calculated to effected between and the period just named. It does that he will. He has shewn himself hitherto to be a "The motion was unsuccessful." In one sense it send the Learner Judge, at his advanced age, and after established under the provisions of the Poor Law bring about disturbances than this—(hear). The Connot explain away the overtures and representations man who is not to be turned out of his path, nor induced was: not in another. The majority stiffed the instances than this—(hear). the services he had performed, before a Committee, in a Amendment Act; stating the nature of the offence, servatives began the reduction of wages because trade made by a League-Manufacturer in the town of to lay down his charge when he has once taken it in quiry. They prevented the evidence from being to lay down his charge when he has once taken it in quiry. They prevented the evidence from being to lay down his charge when he has once taken it in quiry. They prevented the evidence from being to lay down his charge when he has once taken it in quiry. Ashton, to some parties there, who can be named, to hand. His conduct on this question, will, we hope, be offered, which would have established the charges of induce them to infuse a proper spirit of resistance in accordance with his general conduct on former occaamongst the factory hands to the proposed reductions; sions. It might serve League purposes, were the But they did not prevent seventy-three members for by working on their feelings, and showing that unless a stir was made, their condition would be deplorable in the extreme: for, if the attempted reduction was carried out-(notice of a reduction had then been given of mothers and "little ones" have been forced into Standard newspaper, which was acknowledged to be by a Cotton firm in Ashton)—all the other masters banishment, or condemned to the penal settlements, or planation! And however the friends of ABINGER the organ of her Majesty's Government—(cries of 'no, would be compalled to follow the organ of her Majesty's Government. would be compelled to follow the example thus to the hulks; hundreds of others have to perform forced on them; while a determined stand at the outset hard-labour at the tread-wheel in the hell-holes of might save them much misery, and even be the means "Correction," where they are doomed to all the horknew that at any rate newspaper editors did not write of forcing the Government to no something towards rors of a lingering starving-to-death existence. These establishing THE CHARTER. It does not explain away butcherings, and these transportings, and these imprithe several meetings held between that League-Manufacturer, and some half dozen others, at the house of ____, in Ashton, where the whole PLOT was entered into, and the means devised for carrying it into execution. It does not explain away the production of "An Address to the Workers" in MSS. at one of bound to rebut such accusations, when brought against these meetings by -----, of Ashton, for the aphimself and his friends. The charge was sparingly made proval of the League-Manufacturer; the tone and that the anti-Corn Law League were doing all in their power to work the labouring classes into a state of rebelobject of said address being to "get the people out!"

It does not explain away the arrangement come to at

that same meeting by the Leaguer and his tools, that

holden in the town of Ashton, to follow up the mea- What was left short in this respect was amply made up certing with the said League-Manufacturer; and who Roebuck had expressed his intention of defending Lord were paid by him for their services. It does not ex- BROUGHAM from COBDEN's charge of "madness," should plain away the nature of the speeches made to the as- he have the courage to make it in public, as he had then sembled thousands on that occasion; nor the recom- made it in private. "You had better not," says Conmendations openly given. It does not explain away DEN; or the "League will be down at Bath, and turn the fact that this meeting was adjourned from place you out of your seat!" Was there ever insolence to place, time after time, until it had nearly perambu- equal to this? The members of the House of Comlated the whole district, visiting Staleybridge and Hyde, mons are to hold their voices and their seats at the will amongst other places. It does not explain away the behest, and command of the League! "Dare to defend fact, that the workers in all these places were addressed Lord Brougham, and the League will turn you out of by the League-Manufacturer-paid concocters of the whole the House"! The Queen and the Legislature had proceedings. It does not explain away, that on the better "turn out," and install the League at once as instant that Messrs. BAYLEY and Sons, of Ashton, gave the Government, making Dickey, the bludgeon-man notice of their intended reduction—(the other notice by "First Dictator"! a neighbouring firm having been withdrawn)—the But "Lord Brougham is mad." So Cobden has "hands" all left the mill; and they were joined by found out; and so the Leeds Mercury has, at last, disthe major portion of the factory "hands" of the town. It covered! It is a pity that the discovery is so very "turnouts" was almost immediately held, presided over the League: he is only "mad" when he is compelled by a League-Manufacturer, at which it was deter- to wash his hands of the getters-up of outbreaks and about the attempted reduction;" the said presiding edge of Lord BROUGHAM's denunciation of the Leagued League-Manufacturer offering to LEAD THEM UP assassins! It will only add to its force! The the League, when "THE STRIKE" was progressing; rid themselves of it. As it is, it will stick to them. went round with their own men in their own mill, The threat of COBDEN to turn ROEBUCK out of Bath showing where the plugs were, helping them to if he dared to defend Lord Broughamfrom the charge of 'Question.') Gentlemen opposite then chose to indulge and then directing them where to go to next, to per- the League, which loldly calls for inquiry; and which form the same sort of plug-drawing operation!! It should form a portion of the matters to be referred to North Lancashire, with money found by the League- which the League have been raising for the accomplish.

were appealed to. He could produce evidence to show quired into, and explained away, we fancy that the thousand pounds had been expended in October last t where mills had been destroyed under such circum- people generally will hold with us that the answer is In what? WHAT FOR? HOW? no answer at all!!

ended with A FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE!!

These are the charges that the League have to meet | These are matters that loudly call for inquiry. could be proven, they would be the first to demand such themselves that gives rise to curious and serious Let us examine it. It consists, first, of "an indig- inquiry; and they would not content themselves with speculations. mant rebuttal." Just so much wind in opposition to the miserable subterfuges offered by MILNER GIBSON. Some year ago, they published that their income and ested in creating disturbances and outbreaks; because against them, by paltry and laughable counter-accu- they stated that their expenditure had been £100,000!

again, in answer to the charge supported by evidence that When Mr. FERRAND first opened out upon the £90,000 had been disbursed! they HAVE created disturbances; that they HAVE caused League manufacturers, and exposed the practices they Now, on what had that immense sum been expended? outbreaks; and that these outbreaks led to serious loss so universally adopt of Truck, and of using paste and Dare the League show their accounts? Dare they of life, banishments and transportings, and much im- devil's dust, indignant were the denials, and loud were show to what purpose the money was applied? Dare prisonment. In addition to these two points of de- the calls for inquiry. BROTHERTON, COBDEN, MARK they produce vouchers for every payment made? fence, we have a series of counter-accusations, by which PHILLIPS, VILLIERS, GIBSON, and others of the League. During those six months we had the GENERAL it is intended to show that the Conservatives were the almost run a race as to who should second Mr. FERauthors of "THE STRIKE," and that the Standard RAND, if he dared to move for a Committee of Inquiry. £90,000 went to bribe the electors, and influence the newspaper had more than an ordinary share in He did so dare. He procured the appointment of such spoke against the oppression of the operatives by the most tyrannical and heartless bearing upon the operathat had been guilty of excesses during the excitement fully bare. His charges were brought home! The of the Strikes should be as leniently dealt with as was Leaguers got enough of "inquiry"! They got more the whole of the answer! Not a jot more, nor a jot they have talked of "inquiry" ever since the close

explain away the meaning of TAUNTON of Coventry, League must not be allowed to shirk out of the their innocence or guilt might and would have been when he talked of "risings and riots," and "advised charges thus publicly and openly made, without a established. They have shrunk from the inveswere so, why did not the Right Hon. Baronet, the Sedoes not explain away the meaning of Balley of with something more than Milner Gibson's bare they can offer in answer to the serious charge; and that Sheffield, when he said:—"It was not words would word of denial, and a miserable set of counter accusational denial so feeble, so peurile, so weak, as to lead to no tion. But he must say there were some charges in state that he knew that was published in the ances, lay the report of that Commissioner on the table more Parliament, BUT FORCE; this SHOULD HAVE tions! The "offered evidence," that is to PROVE that effect, if they did not change their system. He had heard the League originated the disturbances, must be heard of a gentleman who, in a private company, said, that and considered! The case must be gone into, or the it will remain there depends partly upon the people. If

matter to end where it is: but it will not serve the voting for such inquiry. They did not prevent the people's! The lives of many of their brethren have expression of opinion by these seventy-three, that been sacrificed; the husbands and fathers of hundreds there were grounds for inquiry; that there were sonments, are attributable to the League, who led them into the excesses which procured for them the "vengeance of the law;" and the members of the League ought to suffer also!!

Yes! the inquiry must be had! We must know whether the charges made are true or not! We must Bench. It is better he should do so. To occupy it not permit an association of this dangerous character longer under the circumstances would be painful to to get up outbreaks, which end in loss of life and liberty, and endangers the property of the country; should take the MSS. in his pocket to a impunity! We must not have Reverend Rascals on Friday last, Mr. Thomas Tattersall, of Black in Ashton, and procure its adoption by the inciting to receivable. meeting in Ashton, and procure its adoption by the inciting to assassination, without being visited with burn, was found guilty of having on the Raffeld assembly, he being authorised to state that several "the law's vengeance"! especially since the law takes

explain away the proceedings in Preston, which when they are informed that the managers of the League confess to having spent £100,000 before they The "answer of the League" does not explain asked for the contribution of the last £50,000, about

These are the queries that ought to be answered

So that during one six months no less a sum than

BLECTION and THE STRIKE! How much of the elections; and how much to the getting-up and sustaining of THE STRIKE?

If Parliament is honest, it will drag these facts to light. It will have these queries answered. It will compel the production of the accounts! The present position of the question is this: the

League stand charged before the open face of day, as the AUTHORS and ORIGINATORS of the "Insurrectionary Movement" in August last. An inquiry has been demanded, the party making the demand offering evidence to PROVE the truth of the charge he has preferred. That demand for inquiry has not been backed by the accused! They have not ventured to second efforts

There the question rests for the present. How long Parliament does not institute the necessary inquiry, it

THE PARTISAN JUDGE!

In another part of this sheet will be found a full report of the debate on Mr. Duncombe's motion for an inquiry into the partisan and "brutal" conduct of Lord ABINGER, during the late Special Commission in Lancachire and Cheshire. To it we can but call especial attention. It is impossible to add to its interest. or to set the question in a clearer light, than it is set forth in the speech of Mr. Duncombe, by any commentary of ours. He has well and nobly done his duty! He has been well supported by Messrs. Murphy and Watson, two of the advocates retained for the defence of the Chartist "conspirators" at Lancaster next week. The points in Mr. Murphy's speech are exceedingly well put. Mr. WALLACE, too, was not lacking. He rendered efficient aid.

The defence of Lord Abinger by the Attorneyfound in the report; and a miserable defence it was! There, however, it is: let the reader judge. DUNCOMBE'S reply was crushing! How sick Sir James Graham must have looked, when gib-

Mr. Duncomer has earned another measure of the

portions of the Judge's conduct that required exmay think they have screened him, it is not much that he has to plume himself upon! He will bitterly remember, when next he ascends the judgment seat, that his conduct has been denounced as narrow minded, savage, and brutal; and he will reflect that seventy-three have voted that these charges were so far established, as to make a prima facia case for inquiry. He will reflect, too, upon the fact that the inquiry was smothered! and that such smothering did not purge him from the charges preferred! There is a rumour that he is to retire from the

both Judge and Judged!

August last, at Padiham, Lower Houses, Enfield and Accrington, been the leader of a riotous mob

THE PROJECTED STRIKE.

LAST week we sounded the note of warning Twas not without cause ! Another STRIKE is being planned! The plotters are again at work! The arrangements are being

Again we implore of the people to have neither hand nor let in the matter! Let the Leaguers have it all to themselves. Let them show their valour and their prowess alone! Let them put themselves in for breaches of the law, if they be fool-hardy enough into the lurch, and then leave them there! Have nothing to do with this new STRIKE! Leave it with

the League ! It is in progress! We are sure of it. If we had any doubt on the subject it would have been removed by COBDEN's speech on Friday night last. He foretells it to "the House"! No doubt he is able to do so! He reminds them that he foretold the last.

His present "foretelling" is ominous. The next outbreak, if the League can accomplish all they intend. is to be of a very extensive character! The agricultural population are to "RISE"! And this is to be the result of the League's efforts in the Agricultural Districts, is it ? It is to this end they are working, is it! The "DISTURBANCES are not to be confined to the Cotton District!" So says CORDEN. He speaks by the card. He knows what the League are about; and he " foretells" what is to cometo pass. Here are his words :-

"They might say that he was a prophet, who would Les to fulfil his own prophecies; but, say what they world, HE WOULD TELL THEM this, as indeed, he hed told them last year, THAT WORSE THINGS WERE IN STORE: that presently they would have ting in a worse condition in the North of England : THE DISTURBANCES WOULD NOT BE CON-FIJED TO THE COTTON DISTRICTS ALONE, but that they would have the agricultural population RISING spon them, as they had the manufacturing population right well have they showed him what's what !

Again we implore of the people to let the Leaguers have it to themselves. "Touch not: handle not" Slaughter and incarcerations will be again your lot. inflated impotence!

THE QUESTION OF MACHINERY.

This is the perplexer! This is the puzzler! It will find all their work, before it is fully arranged and retiled. However the present race of statesmen may calculate on being able to provide for, or

There is scarcely a man of the present day that dare tackle the question. All, almost, seem afraid of it. They see it working the greatest of revolutions, changing, completely, the entire relations of classes; and they dare not interfere to guide its operations! They see it inverting the order of nature, reducing To Beaders and Correspondents. "civilisation" to barbarous savagism; and they dare not even attempt to regulate its workings. Nay, they seem airaid even of ascertaining what its former effects have been! They apparently dread the making of themselves acquainted with the extent of the changes in the position and condition of entire classes that it has caused !

And yet such an investigation is imperatively J needed. It is the first step necessary to be taken, before we can form a correct idea of the manner in which the question should be dealt with. In the absence of correct data, no correct opinion can be formed; nor can legislation be safely attempted. It is clear that we cannot longer avoid dealing with the matter. The evils which the present application of Machinery inflict are too many and too dire to be longer staved off. Interference is inevitable!

The time has come when a searching inquiry as to the combined effects of its operations upon all classes MUST be had. It cannot longer be delayed. PATRICK O'HIGGINS .- We have his long letter in type, It has been delayed too long; until it has assumed that shape that forbids further procrastination.

The people are especially interested in the instituning and prosecuting of such inquiry. A collection of facts on which to ground well-devised measures of regulation are needed. They can only be prosured by the means here indicated. A Committee of practical men, of all classes and all parties, ready to hear all classes and all parties, and to judge of the weight and importance of the opinions and testimony of all that present themselves for examination, is the only mode of arriving at the truth. Have we learned common sense enough to ask for, and procure, the appointment of Each Committee! If not, the old adage that " Experience makes fools wise" has no truth in it!

In this good town of Leeds a Petition to the House of Commons from the Hand-loom Weavers and their friends is in process of signature. Two working men called at our office last week, and left week which precluded our then giving it in the Star. They have since called, and stated that the Petition has aiready appended to it the names of some 8000 persons. Here is a copy of it:-

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the Hand-loom Weavers of the Borough of Leeds and others connected with their interests,

HUBLY SHEWETH,-That the rapid increase of Machinery which supersedes Manual Labour is an evil of meh awind magnitude as to strike at the actual enirtence of the Working Classes at no distant

Imt the situation of the Hand-loom Weavers and their Families in this District is wretched in the extreme, they having been long deprived of the comforts, and now many of them of the common necessatien, of life, except what is supplied to them through the munificence of their charitable Pellow Townson.

That the consequences arising from such a state of pency are obvious; all classes being sufferers to an inclimable extent. The use of excisable articles has materially diminished, and the same may be said of Agricultural produce: cottage property has nearly become raineless, the poor man's rent remaining due Pithon! any prospect of payment. The Shopkerpers and Butchers are suffering privation, and the Domestic Manufacturer is gradually sinking to a level with the distressed Operative. But the greatest of all these erils is that the unemployed are deprived of the consoktions of religion, every decent article of clothing being sold or pledged to eke out the charitable relief affinded them? so that instead of attending to their different places of worship on the Sabbath day, they remain in their miserable dwellings, surrounded by their retched families, brooding over the gloomy

Property of the future.

Tour petitioners beg leave to acquaint your Honourable House that the increase in the exports of manubeared goods, when contrasted with the increase of rest of the labouring classes in the manufacturing disthe are but little attended to in their production. That this has been and will continue to be the case don not admit of a doubt, so long as a boy or girl, for the or aix shillings per week, will produce mere The time an Operative Hand-loom Weaver can do, the my have five or six persons to maintain in his hard. That from this cause the parents are dependent than the cause the parents are dependent. Pon their children for their bread; the order of their home is inverted; they can no longer control their but are controlled by them; and hence has Riem in a great measure, the increase of crime Haring these facts before their eyes, your Petitioners be leave to declare their deep regret and sorrow that by a being repetations should have been disappointed in the result of the Parliamentary Inquiries made by the Select Committee appointed for that purpose in 1834

the Hand-loom Weavers, and that no measure should have been laken to better their condition. That the Mill-owner has considerable advantage over the Domestic Manufacturer and the Hand-loom Weaver, in so far as that the piece produced by the Brought by manual labour.

and 1835, and by the Commissioners appointed after-

The inquire more fully into the circumstances of

Your Petitioners, therefore, implore your Honourable HUDDERSFIELD. — PHILOSOPHICAL HALL.—A the poor, and enjoining an indiscriminate reduction their report, which was laid before them and the public meeting, convened by the constables, in of their physical comforts to the lowest endurable lie after that report was printed, in order to bring the consideration. serious consideration; and, by affording them some compliance with a requisition, signed by forty of point, are shown, by the subsequent orders and subject in a more tangible form under the considera-PROTECTION from that engine of misery, the Power- the principal shopkeepers of the town, was holden practice of the Poer Law Commissioners, to form tion of Lord Grey's Government, certain heads or loom, give relief to the thousands of your peaceable, on Tuesday night last, for "the purpose of taking the real though anarowed basis of the present system referends were prepared from the report. The loyal, and industrious fellow-subjects, now grovelling into consideration the existing distress, and for in poverty and wretchedness through the all-absorbing devising means for its removal." The large Hall influence of that most injurious of human inven- was growded to excess and for human inven- was growded to excess and f

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

combined movement amongst those of the working gent.; Mr. Moor, postmaster; W. Williams, wool and dishearten the poor, to check industry, to ingent amongst those of the working gent.; Mr. Moor, postmaster; W. Williams, wool and dishearten the poor, to check industry, to ingent gentlemen merely for the consideration of the Go- I would, then, have every "conspirator" seriously

positions of danger, and subject themselves to the classes who have been most subjected to the displaction of danger, and subject themselves to the classes who have been most subjected to the displaction of the consideration of the Go. I would, then, have every conspirator seriously consideration of the Go. I would, then, have every conspirator seriously consideration of the Go. I would then, have every conspirator seriously consideration of the Go. I would then, have every conspirator seriously consideration of the Go. I would then, have every conspirator seriously consideration of the Go. I would then the consideration of the Go. I would the consideration of the Go. I woul penalties of death and transporting, if they are so ing operations of Machinery; particularly the Handinclined. Let them receive the punishments due Loom Weavers, and the Spinners. The object is to obtain an inquiry of the nature we have indicated, to commit them; and let them then be asked "how and to call upon the Government for PROTECTION they like it?" But, for the sake of everything dear against the stealer away of their livelihoods. Most taken altogether, was one of the most interesting. Hon. Member could have wished that it had fallen unions was settled to the satisfaction of the Gallant or it will be a false plea put in against the conviction of the most interesting. Hon. Member could have wished that it had fallen unions was settled to the satisfaction of the Gallant or it will be a false plea put in against the conviction of the most interesting. Hon. Gentleman appeared to imagine his own mind, for the mere purpose of escaping the state of the local settleman appeared to imagine his own mind, for the mere purpose of escaping the local settleman appeared to the local settleman appeared to imagine his own mind, for the mere purpose of escaping the

THE LEAGUE AND THEIR PUBLIC MEETING.

THE League have ventured to put their nose out of their kennel; and they have been drubbed! They has secured within itself at the present period." have pretended to appeal to public opinion, in an open and public manner; and they have been led to much, even when possessing only half the amount was made against the old poor-law-a law original manner. know where public opinion is! They have found, of these national means, to ensure good times to all, nating with one of the greatest Sovereigns, and to their discomfiture, that it is not with the League, and of course prevent bad times to any, as the that a female, that this country ever knew, whose notwithstanding the possession and spending of out Great Britain and Ireland." "That the British against hereditary oppression, and who, by trusting

Let the reader refer to the account in another condition of the population of our country, and to defiance. (Hear, hear.) That poor-law the precolumn of the League's "public" meeting in the Riding School, near to Regent's Park, London, and production may be made to ensure the permanent consequence of this attempt to subvert the basis of he will learn why we say so! It will be there seen that though this meeting was to be a "public" one, it was attempted to pack it with holders of effected by the Government making simple common old law had failed in its application to alter, to "TICKETS"!!! This nefarious scheme was sense arrangements, to properly educate, and wisely restore, to reform that law, but not to destroy it. But tary. detected and defeated by the promptitude and good employ, all the people who require the one or the what had been the case here! They had destroyed the generalship of the London men. All honour to other, and that this most desirable change may be old law, and had substituted for it an invention new to them! Most galiantly have they played their ing effective laws to establish the unemployed upon details was alike distasteful. That class which had part; and most serviceable have they been to the land, under arrangements that will the most hitherto discharged the duties of parochial officers cause! The best wishes of their country brethren will attend them! They have not slept at their post. They have not shewn themselves lukewarm. valuable subjects." "That this change may be so guardirns appointed by the Spaniards for the Peru-The enemy hoped to be able to steal a march; and directed that the proportions of land, of mines, and vians; and he would refer the House to Sheridan's 25, Star street, Commercial Road, East, on Sunday.

or HALL, or even the "Gallant Commodore." will ge to " the House" and say, that " the League have the people with them; and that Chartism is down"! if you do! Play not the fool to please the League, Imagine Joe Hume saying this! Joer, who "cut House of Commons by W. R. O. Stansfield, Esq., his resolutions. This confidential communication was by Mr. Dixon, from Manchester, in aid of the defence and be laughed at for your pains. Let them try to, his lucky", and RAN into the Upper Gallery, perform their own game. They will miserably from the people! Just imagine Jory saying this! unanimously given to the chairman, and the meetfail! and then the people can laugh at their and being reminded of his having to "lead the ing separated. van" when flying to shelter from the indignant storm of the "Sovereign People"!

Again we say, all honour to the London men! Again we say, all honour to the London men! paring a list of names of persons liable to serve as We thank them, in the name of the Chartists of constables. A list of 120 was required. Mr. L. England, for the glorious victory they have Pitkethly was called to the chair. Mr. J. Hobson and in those recommendations and suggestions

Follow it up! Be awake! Suffer not the vic- that that time would be more convenient for the stave off, the evil hour it threatens, it will upset tory to lead to a false security! Keep on the watch! masses who were interested, to attend. The motion all their calculations and thwart all their measures. The enemy may try again. If he does-west him, the next place of meeting. At the adjourned meet-The League have not public opinion with them; non ing a list of names were proposed by Mr. Hobson, IS CHARTIEM DOWN! If the League have flattered themselves into a belief that it is so, they must be taught differently !

COVENTRY CHARTISTS.—Their reports, to secure inscrtion, must be sent in time. This week we only paper, at the latest on Thursday morning. SMART, ABERDEEN. - We only received his commu-

nication, which appears in this day's Star, after our last week's paper had been at press twelve hours, and consequently after the Scotch papers had been all printed off. JAMES WILLIAMS, SUNDERLAND .- We received his

letters in reply to Mr. Kidd and Mr. Con Murray. That to the former merely declines accept-Con Murray we do not insert for the reasons given last week-that all further correspondence

His other favour is omitted for the same reason, voluminous; the demands on our columns are never-ceasing; and our space is frequently occupied when we are favoured with the receipt of their excellent reports.

Any Locality desirous of obtaining the services of Mr. E. P. Mead, of Birmingham, will address

their letters, post paid, to him, at No. 1, Hatchetstreet, Birmingham. WILL the sub-Secretary of Burton-upon-Trent have the kindness to furnish Mr. E. P. Mead with

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for Mr. John West must, infuture. be addressed, No. 8, Vicar-lane, Hull. HARMONY HALL.—The first letter of the promised series by Mr. Galpin, from this establishment, descriptive of its rise and progress, is in type, but has been obliged to be removed to make room for the important debate on Mr. Duncombe's mo-

a copy of the petition; but at that period of the DEVONSHIRE CHARTISTS.—The Plymouth friends suggest the necessity of having an early delegate meeting of the whole county. Those who agree with them are requested to correspond with Mr. John Smith, Westwell-street, Plymouth, in order that arrangements may be made. RICHARD STEEL, Sheffield, appeals to the public on behalf of Mr. Peter Foden, of that place, who is

the principles of Chartism. FALKIRK CHARTISTS. - We have really no knowledge of the report, of the non-insertion of which they!

J. F. SOUTHERN, SOUTH SHIELDS.—His cash will be acknowledged in Mr. Cleave's list. We have of including Ireland in the measure. nothing to do with it. READER-Address the inquiries, giving full par-

ticulars of the enlistment, &c., to Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary at War, War Office, Lon-Somers Town Chartists.—There is no direct provibelieve that general usage is in favour of all the Members voting. This is also the more demo-

cratic mode. JAMES HEATON. - We thank him for the pains he has taken to furnish us with the report of the trial of Mr. Tattersall, at Preston. We are sorry particular sufferer. that the state of our columns has prevented us from making full use of it. We could do no time.

more than barely notice the fact. NUMEROUS CORRESPONDENTS must this week excuse us altogether. We have a great mass of news by us which we cannot even notice; and, indeed, not; our disposable space, however, for a week Thursday, the 9th of March. or two, will be very small.

THE £1 from Nottingham, in last Star, to Defence undertake to introduce a measure upon the subject possessed of it, but nothing was less satisfactory Inverness Courier. rington, near Nottingham, per R. Hankin. DAVID THOMPSON, DUNSHALT .- The address was

altered and the Paper forwarded last week. distress during the same period, proves that the inte- WILL GEORGE CARVER, OF HUDDERSFIELD, say the amount of the Post-office Order, and what it

> THE £1 10s. "from Sowerby, per Wm. Staincliffe," should have been from the Chartists of Sowerby.

Local and General Intelligence.

Poverty is making its way into houses where for-

BAKNSLEY.—A meeting was need in the meeting was need i President bears no comparative proportion of the gistrates Room, in the old Coart House, on Thursbears of the state and of the Peor-rates, to that day, the 16th instant, to elect constables for the year, poor, and strict regulations, applicable alike to every class of Commission having prosecuted their inquiry, made dues.

influence of that most injurious of human inven- was crowded to excess; not less then 2,000 per- amount of out-door relief in spite of them still missioners. He believed that those heads were pre- appearance when called up to receive judgment, but As far as we understand, this is the beginning of a Mr. Frederick Schwann, merchant; Mr. Stocks, legal relief has more and more tended to irritate missioners, but were drawn up by the professional serious proposal. woolstapler; Mr. Joseph Mooney, printer; Mr. tyranny, without even the proposed compensation of Benjamin Robinson, dyer; Mr. Thomas Vevers. gent.; Mr. L. Pitkethley, manufacturer; Mr. this House think it therefore expedient to demand Robinson that the following the last be wielded most dexterously against every other printer. The House during the last be wielded most dexterously against every other printers. is technically called bad times, as the British Empire good temper or greater adherence of the humbler the working of the system—(hear, hear). especially the producers of wealth, never suffered so were now in the ninth year since the first attack Parliament possesses the power, at any time, to herself and her throne to the support of the people. We say pretended to appeal to public opinion. terminate for ever this most unjust and grievous not to family retainers, set the whole world at set an example which must be speedily followed by sent law depressed. It affected the agricultural other nations, by which the new scientific power of interests, and also that of the manufacturers. In now immediately effected by our Government pass- history—an invention which in its principles and its economically employ, and, at the same time, will had been laid aside, and new terms had been intropractically educate the children of the now unem- duc d and guardians had been appointed who were minerals, of all building materials, and of every description of them, and of the manner in which trade and manufacture in the kingdom. as well as they performed their functions. The papers which We wonder whether Cobden, or Hume, or Evans, all capitalists, and every part of the population he held in his hand authorised him in making that shall be permanently and essentially benefitted." That the petition, memorial, and address, now read, be adopted; that the petition to the House of Peers be presented by Lord Wharncliffe; to the the memorandum of the Commissioners, alluded to in and the memorial and address to the Queen by followed by another, which fixed the maximum of con-Robert Owen, Esq." A vote of thanks was then sumption for the poor, and gave the local officers a dis-

> On Friday, a meeting of the inhabitants in vestry was called by the overseers, to be held at the Pack Horse Inn. at two o'clock, for the puppose of preimmediately rose and moved an adjournment to they had the origin of the Bill itself. Great eight o'clock in the evening, considering as he did was carried, and the Hall of Science appointed as that something of an impressive character should be eight o'clock in the evening.

LOO BRIDGE. On Thursday afternoon, an inquest which not a single ounce of fresh meat was allowed their room and formed a Collecting Committee for was held before Mr. Payne, at St. Thomas's Hospital, on view of the body of Mary Gratton, aged 33 allowance was five ounces of salt meat on the Sunscribed, and the meeting adjourned to Sunday next, years, the wife of a saddler, living at No 10, White day. He was not in the habit of attending the Lion-street, Seven Dials, who committed suicide by meetings of guardians; but, on a recent occasion, throwing herself from Waterloo Bridge, on the being requested to represent the case of a man and afternoon of Monday last. She left home for the his wife and five children, he attended for that purpose of destroying herself, and immediately purpose. Relief had already been refused, on the bourhood for the Defence Fund; the proceeds of received the resolution, passed on the 12th, on the before committing the tatal act, she drank a quartern ground that the wife had practised some imposition their labour amounted to 6s. 21d., with several 21st: we ought to have had it for our last paper. of brandy-a drunken busband she alleged to be upon a benevolent lady in the neighbourhood. The promises of more support. They adjourned to Sun-

SECOND EDITION.

TO THE WORKING PEOPLE.

My FRIENDS,-If we gain little, we learn much ing the challenge given last week: the letter to from the debates in the House of Commons. On the motion of Mr. Duncombe, -a motion supported by one of the most brilliant speeches ever delivered upon | evil, to which the poor were subjected, that had not | receive the subscriptions; the shares are is. each Mr Williams's comment thereupon; and we so dry a subject,—the Attorner-General, as gave Mr. Murray's rejoinder: there, therefore, therefore, the matter, so far as we are concerned, must

it was obliged to be removed to make room for the compelled to speak with great moderation, House was as well qualified to declare its opinion as important debate on Mr. Duncombe's motion. When the language he was using to-night might be circulated through the county of Law system was first passed, was got up by invidious the cruelties to which unprotected female orphans as it is also in type. We always give the Irish news as full as we can; but types are stubborn Lancaster, where he had to go to conduct he was bound to support this law, because he had, on he was bound to support this law had the was bound to s things;" our correspondence is exceedingly a trial of the greatest importance—A TRIAL its introduction, pledged himself to that effect, he rand's statements in reference thereto. Mr. J. Law-AGAINST THE LEADING AND MOST IMPORTANT OFFENDER IN THIS VERY CASE."

Now if this is not a most unjustifiable and unconstitutional mode of prejudicing the Jury against ME, League? It was, he would tell them, suggested by at his mills near Wilmslow, are prepared to prove I know not what would be. "THE LEADING and most important offender." Thus has our new persecutor commenced his crusade against me.

I am to address the trades of Manchester, in the Hall of Science, on Monday next, at eight o'clock.

Yours, faithfully, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

London, Thursday Evening.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY FEB. 23.

Their Lordships met as usual, and, after transacting some business, and forwarding some bills could not give him his champagne, they might at which had been sent up from the Commons, ad- least give him the cheap, wholesome, and national journed at an early hour.

suffering distress on account of his advocacy of HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY, FEB 22. The first order of the day was the consideration of every object might be compassed, and easily com-Mr. Liddell's Personation of Voter's Bill in commit-passed, if Hon. Gentlemen would but turn their tee. It was suggested that it ought to form a portion of the Government Registration of Voters Bill, waste their time in struggling for political ascenand some conversation arose on the propriety dancy—(hear, hear.) If he were told that such a of including Ireland in the measure. Mr. result was desirable but unattainable, he would Liddell declined to do so; but Sir James quote, in reply, those words of Mr. Burke:—"] Graham expressed his opinion that the know it is common for gentlemen to say that such measure should apply generally to the and such things are perfectly right, and very desir-United Kingdom, and also stated one or able; but that, unfortunately, they are not prac-two objections to the details of the bill, especially ticable. Oh, no, Sir, things which are not pracprove his identity. Ultimately the bill was postponed, on Sir James Graham's suggestion, till after the second reading of the Registration Bill.

The Forged Exchequer Bills' Bill was read a House. third time, after some discussion as to the case of a The Coroner's Inquests Bill was also read a third

The House rose at half-past six.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23. The House met at the usual hour, and some peti-

In reply to a question from Mr. Wallace. Fand, per Hawkins, should have been from Car- of the Truck system. He had not, however, com- than his explanation. Upon a former occasion the municated with the Government on the matter; and Hon. Gentleman had asked him if he recollected the subject.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. Walter then rose to propose the following appointed a Commission to inquire into the condition resolutions, of which he had given notice:—"That of the labouring poor, with a view to amend the law, in a document intituled, Measures submitted by the and the Hon. Member had mentioned to the House Poor Law Commissioners to his Majesty's Ministers, the names of some of the most eminent individuals appear the following passages:— That at any time forming that commission—the Bishops of London and after the passeing of this Act, the Board of Control Chester, Mr. Sturges Bourne and others, whose shall have power, by an order, with such exception names were a sufficient guarantee to the House of as shall be thought necessary, to disallow the con- the beneficent character of the Commission-(hear, Barley, Oats, and Beans, very little alteration. day, at Oxenhope, a small village near Haworth, a person named Edward Moore, was seriously injured by a ball accidently fired from a pistol by a neighbour.

This part is very bour.

Linuance of the any other mode than in a worknown, a impotent, in any other mode than in a worknown, a manufacture of Commissioners as by the aforesaid Board to Lord Grey's Cabinet.

Mr. Walter observed that he had not said so, but but not to enlarge them. After this has been active in the Right Hon. Bart, had.

Sir J. Graham believed it was in the recollection of the House when he asserted that the Hon. Mem-HAWORTH -Serious Accident -On Mon-tinuance of relief to the indigent, the aged, and the hear.) The Hon. Member had said that a particucomplished, orders may be sent forth directing that after such a day all out-door relief should be given in of the House when he asserted that the Hon. Memkind; that after such another period it should be gra- ber had said he was in possession of a confidential Huddensfield Marker, Tuesday, Feb. 21.—We at about two thirds the expence incurred elsewhere; merly it was a stranger; and parties who used to find fault with those who complained of the Government, are now beginning to complain themselves most bitterly.

BARNSLEY.—A meeting was held in the Masser of the invitor of the invi

classes to their employers shown since this cruel law That the mass of the people of any nation, and was invented ! Certainly not—(hear, hear). They ployed, in order to make them good, industrious, and guardans in the same sense of the word as the here on Sunday evening. assertion. The authorities had been afraid that the public should take cognizance of their deeds, and as a propof of that he would refer to the quotation from cretion to reduce their food below the maximum, if it could be done. That was horrible enough. but something even worse emanated from the first Report of the Central Board. Mr. Sturges Bourne, Mr. Senior, and four others made a report, which contained several recommendations and suggestions stress had been laid on the first fabrication of this commission; but before a single witness had been examined, all these gentlemen gave their opionion water, said it was a bill of indiciment against all the poor of England. Did the poor deserve to be legislated against in this manner? Ought they to be subjected to the cruelty of the Central Board? He held LONDON .- DETERMINED SUICIDE AT WATER- in his hand an account of the dietary of a Union in We hope they will tell Mr. Wood that his reports the cause. The Jury, after some consultation, husband, by the acknowledgment of two medical day morning, at ten o'clock. returned a Verdict of 'Felo-de-se.'

The Chartists of Bowlin complaint; he bore a good character. A doubt arose in his mind as to the truth of the charge brought against the wife. On making inquiry into the facts, he (Mr. Walter) received from the lady an assurance that nothing like what had been alleged had taken place. Yet he in vain attempted to induce the guardians to grant out-door relief. Was it right, in such cases, there should be no appeal, except an appeal to the Board at Somerset House? It was useless to detail all the cases of this kind that Treasurer. A committee was elected who are to might be well authenticated; there was not a single duct and proclamations of the Governor-General of "He (the Attorney-General) felt himself | the present system of the Poor Laws, on which this the immortal Duke on the subject of war. He prothe continuation of those evils. He begged such a a preceding league against the poor of England, whose food was to be deteriorated in quality and diminished in quantity.—(Hear.) Let them ameliorate the condition of the poor, and they would Legislature, which had improved the state of the negro -who could now, it was stated, drive his gig -to endeavour to alleviate the condition of the freelabour artisan of England, whom the existing Poor Law crushed to the earth. If they could not give him his cottage and his piece of land, which the negro possessed, they could at least put an end to the necessity imposed upon him of selling every article he posmate of those vast gaols the union workhouses; if they sessed in order to qualify himself for becoming an inbeverage of beer. It was not, perhaps, yet too late for them to retrace their steps. He felt strongly convinced that not only upon that, but upon other subjects, which kept the country in a ferment, that thoughts in earnest to those subjects, rather than

the taking a party accused of personation into custicable are not desirable. There is nothing in the sion for the point in the Organization, but we tody for twelve hours, in order to compel him to world really beneficial that does not lie within the reach of an informed understanding and a welldirected pursuit." With that passage he should from his house. He was but a short time gone when conclude, leaving the resolution in the hands of the the storm increased; but as there were several Mr. FERRAND seconded the motion. The question having been put from the Chair,

Mr. WALTER again rose. Hon. Members had asked him where he got certain information from to which he had alluded. He had received it from a person who requested that his name might not be personally given. Sir J. Graham was in hopes, when the Hon.

if they were not prepared to propose any measure to the Holl did not, but since then he had some indistributed at Sonssa, a town in the interior of the regency of the regency of the subject.

Holl deliterate had asked him it he reconceded consuls at Zanzibar, in the dominton of the immum the made, of disserting the parties as second time. The consuls at Zanzibar, in the dominton of the immum the made, of disserting the parties as conditional formula asked him it he reconceded consuls at Zanzibar, in the dominton of the immum the made, of disserting the parties as conditional formula asked him it he reconceded consuls at Zanzibar, in the dominton of the immum the made, of disserting the parties asked him it he reconceded consuls at Zanzibar, in the dominton of the immum the made, of disserting the parties asked him it he reconceded consuls at Zanzibar, in the dominton of the immum the made, of disserting the parties asked him it he reconceded consuls at Zanzibar, in the dominton of the immum the made, of disserting the made, of disserting the parties asked him it he reconceded consuls at Zanzibar, in the dominton of the immum the made, of disserting the made of d and he thought he could inform the House how that was the case. In 1832, Lord Grey's Government

sons being present. Mr. James Shaw was called administered, show their provisions to have pared by the professional gendlemen employed by that he will probably be never so called up. I feel to the Chair. The following gentlemen had been been at once cruel and impracticable. That the Commissioners in drawing up their report. He impressed with the absolute necessity of saying a few invited to attend :- Rev. Joseph Bateman, Vicar; the attempted substitution of punishment for believed those heads were not known to the Com- words to the whole of the "conspirators" on this Robert Owen. (late of New Lanark): Mr. James such a re-construction of the existing system as shall session, when the Poor Law, in all its bearings, some named in the indictment. There are sixty-two and Mr. Isaac Ironsides, Sheffield. The meeting, and the ancient constitution of this realm." The Why he thought every thing except the Gilbert guilty, it will either be from a consciousness of guilt, it will either be from a consciousness of guilty. remarks which fell from the various speakers. a question of such importance; he could have desired that the House was pledged to the Poor law. He | "lash" of the law. The following are the resolutions which were that ministers should have taken a more consti- (Sir James Graham) did not rest at all on any carried by an overwhelming majority —"That no tutional view of this subject, for he had a sincere opinions which had been announced by the Hon. it to the former, and, I have no doubt, it is for this very empire, ancient or modern, ever possessed the same desire that they should bring forward measures Gentlemen on either side of that House, he was purpose that the move on his part, referred to above, amount of surplus means to ensure permanent which were calculated to endear them to the willing to rest the measure upon their practical progressive prosperity without retrogresson, or what people. Had there, he would ask, been any satisfactory knowledge and experience of the bad and good in separate indictment his case would stand alone, and he (LEFT SPEAKING.)

Chartist Entelligence.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL. EARL SHILTON.

Mr. Joseph Wall, framework knitter. Mr. John Wileman, ditto. Mr. George Boonham, ditto. Mr. Nathaniel Almey, ditto. Mr. George Almey, ditto.

Mr. Isaac Abbott, framework-knitter, sub-Secre-

Mr. Thomas Battison, frame-needle-maker, sub-

THE METROPOLITAN Victim Committee met on Wednesday evening, at the Dispatch, Bride-lane. Six and sixpence was received from Lambeth, and one shilling donation from Mr. Charlton. MARYLLB NE. The remonstrance was adopted

Mr. Mantz lectured at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, on Sunday. It was resolved to purchase eight hundred back numbers of the Chartist

delivered in the Association room, Greave's-street, at Liverpool. We employed Mr. Hudson, of Stockport,

DERBY. - Mr. Parry, news agent, has received six at Lancaster. shillings for Mr. West's defence, from the Chartist shoemakers of Leicester. Bradford - The members the Council met in

their room on Monday evening, when the following sums were paid in for the defence: from Bowling of a tyrannical and uncorstitutional nature, Rhodes, 2s. 3d.; Ditto, 4s. 4d.; Mrs. Smyth, 1s.; T. M., 1s.; 3 Pigeons, 3s. 1d.; New Leeds, 3s. 6d.; Smiddles, 1s. 10d.; Little Horton, 6s. 2½d.; Horton Green, ls. 6d.; H. P., 6d.; J. C., 6d.; Ditto, 6d. It was resolved that £2 10s, be sent to the Defence Fund. The meeting adjourned to Monday next, at chemist, of Harwell, Berks., to Sophia, youngest

> On Monday Evening, the Rev. W. V. Jackson lectured in the large room, Butterworth Buildings, on the present prospects of the Chartiststs, the late outbreak, and the tricks of the League.

On Sunday, the Chartists of New Leeds met in

THE CHARTISTS OF BOWLING BACK LANE held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday morning, in their

room, they portioned out the locality into collecting divisions, appointed two collectors to each division, when the result was 10s. 4d. to the defence of the League victims. On Tuesday Evening the members of the Cooperative Central Store met, when Mr. E. Hurley was appointed Secretary, and Joseph Hammond

meet on Saturday evening, in the Council Room, to

MR. FERRAND AND THE MANUFACTURERS .- On India, instead of upon matters so vitally important as Monday evening a special general meeting of the Free. Lancashire Short-Time Committee was held at their rooms, London-road, Manchester, for the purpose of considering the propriety of passing a vote of thanks ceeded to show that the evidence by which the Poor to Mr. Ferrand, for the manner in which he exposed (Mr. Walter) asked such a man whether, after the ton presided, and moved the following resolutions, experience which nine years had given of the evils which were carried by acclamation:—"1—That this of the system, he would step forward on behalf of committee having read that part of Mr. Ferrand's speech, delivered in the House of Commonson Monday that that statement gives a very faint idea of the hardships to which those females were subjected. and that the contradiction which Mr. Mark Philips was instructed to make to Mr. Ferrand's charges is diminish the public agitation. He called upon the characterized by equivocation and a total disregard of truth." "2. That the thanks of this committee be at Kensal Green. given to Mr. Ferrand for his praiseworthy and fear. less exposure of the cruelties practised by the manufacturers generally on the defenceless children committed to their care." Several other members addressed the meeting in corroboration of the state-

ments made by the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated about twelve o'clock. GREAT CAUTION .- On Monday evening, an individual who had been engaged to subpoeua Sir Jas. Graham to attend at the assizes at Lancaster, attended in the lobby of the House of Commons to perform that duty. Having been noticed making particular inquiries after the Home Secretary, he was accosted by an inspector of police, and desired Introduction. to follow him into the effice of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Complete System of Phre-Upon arriving there, and refusing to transact business unless with Sir James personally, he was taken The Organ of Philoprogebefore Sir James Graham and Sir William Gossett, when he served Sir James with the subpæna to appear as a witness at the ensuing Chartist trials - Application of Phrenology What the dence would have become of this poor fellow if he had happened to have had a pistol in his pocket besides the subpona?]

DEATH OF A SHEPHERD IN THE STORM .- On the Capital Punishment. evening of Friday week, while the late storm was in its height, a young man, named William Taylor, a shepherd at Murza, in the parish of Bower, in Caithness, went to look after his charge to a little distance places to which he could betake himself for shelter. lane, Fleet-street; Sherwood and Co., Paternosterhis sister, with whom he stayed, thought little of the row: and sold by all Booksellers in the Kingdom. matter, even after his absence was prolonged much beyond the time when his return was expected. Next morning inquiries were made at all the houses in the neighbourhood (where he might have been thought to stay during the tempest) but no trace of him I some Puffing Shops to Furshish Houses for little being met with, some young men proceeded to search or nothing, should delay parting with their Money, the outlying grounds he had gone to look after his unless satisfied by better references than those to a sheep. They had not proceeded far on this melan- few interested individuals, or by enquiry among fair proportions." Parliament is, this week, the Mr. S. Crawpord postponed the motion of which Member rose for the second time, that he was about choly errand, when they found the unfortunate young their own friends, many of whom may have suffered paramount point: next week we shall commence the had given notice, respecting the representation the trials. When these will terminate we know of the people and the duration of Parliaments, until the trials. When these will terminate we know of the people and the duration of Parliaments, until the trials. When these will terminate we know of the people and the duration of Parliaments, until the had made an omission that was somewhat what warm, but apparently bereft of life. Every the triffing Articles are the trials and the duration of Parliaments, until the had made an omission that was somewhat what warm, but apparently bereft of life. he had made an omission that was somewhat what warm, but apparently bereft of life. Every A few trifling Articles are shown, to commence startling; he had read extracts from a document means that medical aid could suggest were taken to with at a low price, and when the confidence of the which he had declared to be confidential, and when resuscitate him, but to no purpose. The snow on customers is secured, extragavant sums are obtained Lord Ashler said that he thought it would be he rose a second time he (Sir James Graham) was the spot were he lay was only about a foot deep, and for goods of a very ordinary quality, and even extremely desirable that the Government should in hopes he was going to show how he became there were houses within a very short distance.— inferior articles to those shown, are ultimately

consuls at Zanzibar, in the dominion of the Imuam be made, or dissatisfaction expressed by the pur-

LOCAL MARKETS.

Grain to this day's market is rather larger that eventually give satisfaction, a large and lucrative last week. Wheat has been in fair demand at last trade might be done, at very small profits, by a quick week's prices, the damp qualities difficult to quit return of the capital, the manufactory and THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 21, 1843.

THE FORTHCOMING TRIALS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—Having heard that the Attorney-General has

But the Attorney-General will doubtless construe it has been made. If every man were charged in a might safely please himself, and consider only his own convenience: but as every one is thrown into the same boat with sixty-one others, the case of one becomes the case of all the rest, and if any one plead guilty, the fact of a conspiracy will be at once proved, at all events to the satisfaction of the "impartial" and "enlightened" jurors; and the question of identity, as to the other prisoners. will be the only one to be decided, If therefore any one should yield to the "wicked tempter," he will lay himself open to the very grave charge of imbecility, or the still graver charge of deep designing treachery,

J. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—I have to inform you that we had upwards of twenty victims in this locality after the strike was over:

we, therefore, set ourselves to work for a defence fund. The shopkeepers formed a committee, and the operatives another. The trials were near at hand, and both committees agreed to work together. We appointed one of the shopkeepers as treasurer for the whole fund. In a few days our income was betwixt £8 and £9. A committee meeting was called previous to the Special Commission being issued, and as a part of our victims were at Chester and the remaining part at Kirkdale. the shepocrats informed the operatives' committee. that when the trials were over at Chester, their services would be at an end, "because a part of the victims at Liverpool were rascally Chartists." After we received this kind answer from the shopocrats, we had only twelve days left to prepare for the defence of the victims at Liverpool, and the shopocrats kept the £9 that was subscribed for the whole of the victims. We, OLDHAM -On Wednesday evening, a lecture was therefore, again began to exert ourselves for our friends to defend them, and the whole cost was £23. Our in-

> We are now using all our exertions to raise subscrip tions to hand over to Mr. O Connor.

I remain. In the cause of freedom. JOHN CHARLESWORTH, Secretary.

come has been £21, and we have five to take their trials

Stalybridge, Feb. 21, 1843.

MARRIAGES. On the 20th inst., at Bristol, Mr. Hewman Shorter, daughter of the late Mr. John Thyune, carpenter,

On Thursday last, at Market-Weighton, aged 32, Frederick Sheridan, clock and watchmaker, after a short illness.

of Frome.

of that place.

At Kidderminster, on the 12th instant, much respected, Mrs. Anne Taylor, mother of Mr. Wm. Daniells, of Lasswade. On Wednesday week, aged 41. Robert Brigges.

On the 15th instant, at Richmond, in the 52ad year of his age, Mr. Thomas Parkinson, cabinet maker.

On the 18th inst., at Richmond, Hannah, wife of

Mr. Matthew Greathead, of that place.

CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIEN TIFIC INSTITUTION, TURNAGAIN-LANE SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL.

ON SUNDAY, Feb. 26th, 1843, a LECTURE will be delivered by Mr. SKELTON, on Education, to commence at Seven o'Clock in the Evening. On Monday, Feb. 27th, a LECTURE will be delivered by Mr. PARRY, on the necessity of supporting the Victims, to commence at Eight o'Clock. Admission to Shareholders, One Penny; to the Public, Twopence each; Ladies with Gentlemen,

The Hall may be engaged for Public Meetings. Trades, or Lectures, on reasonable Terms.

T. Salmon, Secretary, 5, New-court, Farringdon-street.

THE LATE RICHARD CARLILE. THE LAST WORK of RICHARD CARLILE. L The Christian Warrior, in Four Numbers at 6d. each—the remain ser of his Stock.

A NEW PORTRAIT, Price One Shilling, and BUSTS, &c., &c., may be had of Alfred Carlille, Member to pause—to retrace his steps. What, he night, Feb. 13, in reference to the cruelties practised BUSTS, &c., &c., may be had of Alfred Carlier, would ask, was the origin of the Anti Corn Law by Mr. R. H. Greg on the unprotected factory girls 1, Bouverie-Street, London, or on order of all

> THE LATE RICHARD CARLILE! THE REMAINS OF RICHARD CARLILE WILL BE INTERRED ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 26th Instant, at the CEMETRY,

The Funeral Cortege will leave the House in Bouverie-Street, Flect-Street, at two o'Clock. Parties wishing to attend are requested to apply to Shillibeer's Cemetery Funeral Company's Office, City Road, or at No. 1, Bouverie Street, before Three o'Clock, on Saturday the 25th.

THIS Day is Published, Price Ninepeuce, THE PEOPLE'S PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

PART I. CONTAINING :-

Acquisitiveness and Conscientiousness. Declaration of Members of nology. Chap. 1, 2, 3. the London Phrenological Association on Dr. nitiveness. Mesmeric Phrenolagy. Engledue's Address. Cases and Facts. to Legislative and Pri- Natural Language - Physon Discipline. Biognomy. Homicidal Insanity. Review of Books, &c., &c.

Intelligence, Correspondence, &c. Continued in Weekly Numbers, Price Twopence; and Monthly Parts. London: Published by J. Milverton, at the Office. 17. Holywell-street, Strand; also by Cleave, Shoe-

CAUTION IN BUYING FURNITURE. DURCHASERS attracted by the absurd offers of

delivered, (after a large payment has been made on THE FRENCH Government is about to appoint account), and should any complaint afterwards cases where Estimates are given, it will generally be found, when too late, that the expense incurred is about double the amount first calculated on.

Calculating that by an opposite system, of fair and open dealing, at low prices, and by the manu-LEEDS CORN MARKET, FEB. 21.—The supply of facture on a large scale, of such articles, as would ware-rooms at the Bazaar, Baker Street, were established by Messrs. Dauce and Co. about eight years' since, and notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of interested persons in the trade, to preju-Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rys. Beans. Peas dice the public, an immense business has been gradu-Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. ally secured. Among the advantages here offered, ally secured. Among the advantages here offered, is a selection from the largest stock in the Kingdom; and, as the prices are all affixed, buyors may make their own calculations, avoiding delusive estimates,

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, FEB. 17. the letters omitted in the collection of the Affghanistan documents; the others could not be found. Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in reply to Earl Fitswilliam,

in the distressed districts. Their Lordships then adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, FEB. 20. motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Etienborough, the vailing distress, which all acknowledged and lamented. generals, officers, and soldiers, both European and They had been teld, indeed, and by those who, he native, for their services in bringing to its successful thought, had stamped this motion with a very party result the war in Afficanistan. The illustrious Duke, character, that they were supporting a Government as in the case of the forces engaged in China, entered which had deranged everything and supported nothing. into a succinct detail of the operations from the first. He thought that reproach came not with a good grace onthreak of the insurrection, occasionally, but sparingly, from those of the late Government who, whatever might interspersed with comment; and, after vindicating the have been the character of their policy, it must be adclaims of the Governor-General, and of each command-mitted the did not presume to say frem want of ability ing officer, to the gratitude of the country, concluded or public virtue), had left such an account to be settled by moving the reselution of which he had given notice, as it was rather hard to expect, after their having been and in which, as he wished the rote to be unanimous, he ten years in office, that their successors, be they whom had taken care to avoid any topic which might provoke they might—the Angel Gabriel, Sir Robert Peel, or

the Marquis of Landshowne, Lord FITZGERALD that night by the representatives of a body of men who and VESEY, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, Lord were associated for no other purpose than to lead the BROUGHAM, the Bishops of SALISBURY and CHIresolution was put and carried unanimously. The House adjourned at nine o'clock.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21.

new Houses, adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, FEB. 17. inquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger at the pro- their sympathy. If he thought by conceding to the to give them practical effect—(cheers) ceedings under the late special commission, from certain motion of the Noble Lord he could advance one day or inhabitants of the city of London, and from various one hour the relief of that distress, he would not from a parish in Southwark, &c.; as also a petition to the same effect from Nottingham.

DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

introduced by this motion as an attack on Ministers, he should have unfortunate period, but he certainly had heard it unitation what they may—(cheers)—never will I be in- remarkable thing to see two men who hold the most supposed, if he had not known the state of parties, that versally reported that the origin of that outbreak was a fluenced by menaces like these—(loud cheering from the conspicuous offices in the Government of their site side of the House; but I would ask of him now, if the Noble Mover was some member of Government, certain Mr. Bailey—(hear)—and that that gentleman Ministerial side of the House, re-echoed from the Opportunities,—the most distinguished in he does not see the danger of using such language proposing to effectuate the recommendations of Her was a leading and active member of the Anti-Corn- sition side)—never will I be driven by menaces, either each for their military achievements and military (hear, hear)—as this, when in an assembly like the Majesty's speech. At all events, it was no answer to Law League—(hear, hear). He did not himself bring in this House or out of it, to adopt a course which I character,—men who have learned the art and miseries present there can be a possibility of misconstruction, that motion to say that it was brought forward for forward the charge against Mr. Bailey, or against the consider at variance—(the cheering was here renewed, of war on the fields of Toulouse and Waterloo, and who even upon words like his, so different from this? How party purposes. The Minister ought not last year to Anti-Corn-Law League, of having originated these dis- so that the latter portion of the sentence was drowned. have been opposed to each other on the field of battle; have shaken the foundations of all things, if he was un- turbances : he was perfectly aware that that body con- The House was in a state of the utmost excitement, it is a remarkable thing to see those two men exerting prepared to follow up his own principles.

party attack; and having been sent by a large majority ability-many gentlemen whom he should respect if he Hon. Gentleman let him explain what he did say. of a large constituency to support the present Govern- had the honour of their acquaintance; but when he was Mr. COBDEN rose, amidst loud cries of "Chair, their declining years. The life of each has been conment of this country, he should oppose the motion. told that it was impossible for a body of men acting to-chair," "Order, order," and cheers. In considerable tinued beyond the ordinary period of human existence, the speeches on the Ministerial side in a yein of ridi- ject on which extreme excitement prevailed, to make Baronet personally responsible.

to withdraw his amendment, though he should be Member that machinery was in as great danger from "chair."

was not prepared to alter the Corn Law this session, he no more an agriculturist than a shipowner was a done; the price of timber had accordingly been of 8s. would not now satisfy the people. It would, he at least would do so next session. He would not sup sailor. But the real agriculturists were beginning to much reduced; and though Mr. Cobden reckoned this believed, have satisfied them when it was first proport the Government if they had a mental reservation get a glimmering of light upon this question. The reduction for nothing, because no factories were just posed; but if statesmen allowed the time to go by clearly to this house what passed on that occasion. I pledged themselves irrevocably to maintain it. The wretched state, had attacked the League; but the that the building of factories was not the only immust be eventually conceded. The ultimate repeal of (hear.) The Hon. and Learned Member asked me if I Law League did not dare to call itself a Free-Trade had taken care that every one of its freeholders should be came to food. He had staked his administration securities originally proposed to accompany it, was an League, for, as Mr. Huskisson said, every free-trader be supplied with a packet containing about a dozen upon the reduction of the duty on cattle. As to corn illustration of this tendency in political affairs

therefore reluctantly opposed the motion.

were treating the motion rather as a trial of policiated in that assembly. (Oh, oh!) Yes; tested by their public character and principles of the people. The increased deposits in the vate worth, he explanation.

Would not the Anti-Corn Law men continue to agitate? already endeavoured to explain to the Hon. Member for the data which the the session will not the Anti-Corn Law men continue to agitate? already endeavoured to explain to the Hon. Member for the treating the motion rather as a trial of policiated in that assembly. (Oh, oh!) Yes; tested by the renew of the next went into some of the general arguments. Stockport that he could not, according to the rules of (renewed cries of "Question," and "Chair)."

Captain Manufacture and principle of the House, offer any observations except, in the way of the House, offer any observations except, in the way of the House, offer any observations.

Captain Manufacture and principle of the House, offer any observations except, in the way of the House, offer any observations.

Captain Manufacture and principle of the House, offer any observations except, in the way of the House, offer any observations except, in the way of the House, offer any observations. savings' banks of Lancashire had been pointed to as a to be compared with any of the Members of that our evening, who had charged the present Government | Mr. Compared with any of the sign of returning prosperity: but it was a peopl of House, or of that other illustrious assembly which was with having deranged everything and settled nothing, House, he begged to say that in what he had stated he precisely the reverse, for money was deposited in these beyond its walls (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) and spoke as follows:—He, the Chancellor of the Ex- had intended (and he believed every body understood institutions because desiers in money found that there Next he would inquire why the present motion was to chequer, who held office under Lord Melbourne—how what he meant, to throw on the Right Hon. Baronet was no better mode of profitable investment, But while be resisted by the government? When Sir R. Peel can be reconcile it to his high advocacy of principle to the responsibility of his measures as the head of the admitting and deploring the national distress, he had took the reins of government, he took with them the have held office under a Minister who entertained Government, and that in using the word "individual" no confidence in the promoters of the motion before the responsibility of introducing the measures necessary for opinions to which he was himself so decidedly opposed? he had done so just as the Right Hon. Baronet made House, and would not vote for it. Free Trade was a the country. The ministers, some avowedly, others in: (Cheers.) But what were the measures which that use of the expression is Parliament in pliedly, were advocates of free trade. Why did not Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to relieve the agreed to." He had treated the Right Hon. Gen. 1820; and the present condition of the country was they carry it into effect? Oh, they adopted it only in commercial and manufacturing distress of the country theman, as a member of the Gevernment, as the an evidence of its effects and of its failure, especially the abstract. But this House had nothing to do with when he was in office? I ask him to compare his pro-

mented on the statements of Sir James Graham, made private. What remained then? Had they measures produce and to add sixteen per cent. to the assessed for Mr. Roebuck). Gladstone, which appeared in the Morning Post, as to find themselves in precisely the same state that the fact, that the western states of America were the manufacturing classes had for some time been in another place, because it would be an implied censure. You have applying to the Hon. Member to know if he was about to make in another place, because if he did not the measures we applying to the Hon. Member stated that the manufactures; They had last year imposed a Corn Law unpulateable to make in another place, because if he did not the measures we deem the last another place, because if he did not the measures we deem the fact, that the same expression, and I afterwards took the liberty of ing ministers, not me—(laughter.) In my remarks I mill hands on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and Sunday, and I afterwards took the liberty of ing ministers, not me—(laughter.) In my remarks I mill hands on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and I afterwards took the liberty of ing ministers, not me—(laughter.) In my remarks I mill hands on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and Sunday, and Sunday, and I afterwards took the liberty of ing ministers, not me—(laughter.) In my remarks I mill hands on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and I afterwards took the liberty of ing ministers, not me—(laughter.) In my remarks I mill hands on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and I afterwards took the liberty of ing ministers, not me—(laughter.) In my remarks I mill hands on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and I afterwards took the liberty of ing ministers, not me—(laughter.) In my remarks I mill hands on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday and I afterwards took the liberty of ing ministers, not me—(laughter.) in mill hands on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday and I afterwards took the liberty of ing ministers, not me—(laughter.) in mill hands on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday and I afterwards took the liberty of ing ministers, not me—(laughter.) in mill hands on Friday and Saturday and Satur and warned the House, that so long as there was a all classes of mer antile men. The law had given no necessary: but you seek to supersede us in the func- should be here to make the requisite answer. The law had given no

community would not submit to be treated as a secondary class. The landed interest created a vested in-

Which had been constituted for the distribution of a to make. He was satisfied, whatever the object of the fund collected fifteen years age. The sum which had Nobie Lord might be in bringing forward this motion recently been collected had been extensively distributed for there had been some dispute and difference of opinion as to that subject—that the Noble Lord himself would be the last to take advantage of his motion, and impate to any gentleman who differed from him on that (the Conservative) side of the House, that that The Dake of WELLINGTON brought forward a difference arose from want of sympathy for the pre-The debate was participated in by Lord AUCKLAND. Would not the motion of the Noble Lord be supported from legislation for the agricultural interests?—(hear). Mr. T. BUNCOMBE presented petitions praying for an worth dispute—that it was great enough to demand all of the classes to which he had alluded would force him laboured to effect, and I trust successfully, an adjust—tioning Parliament—"It was not words would move

cule, which, upon the hustings, is sometimes found not speeches and to perform acts which might lead the motion of Lord Howick; but not by reason of any publicity to the speeches of the Anti-Corn Law League no," and great confusion). That that was my meaning grave before the sun was set—when I see them incul. him, smidst loud cries for explanation. confidence he placed in the Government, whose mea- by quoting them there. He had no doubt the parties the whole centext of what I said explains—(loud cries)

tell the Hon. Gentleman that he had adopted the plan and they were now feeling, and perhaps would feel to been surpassed by any of the modern commentators on obnoxious expression of Mr. Cobden, proceeded to deal which had been so strongly recommended to him a later moment, the effects of that unnatural stimulus. his works. He then recapitulated the improvements with the question in debate. He justified the form of Before he read the statement he had received, he took The development of the powers of steam being acci- introduced by the recent tariff—by that revision to the present motion, and the fitness of the time at which care to obtain from different quarters such evidence as dently made at such a period, had more to do with the which so little value was attached in this debate. He it was brought forward. Fereign nations were induced to produce in his mind the most thorough conviction cause of the present distress than the agricultural pro- defended the non-inclusion of French wines and some by the example of this country to restrict their own that his correspondent was a person in whom be could tection—(hear, hear).

Other articles of luxury from the reduced scale of duties, codes of commerce: and thus England, by excluding place the greatest reliance.

Mr. Cordent tection—(hear, hear).

Other articles of luxury from the reduced scale of duties, codes of commerce: and thus England, by excluding on the greatest reliance. Mr. Philips had certainly understood the Hon. Mem- was, that it did not include agricultural as well as those articles was necessary for obtaining certain reci- ed herself from all chance of getting favourable treaties ber to make the charge stated, and his own impress manufacturing distress. The agricultural labourers procal concessions from the countries where those from them. He could have understood the arguments sions were confirm d by the report he had seen in the were in a westched state. They were no gainers by articles were produced; and he justified the omission for keeping up high duties upon articles of food if they newspapers of the Hon. Gentleman's speech—thear, the Corn Law; nor were the farmers. With neither of sugar by reference to the arguments connected had come from the opponents of free trade; but he hear.

of these classes had the landlords any right to identify with the slave trade, and the state of exist-could not understand them when they came from a Mr. Darby could not see the inference which had themselves. The landlord was no agriculturist; he ing slavery in the South American plantations. Government by whom the principles of free trade were been drawn from Sir Rebert Feel's speech, that if he might live all his days in London or in Paris. He was On the subject of timber much had been adopted and proclaimed. It might be that a fixed duty with respect to the alteration of the law, nor if they Member for Dozetshire, when the peasantry were in a now in progress, he himself could not help thinking when a moderate boon would suffice, a larger amount motion was decidedly a party move. The Anti-Corn- League had carried back the war into that county, and portant object to which timber was applicable. Then the Roman Catholic disabilities, without any of the stopped shert of the particular interest to which he tracts, which would make them as well acquainted with he had made certain alterations, and the price of corn Mr. Cobden rose and said, that when the Right Hon. the subject as this Hense itself—thear, hear, Lord HARRY VANE was not prepared to go the He next proceeded to a defence of the League, for the attributed selely to the harvest. But, whatever was ment of his speech, had assumed that he (Mr. Coblength of removing all agricultural protection, and morality and good conduct of whom the country had the cause, the reduction of price was the effect; and, as den) had referred to him personally, he had disavowed lately entered into bonds to the amount of £50,660 | soon as the price had fallen, then came the cry that the that he had intended to make use of the expression in a Mr. Brotheriox said that his most recent infor- There had been an attempt, or an alleged attempt, to price of provisions mattered little, and that the main manner personally offensive to the Right Hon. Baronet. maties assured him that things were still becoming identify the measures of that body with a most odious. point was, by admitting foreign corn, to get a foreign After he (Mr. Cobden) had sat down, he had heard worse; and so far from the distress being partial, it most horrible, and he would say almost maniacal market. He had been asked, a few days ago, whether from Hon. Gentlemen around him that an interpretation was general. Various causes were assigned, and transaction. (Hear, hear.) There had been an attempt he intended to alter the Corn Law this session? He had been put upon the language of the Right Hon. amongst the proposed remedies was the lunatic idea of made in another place, or attempted to be made, to had answered no. Then it was said he had confined Baronet which he should not particularize; but the retaxing machinery. Hew were our great national bur- prove that certain proceedings of Hon. Gentlemen were his negation to the present session. Why, he had marks since made by the Noble Lord the Member for dens to be supported if machinery were restrained? intimately connected with that most horrible transact answered the question according to the animus the city of London (for which he [Mr. Cobden] felt Commercial prosperty was the foundation of national tion. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe the report of of the questioner, and not with any other obliged, had given such a definite form to the insinuation prosperity; and as to the over-production complained that ellegation which he had seen in the newspapers. reference or reservation. He contemplated no of the Right Hon. Baronet, that he rose not for the purof, it had been calculated that our manufacturers could. He did not believe that the language, or even the spirit alteration of the corn laws; but when he was after- pose of offering an explanation beyond what he had not produce annually mere than three guarters of a of the semarks of a learned and able individual, had words asked whether he would pledge himself never before said—(Loud cries of "order," "chair)." yard of cloth for each inhabitant of this world, without been correctly described. All his predilections and to alter it, his answer undoubtedly was, as the The Speaker—The Hon. Member had no right going to the planet Jupiter. The agricultural sup- recollections forbade him to believe that. If he could answer of every Minister ought to be upon any now to address the House, except for the purpose of porters of Sir Robert Peel had threatened to desert believe it, he should desire to designate it as the ebulit matter of commercial regulation (not a matter of explanation. him if he would act up to his principles; and he would receive sup- as the offering of a malicious spirit. If anything, the union,) that he would not give such a pleage. It was nation until he had given the Right Hon. Baronet an pert from men of principle on the opposition side of indeed, could add to his gratification at being a member said by the mover, "Settle the question," but would opportunity of --- (cries of "chair, chair)." of the League, it was the price he felt at the character the mover's own recipe of a fixed duty settle it? The Speaker again interposed, and said he had Mr. M. Africoon thought that the Government of the men with whom he had the honour to be asso- Would not the Anti-Corn Law men continue to agitate? already endeavoured to explain to the Hon. Member for

the condition of the shipping interest, which had been abstractions. Length of time was pleaded. He should posed measures with what we have effected in the new of himself.

Corn-law, there would be Anti-Corn-law agitaticn. The extension to regular trade; and it had ruined the specu- tions of the administration of the country at the answer which the Hon. Member for Stockport gave me preponderance of the landed interest was to ked of, lators. The tariff had reduced the duty on 700 articles, commencement of the session, by calling on the House was this—"Do not have anything to do with that but the manufacturing and mercantile portion of the and had omitted the only two which could have done of Commons to take those functions out of our hands. anything for the people—corn and sugar. The respon- You ask us what we have done for the purpose of re- Corn Law League will go down to Bath and turn you sibility of all this he was entitled to throw upon the lieving the distresses of the country? We have done out"—(tremendous cheers). I have very little but con-The Dake of Wellington laid on the table one of terest for themselves, and then they pleaded that vested interest as an excuse for upholding the Corn-law. He letters omitted in the collection of the Affghanistan interest as an excuse for upholding the Corn-law. He concluded with a defence of the Anti-Corn-law League of the Anti-Corn-law League of the consequences. The reduction of have been in office about sixteen months, and I think it my duty to make this from the imputation of having excited the disturbances the timber duty, good in itself, came uselessly in point we have a right to look back upon what has been explanation. I am sorry it is forced on me, said that £75,000 had been collected in consequence of in the manufacturing districts.

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Said that £75,000 had been collected during that period without any sense of but I wish to make it explicitly, so that it cannot of factories or of shipping. Every one saw clearly that shad been collected during that period without any sense of but I wish to make it explicitly, so that it cannot the factories or of shipping. Every one saw clearly that shad been collected during that period without any sense of but I wish to make it explicitly, so that it cannot the factories or of shipping. Every one saw clearly that the factories or of shipping. Every one saw clearly that the factories or of shipping. Every one saw clearly that the factories or of shipping. Every one saw clearly that the factories or of shipping. Every one saw clearly that the factories or of shipping. Every one saw clearly that the fa the hands of the Manufacturers' Relief Committee, sible space any observations he might deem it his duty plan, and it was the duty of every independent member to by cheers on the Ministerial side of the House). The to throw on him the individual and personal responsi- Noble Lord (Palmerston) seems to deny it. But cess of this measure, the noble and learned lord had bility of the present state of affairs—a responsibility of whenever the Noble Lord pleases to claim exclusive begged and entreated the friends of corn law reform to course arising from his position. He was not a party credit to himself for terminating the Chinese war, I separate themselves from those very imprudent persons man in that House—(Derisive cheering on the Minis- shall be perfectly prepared to meet him upon that point, who had used intemperate language. The noble and terial side of the House.) The public knew that he and will voluntarily supply him with any information he learned lord, in another place, had observed, that there was no party man; and he would tell the House that may require—(great cheering). Whether it may have had been made in the Anti-Corn Law League insinuawhether Whig or Tory was in office, he would not sit been owing to the wisdom of our measures or not, the tions of a character, which late events had illustrated there one hour unless he had the cordial consent of his Noble Lord will not at least deny that we have had the in a painful and awful manner, and, in language more constituents to vote as he considered best for the wel- good fortune to bring to a successful termination powerful than I can use, had again entreated those who fare of the country. He would tell the Right two wars, which were necessarily absorbing the capital felt deeply interested in the success of the measure he Honourable Baronet that the whole responsibility of this country in unproductive labour, which were, as had at heart at once to separate themselves from a class of the present lamentable and dangerous state of all wars must do, striking a double blow, by diverting of men who could use and adopt such dangerous lanthe country rested upon his shoulders .- (" Hear, our own resources and consuming the resources of those hear," from Sir R Peel). There never has been violence countries with which we are to carry on a commercial or tumult in the north except when there was an ex- intercourse. We hope to effect a reduction in the esti- On the 17th of July there was a meeting held of the cessive want of employment and a consequent want of mates of the present year-(hear, hear). We trust that delegates of the Anti-Corn Law League. Their proceedfood for the people. The Right Hon. Baronet had it in we shall be enabled in the present session to present his hands to do as he pleased, or if not, as he once told estimates on the three great branches of naval, military, the Noble Lord the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs and civil service, which will show a reduction of about (Lord Palmerston), he had the privilege of resigning £850,080—(hear). We have at least, then, again begun But it so happened that his noble and learned friend they might—the Angel Gabriel, Sir Robert Peel, or office—(loud cheering)—and if he had not the power the process of reducing the estimates. For the last three did not read the report in the Chronicle, but he had not the power the process of reducing the estimates. For the last three did not read the report in the Chronicle, but he had not the power in the process of reducing the estimates. For the last three read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from that paper in the read the same report taken from the read the r course—(cheers) it was his duty to resign office the unavoidably, a constantly progressive increase of expen. Quarterly Review—not quite so ephemoral a production moment he had not the power to carry those measures diture and diminution in the revenue of the country. In as a newspaper, and therefore more likely to be commuwhich he believed to be for the good of the country. the present session we shall commence what, I hope, will nicated from one end of the country to the other, And BROUGHAM, the Bishops of Salisbury and CHIpublic to this conclusion,—that nearly all the evils
CHESTER, and the Earl of MINTO, after which the under which the country was groaning were deducible
resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The present second we during the present second with the present second we during the present second with the present second we during the present second with the p faith in the best informed portion of the working Canada about 4,000 men, and we trust that peace has That was admitted. They the representatives of the classes, and in the more honest portion of the aristo- been established in that Colony. We are delighted with Anti-Corn Law League) said the only remedy for the cracy—(cries of "oh, oh,")—he had faith that those the prospect of establishing a perfect amity with gentleman to whom allusion was made (I must mendistress was by the removal of agricultural protection. classes joining together would force the Right Hon. France. We have diminished the duties upon colo. tion his name) to explain away his meaning, or at The House met, and after some "talk" about the This was a point on which he humbly presumed to Baronet ere long to the adoption of those principles nial produce in every case where it entered into com, once to justify himself before mankind. The Rev. Mr. differ from the organs of that body. He acknow- which alone could save the country. The Right Hon. petition with our own, and we have thus made some ledged with pain and sorrew that the distress was Baronet had admitted these principles to be just, politic, advance towards the system of treating our colonies as ing of the people of the town of Sheffield having regreat—that the greater or less amount of it was not and expedient, and he (Mr. Cobden) trusted that a union integral parts of the empire—thear, hear, hear). We have

There were loud cries of "Bankes, Bankes," but Sir R. PREL rose, labouring under very considerable exasperated by delays, and which were the main theman who in a private company said that if 100 perplaces in and near the metropolis, the parish of St. oppose it, but would vote for it with as much zeal excitement, and in a tone of voice which showed great causes for apprehending the disturbances of our peace. Anne, Soho, Camberwell, Somers'-town, and Islington, and readiness as he now opposed it. It seemed to him agitation, said—Sir, the Hon. Gentleman has stated ful relations with that country. We tried to settle upon him, he would take the lot to deprive Sir Robert that some little imprudence of language had been used, here very emphatically, and more than once at the con- those differences without any compromise of British Peel of life-(loud and indignant cries of "hear, hear." He found that he and others stood charged with having ferences of the Anti-Corn Law League, that he held me honour, and, on the other hand, without exciting such He felt convinced that no such attempt ought to be promoted the offences of which he was partly an eye wit individually—(loud cheers from the Ministerial benches) a feeling of hostility towards this country as appears to made upon any pretence whatever; but was persuaded ness last summer; and he was told that that insurrection | —that he held me individually responsible for the dis- exist in some portions of the French nation. For of this, that when Sir Rebert Peel went to his grave, The adjourned debate on Lord Howick's motion was in the manufacturing districts began with the Conservative tress and suffering of the country. He has said most the origin of that hostility we are not responsible. there would be but few to shed one tear over him" millowners. He had not seen any report furnished to emphatically that he holds me personally responsible— These two countries, however, now present a most (loud and indignant cries of "hear"). Now, Sir, it Sir A. L. HAY, who said, that so far from regarding the Government of the particular transactions of that (loud cheering), and be the consequences of that insinu-Mr. Rashleigh could not help considering this as a of great private worth, great property, and considerable calling out "No, no.") If I have misrepresented the judges of the sucrifices which war imposes, to inculcate directed, when he gives that advice which has now Captain LaTard took a cursory view of several of gether, not to be stimulated by public meetings on a sub- agitation he said—I did not say I held the Right Hon. and I sincerely hope that the life of each may long con-

Sir Robert Peel-(from his seat and with energy.) countrymen to lay aside their national jealousies, and to person, he will find that there may be error on his own Mr. BLACESTONE recommended it to Mr. Ferrand followed in this case. He knew as well as the Hon. for several moments amidst cries of "order, order," and increasing human happiness-(cheers.) When I com-

further change in the Corn Laws had produced some upon many gentlemen who took an interest in such he held her Majesty's Government responsible writers in journals, who are Law League who were ready to go to Bath to unseat indefatigable z-al and exertions throughout the late cambenefit in quieting the apprehensions of the farmers; debates as these, that they talked a great deal without dressing himself to me—(loud cheering)—in the most doing all they can to exasperate the public mind the Hon. Member. He was not aware how long these paign; and that the House approves and acknowledges but the speech of Mr. Gladstone had been far from disproposing any practical remedy—(hear.) Now he had emphatic manner said he held me individually respondence of the Corn Law League had been in his the valour and patient perseverance displayed by the tinct or satisfactory; and he apprehended danger from a remedy to propose—(loud cries of "hear, hear, from sible—(cheering). I will not overstate anything, there-action between the two Governments, which are decourse which Lord Stanley had announced respect-the Opposition benches)—a partial, a slight, a tempo-fore, I will not say whether these emissaries of the Anti-and Native.' The Hon. Bart spoke at very great ing the admission of corn from the Canadas. He rary one, one to which he attached no weight (a laugh) man used the word "personally"—(cries of "he did,") that the Minister of France is the tool of England, and assured the Government that the farmers, though a but one which he sincerely thought would not be withbody slow to move, were alive to their own interests, out its effect. He thought that the period of the
ally responsible—(loud cheering)—I am perfectly cer- are sacrificing the honour of England through fear of and that unless they should see a disposition to do distress, if it were to happen at all by any measure, tain. The Hon. Gentleman may do so, and he may France,—I do trust that those persons will profit by doors, and through the windows of the cottages. He them justice, they would ere long be found in opposition of the induce others to hold me individually responsible— the example of two such illustrious warriors, and that thought it sufficient to assert, with respect to that part the induce of efforts of the country, that the statements of the Hon. Mem-Mr. MARE PHILIPS said he had received a commu- and general laughter.) He left it to her Majesty's the discharge of my public duty-(loud cheering). - such as those to which I have referred-efforts not mication which enabled him distinctly to refute several Government in all such cases to consider whether any | With respect to the present motion, he would take no directed by geal for the honour of the country, but charges made by Mr. Ferrand imputing to certain active measures should be taken against the proceed- objection on any point of form. That would be an un- for the base purpose of encouraging national animomanufacturers the inhuman treatment of their appren- ings of that body or not; but he retained his opinions worthy objection on a subject of such deep interest to sities or promoting some party or personal interesttices. This Mr. Philips proceeded to do somewhat in that a graceful and voluntary act of dissolution on the a suffering people. But what would be the effect of (loud cheering.) But do I plead that as any reason detail, and added other instances of misinformation part of the Anti-Corn Law League would be the most granting the motion? It would put a stop to the whole why I cannot believe this motion will contribute to given to members of Parliament, which ought, in his likely measure to put a period to the distress. He did business of the Executive Government. While the diminish permanently the distress and relieve the opinion, to serve them as a warning against the two not give this in the nature of advice, because he thought committee should be discussing duties on tea, tobacco, difficulties of the country, or do I maintain that any ready belief of all the tales they heard. He did not his advice would not be followed; but he stated it as sugar, wool, and so on, how could the government make regard for what a Minister may have done should be consider the present distress to have been produced by his deliberate opinion-("hear, hear," and laughter.) any fiscal calculation, or negociate any treaty connected any obstruction to the success of this motion? Not at all. the disturbing causes which affected certain foreign. When talking about the distress of the country, one with commerce? Or would the noble lord, instead of You may approve of our foreign policy, you may think markets: there would always be such causes at point was frequently overlooked by Hon Gentlemen dealing with particular duties, move a general resolution of peace in Canada, you work in some quarter of the world; but his own belief Some Hon. Members on the other side of the House tion for extending the principle of last year's tariff? It, may hear with satisfaction that the public expenditure was, that the distress arose from the excessive prices attributed that distress entirely, or almost entirely, to was impossible to imagine a proceeding which would will be diminished, you may hope, that although all which the present laws imposed upon food, particularly the existence and continuance of a legislative protects o immediately and so generally give a check to com- differences with the United States may not be adjusted, upon-corn and sugar. On the subject of the country's tion of corn. He was much more disposed to attribute merce, diffuse uncertainty, and shake confidence. He yet, that those differences which were the principal distress, he did not suffer himself to entertain any party it to another cause, and to him this was a satisfactory did not deny the existence of the imputed distress; but cause of apprehension have been satisfactorily and feeling; and from whatever quarter any remedy might view of the subject, because it did not involve any it ought not to be overstated; it had been error, for honourably arranged; but if, while you feel dispessed to be offered, he should be equally ready to give it his men, or man, or system, in censure and condemnation, instance, to rely on an October report of Mr. Horner as acknowledge those services and approve of this conduct, as the contrary view taken by Hon. Gentlemen opposite sustaining an allegation that matters were progressively you nevertheless believe that the adoption of this Mr. FERRAND begged, in explanation, to assure the did. He was inclined to think that the remote, if not worse, when there was a subsequent report of his in motion will have the effect of relieving the public dis-Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down that he was the proximate, cause of the distress was one far more January, by which that allegation was disproved tress, let no consideration, I say it with perfect sincerity mistaken in supposing him the other night to charge the difficult to deal with than the Corn Laws. It had not Now, as to the censures which had been thrown to those who sit on this as well as the other side of the manufacturers of Manchester, as a body, with having originated in the protection given to the agricultural upon the Government for not following out their own house,—let no consideration of party interest, no attachintroduced the system of apprenticeship in that neight interest, but in the protection and unnatural stimulus declaration. They had thought that in a general revi- ment to party, no predilection to particular men, interbenrhood. Several-Hon. Members on the other side of given to manufactures—thear, hear). He believed that sion of our commercial code, the principle of protection on the other side of given to manufactures—thear, hear). the house frequently spoke as if they believed him to protection was afforded in the shape of causes and ope- tion ought to be extended, that relaxation, rather than supporting the motion, if you conscientiously believe have made such a charge; but he must say, once for rations in which they were the blind and passive agents restriction, ought to be the object; but he himself, that it is calculated to diminish the distress, to lessen all, that he intended to make no such charge against coexistent with insecurity, disorder, and bloodshed in the manufacturers as a body; on the contrary, he knew the rest of the world. That unnatural atimulus was vations in favour of long-established interests. Mr. prosperity, and the permanent welfare of the state there were among them some of the kindest and best one which in the nature of things, and under the dis Huskinson had stated similar qualifications. So had loud and continued cheering). men that ever lived. He also begged to be allowed to pensations of a gracious Providence, could not continue; Dr. Adam Smith, a writer who had not, he thought, Lord J. RUSSELL, after endeavouring to explain the

had continued for forty years, which have only been

pare the position, the example, and the efforts of these ing). cating those lessons of peace, and using their salutary

other articles of luxury from the reduced scale of duties, codes of commerce : and thus England, by excluding

in 1842, and produced an analysis of the number, by duty to their country—that they were neglecting their 1840 and 1841, and then let them judge of the means not about to make a speech, but to ask an explanation considered as the opponent of the body, and you will have members of the League visiting Bath and antimill, the others being changes of tenancy, it." one moment longer than they found themselves able to ciples for which they were now such ardent advocates, expression which fell from the Hon. Member for Stockerhibiting a disastrons instead of tenancy, it." one moment longer than they found themselves able to ciples for which they were now such ardent advocates, expression which fell from the Hon. Member for Stockerhibiting a disastrons instead of tenancy, it.

guage. This was the advice which has been described as the result of a disordered imagination.—(loud cheers) ings were reported the next morning in the Morning Chronicle, and of course that report had been read by those who had conducted the business of that meeting. Noble Friend, the paragraphs from which he derived his information. And it will be incumbent on the Bailey, of Sheffield, said, amongst other things-speakment of those differences with the United States which Parliament, but force; this should have effect, if they did not change their system. He had heard of a gen-

dangerous at such a meeting, and at such a time, to use such terrible phrases as these, against which the real tained, as did most large associations, many gentlemen many members on the Opposition side of the House all their influence in each country, they being the best warment and sincere, of my Nobie Friend was who were to take their trial in the course of eight or the lessons of peace,—it is a glorious occupation for been described as the offspring of madness—(loud cries was of opinion that all the circumstances of the case of "Hear"). Sir, passion sometimes does disturb the best of judgments, and I sincerely believe that if the Hon. Gentleuian will retire to himself and weigh well tinue, in order that they may be spared to exhort their the words he has used this night respecting that Noble directly or indirectly to such effects as he thought had —You did, you did—Shouts of "Yes, yes," continued enter into the rivery of honourable competition for part as well as on the part of those upon whom he is so resolution:—"That the thanks of the House be given ready thus to cast aspersion-(loud and general cheer- to the Governor-General of India for the ability and willing to support the objects of it if brought forward these outbreaks as any other species of property. Mr. Cobden here rose in evident excitement, pire in India have been applied in the support of the but was pulled down again by an Hon. Member near military operations in Affghanistan; and that the Mr. COBDEN here rose in evident excitement. Mr. G. BANKES rose to explain. He influence respectively to discourage their countrymen those who had reported the miseries of the Dorsetsbire intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them sures he considered as having aggravated the evils of who made them were ashamed of them since. But of "No, no."

the country. The declaration of Sir Robert Peel against they were eften told that it was a very just reproach Sir R. Peel.—The Hon. Gentleman did not say that from war, I do trust that upon each side those anony.

neighbourhood, and having been absent some weeks he non-commissioned officers and privates, both European Corn Law League had reduced it to the condition that length, and was followed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, had been described- (Oh!) with their tracts and pam- Mr. G. BANKES, Mr. HUTT, Sir H. HARDINGE, Sir T. phlets which they spread about and thrust under COLEBROOKE, and Sir R. INGLIS in favour of the of the country, that the statements of the Hon. Mem- consideration of the thanks if this House to the Right ber were not warranted by the facts-(Loud cries of Honourable Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of "Hear.") The condition of the peasantry was not India, be deferred until all the documents, consisting what could be wished there, but he had to lament of letters addressed to Major-General Nott, Majorthat it had been rendered worse than it was the year General Pollock, to Major Outram, and to the Goverbefore by the alterations in the Corn Laws and in the nor of Bombay; and of a memorandum for Major tariff. The Hon. Member had been pleased to style him General Sir C. Napier, alluded to in the letter of July a decided enemy to the Anti-Corn Law League, and he | 8th. addressed to the secret committee of the Court of was by no means disposed to quarrel with that designa- Directors, and which have been withheld, shall be laid tion : but he would tell the Hon. Member for Stockport before this House, to enable the House to judge why, this, that no endeavours or speeches he (Mr. Bankes) after repeated positive orders issued by Lord Ellenmight make against that Association could ever have borough to Sir Jasper Nicholls and Major-General Nott such an effect in damaging the Anti-Corn Law League and Major General Pollock to withdraw all their forces as his (Mr. Cobden's) speech that night had had—(Loud) from Cabul towards the Company's possessions, those

Mr COBDEN.-I beg to be allowed to explain. I tell the hon, member for Bath he has totally misrepre- character of the British arms in the scene of their sented my words-("Order") I beg to remind hon. former disasters." gentlemen, that with the permission of the chair. I will have the opportunity of explaining fully, and completely, and quietly-(hear, hear). I have been misrepresented. I did not describe the eminent individual to whom we have alluded as "a maniac."—(laughter). What I did say was, "that I would treat these remarks, if proved to me, as the ebullition of an ill-regulated intellect- Mr. Hume, and on the others being put, Mr. Hume (hear, hear), and not as the offspring of a malignant withdrew his amendment, and they were carried spirit."—(hear, hear). Now, when I used the word serialim without a dissentient voice. maniac," it was when I said "We console ourselves with the belief that M'Naughten was a maniac"— through, after which (loud cries of "Oh!") Now, in reference to what has fallen from the hon. and learned member as to what took place on this question in the library of the House of Commons, where I thought conversations were considered private and secret-(loud cries of "Oh!" 'Hear," and "Ah! shew him up")-I treated the conversation as private, and should always hold as private any conversation which took place between me and an hon. member in the library, and should never dream of making that conversation public. I am not acquainted with the forms or rules of this House, and probably I may be wrong: but with reference to what the Hon. and Learned Member said fell from me in the way of a threat-("Order,") I consider it highly necessary that I should be allowed to explain-(hear); for I should consider myself unworthy of a seat in this House—(a loud burst of cheering from the Ministerial benches; -if I had ever uttered the words attributed to me by the Hon. and Learned Member in the menacing spirit he has described-(hear, hear). I will describe and explain most am not here to interfere with members and their seatswas going to allude to the eminent individual in question, as he wished, he said, to be present in that case, in order to take part in the debate. I asked him if he was going to justify Lord Brougham, and he said he was. A conversation then passed as to what took place when the Hon. Member attacked the Sabbath Bill, and lost his seat in consequence of his opposition to that Bill-(loud cries of "Question," and "Time, time"). The SPEAKER rose and said, that if the Hon. Member would confine himself to such matters as were strictly personal, in order to justify himself, he should certainly not feel it his duty to interrupt him, and he was sure the House would listen to him, but not to an unlimited explanation, or reply to what had fallen from the Hon. and Learned Member for Bath. Mr. HUME, amidst cries of "Order" and "Chair. contended that the Hon. Member for Stockport, (Mr.

Cobden) ought to be permitted to enter into a full explanation, after a private conversation had been publicly related-(hear, hear, and order). The Hon. Member ought to be allowed to justify himself by stating what really did take place in order to remove any unfavourable impression produced by what had fallen from the Hon. and Learned Member for Bath-Mr. COBDEN-I should not have alluded to the Sab-

bath Bill, but that it is essential to my explanation-Captain MANGLES appealed to the House for justice to the Hon. Member, who had been seriously accused This was an occasion when they should show a little indulgence, and even go beyond the strict line of ordercries of " no. no." and "chair)." Mr. HUME attempted to obtain a hearing, and was understood to meve the adjournment of the de-

Mr. COBDEN again rose, and was met with loud cries The SPEAKER interposed once more, and expressed

Mr. COBDEN.-I will confine myself to what is abstractions. Length of time was pleaded. He should posed measures with what we have effected in the new of himself.

Sir Robert Peel said, that the words "individual Hon. and Learned Member and myself. When I alluded Hon. and Learned Member and myself. When I alluded Mr. MILNER GIBSON said that the motion would claim of a just plaintiff in a gourt of law? It could not ingrease the duty on almost all the articles of raw promark out those who thought that something should be now be said, as at the end of last session, that the duce coming into our market to be manufactured. mitted at once that he thought the words were perin opposing that Bill the Hon and Learned Member had done and these who thought the words were perin opposing that Bill the Hon and Learned Member had done and these who thought the words were perin opposing that Bill the Hon and Learned Member had done and the second of last session, that the doce coming into our market to be manufactured. done, and these who thought that nothing should be period was unsuitable. The year lay before them, and Was that the way to increase trade or give a stimulus sonal to himself, and felt it might have an effect which drawn upon him the hostility of Dissenting Members. done, in order to relieve the existing distress. He comthere was no pressure of legislative business, public or to industry—(cheers)—to increase the duty on raw others had seemed to anticipate—(cheers, and loud cries I then said to bim, "If you justify Lord Brougham in in his speech of a previous evening, particularly with in contemplation, or had they not? Had they measures produce and to add sixteen per cent to the assessed for the purpose of meeting the deficiency in the Mr. Roebuck rose amidst considerable confusion, Corn Law League proceedings, you will get yourself Mr. Roebuck rose amidst considerable confusion, Corn Law League proceedings, you will get yourself the deficiency in the law being reference to the "ferty nine new milis" set to work tell them emphatically, that they were forfeiting their revenue? Let the House contrast the measures of and spoke as follows:—At this time of the night I am into trouble at Bath.—(Loud laughter.) You will be Which it appeared that only one was really a "new" duty to their country—that they were neglecting their 1840 and 1841, and tuen let them judge of the means not account woman as expression on the part of a person not now present to a remarkable have members of the League visiting Bath, and anti-Corn Law tea meetings there."—(Shouts of laughter.) Now I come to the head and front of my off:nding.— Riding of Yorkshire, and trading under the firm of exhibiting a disastrons, instead of an improving cheers). They might say that he was a prophet who the propositions was to increase the duty upon the raw to-night alluded to certain expressions which were used (Here Mr. Roebuck held up his hand to call the attention of things. They might say that he was a prophet who the propositions was to increase the duty upon the raw to-night alluded to certain expressions which were used (Here Mr. Roebuck held up his hand to call the attention of the propositions was to increase the duty upon the raw to-night alluded to certain expressions which were used (Here Mr. Roebuck held up his hand to call the attention of the propositions was to increase the duty upon the raw to-night alluded to certain expressions which were used (Here Mr. Roebuck held up his hand to call the attention of the proposition o state of things. [Sir James Graham interposed, to ask would help to fulfil his own prophecies; but, say what elements of manufacture, and the proposition came from by a Noble and Learned Friend of mine in another tion of Members sitting on the Ministerial side to what Whether it was Mr. Horner's October or January report, they would, he would tell them this, as, indeed, he had the proposition came from the proposition came from the proposition came from the work of the work commercial treaties and negotiations, which were made: would not be confined to the cotton districts alone, that, therefore, the motion ought safely to be allowed on this point, I am somewhat startled by the recol- of strict friendship.—(Renewed cries of "Oh, manner in which they were conveyed to the said on this point, I am somewhat startled by the recol- of strict friendship.—(Renewed cries of "Oh, manner in which they were conveyed to the said on this point, I am somewhat startled by the recol- of strict friendship.—(Renewed cries of "Oh, manner in which they were conveyed; B pretext for net altering the Corn-laws. In fact, it but that they would have the agricultural population to pass, it lection of a remarkable circumstance which happened on this point, I am somewhat startled by the recoil of strict friendship.—(Renewed cries of "Oh, manner in which they were conveyed; was this country that our that our that our that they would have the agricultural population to pass, it lection of a remarkable circumstance which happened on this point, I am somewhat startled by the recoil of strict friendship.—(Renewed cries of "Oh, manner in which they were conveyed; was this country that our that our that they would have the agricultural population to pass, it lection of a remarkable circumstance which happened on this point, I am somewhat startled by the recoil of strict friendship.—(Renewed cries of "Oh, manner in which they were conveyed; was this country that our that they would have the agricultural population of a remarkable circumstance which happened on the reasons of their being so conveyed; Was this country that ought to concede, instead of ask-rising upon them, as they had the manufacturing not only would paralyse the future proceedings of the conviction of the said firm of the manufacturing not only would paralyse the future proceedings of the conviction of the said firm of the manufacturing not only would paralyse the future proceedings of the conviction of the said firm of the manufacturing not only would paralyse the future proceedings of the conviction of the said firm of the manufacturing not only would paralyse the future proceedings of the conviction of the said firm of the manufactures, we put 400 per cent. On had to face a similar state of distance that they cent our manufactures, we put 400 per cent on had to face a similar state of distress they might rely due to themselves as public men, would allow themtheir sugar. He cited the letter of the senior Mr. upon this, that the agricultural population would selves to remain subject to the odium of such an applied same expression, and I afterwards took the liberty of ing ministers, not me—(laughter.) In my remarks. I mill hands on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, the 23d same expression, and I afterwards took the liberty of ing ministers, not me—(laughter.) In my remarks. I mill hands on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, the 23d same expression, and I afterwards took the liberty of ing ministers, not me—(laughter.) In my remarks. I mill hands on Friday, Saturday, Saturda

After a brief reply from Lord Howick, Mr. FERRAND obtained the consent of the House to withdraw his amendment. The House then divided. The numbers were—

For the motion.....191 Against it.....306

Majority..... 115 Sir J. GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law for the registration of persons entitled to vote, and to define certain rights of voting, and to regulate certain proceedings in the election of members to serve in Parliament for England and Wales. The House adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

MONDAY. FEB. 20.

The House met at the usual hour, and after some business of an unimportant nature. Mr. C. BRUCE presented several petitions from col. lieries in the countles of Stirling and Fife; one signed by 506 persons, another by more than 100 females complaining of the Act passed last session for the regulation of mines and collieries, and the hardships to which, under some of its provisions, they are exposed; and also of the stain thrown on the reputaposed; and also of the social pits, which they hoped the House would, by amending the act, remove. Mr. FORBES presented a similar petition.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from the calico-printers of Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Lan. cashire, complaining of the privations they were suffering in consequence of the use of machinery, and praying that the House would place some restriction on its employment, or appoint a committee to inquire into the effects of machinery on labour. The Hon. Member also presented a petition from the manufacturing labourers of Houldsworth, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, complaining that trade was rapidly declining, and distress augmenting in that neighbourhood, and praying for a total repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. FERRAND gave notice of a motion for the ap-

pointment of a committee to inquire into the effects of steam-power and machinery on the condition of the industrious classes of the country.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice, with reference to his motion for an inquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger when presiding as a Judge at the Special Commission issued in October last, that, petititions having been presented complaining of his conduct on that occasion in Cheshire and Lancashire, he should move that the House do summon witnesses to the Bar for the purpose of ascertaining the language used by Lord Abinger in his charges to the Grand Petit Juries, and also in passing sentence on the prisoners cenvicted for rioting and pelitical offences before that Commission.

DISTURBANCES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS Mr. FERRAND wished to ask the Secretary of Slate for the Home Department whether the Government had made any inquiry into the late outbreaks in the manufacturing districts; and, if so, whether they would lay the evidence before the Heuse; and if they that he used to night was misunderstood by the oppotheir intention to do so?

Sir J. GRAHAM said that part of the evidence obtained by the Government on the subject, had been already made use of against parties who were now suffering the punishment of the law. The other portions of the evidence still remained to be investigated. True bills have been found upon the evidence against parties ten days from the present time, and he (Sir J. Graham) would be brought out on the trial with respect to who were really responsible for the cause of the disturbances

Sir R. PEEL then rose and proposed the following judgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied in the support of the thanks of the House be given to the general and other

Mr. HUME proposed as an amendment, "That the generals actually advanced their forces, and by their gallant conduct and brilliant successes, vindicated the

Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the amendment Mr. B. Baring, Mr. Hogg, Viscount Ebrington, Captain Mangles, Col. T. Wood, Captain Bernal, Capt. Layard, Mr. C. Wood, and Mr. S. O'Brien, afterwards addressed the House, and the resolutions were put. The first was carried with the single dissentient of Some other unimportant business was then gone

Mr. FERRAND moved, "That there be laid on the

table of the House, correct, entire, and unmutilated copies of an original letter addressed to Mr. Edwin Chadwick, secretary to the Poor Law Commission, by Mr. Robert Hyde Greg, dated Manchester, September 17, 1834, and of an original letter to Mr. Edwin Chadwick, by Mr. Henry Ashworth, dated Turton, near Bolton, Lancashire, 2d month, 13th day, 1835. Also a copy of the correspondence relating to, and a return of the number of persons who were removed from their parishes in the agricultural districts into the manufacturing districts, under the authority and sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, with the dates and mode of their removal, the names of the parishes from which they were taken, and the names and residences of the persons to whom they were assigned; with a particular account of the numbers, sexes and ages in each family when they were removed; and also of the number of deaths, by accident or otherwise, which have since taken place among them; also an account of those who have been maimed in their employment, and a statement of the account of the wages agreed upon when consigned, with the actual wages they received; and also an account of their present residences, employment, and wages." Those returns had been three times moved for in that House and as often refused. The last occasion when their production was sought for by the Hon. Member for Oldham he was importuned by the late Government not to persist in the motion, and he believed that Hon. Gentleman had never to the present day forgiven himself for having given way to those solicitations. The production of the papers would prove to the country the shameful means which had been resorted to by the emissaries of the Poor Law Commissioners to induce the poor people in the south of England to emigrate to the north, in order to become the slaves of the manufacturers there. The treatment of those who had been kidnapped by Dr. Kay and others, agents of the commissioners, was disgraceful and cruel in the extreme. Instead of meeting the comforts and receiving the wages which had been promised them, their wages were reduced one-half, and the poor people were crowded three or four families into every cattage, and exposed to miseries and diseases of the most frightful description. Small-pox broke out among them and they died by hundreds. Their relatives in the south made inquiries after them, but no tidings could be had His solemn conviction was, that those poor deladed people had been sold into a laud of slavery, the object of the commissioners and the manufacturers being to reduce the rate of wages-("No, no," from Mr. M. libson). That fact was obvious from an extract of one of those letters which had been already furcished to the House; and if the papers he now moved for were produced entire and unnutilated, the charges he had made against the commissioners, who were responsible for the treatment of these poor people, would be fully substantiated. The Right Hon. Baronet the San cretary of State for the Home Department had, to his great honour, engaged that copies of the papers should be laid before the House, so far as it was possible to procure them; and he hailed this 38 a promise that justice would at length be done to this subject by a Conservative Government. He had also to move for a copy of the diet table in use at the Belper Union Workhouse, and at the Derby Union Workhouse, on the 31st day of January last, from which it would appear that the guardians of that Union, acting under the instructions of the Poor Law Commissioners, were treating the unfortunate inmates of the workhouse in the most cruel and unmerciful manner. The Hon. Member also moved for a copy of any correspondence which had taken place between the Poct Law Commissioners, the Board of Guardians of the Skipton Union, and a firm of cotton-spinners, carrying on business at the Low Mill, Addingham, in the West "Seed and Co.," respecting the sale of a number of poor persons confined in the said Skipton Workhouse

(Continued in our Seventh page.)

(Continued from our Sixth page.)

firm of Seed and Co. having reduced the wages of their operatives, and treated them otherwise in a most tymanical manner, they all left in a body, and hands were procured to supply their place from the workhouse, six miles off. Among these were several cripples, who had to be carried in a tax-cart, belonging to the millowners. On the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of December last, the 25th being Sunday, they were worked by these monsters in human shape thirty-two hours, and only allowed thirteen hours and a half for rest. If these things were done with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners, it was time their authority should be abolished, and the act which gave it to them repealed. He felt strongly upon this subject, knowing the locality where these transactions had occurred, and hring been in communication with the parties aggieva. If the Right Hon. Baronet had seen these wretched creatures in the state he saw them, applying for protection before the magistrates, he was sure he would have felt compassion for them, and been of opinion that the Poor Law which sanctioned such pro-

cedings was a disgrace to the country. Sir J. GRAHAM was prepared to give a qualified arent to the motion, but deprecated the strong, harsh, and nejushfiable language which had been used by the hon gentleman, which he thought was quite inconsisand sith the legitimate principles of freedom of debate. He could not consent to retain in the motion the words " confect, entire, and unmutilated." Such expressions conveyed a direct insinuation that a public office from which the return was expected was in the habit of garding or returning inaccurate statements to the Hense. If, therefore, the hon. gentleman did not withing these words he should oppose the motion. He was unable to procure a return of the letter of Mr. H. 6res, neither original nor copy being to be found mong the records of the Poor Law Commissioners. It was, in fact, a private letter addressed to Mr. Chadwick The Poor Law Commissioners did not possess either the original or a copy. Mr. Ashworth's letter The in the possession of the Poor Law Commissioners. and he was ready to consent to its production. With respect to the next return, as to the number of persons who were removed from their parishes in the agriculhad into the manufacturing districts, under the sanctim of the Poor Law Commissioners, it was impos-Elle to state the amount of the wages they then metral, or their present residences, employments, and There were several items in that motion of which it would be quite impossible for him, on the part With Poor Law Commissioners, to promise a return. Everything that was really material, and that could be funcial, had already been presented to the public in E-Por Law Commissioners' report of 1836, p. 448, ther the Hon. Gentleman would find a statement male by Mr. Minggridge, the Assistant Poor Law Commisioner, on this subject. In the report of 1837 there The also a further statement on the subject. He (Sir I Graham) was ready to furnish any information that

he was able to obtain. With regard to the returns respecting the dietary of the Belper and Derby Union Workhouses, he would not feel any difficulty in laying them on the table of the House. As to the last motion of the Hon. Gentleman, he begged to inform him. that the Poor Law Commissioners were not cognizable. directly or indirectly, of the transaction to which he referred. If any such transaction had taken place, the Commissioners were entirely ignorant of it. He must demur to granting these returns, unless the Hon. Gentleman consented to withdraw the expressions "correct, entire, and unmutilated." Mr. M. GIBSON said he would not have troubled the House, if the Hon. Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Ferrand, had not made statements which would go forth to the public affecting parties who had no opportunity of giving the same publicity to the contradictions as would be afforded to the accusations. He thought it yer desirable that such dislogistic terms as the Hon. Member had introduced should be omitted from metions submitted to that House. The Hon. Member from

Knaresborough had asserted that persons were "kidnapped," and induced to go from the agricultural into the manufacturing districts by the promise of conditions n falfilled; but he was convinced that a fair inquiry would show the erroneousness of this; statement. The hon, gentleman had now, as he had on former occasions, made assertions which were not subexertisted. (Mr. Ferrand .- "Name, name;" and cries of "Order"). He would not go into the question now; but he thought the hon, gentleman should be cautious in giving increasely to such unmeasured consures upon individuals. With respect to one statement of the hon. gentleman he might observe, that agricultural labourers had been removed into the manufacturing districts, because in those districts there had been an increased demand for labour, which was coincident with a diminished demand in the agricultural districts. He believed that if these labourers had not gone from the arricultural to the manufacturing districts their places would have been supplied by Irish labourers, and

this would have had a still more depressing effect. After the agricultural labourers were transferred to the marniacturing districts, there was a rise in the rate of wares, and they received larger weekly wages in the manufacturing than they would have done in the agricultural districts. He wished, however, most directly to contradict the statement that there had been any "kidrapping," or that the conditions in which these FEISONS Were transferred to the manufacturing districts had not been fulfilled; and he thought the Hon. Member for Knaresborough ought not, especially before the returns for which he moved were presented to the Honse, to make statements involving such serious charges - hear, hear, from Mr. Ferrand).

Dr. Bowring mid, that one of the gentlemen to whom the Hon. Member for Knaresborough had referred was a personal friend and constituent of his; and, having on several occasions visited that gentleman, he Dr. Bowring) had had an opportunity of noticing the condition of the labourers in his employ. He could state that many of the persons who had been transferred from the agriculturist districts blessed the day that had seen them removed from a state of great distress to a condition of comparative case and comfort. He would refer the Hon. Member to the statements of Dr C Tajlor, who, in the account of his visit to the manufacturing districts, repeatedly noticed the comfort and happiness of the workmen employed by Mr. Ash-He recommended the Hon Member to be cautions how he indulged in these vituperative attacks. Saturday morning till Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Now, was this man a monster in human shape, or not? He did not feel himself justified in withdrawing this Expression; and he was sure that no hon, member Would like his children to be worked as heavily as this man had worked those whom he employed. He regret-

in which he had made assertions which he had not Mr. GIESON said the Hon. Member for Knaresbro' had made charges against the Hon. Member for Stock-Ext (Mr. Cobden) which he had not substantiated. The How Member had also made charges against manufactwen connected with the Anti-Corn Law League, that they were especially the supporters of the truck system. But against whom did the Hon. Member prove this there in the committee he obtained? As far as he (at Gibson) was aware, the charge was not proved was proved only against two manufacturers in Lancathire, who were of Conservative politics, and opposed

The question having been put,

The returns, as modified, were then ordered. On the motion of Mr. Ferrand, a return was ordered of a copy of the conviction of a firm of cotton-spinhen carrying on business at the Low-mill, Addingham, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and trading under Robert Baker, Inspector of Factories, for having worked their mill hands on Friday, Saturday, and Smiley, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th days of December

second time on Monday next. Mr. M. SUTION brought in the Turnpike Roads Bill, second time on Menday.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21.

loringuity into the conduct of Lord Abinger when Pending at the Special Commission. ML PIRRIAND presented a petition from a hand

hon rester of Manchester, stating that he had been depited by the power-looms of the means of earning hished, and praying that the House would grant protection to history.

CONDUCT OF LORD ABINGER.

of the public press on this occasion. If that press case was stronger than that brought forward by Mr. the doors immediately. We know nothing of Chartists that the Learned Lord's definition of an unlawful hear)? This was the charge of Lord Abinger to a were at all a reflection of public opinion, or if there O'Connell jagainst Baron Smith. He (Mr. Duncombe) here." (Cheers.) But go from the court at Stafford to assembly? He (Mr. Duncombe) asked those who atwere the most distant foundation in truth for the complained not only of the topics introduced into the that of Chester or of Liverpool, and it would be found tended county elections, whether 3,000 or 4,000, and he (Mr. Duncombe) maintained that Lord Abinger's articles which then appeared in its organs, he said it charges of Lord Abinger, but of his summing up before that nothing was in the mouth of Lord Abinger but even 10,000, did not assemble; and whether they did not object, to use the words of Lord Erskine, must have would become the bounden duty of that House to insti- the petty jury, and his conduct—he (Mr. Duncombe) Chartists. Now if Lord Chief Justice deliberate upon and discuss the merits of the candi- been "to fasten the mill-stone of prejudice round tnte a full inquiry into the charges he had to make had almost said, his brutal conduct—towards the pri- Tindal were right, it followed that Lord Abinger went on—"The consequence of the necks of those persons in order the more effec-He challenged any Honourable Gentleman to show him soners at the bar, in passing sentence upon them. In must have been wrong. Lord Chief Justice Tindal the success of their endeavours would be, not tually to sink them?—(hear, hear). Lord Abinger a single organ of the press, high Tory, Whig, Radical, the case of Baron Smith, it was urged that a sufficient must have said what he did, in order to gain for the Chartist, high church or low church, which approved case had not been made out for the inquiry; but Lord prisoners a fair trial. He (Mr. Thomas Duncombe) the Government; because everybody who reflects Sovereign would, without force or violence, consent of the conduct of Lord Abinger on that occasion. He Stanley (then Mr. Secretary Stanley), in answer to that now came to the charges delivered at Liverpool and on such things knows that the establishment to the charges proposed by the Charter ?" must say that the manner in which the public press said: "Whatever circumstances of palliation—what- Chester; and here he must contend judges had no busi- of any popular assembly entirely devoted to right had Lord Abinger to state this? A former treated the Chief Justice Tindal on the same occasion ever circumstances of justification, there may be, ness to express their own opinions upon decreines, and elected by persons the vast Sovereign, as he (Mr. Duncombe) had already stated, was highly creditable to them. If he had a deubt as depend upon it this case cannot stand without inquiry to strain the law to meet those opinions. He was majority of whom possess no property, but live by consented to "swamp" the House of Lords. Why to the view he was about to take of these charges, and and investigation." Now, that was exactly what he confirmed in that view by an authority which he appre- manual labour, would be inconsistent with the exist- should not the present Sovereign consent to allow of the conduct of Lord Abinger, he need only quote a Mr. Dancombe) said with relation to Lord Abinger. he meant the ence of the monarchy and the aristocracy. Its first the working classes to vote for the return of reprepassage from the Times, which condemned the charges Mr. Secretary Stanley went on to say :- "It cannot so Attorney-General Thurlow, afterwards Lord Chancellor, aim would be the destruction of property and the sentatives to Parliament? Lord Abinger proof Lord Abinger in the strongest terms. In the first stand—it ought not so to stand; and the Hon. on the Duchess of Kingston's trial, in the House of overthrow of the throne, and the result would be the ceeded:—"The calling together of several thousand place he might observe that every portion of the and Learned Gentleman who expresses such anxiety to Lords, in 1776:—"I do desire to press this upon your creation of a tyrauny so intolerable, that the very persons to discuss political rights was itself a farce, press, whether daily, periodical, London, or pro- support the due authority of the law, and the upright Lordships, as an universal maxim, no more dangerous persons who assisted in establishing it, would be the the object of the demagogues being invariably not vincial, was loud in its censure and in in- and fair administration of justice in Ireland, may be idea can creep into the mind of a judge than the first to put it down; and cut of the confusion which to reason with, but to inflame the mob. He had vectives against the conduct of Lord Abinger. lieve me when I say—which I do most conscientiously, as imagination that he is wiser than the law. I would ensue, would possibly result a military destall that which was called the leading journal from the bottom of my heart—that that authority, and confine this to no judge, whatever be his denomination, potism. You will excuse me for using this language thousand persons, must, in its very nature, be of Europe? Had it a a word to say in favour of Lord that support are best given and best secured by taking but extend it to all. Ingenious men may strain the to gentlemen of your description." The learned illegal, because it was absolutely impossible that at Abinger? Having centrasted the charge of the Lord care that, if possible, no doubtful cases shall occur, and law very far, but to pervert it—to new model it—the lord apologised for the language he used, and well such meetings there could be anything like discussions. Why, these were the old arguments sion, and, therefore, for a man to say, I called writer proceeded:—" Speaking constitutionally, this vent a full and public inquiry into them. Sir, it is with authority, nor shall presume to exercise it!" Now he which were used at the time of the Reform Bill together five or six thousand persons for the purpose was not the voice of an individual-it is not even this view, wishing to cast no imputation on Baron (Mr. T. Duncombe) asserted that Lord Abinger had as - (hear, hear); - these anticipations of the throne of political discussion, was in effect to say, that I simply the voice of one in authority—it is the voice of Smith, for whom I entertain the most unfeigned resumed to exercise it. and the aristocracy being in danger were all put called them together to inflame their passions. the common law of England." In another article pub spect, still less desirous of doing anything to subvert The two charges delivered by Lord Abinger at forth as arguments against the Reform Act and its This appeared to be too much even for the stomach lished in the Times, in which comments were made on the anthority of the law, and least of all desirous of Chester and at Liverpool were much the same, except opponents, and now they are used against the Char- of the Chester petty jury, for it appears, from the some speeches delivered at public meetings, which he acceding to anything that might countenance agitation that that at Liverpool went beyond the one de- ter by a judge on the bench. With regard to the report, that they interrupted the Learned Judge, and (Mr. T. Duncombe) attended, and where the charges of in Ireland, whether political or predial, and believing livered at Chester. Upon that, therefore, he discussion of points like this, he (Mr. Duncombe) desired to have no more of it. The report said—Lord Abinger were severely condemned, the writer, that the support of the law and the authority of justice (Mr. T. Duncombe) should principally take his would quote an authority which Hon. Gentlemen on "The Jury here interrupted his Lordship, and intihaving found fault with those speeches, said—"We may be best maintained by allowing a due exercise of stand, although he might read one or two passages the opposite side would not, he apprehended, dispute mated that as their minds were already made up as must guard ourselves from being supposed to express control to the public opinion and the public sentiment, from the Chester charge, to show the animus of the learned Attorney-General to their verdict, they would not trouble him with an urqualified opinion of all that Lord Abinger has by showing that in the British House of Commons the Judge throughout these trials ... "You will find that himself, (Sir Frederick Pollock,) at the trials at going through the evidence." It was too much even said or done in the performance of his trying office. interests of Irisk justice are not less attended public meetings, when defending Frost, in 1840. The Hon. for this jury. They had attended public meetings, We are inclined to regret the severity of some of those the interests of English justice; I say, Sir, that it is Chartists, and who, if they have not excited or fomented and Learned Gentleman said, "I have not seen the no doubt, and had seen thousandsof their fellow-sub-

these excited times have been visited with transportation, made out for inquiry into the circumstances in question, and then the conductive to the Grey's government. Among the articles spoken of are httle more.—(hear, hear, and a laugh:) and then which, as in cases of robbery, has been awarded." Taking tion, and for examining whether any justification attainment of political objects. And what is the object universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parlia he went on a new subject, having nothing whatever

there effend against it. Chief Baron devoted but small portions of his addresses

Company Prince Lord ABINGER.

If or such imputations on its occupants. He had the James Scarlett went on to say, "I hope that no gentle- for such imputations on its occupants. He had the James Scarlett went on to say, "I hope that no gentle- for such imputations on its occupants. He had the James Scarlett went on to say, "I hope that no gentle- for such imputations on its occupants. He had the James Scarlett went on to say, "I hope that no gentle- for such imputations on its occupants. He had the James Scarlett went on to say, "I hope that no gentle- for such imputations on its occupants. He had the James Scarlett went on to say, "I hope that no gentle- for such imputations on its occupants. He had the James Scarlett went on to say, "I hope that no gentle- for such imputations on its occupants. He had the James Scarlett went on to say, "I hope that no gentle- for such imputations on its occupants. He had the James Scarlett went on to say, "I hope that no gentle- for such imputations on its occupants. He had the James Scarlett went on to say, "I hope that no gentle- for such imputations on the such imputations on the such imputations on the same such imputations on the such imputations of the such imputations on the such imputations on the such imputations of inhibited into the conduct of Lord Abinger at the House well grant his demand for inquiry. It would judge more than I de—great laughter). No man, in prisoners as connected with it. The sim of Charlest in the content of the content be instituted into the conduct of Lord Abinger at the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late Special Commission; and that if the spiral size of the late spiral size of the late spiral size of the spiral size Baron, in order to keep the judicial bench pure and There had been numerous instances in former times of Lord Abinger must by this time be beginning to hate accompanied by false and exaggerated statements of change in the constitution of the country. All supposed imperviousness to the authorities, and the constitution, even from worse to against whom it was said a broadside would have no

part of millions of the unprotected, unenfranchised poor Without going back to ancient times for precedents, upon which he was then addressing the Grand Jury. the Charter. "I do not understand that the Govern- almost to treason. Now, he would ask, what were among their fellow-mbjects. He was satisfied he should he (Mr. Duncombe) would advert to those of more His Lorship's words were as follow:—"Gentlemen,— ment intend to push the indictment to that extent, and the objects likely to be obtained—what was the not make this appeal in vain, especially when he conrecent date. In the case of Kenrick, who was It has already been intimated that we conceive it to be these people owe it to the lenity of the Government object sought by the advocates of the Charter? It sidered that in former days, if there was one subject a Surrey Magistrate and a Welsh Judge, Mr. no part of our province on this occasion to discuss the more than another on which the House of Commons now Lord Denman, made a motion in the justice of the complaints made by the workmen against had been z alous, it was the administration of justice. House very similar to that of which he (Mr. Duncombe) their employers, or to decide upon the merits of the Their first object had ever been to keep that pure, and had given notice, which was to call witnesses to the dispute existing between them. Neither is it part of to watch the manner in which the judges appointed by bar in confirmation of charges brought forward. That our duty to show by argument that the course pursued the Crown held the scales of justice between the prero- metion was agreed to unanimously. There was a little by the parties who thought themselves aggrieved was gatives of the Sovereign on the one hand and the rights coquetting. it was true; but the case was so good, that of all others the least calculated to accomplish—on the

punishments with which he has visited many of the with this view, and on this ground, that while I should those outrages, which will be brought under your notice, subordinates in this ill-judged and ill-fated rising. We resist any motion that tended to remove with ignominy have, nevertheless, taken advantage of them for their 'Chartist.' I hear of its points and articles, and I sion, without allowing their passions to be inflamed. regret that acts, scarcely amounting to tumultuous this Judge from the bench, at the same time I do say, own purposes, have endeavoured to prevent the unfor- learn from the newspapers that Chartists carry their - (hear, hear.) But "No," said the Learned begging, and with no proof of violence, abould in that in my conscientious judgment, a case has been tunate people from returning to their work, and sought views beyond the Reform Act established by Lord Judge, "I will not stop till I have given you a

the other side of the question, he would refer to the may be adduced, or that which the face of it of the Charter, which these men are seeking? What ments, and no property qualification: with respect to do with the case upon which the jury were to prolanguage of the Morning Chronicle. [Here Sir Robert appears to me a deviation from the ordinary duties of a are the points of the Charter? Annual Parliaments, to these I do not agree with the Chartists; but upon nounce a verdict of "Guilty," or "Not Guilty." The Peel smiled.] The Right Honourable Baronet might judge. The Hon. and Learned gentleman says, if we Universal Suffrage, and Vote by Ballot. Yet, gentle-th-se subjects their opinions are entertained by report continued in these terms:—"His Lordship said smile. He unhesitatingly dared to say the Right grant this inquiry, we condemn Sir William Smith men, you will find, by the evidence which will be pro- many members of Parliament of undoubted respect- he would only then trouble them with one observa-Honourable Baronet did not approve of all the We do no such thing. All we admit is, that upon the duced before you, that it has been inculcated upon ability and integrity, and of considerable talent, tion, in reference to a statement of one of the prisentiments expressed in the Morning Chronicle, any face of the thing there is ground for enquiry. I impute many misguided persons that the sovereign remedy for and—if it be true what I have heard on the subject soners, that the Queen lived upon the taxes taken more than he did perhaps always approve those of the no cerrupt motive—I impute nothing at all; all I say all abuses, and the only means of many are attached to a document, out of the people. Now the revenues Times. The Morning Chronicle said, after the opening is, that there has been laid before me on the one hand, possession of such a share of power as would enable the avowed object of which is to frame what is called of the Kings of England originally consisted of of the Liverpool sittings:—"If the sentiments attributed and not denied on the other, a case of deviation from them to vindicate their own rights and secure them. In the Charter of the People, by expounding their lands belonging to them. In the time of Edward to Lord Abinger in reports of his previous charges are that which I consider to be the strict line of a judge's selves against oppression, is by the enactment of what principles on these points. Gentlemen, I have the Confessor a great portion of the lands of England objectionable, those attributed to him in this last charge duty. It is for that judge, and for those who defend they call the People's Charter." Was there any Member abstained from mentioning any name unconnected belonged to him as his private right. They would are infinitely more so. Indeed, we can hardly conceive him, to show whether that charge can or not be satis- of that House who would get up in his place and say with the cause, from uttering any observation which find even in Doomsday book, a very valuable docuit possible to cram a greater number of questionable- factorily refuted. All that can be said is, that there is that the advocacy of the object mentioned is an illegal could give offence to any one who is absent, or using ment, and containing a record of all the property nay, absurd propositions into the same space. We pass a prima facie case for inquiry." The House would act—(hear, hear) Lord Abinger went on to say—
over the insinuation levelled at the Anti-Corn Law remember that, after the lapse of three weeks or a "What a strange effect, then, would the establishment create any feeling of pain or uneasiness to any one specified in the same way as that of a private indi-League in the allusion to the schemes of persons who month after that debate, a motion was made by the of a system of Universal Suffrage produce! for under considered that a general turn out might be advan- Right Hon. Baronet opposite (Sir E. Knatchbull), it every man, though possessing no property, would owe to Mr. Frost better and more to his entire country, in virtue of his conquest, he took to himtageous to their peculiar p-litical objects, and proceed at that considering the length of time Baron Smith had have a voice in the choice of the representation of the satisfaction, if I refrain from making any one self the lands of those whom he had conquered, once to notice some of the gross mis-statements con- been on the bench—that he had served his country for people. The necessary consequences of this system tained in this report. It is always our wish to be able thirty years, and that this was the first time his conduct | would be, that those who have no property would make to treat with reverence these who are clothed with had been questioned, the vote for appointing a select laws for those who have property, and the destruction judicial authority. Had Lord Abinger, in his charges, committee to inquire into the allegations should be of the Monarchy and Aristocracy must necessarily imitated the wisdom and moderation of Chief Justice rescinded. But even that was resisted by the Noble encue." Not satisfied with libelling those who were tion as it was established in 1832, just as the advo- For instance, if a man died and left a son a minor, Tindal, he should equally have commanded our approLord opposite, then Mr. Stanley, and the motion was favourable to the principles of the Charter, the cates of reform stood in relation to the old constitute the King took upon him the property of the deceased bation. But the Noble and Learned Lord has chosen carried by a majority of six, after a long debate. And Learned Lord actually went out of his way to attack tion, which was remodelled by the Reform Act."— as ward for his son. These were called the King's to quit that path in which he could tread securely, for upon what occasion were the expressions of Mr. Stan- the institutions of America. His Lordship said—" In one in which his gait is most unseemly. It is not for ley?-"I say that I have not that fear which the different states of America there are pure democraa Judge to propound from his judgment-seat doctrines Hon. Baronet (Sir E. Knatchbull) expresses, of tic associations, elected by Universal Suffrage and Vote opinion, I must do them the justice to say, that were abolished, and a grant of £600,000 a year was of a questionable character; and if any one Judge is subjecting the administration of justice to the caprice of by Ballot; and some of these states have recently exhiless than another entitled to dogmatise on subjects such a popular assembly. If the House of Commons wish to bited the regard paid to property by democratic assembly assertion, the public assertion of it, rebellion—on small commodities, which were then levied as those we have noticed—it is Lard Abinger, have all the statements brought before them, on blies, by having protested against paying the public (renewed cheers)—and I must go further and say by the government. In the reign of George the When in the House of Commons, he was which they should think a sufficient couse made out for creditor, and disregarded their own obligation to obey never able to rise to the level of any general instituting an inquiry, they should desire to be made their own law made for his security. If such a system and I trust that nobody in whom I take any interest further immunities were given up, the Parliament question, and in the House of Lords he has never dismore particularly acquainted, not only with the facts of democracy were established in England, the first will live to see the day, fatal as I think it will be to undertaking to make a suitable provision for the partinguished himself by the comprehensiveness of his that can be alleged on the one side, but with the justiconsequence would be, that the accurity of property in he happiness, the prosperity, and the well-being of poses of royalty. Originally the property views." The Morning Herald spoke on this subject as fications which may be tendered on the other, in order would be removed, the public creditor and all commer. this country, when these principles shall crown belonged as much to the Crown as the estates follows:—"We don't whether the mode of giving some that they may be enabled to decide whether the matter contained in these charges publicity and be of that weight and importance which should lead perhaps, the first object aimed at would be the decidence of the matter confirmed opinion, at any time, if the large ford did to them, and if ever there had been sacricirculation is very judicious and appropriate. His them to take any ulterior steps." There was another struction of property in land; there would be the disconstruction of property in land; there wo Lordship, and wander into the regions occupied by (Mr. Duncombe) apprehended there could be no dispute. For what purpose was that gentleman, it will be adopted, and mere wealth to mislead. He had thought it right to make these political controversialists; they aim at more than is the alluded to the then Solicitor-General, now Lord Cotpurpose of prejudicing not only their minds, but those perhaps strictly within the province of a charge to the tenham. That Noble and Learned person delivered his of the Petty Juries who were to follow, against the Grand Jury, and discuss subjects which will not assist sentiments thus: -" It appears he wantonly delivered prisoners to be placed at the bar? How could the not treason and rebellion to advocate the principles mark these concluding words; the Noble and the Noble Judge's auditory in disposing of the bills what must be considered a political party harangue Judge know that some of the gentlemen he was ad- of the Charter; but Lord Abinger entertained a dif- Learned Lord thought it right to make these obser-MIL FERRAND, in reply, said he had referred to the brought before them. Lord Abinger's addresses are, in insulting to many of the grand jurymen who heard it, dressing were not helders of that very bank stock, and terent opinion. He (Mr. Duncombe) defied any vations, in order that the "public" might understand to a manufacturer who was convicted by the masses are, in insulting to many of the grand jurymen who heard it, dressing were not helders of that very bank stock, and to religion. In Eng. who, unfortunately for themselves, had lost the whole body who looked at the Charter to find in it any the real state of the question. So, then, this was an insulting to many of the grand jurymen who heard it, dressing were not helders of that very bank stock, and to religion. In Eng. who, unfortunately for themselves, had lost the whole body who looked at the Charter to find in it any the real state of the question. So, then, this was an gistrates in penalties amounting to 1251., and who had . Proper things in their proper places is a homely land, no such practice prevails; and to avoid all tempt- of their money, and that by his remarks their minds thing that would enable him to say that its effects address to the "public," not to the "jury"—(cheers.) Worked his hands from half-past 8 o'clock en adage; Chief Justice Tindal's charge is an admirable ation to the Judge to become a partisan, it is would be prejudiced, when he told them that the parillustration of it; Lord Abinger's charges here and considered inconsistent with etiquette that the bar ties they were to try were seeking changes, which, if These were the charges addressed by Lord Abinger standing before him for trial by which their liberties The Lord should be present whilst be is delivering his charge, effected, would place them, the public creditors, in the to the grand juries. He would now proceed to show almost their lives might be affected, it was his duty to an exposition of the law; he rushed at once into the grand jury on the subject of the bills about to be rica?—(hear, hear.) He (Mr. Duncombe) would ask by the Learned Judge in his charges to the petty out of doors. Well, the end of it all was, that the political considerations, indulged in disquisitions on the brought before them, and not to enter into political if it was a fair argument to put to a Jury, and whether juries. If the matter had ended with the charges to prisoners were found "guilty." Then came the tenets of 'a kind of men called Chartists'-derlaimed matters, or make an harangue on doctrines and opinions, a Judge did not travel out of his way in alluding to the grand juries, it would have been of little con-sentences. Here again the Learned Lord reudered

In that house which he had been unable to prove. He most lenient in not instituting indictments for high might get up and answer my Lord Judge: he might trines, in his summing up before the Petty Jury, he attout to know that the doctrines laid down by the "The Learned Chief Baron, in addressing the prichallenged the hon member, and any gentleman on the treason in many of the cases to be tried." The say—'My Lord, I am of a different party in politics; (Mr. Duncombe) should not have all been opposite side of the house, to adduce a single instance Morning Advertiser also condemned, in very strong I am of a different religion: and I should like to while to call the attention of the House to the subject. terms, the conduct of Lord Abinger. They were as see the judge who would have the hardihood to But when he followed the Noble and Learned Lord into these kingdoms-(hear hear). He was told that the assembling of illegal meetings, rioting, and the follow:—"Lord Abinger is proving himself to be to the commit such a juryman, True, the judge might in Liverpool, he found him indulging there in exactly Tory Government what his Lordship appositely de- answer say- This is not a debating club, but a court the same style of language, may, if possible, still scribed Suisse to be to the Marquis of Hertford—'an of justice, and you must not reply upon the bench:' but more rancorous and malignant against the parties he invaluable servant,' to whom no dirty work comes might not the juryman, in return, inform his lordship attacked. He was quoting the reports of the Times amiss. Yesterday we commented upon his Lorship's that he should have considered that before he made his newspaper, and as he understood that upon the charge to the Grand Jury at Chester, and to-day we inflammatory harangue? The hon, and learned member occasion of the commission that journal sent down one refer to the report in another part of our paper of a for Dublin says, he is prepared to prove his case; and if or two of the most eminent reporters to take the prosimilar charge on opening the Special Commission in it should be proved, I say that this judge ought no ceedings, their report was, no doubt, more correct than Liverpool. We have no hesitation in pronouncing both longer to remain in the seat of judgment. It is not pro- if furnished by Lord Abinger himself. He (Mr. Danof these charges a disgrace to the bench, whereto the posed that we should immediately address the Crown to combe) would prove that these reports, and more than was aware, the charge was not proved of these charges a disgrace to the bench, whereas the posed that we should minimulately address the charge was not proved of these charges a disgrace to the bench posed that we should minimulately address the charge was not proved of these charges a disgrace to the bench posed that we should minimulately address the charge was not proved these charges a disgrace to the bench posed that we should minimulately address the charge was not proved the provided and tial and temperate exposition of the law, than for poli- that the hon, and learned member is misinformed, and beyond what was reported, and that, in shame of the tical disquisitions, or such liberticide harangues as that there is no ground for the allegations which he has Judge, some passages were suppressed [so we underthose by which Lord Abinger has desecrated it. We made. I earnestly pray that the learned judge may be stood the Honourable Member, who spoke rather inhave already expressed our conviction that the object of honourably acquitted of the charges brought against the Con-Mr. FERRIND expressed his surprise to hear that the the Tories is to suppress all expression of public wrongs him, if they be not well founded; and if that should Learned Lord indulged in a hit at the Anti-Corn Law the tree trees and the tree trees are the trees and the would not enter the Tories is to suppress all expression of public wrongs mm, it they be not went founded; and it that should be said he would not enter, the will return to Ireland in triumph, League. Upon that point he said he would not enter, and opinion, under pretence of quelling insurrectionary be the result, he will return to Ireland in triumph, League. Upon that point he said he would not enter, and opinion, under pretence of quelling insurrectionary be the result, he will return to Ireland in triumph, League. Upon that point he said he would not enter, and opinion, under pretence of quelling insurrectionary be the result, he will return to Ireland in triumph, League. the in Lancachira He could tell the Hon. Member manifestations, and Lord Abinger's charges most fear- justified in the course he has pursued It seems to me but leave that Association to settle their dispute with the interpretation of the principal settle their dispute with the interpretation of the principal settle their dispute with the principal settle their dispute set that it was proved against accres of manufacturers in fully confirm this apprehension. By his Lordship's that, in justice to Mr. Boron Smith, we are imperatively the Learned Lord:—" Much has been said of the priexposition of the law, the mere fact of seeking any called on to grant this inquiry." The noble lord, the vations to which the working classes have been reduced, charge in the system of government, by means calcu- member for the city of London, whom he (Mr. Dun- and I make no doubt that they are considerable, for it unless especially retained. Hence the Government, accomplish your object of creating an entire suslated to alarm the authorities, is equivalent to an combe) was sorry not to see in his place, also spoke, on cannot be denied that many of the usual channels of with its heavy, purse and well-fed counsel, was always pension of labour, and putting an end to overt act of treason; so that the people, in such case, that occasion, in favour of the inquiry. There was existing a well and ably represented, whilst the prisoners, all the industry within the districts in have nothing to do but to hug their chains, lest deed, one individual in the House, at the time, who general feeling of despondency among commercial men poor, and without the means of officing a fee, were which you lived. Not only did you endeatheir very rattling might disturb the repose of violently opposed all inquiry into the conduct of Baron as to the advantage of engaging in commercial enter- left to the very doubtful chance of procuring any vour to suspend the labour in manufactories, the firm of Seed and Co, upon the information of Mr. their task-masters. We have merely space thus briefly Smith and that individual was—Sir James Scarlett— prises, the result of which was attended with great legal aid at all. Upon the occasion to which he but all other kinds of workmen were stopped-prises, the result of which was attended with great legal aid at all. Upon the occasion to which he but all other kinds of workmen were stopped-prises, the result of which was attended with great legal aid at all. Upon the occasion to which he but all other kinds of workmen were stopped-prises, the result of which was attended with great legal aid at all. Upon the occasion to which he but all other kinds of workmen were stopped-prises, the result of which was attended with great legal aid at all. Upon the occasion to which he but all other kinds of workmen were stopped-prises, the result of which was attended with great legal aid at all. Upon the occasion to which he but all other kinds of workmen were stopped-prises, the result of which was attended with great legal aid at all. Upon the occasion to which he but all other kinds of workmen were stopped-prises, the result of which was attended with great legal aid at all. Upon the occasion to which he but all other kinds of workmen were stopped-prises, the result of which was attended with great legal aid at all. Upon the occasion to which he but all other kinds of workmen were stopped-prises. to direct attention to the speech preparatory to the ana- (hear, hear, and laughter). What were the sentiments uncertainty; but I am bound to say, from the expelysis, exposure, and denunciation of its flagrant aggress- he then expressed? Sir James Scarlett said, "I rience I have acquired as to the history of this insurin violation of the Factories Act

Sir J. Grihlan brought in the Registration Bill, was read a first time and ordered to be read a first time and the time to the distance of the time to the distance or the time and ordered to do this alone, if it were attended with no other time to distance to the distance of the time and ordered to do this alone, if it were attended to the time to dista on Monday, which for bigotry and violence of language, for the Home Department was then a member of the gerated. The Noble and Loarned Lord went on—" It had to bring against Lord Abinger was, that he law. But the Jury have decided that you had an

This brought in the Turnpike Roads Bill, on Monday, which for bigotry and violence of language, for the Home Department was then a member of the gerated. The Noble and Learned Lord went on—It was composed almost for the Crown—(hear, ulterior political object; that you vainly imagined, for the Home Department was then a member of the gerated. The Noble and Learned Lord went on—It was composed almost for the Crown—(hear, ulterior political object; that you vainly imagined, for the Home Department was then a member of the gerated. The Noble and Learned Lord went on—It was composed almost for each them, retired assembly them that the true remedy for all their grievances, was the proceedings was most indecent and indecorous as bring the country into such a state of distress and The House then adjourned at half-past twelve the Chartists This Learned Judge—this renegade Whig— "—which no Government could support unless they be chartest and indecorous as the Chartest This Learned Judge—this renegade Whig— "—which no Government could support unless they be chartest and indecorous as the Chartest This Learned Judge—this renegade Whig— "—which no Government could support unless they be chartest and indecorous as the Chartest This Learned Judge—this renegade Whig— "—which no Government could support unless they be chartest and indecorous as the Chartest This Learned Judge—this renegade Whig— "—which no Government could support unless they be chartest and indecorous as the Chartest This Learned Judge—this renegade Whig— "—which no Government could support unless they be chartest and indecorous as the Chartest This Learned Judge—this renegade Whig— "—which no Government could support unless they be chartest and indecorous as the Chartest This Learned Judge—this renegade Whig— "—which no Government could support unless they be chartest and indecorous as the Chartest This Learned Judge—this renegade Whig— "—which no Government could support unless they be chartest and indecorous as the Chartest This Learned Judge—this renegate th vents his Toryism in the most ignorant comments upon have first made an investigation, and are prepared to the adoption of what they call, the Charter, which applied to the character of a judge, and most unjust and destitution—and which, indeed, you would have Free Trade, and takes upon himself to be the guardian say they think it a fit case to be followed up by an appears to be principally aimed at a larger Reform cruel as applied to the prisoners—(cheers). He would done, if your machinations had been successful—as Mr. I. Desconded a petition, agreed to at problem reserved a petition, agreed to at problem reserved of the inhabitants of Bath, praying of the inhabitants of Bath, praying the presented and carried forms. The world done, it would not the presented and carried forms and takes upon missent to be principally aimed at a larger resolution at larger resolution at a larger resolution at larg him to animadvert upon human wickedness, in whose honour and integrity are questioned, even though he hopes, of those persons who introduced and carried history will be found crowded a greater mass of political should have committed an indiscretion which may the late Reform of Parliament, that it was to be a final, infamy." That was the language of the public press, make him the object of odium to a particular party, is efficacious, and satisfactory measure of Reform, these the voice of public opinion, which was certainly not not supported by the Government, he will not have the infatuated persons-for they also must be infatuateddisposed, unless on good grounds, to undervalue judi-cial authority. Could we expect that the bench would motion be carried the judges in Ireland, if they have I know not, that a representation created by Universal retain any share of public respect, or of the authority any independence, will all resign." Resign? But not Suffrage and Vote by Ballot, together with the Paywhich should belong to it, if just grounds were afforded one of them did resign-(laughter and cheering)! Sir ment of Members of Parliament, would be a panacea for such imputations en its occupants. He had the James Scarlett went on to say, "I hope that no gentle- for all evils, and endeavour to inculcate these doc-

the punishments of judges who had been brought before himself most mortally—(Laughter and cheering)—for himself most mortally—for himself most mortally—(Laughter and cheering)—for himself most mortally—for himsel serious of his countrymen expressed to him, to and he might say had been executed. He was not that he had carried them with him to the judgment for high it should be remembered to him, to and he might say had been executed. He was not that he had carried them with him to the judgment for high it should be remembered that govern-regard for peace, law, and order, were only adopted serious indeed to the parties concerned. I am at a ment; but it should be remembered that govern-regard for peace, law, and order, were only adopted ments were not made in a hurry, but were created in order to cover your baser designs; and that the long chief the manner in which the any opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the Le arried the manner in which the surface of the law opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the Le arried the surface of the law opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the Le arried the surface of the law opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the law opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the Le arried the surface of the law opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the law opinion upon the g

of the people on the other. Now, the charges he had the Right Hon. Baronet now sitting opposite, at last contrary, perhaps, the most likely to defeat—the very to make against Lord Chief Baron Abinger's conduct on consented that an inquiry should be instituted into the object which they wished to attain. Nor, again, are the special commission were, that he had discharged his conduct of this Magistrate and Judge. The result of we called upon to suggest or to discuss any remedies of bigotted and rabid Tory principles, that it never allow every man in the kingdom, whether duty in a manner that was partial, unconstitutional, and the inquiry was, that Mr. Denman moved a vote of which may be provided by law for the prevention of oppressive to those who were brought before him—that censure. The Right Hon. Baronet then moved, as an similar mischiefs, if, unfortunately, at any future time principles, and that they were indebted to the lenity sentatives." He (Mr. Duncombe) wanted to know he discharged it in a rancorous, malignant, political, and amendment, that the committee having heard evidence the same ground of dispute should arise between party spirit to the prisoners who were placed at the bar in support of the allegations of the petitioners, and masters and workmen—a discussion which is better of the court over which he presided. During the last having heard counsel on behalf of Mr. Kenrick, did not fitted for a legislative assembly than for the members session of Parliament a case connected with the admi- think it necessary to recommend to the House the in- of this tribunal, to whom the only duty alloted is that nistration of justice in Ireland was brought before the stitution of any further proceedings. There the matter of declaring the law as it stands at present. Our direct House by the Right Hon. and Learned Member for dropped; but he (Mr. Duncombe) believed that the and more useful course will, therefore, be to endeavour Dangaryon, and he remembered that on that occasion general expression of feeling was so strong against the to expound the law as it applies itself to the several a charge of Lord Chief Justice Bushe was read, wherein conduct of Mr. Kenrick, that he resigned his judgeship, cases arising out of these unbappy transactions, he stated, that if there was a case in which the conduct although he remained in the commission of the peace. upon which you will be required to exercise your I am sorry to say, that what has taken place in this sentatives without any property qualification, of the law officers of the Crown or of the Judges was to The next case to which he would advert, was that of judgments, in order that you may arrive at a country has given rise to discussion on the point, both why should not the same privilege be exbe canvassed, the House of Commons was that place. Baron Smith, against whom certain charges were made just conclusion whether sufficient appears in in courts of law and in Parliament. But one thing is tended to the working classes—thear, hear)? But He now begged, therefore, in conformity with the decla- in the year 1834; the first was neglect of duty, inso- each individual case to call upon the parties clear—that an assembly consisting of such multitudes Lord Abinger proceeded—"or, sitting, to receive a ration of that learned judge, to call their attention much as he had kept his court sitting too late at night, accused to appear before a jury of the country." as to make all discussion and debate ridiculous and a salary for their Parliamentary services. But even to the conduct of the Lord Chief Baren. He knew while he had not attended it sufficiently early in the No man, he (Mr. Dancombe) apprehended, would disnot whether honourable gentlemen had forgotten the morning; and the second charge was, the introduction pute the soundness of the doctrine thus laid down. rate and calm discussion. Will any person in his senses the last, resist the destruction of their own privifeeling raises among the public—the storm of indigof political topics in his charge to the grand juries in And here he could not forbear mentioning one anecsay that when a man assembles together 3 000 or leges." Here, again, the Noble and Learned Lord nation and disgust excited among all men out of that Ireland. That case was brought under the considerative took upon himself to answer for the other branch House at least—at the charges which Lord Abinger de- tion of the House by the Hon. and Learned Member reference to these trials. At one time a solicitor's assembly, to discuss speculative points either of of the legislature. But with what propriety could livered, and the manner in which that judge summed up for the county of Cork. Now he (Mr. Dancombe) clerk, engaged in defending a prisoner, had occasion to law or government? Such a profession would carry he do so? When the Reform Bill was under disthe evidence in several cases, as well as the sentences apprehended that all he had at present to do was to leave the court, and on attempting to return was stop- with it its own refutation. If, therefore, an assembly cussion did not the Lords resist to the last what they which he passed on the unfortunate prisoners. The establish a prima facie case for inquiry; for he did not ped by the door-keeper, who told him that by order of considered to be a destruction of their own privi-House might have forgotten the feeling that then ex- ask the House to prejudge the question. That was the the sheriff he was not to be permitted to enter, because serious debate impossible; or, if you find that at such leges? but when the advice was given to the isted; but, at all events, if they had, he should feel it position taken by the Noble Lord then, as now, Secre- he was a Chartist. Appeal was instantly made to the an assembly all attempts at debate are put down, and Sovereign by the cabinet of which the Right Hon. his duty to refresh their memories, and he knew no tary for the Colonies, and who he (Mr. Duncombe) judge, and he was told that free ingress and egress had that the only object of the parties is to hear one side, Baronet (Sir J. Graham) opposite was a member. better means of testing public opinion, and ascertain- regretted was not now in his place, in the case of Baron been denied to the solicitor's clerk to and from his the meeting ceases to be an assembly for deliberation, to "swamp" the House of Lords, did not their Lording its direction, than by showing what was the opinion Smith. Now he (Mr. Duncowbe) contended that his client. Lord Chief Justice Tindal said, "Throw open and cannot protect itself under that pretension." Was ships give way, and allow the bill to pass—(hear,

Lord Chief Baron Abinger discharged his duty as a Lord; but if he (Mr. Duncombe) could prove at 'he bar counties of Lancashire and Cheshira and Ches the House to this subject, he did not prefer it must be the opinion of every man that the Learned be the conduct of a Judge, particularly when engaged and the chim on his own account, but he implored it on the Lord was unworthy to act in his judic al capacity, on an important and melancholy occasion, such as that were to have a new sort of treason—the advocacy of dealy was pregnant with danger; it in fact, amounted

that they are not put in a position hezardous to their was such a change in the laws as would give to the lives." Had it then come to this, that the advocacy of labouring classes the framing of all laws for the prothe Ballot, Universal Suffrage, Electoral Districts, tection of property. That was the object avowed in Payment of Members, and Annual Parliaments, is the placard which had been produced in evidence, High Treason? He was not now contending whe- and the man who had been capable of writing such ther those principles were good or bad, but he said it a placard must have had intelligence enough to know was the constitutional right of Englishmen to discuss that such an object never could be effected without these important subjects, and a grand jury was not force and violence. It must be known that the to be told by a learned judge, who might probably be House of Commons, as at present constituted, would was little short of high treason to advocate certain having property or not, to have a vote for our repreof the Government that they would not be arraigned what right Lord Abinger had to say that - (hear for high treason. He (Lord Abinger) had forgotten hear)? But he went on-" to have a vote for our that at so late a period as the year 1789 those very representatives, or allow their members to sit withprinciples of the Charter had been advocated by the out a property qualification." Then, what was to Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Richmond, Lord become of the Scotch Members and of the Members Selkirk, and others. Lord Abinger went on to say- for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, who "A great deal has been said at different times as to sat without any property qualification—(hear, hear)! what should be considered an unlawful assembly; and, If the Universities were allowed to return repre-

legal artillery of the Government. Down came the that offence. It appears from the evidence, that all Attorney General (Sir F. Pollock), the Attorney of you were more or less engaged in attending meet-General for the Palatine (Mr. Hill), Mr. Jervis. ings assembled together, by appointment, from day Mr. Welsby and Mr. Pollock to conduct the prose- to day, and sometimes two or three times a day, the cution; whilst only a single counsel, Mr. Yardley, object of which was to procure the largest number appeared for the defence. Hence it happened that of persons possible, and to deliver inflammatory as two courts were sitting at the same moment, speeches, which you, Robert Wild and Samuel Lees, undefended. There was always something in a stitution of the country and the present state of Special Commission most adverse to the prisoners to things. Your design is all this was to inflame the be tried. For holding of such commissions the minds of the persons assembled, to procure still Government always appointed the time most con- larger meetings, and, when you had sufficient numvenient to itself. The bar did not generally attend bers, and were sufficiently organised, to proceed to

absent, and I am sure I shall fulfil the duty which I vidual. When William the Conqueror subdued this remark which could create a moment's pain with and introduced the feudal system. His revenue respect to any past conduct or transaction. These consisted of a vast portion of all the lands in the Chartists, however, gentlemen, it must be admitted, kingdom, besides the feudal rights, which gave him stand at present in relation to the present constitutivery considerable power over the lands of others. (hear, hear, and cheers.) "And however I may revenues. In the reign of Charles the Second, the differ from these who are called Chartists in feudal rights, amounting to about £300,000 a-year, Chartism so far is not treason-(theers)-nor the given as a compensation, to be paid in certain taxes that although I trust I shall never live to see the day, Third, William the Fourth, and Queen Victoria, It is the duty of the Judge to instruct same position as the holders of public funds in Ame- how those charges were subsequently wrought out to address himself not to the jury, but to the public ted that the hon, member for Manchester (Mr. Gibson) against democracy generally—declared the adoption of with respect to which many of the jurymen might think such a subject at all?—thear, hear) If this Noble sequence; for the gentlement to whom those charges himself conspicuous. Wild and the other prisoners should have repeated to-night a statement he made a the Charter to be equivalent to the destruction very differently from himself. It seems to me that if and Learned Lord had not gone into Liverpool, and were addressed when the charges himself conspicuous. Wild and the other prisoners the charges himself conspicuous and having been placed at the bar, the reporter of the were addressed to-night a statement he made a the Charter to be equivalent to the destruction very differently from himself. It seems to me that if and Learned Lord had not gone into Liverpool, and were addressed when the charter to be equivalent to the destruction very differently from himself. the Charter to be equivalent to the destruction very differently from nimser. It seems to me that he and Learned Lord had been to the destruction and station in life, would possess enough of inform- proceedings gave this account of what took place:—

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and station in life, would possess enough of inform- proceedings gave the proceedings gave the proceedings gave the tional law, nor indeed any kind of law known in tried and convicted-most of you of conspiracy, in many of those gentlemen, on leaving the grand adoption of other unlawful means to procure a jury box, at Liverpool, had expressed themselves change in the constitution of the country. With disgusted with the charge which had been addressed respect to this charge, which is the gravest and most to them. Many of the unfortunate persons tried before important that has been brought before the Court, Lord Abinger upon this occasion were undefended. you Robert Wild, Samuel Lees, John Fairhurst, and At Chester, as he found from the report to which he James Wild, after a long trial, and the deliberate had before referred, there arrived the whole park of consideration of the jury, have been convicted of

> Grand Jury. He would go first to the trial of a man remedy for all the evils under which you supposed named Wilde, and five others at Chester. These yourselves suffering. As to your suggestion that men were charged with attending an unlawful meet you intended to do this by moral force—the force of ing, which ended in riot. In summing up the Learned Judge addressed to the petty jury very nearly the same sentiments that he had addressed text to cover your real designs, and to render them to the grand jury. He said :- "It would not be still more dangerous? Why, it has been proved, necessary to go at length through the whole body of that at some of the meetings speeches were evidence which had been presented to them. The uttered—and I am not sure that they were

(Continued in our Eighth page.)

(Continued from our Seventh page.)

Buncombe was now only showing the want of intel. Mr. Dalton's works were going on till the goods. Tindel and that of Lord Abinger had been pointed ligence on the part of the

ing sentence upon them, was described to be such as to have created a thrill of horror throughout the court. It was indeed so very marked and Robert Wilde also wrote a letter, giving a melanstriking as not to escape the comments even of choly description of his health, and complaining conduct of the Noble and Learned Lord whose conNo charge could be adduced against the Government made; if they was asserted to make—that the learned make in this very case. But he must do justice to the as soon as possible after the comments even of choly description of his health, and complaining conduct of the Noble and Learned Lord whose conNo charge could be papers were not sufficient to show the manner and terms :-

that he applied every sort of opprobrious epithes to them, such as "rabble," "vagadonds," and other terms of the like kind—(hear, hear). These extended to the like the like kind—(hear, hear). These extended to the like the like kind—(hear, hear). These extended to the like the like kind—(hear, hear). These extended to the like the like the like kind—(hear, hear). These extended to the like the like the like kind—(hear, hear). These extended to the like the like the like kind—(hear, hear). These extended to the like the like the like kind—(hear, hear). These extended to the like the like the like the like kind—(hear, hear). These extended to the like the like the like the like kind—(hear, hear). These extended to the large meeting, too, which he and the line like were doned the didition of the labouring classes, and they went on to like the hear ead by the proceedings that were occurring say that plunishment ought on the first Monday in the hear ead by the proceeding should be the member for prosporation to the wrong proved to have been influed in the result of the were extremely the member for prison proved to have been influed in the result of the were occurring the were doned the country than at the like the content when greated and depressed control the large the hear ead by the proceedings that they be awarded in the say that plunishment ought of the hear ear the hear ear developed the member for prison say that plunishment ought of the hear ear the hear ear they were occurring to say that plunishment ought of the hear ear they hear ear what avail would be the law? Of what are, I ask, when well of the torium of the traits, not one had been urged with the torium of the traits, not one had been urged with the torium of the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged when the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged when the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged when the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged when the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the traits, not one had been urged to the hastening on of the hastening on the hasteni

by Mr. Morris, and the fact of there having been no ercising, to walk with our hands behind us, which I

willing to leave their employment, ordered each of trate to be allowed more food, but without success. them to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one year. His Lordship expressed his regret that he was not empowered to inflict a heavier punish-Lord's conduct it required evidence, and that evidence must be obtained in the form of oral testimony,

ment." These were but a few samples of the spirit Motiram. By attending to my earnest request you menace—by forcing persons to abstain from labour, Mr. Ross contended that the mere numbers of an a proceeding like the present as a precedent fatal to of lenity in which this Learned Judge administered will greatly oblige your affectionate cousin, the law. With regard to the Noble and Learned "Robert Will to give the House an idea of the tone and manner in harshly dealt with were, to all intents and purposes,

Queen, and make the demand for it. That which Charter, he appeared to lose all self-com mand, is not altegether inconsistent with the history of grinning most demoniacally; and as proof of his anti-

say, therefore, it is solely owing to the lenity of the ford House of Correction. 1. That Robert Wilde he goes again to occupy the judgment seat at any of attempts to produce a change in the law or country assizes (hear, hear, hear)? I maintain tion are unlawful; but that any attempts as to the first which have made a political charge amidst these excited feel- was not changed with the charge amidst these excited feel- was not changed as to the form he which have made a political charge amidst these excited feel- was not changed in the law or country assizes (hear, hear, hear)? I maintain tion are unlawful; but that any attempts as to the first which have made a political charge amidst these excited feel- was not charge amidst these excited feel- was not charge amidst these excited feel- was not charge amidst the search of the country assizes (hear, hear, hear)? I maintain tion are unlawful; but that any attempts of the country at the time. Was Language to the country at the time. stituted against you; but the Lord only knows with House of Correction together, were met by the that he will not. No; he must be content to allow his conspiracy to work this change by force or by the the state of the country at the time. Was Lancaster he was going to give them a little bit what success this lenity will be attended. The desire governor, who said, 'Now you have been sent here of the Government is, that you should be conciliated to be punished, and I will take care you are punitor to your country—that you should no longer declare is here. It is a worse state that of the disturbed districts? Were the mill-owners in anything of the kind should come amongst them at the your country—that you should no longer declare is hed; for let your treatment be ever so lenient to governor, who said, 'Now you have been sent here in a worse state than Stafford or any other part of relating to the Chartists and the Charter, in case to your country—that you should no longer declare is hed; for let your treatment be ever so lenient to your country—that you should no longer declare is hed; for let your treatment be ever so lenient to your country—that you should no longer declare is hed; for let your treatment be ever so lenient to your country—that you should no longer declare is hed; for let your treatment be ever so lenient to your country—that you should no longer declare is hed; for let your treatment be ever so lenient to your country—that you should no longer declare is hed; for let your treatment be ever so lenient to your country—that you should no longer declare is hed; for let your treatment be ever so lenient to your country—that you should no longer declare is hed; for let your treatment be ever so lenient to your country—that you should no longer declare is hed; for let your treatment be ever so lenient to your country—that you should no longer declare. The mass going to you treatment to the country to your treatment of the interest of the inter war against it, or resolve to effect a revolution which whilst you are here, I would not give much for your and their God, are only remembered in hese days by taken in connexion and with reference to the entire grant instance where the owners of the mines in Scottish jury, the foreman would be a very mean. war against it, or resolve to effect a revolution which willst you are here, I would not give much for your and their God, are only remembered in these days by taken in connexion and with reference to the entire grant instance. Where the owners of the mines in constitutions when you go out—(hear, hear)! 2. I the law that they violated, the persecutions that they posing that your machinations should be attended. The sentences which success, and all were to become labourers, considered and the judicial murders that they composed and the personne of the mines were stopped by in such a way—(laughter). He (Mr. Wallace) should been so loudly condemned were not those of in such a way—(laughter). He (Mr. Wallace) should been so loudly condemned were not those of in such a way—(laughter). He (Mr. Wallace) should been so loudly condemned were not those of in such a way—(laughter). He (Mr. Wallace) should been so loudly condemned were not those of in such a way—(laughter). He (Mr. Wallace) should been so loudly condemned were not those of in such a way—(laughter). He (Mr. Wallace) should been so loudly condemned were not those of in such a way—(laughter). He (Mr. Wallace) should been so loudly condemned were not those of in such a way—(laughter). He (Mr. Wallace) should been so loudly condemned were not those of in such a way—(laughter). He (Mr. Wallace) should been so loudly condemned were not those of in such a way—(laughter). He (Mr. Wallace) should been so loudly condemned were not those of in such a way—(laughter). He (Mr. Wallace) should been so loudly condemned were not those of in such a way—(laughter). He (Mr. Wallace) should been so loudly condemned were not those of the wind he are the owners of the mines on the own been delided by those who have had more vicked should happen often, you will never be able to classes, to institute this inquiry. I call upon you, by the sentences, he would ask the Learned Friend the Attorney-General, and of his foreman of a jury at Liverpool had told the Noble objects than yourselves in view; and an opportunity stand your punishment! 3. Samuel Learned Friend the trouble to contrast Learned Friend the Attorney-General, and of his foreman of a jury at Liverpool had told the Noble Objects than yourselves in view; and an opportunity stand your punishment! 3. Samuel Learned Friend the trouble to contrast Learned Friend the Attorney-General, and of his foreman of a jury at Liverpool had told the Noble Objects than yourselves in view; and an opportunity stand your punishment! 3. Samuel Learned Friend the Attorney-General, and of his foreman of a jury at Liverpool had told the Noble Objects than yourselves in view; and an opportunity stand your punishment! 3. Samuel Learned Friend the Attorney-General, and of his foreman of a jury at Liverpool had told the Noble Objects than yourselves in view; and an opportunity stand your punishment! 3. Samuel Learned Friend the Attorney-General, and of his foreman of a jury at Liverpool had told the Noble Objects than yourselves in view; and an opportunity stand your punishment! 3. Samuel Learned Friend the Attorney-General, and of his foreman of a jury at Liverpool had told the Noble Objects than yourselves in view; and an opportunity stand your punishment! 3. Samuel Learned Friend the Attorney-General, and of his foreman of a jury at Liverpool had told the Noble Objects than yourselves in view; and an opportunity stand your punishment? 3. Samuel Learned Friend the Attorney-General, and of his foreman of a jury at Liverpool had told the Noble Objects than yourselves in view; and an opportunity stand your punishment? 3. Samuel Learned Friend the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General, and the punishment is not a punishment in the Attorney-General, and the puni objects than yourselves in view; and an opportunity stand your punishment! 3. Samuel Lees told me described no support the government on all octions, which you may yet become that he and the others who were brought in with him carlons, to vote with me in favour of this motion. I the sentences at Stafford and the sentences at Chester correct, and in the case of such excitement advice more of his information, that they knew their duty. That Noble and Learned Lord seemed to him to have principles upon which all Governments are established and Mr. Justice Cresswell and Mr. Justice the course which was so good in the one case had proceeded on his mission for the purpose of showing the other? If it was the duty become lished. This consideration may induce you to come and that on the following morning (Taursday) they for the sake of the governments are established. This consideration may induce you to come and that on the following morning (Taursday) they for the sake of the government—for the sake of the government for the sake of the government. to the conclusion, that you must take Governments: Were again taken out to tread the mill, contrary to institutions of the Chief Baron, at Liverpool, to make this England who were entitled to the protection of the

as you find them; and that, if any improvements all custom, for the amusement of several ladies and sake of the fair and impartial administration of he would have found that the other two Judges had charge, was it not equally the duty of Chief Justice—law, and these were the holders of property and are desirable, they must be made 1 y gradual and gentlemen, who were anxious to see the sport! 4. justice—to accede to the inquiry which I now most met Lord Abinger in the evening, and that the sen-progressive reasoning, and through the medium of Samuel Lees further stated that he was sent to cornectly, but most respectfully, implore you to grant tences emanated from the united and patient con-schedule. It is the masses of the people who they cuilddefend and justify such doctrines as these—
(cheers). At Liverpool, Lord Abinger's charges were would myself) much rather bo transported for seven the counties of Cheers had they of the purposes of party, that parhaps more than any where else, Lord Abinger prisoners in Knutsford. I further affirm it as my opinion, that if they survive their long term of the language used by the constitutions (which were strong for the parts of the judges was in this instance the increase of the parts of the judge was in this instance the unfortunate people in the transported for seven the country and in a detectation, while the other Judges were to be adhined to the purposes of party, that the country, and in a my where else, Lord Abinger in charging the language used by the space of the intention of the late special commission executed in detectation, while the other Judges were to be adhined they country and in a my where else, Lord Abinger in charging the language used by the space of the prisoners in Knutsford. I further affirm it as my opinion, that if they survive their long term of imspect the crown—(hear, hear). This failure of duty and healthy on going in) will not be worth having; empannedled under such Special Commission."

I will detectation, while the other Judges were to be adhined the other Judges were to be adhined the other Judges were the summon winness to the bar, for the purposes of party, that the country, and in a summon winness to the said Lord Chief Justice Tindal, in this country, and in a sound knowledge, and Lord Abinger in charging the form the late special commission executed in the country and the country, and in sound knowledge, and Lord Abinger in charging the form the language used by the special commission executed in the country, and in summon winness to the forthir mildness and mercy. On this many the country and

now. The prisoners being ordered to stand up, his you.

"I hope you will keep up your spirits, as your un-

"SANCEL LEIS. " House of Correction, Knutsford, Jan. 16, 1843.

" My paper is nearly full and time expired, I shall, therefore, close for the present, hoping that you will

"ROBERT WILDE. "Knutsford House of Correction, Dec. 16, 1842." He (Mr. Dancombe) said that these individuals thus

And after that on the 1st Monday in April.

enter into a discussion of the principles of the of State, and they have been liberated, though they wish to know whether the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir ticket certifying that it was fit they should be to the last.

to cease from labour, and did all this with the design sent a memorial to the Queen, signed by most of the people will not be satisfied unless some inquiry is tion this with a view to show that it was morally to cease from labour, and did all this with the design of the Queen, signed by most of the Queen, signed by most of the people will not be satisfied unless some inquiry is of properly such violent and unlawful means, a linducatial men in the neighbourhood of Mottram, instituted (hear, hear). But, if it be incumbent upon change in the constitution of the country. The together with several magistrates, praying for a any persons in this house to assent to an inquiry, it offence is the more dangerous, on account of the minigation of his sentence, which has been refused, is most especially so upon the friends of Lord Abin-extent of the conspirary, and the organisation which whilst the other two, who disclaimed Chartism, ger (hear, hear). If Lord Abinger has been unjustly of the scene hought forward, and two were fully estabseemed to prevail. It seems that you, Robert Wild, were released. The whole affair is altogether so accused they will have an opportunity, if my motion was appointed a delegate to sit it Manchester, at disgusting that I will not insult you by offering any is agreed to, of proving the falsehood of what I have like the state of th was appointed a delegate to sit it Manchester, at disgusting that I will not insult you by offering any is agreed to, of proving the falsehood of what I have which about 300 were present. The question of the remarks upon it. The facis—the damning facts—the damning is to become of the constitution of England, if the with regard to Chartism, it was impossible that the render him full justice (hear, hear); and upon my difficult to anticipate what would have been the must contend that a political charge was peculiarly men who were never they except by packed juries people are to be allowed to hold illegal meetings, prisoners could have a fair trial. If these were head, and upon the heads of the arms the Chartism it was impossible that the render him full justice (hear, hear); and upon the heads of the arms the Chartism it was impossible that the render him full justice (hear, hear) in the standard of the stand appoint delegates, and exercise the right of legis- mere passing speeches, they would not much signify, I bring them forward, will recoil all the shame and force and intimidation to carry the Charter. his Honourable Friend the Attorney-General, lating-if not for the nation at large, at least for the even though they came from the lips of a Judge; disgrace of not being able to substantiate the allega- Lord Abinger's charges had been published with his whether the political state of the country did then lating—if not for the nation at large, at least for the even though they came from the lips of a Judge; disgrace of not being able to substantiate the allegaportion of it that is willing to submit to them. Let but when it was considered that they were terms metall you, that it is owing to the lenity of the le principal feature which characterized all your proceedings was a design to sabvert the Government; Allinson, late a prisoner in Knutsferd gaol. This
and such proceedings I am by no means prepared to say would not have been held to be high treason, if you had been charged with that offence. I to the treatment of Robert

The did not know before inat the editor structure of the testimony of James or committed to the testimony of James or committed to the testimony of James or committed to the testimony of James or committee to the constitution should have led the Learned Judge who was a lawyer; but let him cut his pon was a lawyer; but let him cut his pon was a lawyer; but let him cut his pon was a lawyer; but let him cut his pon was a lawyer; but let him cut his pon was a lawyer; but let him cut his pon was a lawyer; but let him cut his pon near stitution should have led the Learned Judge who was a lawyer; but let him cut his pon near stitution should have led the Learned Judge who was a lawyer; but let him cut his pon near stitution should have led the Learned Judge who was a lawyer; but let him cut his pon near stitution should have led the Learned Judge who was a lawyer; but let him cut his pon near stitution should have led the Learned Judg

those who are empowered to revise and ameliorate weave against his will, as he would be in the same (cheers). The Hou. Gen. leman concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—(cheers). The Hou. Gen. leman concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—(cheers). The Hou. Gen. leman concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—(cheers). The Hou. Gen. leman concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—(cheers). The Hou. Gen. leman concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—(cheers). He had no property were ever to be considered as the laws for the general benefit." Het Mr. Duncombe) building as thieves and vagabonds of the vilest—"That, petitions having been presented to this Hon. Member had made such a charge, he ought to couched—(cheers). He had no property were ever to be considered as concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—(cheers). He had no property were ever to be considered as concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—(cheers). He had no property were ever to be considered as concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—(cheers). He had no property were ever to be considered as concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—(cheers). He had no property were ever to be considered as concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—(cheers). He had no property were ever to be considered as concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—(cheers). He had no property were ever to be considered as concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—(cheers). He had no property were ever to be considered as concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—(cheers). He had no property were ever to be considered as concluded by moving sideration of all three Judges—"The Later Health as the first of the Chief Justice of th they could defend and justify such doctrines as these—sufferers now confined in Knutsford would (as I execution of the late special commission executed in so inhuman, as justly to be held up as an object of at the time, being in Ireland, and he congratulated House, had these people no property ?—had they

ordinary stupidity of the July. There were some inferior quality, together with being so short, and motivation proceedings and children in a smear were M'Cormick, Reed, Platt, Dayles, and being so great, that death would be much pretent learning by a direct them motion of the Honour-bina being so great, that death would be much pretent learning by a direct them of the proceedings—"returned a verdict of guilty addition to this, he (vir. Duncombe) had a lengthened being so great, that death would be much pretent loss who had been of the proceedings—"returned a verdict of guilty addition to this, he (vir. Duncombe) had a lengthened being so great, that death would be much pretent loss who had been dressed the House on the subject brought more in desired them, for such had a right to complain—(cheers). He had then their was to be had been in detire that maxistery for the fail of their maxistery for th other places. His Lordship told the foreman, that gave me great pleasure, particularly when you told the jury did not believe the prisoners were in the methat the master and manager had behaved so well mob, that this disbelief entitled them to a verdict of to you in my absence, for which you must give them to a verdict of to you in my absence, for which you must give them to a verdict of the Crown and Lanca-nire in 1042. He had not the prosecution, the nad abandoned the prosecution, the nad abandoned the prosecution, to prejudice the individual to be brought before the charges of one of the Scottish Judges made at court, it appears to prejudice the individual to be brought before the charges of one of the Scottish Judges made at court, it appears the court, it appears the time to which he was alluding. ("Question.") acquirial, and not to a recommendation to mercy.

He added, that for his own part, he could

see no doubt in the matter." Here was a you should act in getting up the memorial to her was he who addressed the juries and called for that he thereby supported an aged mother. Here was a workman in good work, and remark to fail from a judge—(hear, hear)! The lajesty, in order to get my term of imprisonment the prosecutions secutor whose mill he had endeavoured to stop, that there were no Chartists to be tried before the Lord Lancaster and other places, in turning out of his could work, and chief Baron—(cheers)! Was into the order of the prisoner was a workman in good work, and chief Baron—(cheers)! Was included in the called on the called on the called of that he thereby supported an aged mother. He was he who addressed the juries and called for the hereby supported an aged mother was inflicted upon them. (the Attorney-General) thought that these parties were not driven to the hereby that he called on the called of the Attorney General that he called on the called of the Attorney General that he called on the called of the Attorney General that he called on the called of the Attorney General that he called on the called of the Attorney General that he called on the called of the Attorney General that he called on the called on the called of the Attorney General that he called on the called of the Attorney General that he called on the called of the Attorney General that he called on the called of the Attorney General that he called on the called of the Attorney General that he called on the called on the called of the Attorney General that he called on the call jury hesitated, but the Judge immediately told them | shortened; first, then, I must show you where the H) was not aware—(he might be extended, ral, as showing that these parties were not driven to have done, or that he was through premature old that he could see "no doubt in the matter." What evidence against me was defective, nay, even false, gether in the view he had taken of his and the jury, adopting his view of the case, recom- their misguided connuct by any want, that the ma- age, or some other cause, unfitted for his position, was the consequence? The jury immediately returned They swore that I spoke at the meeting, on the 7th own conduct)—but he was not aware that one single mended the prisoner; the Judge with eagerness jority had been engaged in a political outbreak, that that he (Mr. Wallace) would be mest happy to see their verdict, found all the prisoners guilty, and they of August last, of which scores can testify to the conduct of the kingdom listened to the recommendation, and the man was their wants had been ministered to out of funds protein that Judge retire in the view ne nad taken of his position, and the prisoner; the Judge with eagerness jority had been engaged in a political outbreak, that that he (Mr. Wallace) would be mest happy to see their wants had been ministered to out of funds protein that Judge retire in the conduct of the kingdom listened to the recommendation, and the man was their wants had been ministered to out of funds protein that Judge retire in the (Mr. Wallace) would be mest happy to see their wants had been engaged in a political outbreak, that that he (Mr. Wallace) would be mest happy to see their wants had been engaged in a political outbreak, that that he (Mr. Wallace) would be mest happy to see their wants had been engaged in a political outbreak, that the that he (Mr. Wallace) would be mest happy to see their wants had been engaged in a political outbreak, that the that he (Mr. Wallace) would be mest happy to see their verdict, found all the prisoner; the Judge retire in the conduct of the Cown or the law officers instantly discharged on his own recognizances. This wided by the so-called Chartists; and, in fact, that was the conduct of the Crown or the law officers instantly discharged on his own recognizances. This were immediately sentenced to seven years' transportation.—(hear, hear, man, like the conduct of the Crown or the law officers instantly discharged on his own recognizances. This tation.—(hear, hear, man, like the conduct of the Crown of t premises of Messrs, Suring and Beckton, in Lower of the meeting seemed disposed to refuse his request, Crown in those prosecutions was, advised the lalled :- "The question for consideration is, is the Moseley-street. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, at which I rose on the hustings, and advised the lenient course that could be taken. The charge of fered in quiet and in secret, and were not often Mr. Wilkins said that he appeared for Cosgrove; people to grant him permission to finish his goods, high treas in might have been, and that successfully, seduced into crime. Generally speaking, the parties made to the prosecution of Frost, he must ask what Mr. Wikins said that he appeared for Cosgrove; beople to grant him permission to finish his goods, but the Attorney General stated to the Jury that he should not press the charge against him, as he found that the allegations consisted of an expression used by him, which did not legitimately bear the construction purpose it by him, which did not legitimately bear the construction of the prosecuted, but, and the resont as a climinals were men in full work, and were, therefore, without excuse. Saugh-green, when some person told the people that thought better not to prosecute for so serious an in full work, and were, therefore, without excuse. Some day another meeting was held at Waidenthauthead another meeting was the trials at thought before the court as criminals were men in full work, and were, therefore, without excuse.

Monmouth? The attacks there were not conflict before the court of the prosecuted, but, under all the circumstances, it was brought before the court as criminals were men in full work, and were, therefore, without excuse.

Monmouth? The attacks there was a resultance of the court of the buildings; there was a resultance of the court of the buildings; there was a resultance of the court of the buildings; there was a re

Lordship ordered Superintendent Stephenson to be advice and assistance in the matter. I feel certain gentlemen as a judge; and in Baron Smith's case, which he was a leading counsel, and not a few of but from the law as he had unfolded it to them. told them that the Parliament would never listen to Lordship ordered Superintendent Stephenson to be advice and assistance in the matter. I feel certain genticmen as a judge; and in Baron Smith's case, which he was a leading counsel, and not a few of out from the law as he had unfolded it to them. To them that the Parliament would never listen to the same Learned that should I remain here the whole of my time, on the describe the state of Manchester on the day with proofs of edicution, and all with respect. He declared, "we know no with proofs of edicution, and all with respect. He declared, "we know no having, should I even continue in moderate health, some some fine to the manchester on the day as a leading counsel, and not a few of out from the law as he had unfolded it to them. I told them that the Parliament would never listen to the respect of the same Learned that should I remain here the whole of my time, on the order of the same Learned that should I remain here the whole of my time, on the order of the remain the fine peritaines." He would not even permit them to my hear the prisoners conducted themselves with ability, and what had been the conduct of the same Learned the prisoners. The would not even permit them to my hear the prisoners of the proofs of edicution, and all with respect. He conducted themselves with ability, and what had been the conduct of the same Learned their petitions." He would not even permit them to my hear the prisoners conducted themselves with ability, and what had been the conduct of the same Learned the prisoners. The principal of the prisoners conducted themselves with ability, and the prisoners conducted themselves with ability, and the prisoners conducted themselves with ability. He declared. "We know no the order of the House for a select committee to inthe prisoners." He would not even permit them to the order of the House for a select committee to inthe prisoners. The prisoners conducted themselves with ability themselves with ab ger: What was their object?—Witness: A large number of persons came from other towns; and they went from milk and compelled the men to leave work. Those who did so joined the strate of the very kappy to see you the first Monday of April or my sister Martha or any of my friends.

I was you to give my best respects to the manater. The House would permit him, before he went unnecessary sufferings in prison, or by the taunts of law was that to not respect or persons: never heard. The Attorney-General nad said is was that to not call its the Judges had ever been, remarkable that none of the prison into the charge against Lord Abinger, to call its the Judges had ever been, remarkable that none of the prison into the charge against Lord Abinger had petitioned for redress, or for the the time the special commission went down to come to a dispassionate investigation of the time the special commission went down to come to a dispassionate investigation of the time the special commission went down to come to a dispassionate of the come to a dispassionate of the time the special commission went down to come to a dispassionate of the time the special commission went down to come to a dispassionate of the time the special commission went down to come to a dispassionate of the time the special commission went down to come to a dispassionate of the time the special commission went down to come to a dispassionate of the time the special commission went down their politics on the principle of the Judges had ever been, remarkable that none of the charge against Lord Abinger, to call its the Judges had ever been, remarkable that none of the charge against Lord Abinger, to call its the Judges had ever been, the Judges had ever been, remarkable that none of the charge against Lord Abinger, to call its the Judges had ever been, th to leave work. Those who did so joined the turnouts, and they continued the attacks. Lord Abinouts, and they continued the attacks. ger: Just so. I shall pass sentence upon these men or acquaintances; if you come bring the child with Member had postponed his motion until the most indignation against the presiding Judge, when that was the reason why the high character of the judi- durst do it. It would be heard of in that House, now. The prisoners being ordered to stand up, his you come bring the child with Member had postponed his motion until the most indignation against the presiding Judge, when that House, and important of those trials, as far as the country of Judge had done no more than discharge a paintul cial seat had been preserved from a political character of the judi- durst do it. It would be heard of in that House, important of those trials, as far as the country of Judge had done no more than discharge a paintul cial seat had been preserved from a political character of the preserved from a political character of the prisoners and the country of Judge had done no more than discharge a paintul cial seat had been preserved from a political character of the prisoners and the country of Judge had done no more than discharge a paintul cial seat had been preserved from a political character of the prisoners and the country of Judge had done no more than discharge a paintul cial seat had been preserved from a political character of the prisoners and the country of Judge had done no more than discharge a paintul cial seat had been preserved from a political character of the Lordship, addressing them, said,—You have been convicted by a jury of your country of a very grave fortunate husband has done nothing that he or you and serious offence." Here be (Mr. Duncombe) must remark that the manner of the Learned Judge me all the information you can.

"I hope you will keep up your spirits, as your unfortunate husband has done nothing that he or you hear.) He (the Attorney-General) telt himself compared that at Knutsford the other day, on a pelled to speak with great moderation, when the instant assertion of the supremacy of the law; in feelings of grand juries, already sufficiently opposed number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners would be punished. When it is a prisoner were set to work on the tread-number of prisoners would be punished. When it is a prisoner would be punished. Whe

the bar-(hear, hear.) The reports in the news- of the conduct of Lord Akinger. It was in these duet had been attacked. The House might not be for issuing the Special Commission as soon as possiaware that there broke out, in the course of a very ble; but the prisoners had a right of traverse to the to the charge made against the Noble and Learned that meeting had come to a resolution that the Noble tone of the Noble Lord in passing sentence. He (Mr. Duncombe) was told that in the instance to kind love to you and your family, hoping to find you space in extent than seven or eight counties. In most affluent circumstances had availed themselves. which he was then referring, and upon a subsequent in good health and spirits, as they leave me moder. Cheshire and Lancashire there were stopped no less. The only patition printed upon this subject had been geant Murphy) would greatly rejoice, the acquittal occasion, the Learned Lord's manner was most in- stely at present. I received your very kind and than fifty to one hundred and fifty mills; and he was no exception tary would remember that there were plenty of such decorous and brutal to these men—(hear, hear),—and welcome letter of the 12th inst. To begin my very speaking within compass when he stated that above positioners declared that they (as who did not?) to the character he had ascribed to the judges of the meetings. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Wallace) remember that they had been declared that they had been declared that they (as who did not?) that he applied every sort of opprobrious epithes to short letter, I must inform you and all our friends 50,000—(150,000, he believed, would be nearer the sympathised with the degraded and depressed con-

industrious employment! The law is a law of Dictionary, and I shall feel much pleasure in regard authorities would be pleased to visit James, Lord Abinger, with history, that a general society on the state of in. In the course of the evening there was a construction on the state of in. In the course of the evening there was a construction of the even great leniency and great ferbearance. It does not c iving from you any small work which your library to withdraw the military and permit them to come some mark of her royal displeasure. inflict penalties upon a mar who quits his employment, and kearned Lord then sentenced these ment to thelve
months' imprisonment with hard labour. In another case, where the offence was that of sending bread, the newspaper venort early ment and sentences and great ferbearance. It does not inflict penalties upon a mar who quits his employinflict penalties upon a mark of her royal dispersed to town they disinflict penalties upon a mark of her royal dispersed to town they disinflict penalties upon a mark of her royal dispersed to the middle penalties upon a mark of her objects in the addresses of Judges to Grand Juries.

In the addresses of Judges to Grand Juries.

In the addresses of Judges to Grand Jurie stealing bread, the newspaper report said friends, particularly Mr. J. Milis and family, Mr. workhouse was broken into, and the provisions the service of the public was well known, whose had been so deservedly applauded, had delivered, more heartily than the Right Hon. G integrated to see "where was the row; and no one and opposition of the provisions and family, Mr. workhouse was broken into, and the provisions the service of the public was well known, whose had been so deservedly applauded, had delivered, more heartily than the Right Hon. G integrated to see "where was the row; and no one and opposition of the provisions the service of the provisions the service of the public was well known, whose had been so deservedly applauded, had delivered, more heartily than the Right Hon. G integrated to see "where was the row; and no one and opposition of the provisions the service of the provisions that the service of the provisions the service of the provis His Lordship, after addressing the prisoners Hall, and other real friends, who have given their made for the public good were admitted on latter the riots at Bristol, a charge, entering into the site to see the figure he cut. This was at Lanark.

What in similar language to that applied to Kelly and liberal assistance to the widowed wife and fatherless. this time at Manchester there were two descriptions all hands, and whose eloquence, when he urged any general question of the duties and rights of soldiers What did Judge Clarke next say? (Oh!) What another, on the previous day, sextenced them to be transported for the term of seven years. The unfortunate young men uttered, the most pieces, and earnestly implored his Lordship for mercy, in which the prisoners joined saving the first the most pieces against the previous day, sextenced them to be transported for the term of seven years. The unfortunate Robert Wilde. * * * this time at Manchester there were two descriptions all hands, and whose eloquence, when he urged any consideration of the duties and rights of soldiers. What did Judge Clarke next say? (Oh!) What did Judge Clarke next say? shricks, and earnestly implored his Lordship for mercy, in which the prisoners joined, saying they had never been guilty of any offence before. They were then removed from the dock, but it was some time before order was restored in the cord and are already visible in my body, and physical tyranny under which they laboured—to cease from so glaring, that not the smallest complaint had been so glaring, that not the smallest complaint had been so glaring, that not the smallest complaint had been so glaring, that not the smallest complaint had been so glaring, that not the smallest complaint had been so glaring, that not the smallest complaint had been so glaring, that not the smallest complaint had been strength so far impaired that I tremble when ou my labour—to take care and arm, and holding out proheat from the parties themselves, or from any perhappend in the constituted the very subject which labour—to take care and arm, and holding out proheat from the parties themselves, or from any perhappend in the constituted the very subject which labour—to take care and arm, and holding out proheat from the parties themselves, or from any perhappend in the constituted the very subject which labour—to take care and arm, and holding out proheat from the parties themselves, or from any perhappend in the constituted the very subject which labour—to take care and arm, and holding out proheat from the parties themselves, or from any perhappend in the constituted the very subject which labour—to take care and arm, and holding out proheat from the parties themselves, or from any perhappend in the constituted the very subject which labour—to take care and arm, and holding out proheat from the parties themselves, or from any perhappend in the constituted the very subject which labour—to take care and arm, and holding out proheat from the parties themselves, or from any perhappend in the constituted the very subject which labour—to take care and arm, and holding out proheat from the parties themselves, or from any perhappend in th

time before order was restored in the court." In poor diet have reduced me extremely low, which another instance, in which two men were found you will see when I tell you that on my arrest I grand ask, was from reading the charge, that no exception could be another instance, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge, that no exception could be a support of the charge. guilty of stopping mills, the new paper report said: weighed 11½ stone, and now only 10 stone 3 pounds; not Lord Abinger right, when he came to consider fairly be taken to it. His respect for the Hon. saying that every assembly of 2,000 or 3,000 people and, after commenting upon the liberal wages paid for the sixteen weeks. We are compelled, when extraction of justice—(cheers.) But he would ask, was from reading the charge, that no exception could be taken to it. His respect for the Hon. saying that every assembly of 2,000 or 3,000 people in what way he should address the Grand Jury of be taken to it. His respect for the Hon. saying that every assembly of 2,000 or 3,000 people in what way he should address the Grand Jury of be taken to it. His respect for the Hon. saying that every assembly of 2,000 or 3,000 people in what way he should address the Grand Jury of him from the disgrace and opprobrium of proceed- by Mr. Morris and the fact of the comment of proceed. The comment is present to the comment of proceed to the comment of the comment of proceed to the comment of proceed to the comment of proceed to the comment of the comment of the comme reduction in wages for three jears past, and the find very inconvenient these cold days. I wish to pursued approached the crime of treason; although Member was concerned, could have no favourable pretext. He read some evidence to show the state willing to leave their employment of the country, defended Lord Abinger's sentences in any way, either issue. He concluded with a panegyric on Lord from the impuration of severity, and took credit for by pamphlets, lectures, or even in public assemblies Abinger's character, and an admonstration to Mr. from the imputation of severity, and took credit for large full character? But what Lord Abinger Duncombe to spare himself the discredit which the course adopted by the Government throughout had chiefly pointed out to the people in his charge to would redound to him from the inevitable failure of the prosecutions. He bore testimony to the general forward this to my father or wife, and a copy of it to the jury was this :-" You have no right, by force or his accusation.

and by interrupting all the peaceful industry of the assembly, without actual force, would not render the independence of the Judges. country-to carry terror and something like civil it untawful. war into every village and parish in the kingdom, for the purpose of effecting any political object you should deal with any complaint against a Judge lar example he ever saw in that house of the indulmay have in view." This was the substance of Lord which was not of sufficient weight to require, that Which he conducted himself towards the prisoners, that it was not right or just that He (Mr. Duncombe) had received statements from people thus act? To carry the Charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications that the people thus act? To carry the Charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications that the people thus act? To carry the Charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications that the people thus act? To carry the Charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications that the people thus act? To carry the Charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications that the people thus act? To carry the Charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications the people thus act? To carry the Charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications that the people thus act? To carry the Charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications the people thus act? To carry the Charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications the people thus act? To carry the Charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications the people thus act? To carry the Charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications the people thus act? To carry the Charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications the people thus act? To carry the charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications the people thus act? To carry the charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications the people thus act? To carry the charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications the people thus act ? To carry the charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications the people thus act ? To carry the charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications the people thus act ? To carry the charter—(hear, sented to the Crown for his removal. If applications the people thus act ? To carry the charter—(hear, hear, hear.) These were the acts against which like the present were entertained, there would cer- peared to him (Mr. Wallace) that the Hon. Member

DEBATE ON MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION. stantiate upon eath the accuracy of what they narrated, they should be treated either as Lord Abinger's charge was directed, and it was tainly be no end of them; for in every cause there is one such distresses of the country for fire One of these statements, coming from a most respect- treated them, in the first place, or as they had since nothing like a charge against the right of full and is one party discontented, because there is one suc- distresses of the country for five consecutive nights able source, said: "Messrs. — were at the trials, and that he (Mr. Wallace) had also a pel them to acquiesce in your demands. Nay, will come forward and give an account of the manuer some of the species declared that the way to carry of Lord Abinger while passing sentence and symmetric four or five towns there sat committees, called compact that the way to do as it was said was done in ming ap; thy describe his manner and appearance the Charter was to do as it was said was done in ming ap; thy describe his manner and appearance the Charter was to do as it was said was done in ming ap; thy describe his manner and appearance the Charter was to do as it was said was done in ming ap; thy describe his manner and appearance the Charter was to do as it was said was done in ming ap; thy describe his manner and appearance the conduct of the the Charter was to do as it was said was cone in mining ap, in J country and that at the mention of the charter—go in a body to the las barely human, and that at the mention of the class of the great Charter—go in a body to the las barely human, and that at the mention of the charter—go in a body to the last barely human, and that at the mention of the charter—go in a body to the safe and the general regard to the charges made by I and Abier). With (hear, hear). At all events, her Majesty's ministers mop, and to permit persons to permit per mined not to accede to it—I hope they will at once lost a near friend or relative, and it became necesmined not to accede to it—I hope they will at once lost a near friend or relative, and it became necesmined not to accede to it—I hope they will at once lost a near friend or relative, and it became necesmined not to accede to it—I hope they will at once lost a near friend or relative, and it became necesmined not to accede to it—I hope they will at once lost a near friend or relative, and it became necesmined not to accede to it—I hope they will at once lost a near friend or relative, and it became necesmined not to accede to it—I hope they will at once lost a near friend or relative, and it became necesmined not to accede to it—I hope they will at once lost a near friend or relative, and explained the sense in which Lord to purchase the hook of the Noble and Lord necessary. is not altogether inconsistent with the history of graning most demonrated by and as proved to be a near friend of relative, and it became necessions, and it became necessions and it is not a near friend of the purpose of pathy to those who advocated Chartism, two men, stand up in their places and manfully say whether sary for him to go into mourning, the tailor was severity, and explained the sense in which Lord to purchase the book of the Noble and Learned Lord they approve of the political harangues which were obliged to apply for leave from the committee of Abinger had used certain expressions, much missand up in their places and manfully say whether sary for him to go into mourning, the tailor was severity, and explained the sense in which Lord to purchase the book of the Noble and Learned Lord they approve of the political harangues which were obliged to apply for leave from the committee of Abinger had used certain expressions, much missand up in their places and manfully say whether sary for him to go into mourning, the tailor was severity, and explained the sense in which Lord to purchase the book of the Noble and Learned Lord they approve of the political harangues which were obliged to apply for leave from the committee of Abinger had used certain expressions, much missand up in their places and manfully say whether sary for him to go into mourning, the tailor was severity, and explained the sense in which Lord to purchase the book of the Noble and Learned Lord they approve of the political harangues which were obliged to apply for leave from the committee of Abinger had used certain expressions, much missand up in their places and manfully say whether sary for him to go into mourning, the tailor was severity, and explained the sense in which Lord to purchase the book of the Noble and Learned Lord to purchase the book of the Noble and Learned Lord to purchase the book of the Noble and Learned Lord to purchase the book of the Noble and Learned Lord to purchase the book of the Noble and Learned Lord to inspiring the people with a notion that, if you went troin a place the description the constitution of the property of the people with a notion that, if you went troin a place the description the property of the people with a notion that, if you went troin a place the description the people with a notion that, if you went troin a place the description the people with a notion that, if you went troin a place the description the people with a notion that, if you went troin a place the description the people with a notion that, if you went troin a place the description the people with a notion that, if you went troin a place the description the people with a notion that, if you went troin a place the description the people with a notion that, if you went troin a place that the people with a notion the tries to reports of newspapers at all, but safety be construed to this people went to trust to the Learned Lord, be to the property of the people when the construction the construction that the people went to trust to reports of newspapers at all, but safety be constructed by Lord Abinger that they were not Chartists; one of whom said, he delivered by Lord Abinger from the judgment seat all, but to trust to trust to trust to trust to trust to the Learned Lords own shilling's worth—
to the construct to the Cries to the Learned Lords own shilling's worth—
to the construct to the construction to the trust to the trust to the trust to the trust to the construction to the trust to the construction to the trust to the trust to the construction to the trust to the tru compensed to pass agent laws as would, it said to fac smiling, stated 'he should consider their case!' the unconstitutional doctrines of law laid down and some tweive or fourteen mechanics, calling the meeters of the Learned Lord, he felt jealous for a pass, put the seal to her own destruction, and to fac smiling, stated 'he should consider their case!' the unconstitutional doctrines of law laid down and some tweive or fourteen mechanics, calling the meeters of the Learned Lord, he felt jealous for a seal to her own destruction, and to fac smiling, stated 'he should consider their case!' the unconstitutional doctrines of law laid down and some tweive or fourteen mechanics, calling the meeters of law laid down and some tweive or fourteen mechanics. pass, put the seal to ner own destruction, and white seal to ner own destruction of the constitution. However, I will not Since then a memorial has been sent to the Secretary insisted upon by this recreant Whig (cheers). I a committee of public safety, who would give them a and he was anxious that it should remain unclouded

charter; for whether region of the principles of who are now suffering the extreme penalty of human of such a several others. The charge is, the charge is, the charge in the considered in the market place, and the conduct of the principles of the same which he had arrived at the same which he had arrived at the same offence as several others. James Graham) sympathises in the political views allowed an infraction of the rule, and the next morn- who are now suffering the extreme penalty of human of such a reprobate (hear, hear). I believe that the line more willingly admitted the unwearying attention of the same offence; his friends bation of the conduct of this papers. With the more willingly admitted the unwearying attention of the more willingly admitted the unwearying attention of the conduct of this papers. With the more willingly admitted the unwearying attention of the conduct of the same offence; his friends bation of the conduct of this papers. With the more will not ment to the more willingly admitted the unwearying attention of the conduct of the same offence. Who are now suffering the conduct of the same offence in the conduct of the same offence. Who are now suffering the conduct of the same offence in the conduct of the same offence in the conduct of the same offence. Who are now suffering the conduct of the same offence in the conduct of the same of the conduct of the same offence in the conduct of the same offence in the conduct of the same offence in the conduct of the same of the same of the conduct of the same of t spirit, his acquirements, and his generous feelings; Judge sent down was bound to purge his mind from t was, perhaps, on that account, that the weight of every feeling not that of duty, otherwise he did not

through the county of Lancaster, where he had to go mouth, where, in defending the prisoners with all his to the mistaken notions of men of higher standing mill for their amusement. He (Mr. Wallace) had to conduct a trial of the greatest importance—a trial zeal, he fel bound to admit that he had no complaint than the Chartists, men who, if mistaken bore the attended a meeting of 100,000 persons not sometime. against the leading and most important offender to make—that the dignity of the law was asserted name of Radicals. All his Hon. Friend, the mem- to express their feelings on the state of the country,

political affairs was a fitting and a recognised to is derable bit of a row got up (laughter) and they went

k indness of Lord Abinger's nature, and deprecated MY. WALLACE said, the Hon. and learned Member

gether—(a laugh). He had read this pamphlet with the very greatest care, and the conclusion which he

had arrived at was the same which he had arrived at ever they entered the court. That was strong language, and he was prepared to prove it. The Hon. question be answered, two things require noting; the first is this, that the British constitution is the best that ever was since the creation of the world."-(Laughter). "That is the first thing;" and the Learned Judge then advanced this rather stronger assertion-" and the second is, that it is not possible to make it better-(continued laughter);-for is not was in agitation. The Right Hon, the Home Secremeetings. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Wailace) remembered one large meeting, too, which he and the

(Mr. Wallace) conceived that this question was one of (Concluded in our Fourth page.)

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